A lawyer's need for a working library has always been apparent, especially with the rapid growth of statute and case law in England and the United States. Records of colonists from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, especially those who served in public office, reflect a concern with law books in their libraries.1 In Pennsylvania the earliest and most prominent of the nineteenth-century law libraries was the Law Library Company of the City of Philadelphia, incorporated by statutory enactment in 1803.2 The Philadelphia bar was one of the outstanding local bars in the early Republic, and its members — both judges and lawyers — must have felt the need to provide a working library for the bench and bar.3 No other county law libraries were incorporated until after the Civil War, when the legislature quickly passed a series of statutes providing for the creation of twenty-three county law libraries in six years (1865-1870),4 although several of these statutes were repealed within a year or two of their promulgation.

Although the county law library system did not begin until the mid-nineteenth century, there may have been movement before this time that inspired the need for such a system. Little is known about

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1 For two recent publications on colonial law libraries, see William H. Bryson, Census of Law Books in Colonial Virginia (Charlottesville, 1978) and Herbert A. Johnson, Imported Eighteenth-Century Law Treatises in America 1700-1799 (Knoxville, 1978).
3 Ibid., 409; Charles Warren, A History of the American Bar (Boston, 1911), 245.
4 Adams, Butler, Dauphin, Franklin, Fulton, Somerset (1865); Bedford, Center, Clinton, Erie, Northampton (1866); Allegheny, Chester, Schuylkill, Warren, Washington, Wayne, York (1867); Columbia (1868); Lehigh, Montgomery, Northumberland, Perry (1869); Berks (1870).
the organized bar of Pennsylvania during the early nineteenth century; however, the existence of a manuscript minutebook of the Pittsburgh Law Library Association from 1837 to 1841 shows how the local bar in Pittsburgh organized to establish a law library for its members. The minutebook is part of the collection in the Allegheny County Law Library, itself established by the statute of April 15, 1867, P.L. 1278 (act no. 230). The library was first located in the Tilghman Hall which stood at the corner of Grant and Diamond streets. The library's collection, as remembered by the Hon. Josiah Cohen, consisted of the *Pennsylvania State Reports*, Purdon's and Brightly's *Digest of Pennsylvania Law*, the Massachusetts reports and digest, Webster's dictionary, plus some textbooks.5

Little else is known about the early library's collection, though some of the volumes can be identified as belonging to lawyers living in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries in Pittsburgh.6 The minutebook does provide a complete short-title list of the library chosen by the members of the association in 1837, and it may not be wrong to assume that the same titles came to make up part of the Allegheny County Law Library's collection after its creation. The existence of this association is important also as part of the history of the bench and bar in the early nineteenth century, and because it is the predecessor to the Allegheny County Bar Association which was established only in 1870.

According to a contemporary business directory, the local bar in 1837 consisted of fifty-one members.7 With such a small group it probably was not difficult to obtain cooperation in organizing the association, and thirty-five of fifty-one lawyers joined in its first year. The organizers of the association certainly knew of the Law Library Company and the Law Academy in Philadelphia (the latter was a teaching institution). Richard Biddle had been a member of the Philadelphia bar before settling in Pittsburgh, while Trevanion Dallas, younger son of Alexander J. Dallas who authored Dallas's *Reports*, certainly must have known of his father's participation in the Phila-


6 Hugh Henry Brackenridge owned a copy of Runnington, *A Treatise on the Law of Ejectment* (London, 1781); John Kennedy (1819) and then Wilson McCandless (1833) owned a copy of Coke's *First Part of the Institutes of England*, 11th ed. (London, 1719); McCandless also had a copy of Levinz's *Reports*, 3rd ed. (Dublin, 1793), while James Ross possessed Vernon's *Chancery Reports*, 3rd ed. (Dublin, 1793), and Andrew Burke had a copy of Peake's *Nisi Prius Reports* (Hartford, n.d.).

delphia bar. It can reasonably be assumed that the bench and bar felt it was necessary to have a law library for their use, since even by their standards the number of statutes, case law, and treatises had been increasing at a rapid rate since 1800. Unlike its counterpart in Philadelphia, the local organization was only an association, not a corporation, and therefore did not need or require a charter of incorporation from the state. The fact that 1837 was also the year of an economic depression in the United States may have been a factor in bringing about the establishment of the association, since individuals might not have had enough money to purchase their own books.

The minutebook records that members first met on January 14, 1837, "for the purpose of adopting measures to establish a Law Library for the use of the courts and members of the bar." Walter H. Lowrie was called to the chair and Abner Pentland was appointed secretary. The association then accepted the proposed constitution, consisting of nine articles, that set up the organization: article 1 provided the name and purpose of the association; article 2 called for an annual meeting on the second Monday of February in which the members would select five members of the bar to be directors, one of whom would become president, with the power to appoint other officers in the society. A quorum consisted of three directors for meetings. Article 3 gave the board the power to appoint members to vacancies on the board. Article 4 directed that there should also be a secretary, treasurer, and librarian for the association. Articles 5, 6, and 7 defined membership for local attorneys and set fees for membership: ten dollars entrance, and five dollars annually thereafter; attorneys living outside the county also had to pay a ten-dollar entrance fee. Article 8 provided that the constitution could be amended at any meeting by the vote of two-thirds of the members present. Finally, article 9 gave the board of directors the power to pass bylaws for the society which could be amended by the membership at large at the next annual meeting.

After the acceptance of the constitution those present elected Alexander Foster, Walter Forward, Charles Shaler, Richard Biddle, and Walter Lowrie to the board; Foster was then selected president and Lowrie secretary, treasurer, and librarian. On March 13, 1837, four bylaws were adopted by the directors and approved by the mem-

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8 By this date all the states had published case reports, and there were at least fifteen legal periodicals published. Between 1776 and 1840 there were at least 565 law-related treatises published in the United States; see Jenni Parrish, "Law Books and Legal Publishing in America, 1776-1840," *Law Library Journal* 72 (Summer 1979): 355-452.
bership the following February 17, 1838: George Kinzer was appointed messenger and keeper of the library with a salary of twenty-four dollars a year; members had to pay a five-dollar annual fee for each year; life membership was available for fifty dollars with no annual fee paid thereafter; and finally, books were not to be taken out of the library.

Walter Lowrie, as secretary, probably communicated with A. M. Cansland of Philadelphia concerning the purchase of law books for the library. Why he did not contact a local law book dealer is unknown. On February 6, 1837, Cansland wrote Lowrie specifying the costs for the books requested. The board of directors approved the purchase of case reports, statutes, and digests for Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, the United States Supreme Court, and United States Third Circuit Court of Appeals, plus some English law reports and digests (which will be more fully identified below in the footnotes) for a total expenditure of $1,007.65 plus an additional $28.81 for labels, lettering, and shipping. (It should be noted that I have not been able to discover any books in the present library bearing the stamp of the Pittsburgh Law Library Association.) Of the 233 volumes of court reports, 49 are for Pennsylvania (22 percent), 74 for New York (33 percent), 34 for Massachusetts (14 percent), 31 for the United States Supreme Court (14 percent), 7 for the United States Third Circuit Court of Appeals (3 percent), and 62 volumes represent English case law (28 percent). The remaining nine volumes are digests of either statutes or case law for Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New York, and England.

The treasurer’s report in February 1838 lists twenty-nine members who paid their initial fee plus Wilson McCandless’s annual five dollar fee for a total of $295. The association owed $328.87 to Cansland as the first payment for the law books as well as for freight charges of $16.45. The purchase of a bookcase ($30.65) as well as salary to George Kinzer ($20.45) brought the total, with postage, to $397.03, a debit amount of $102.03 which Walter Lowrie presumably paid out of his own pocket, since a balance due to him is recorded along with a six-dollar interest charge. Because the association owed a total of $881.78 at the beginning of 1838, the induction of seven more members in February must have been appealing. Yet, it appears that the association was in some financial difficulties because income from dues alone would not cover the debts owed.

Why there are no meetings listed for 1839 and 1840 is not known. Perhaps the members felt that there was no need to have them. Money
could have been collected and debts paid off without having a meeting. Perhaps there was a failure on someone's part to record the minutes. Since a meeting did occur in July 1841 (some five months later than what the constitution provided for), the association was still in existence. The resolutions then proposed, however, do not indicate a healthy, ongoing organization. Members were absent from the board of directors either as a result of death (Dallas died on April 8, 1841) or because of resignations. The fact that some members had not kept up their payments can be inferred from the second resolution stating that members may be taken off the rolls of the association if dues were not paid by a certain date. Finally, the need to create a committee to canvass for new members could also indicate need for additional resources. It is interesting to observe that at least one member wanted to have a committee "to procure the loan of books for the Association." This statement may indicate that the organization did not have sufficient funds to update the earlier purchased sets of books, since additional volumes of court reports were published between 1837 and 1841.9 The appointment of a committee to draw up a charter is also important, since it may indicate that the members might be able to obtain more funding if the organization was a corporation rather than just an association. As a corporation the group may have held real property and other valuable commodities, like the Law Library Company of Philadelphia.10

Of the thirty-eight men listed as members,11 almost half held a variety of positions during their lifetimes within local, state, and federal governments. In local government Dallas, Findlay, and Foster were solicitors for the city of Pittsburgh, while Robinson served in a similar post first for the borough and then city of Allegheny. Dallas sat on the Select Council of Pittsburgh, while Shaler and Van Amringe served as recorders of the short-lived Mayor's Court of Pittsburgh, and Irwin served as mayor of Pittsburgh in 1840. In the local courts Shaler, Dallas, and McClure were president-judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, while Liggett and

9 Additional volumes of Wharton's Pennsylvania State Reports and volume 2 of Ashmead's Reports had been published by 1841.
10 Law Association, above, n.2, at 407. Section two of the charter states that the company may "take and hold all and all manner of lands, tenements, rents, annuities, franchises, and hereditaments and any sum or sums of Money, and any manner and portion of Goods and Chattels, given and bequeathed unto them..."
11 Most of the biographical information is obtained from The Twentieth Century Bench and Bar of Pennsylvania, 2 vols. (Chicago, 1903), 805-1020b; see below for individual biographies.
Mahon served as prothonotaries of the court. Grier, Forward, Dallas, Lowrie, and Shaler served as judges (the first three were president-judges) of the District Court of Allegheny County. Lowrie and Pearson later in life served as president-judges of the courts of common pleas in Crawford and Butler counties respectively.

On the state level Dallas served as deputy attorney general for Allegheny County, Williams was a member of both houses of the state legislature, Findlay served as secretary of the commonwealth, and Forward was a local representative to the 1837-1838 constitutional convention. In the Supreme Court Pentland was prothonotary, while Lowrie was first an associate justice and later chief justice from 1857 to 1861.

In the federal government Shaler and Robinson served as district attorneys for Western Pennsylvania, and McCandless was a judge of the United States District Court. Biddle, Irwin, Pearson, and Williams served as members of Congress. McCandless was president of the Pennsylvania delegation to the 1848 Democratic national convention, while Burke sat in the conventions of 1844, 1852, and 1856. Forward served initially as first comptroller and later as secretary of the treasury in the 1840s; he and Irwin each served as chargé d'affaires to Denmark. James Veech was paymaster in the United States Army in the first years of the Civil War. Finally, Robert Grier became one of only four Pennsylvanians to sit as an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court. In general, it must be said that the biographical information concerning these men is scarce, but as shown above, those who did participate in the various offices of government must have carried some influence with them in their day.

In conclusion, the Pittsburgh Law Library Association played a small but important role in the history of the local bar. Although its existence is relatively unknown today, a good proportion of its members were important personages of their day in local, state, and federal politics. Many of these men lived for two or three decades after 1841, when this minutebook ends its record, and they certainly must have influenced the younger generation of attorneys who followed them. It is known that only James Veech had some connection with

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12 The Mayor's Court was created in 1816 (March 18, 1816 P.L. 164) and was abolished in 1839. It was a criminal court with jurisdiction over all crimes committed within the city. The District Court was created in 1833 (April 8, 1833 P.L. 305) with jurisdiction over civil matters in excess of $100 and had concurrent jurisdiction with the Court of Common Pleas. For a survey of the history of the courts in Allegheny County, see Erwin C. Surrency, "The Courts of Allegheny County — An Historical Survey," Pittsburgh Legal Journal 117 (Apr. 1969): 3-15.
the present Allegheny County Law Library, he being one of the men appointed to sit on the first law library committee that administered the library.\textsuperscript{13} Other younger members of the association probably assisted in the creation of the Allegheny County Bar Association in 1870. The desires of one generation to have an organized bar and a well-stocked law library for the local bar’s use became a reality with the succeeding generation and has continued to the present day.

\textbf{THE PITTSBURGH LAW LIBRARY ASSOCIATION}

\textbf{MINUTEBOOK}

The Constitution of the Pittsburgh Law Library Association

\textbf{Article 1st.} This Association shall be called the Pittsburgh Law Library Association; and its object shall be to establish and sustain a Law Library in the City of Pittsburgh for the use and benefit of its members.

\textbf{Art. 2d.} The Society shall annually on the second Monday of February elect by ballot from its own members five Directors, all of whom shall be persons regularly educated to the profession of Law, and of the county of Allegheny: and the said Directors so chosen shall hold their office until re-elected, or others be regularly elected in their stead; and shall at their first meeting after their election choose one person by ballot out of their own number to act as President of the Society; and appoint such other officers as they may think necessary; or as may be required by the society at any general meeting: and three of said board shall constitute a quorum.

\textbf{Art. 3d.} The Board shall fill all vacancies in their body until the next election.

\textbf{Art. 4th.} The officers of the Association for the present besides the President and Directors, shall be a Secretary, a Treasurer, and a Librarian.

\textbf{Art. 5th.} All persons paying an entrance fee of Ten dollars shall be considered as members of the Association; and shall be entitled to the use of the Library, and to vote at all elections, \textit{provided} they pay the periodical contributions required of them by the Constitution, bye-laws, or other rules of the Society.

\textsuperscript{13} \textit{Pittsburgh Legal Journal}, June 28, 1869, at 68, col. 1.
Art. 6. No member of the Society resident in Allegheny County shall be entitled to vote, or to use the Library unless he pay the sum of Five dollars annually for its support.

Art. 7. Persons not residents of Allegheny County shall be entitled to the use of the Library for life, or during their non-residence, on the payment of Ten dollars entrance fee.

Art. 8. This Constitution at any general meeting by the vote of two thirds of the members present.14

Art. 9. The Board of Directors shall have power to pass bye-laws for the regulation of the society; which bye-laws shall be reported to the society at its next meeting, at which time the same may be altered or rescinded by the Society.

First Meeting
January 24 A.D. 1837

At a meeting of the members of the Pittsburgh Bar held at the Court-house in the city of Pittsburgh for the purpose of adopting measures to establish a Law Library for the use of the courts and members of the bar.

Walter H. Lowrie was called to the chair; and Abner L. Pentland appointed Secretary.

The objects of the meeting being stated by the chairman it was on motion—
Resolved That we do agree to form ourselves into an Association for the purpose of establishing and supporting a public Law Library.

A form of a constitution was then presented and adopted by the Association, consisting of nine articles, as the same may be found recorded on pages 1 & 2.

The Association then proceeded to the election of Directors, when the following persons were duly elected—to wit—Alexander W. Foster, Walter Forward, Charles Shaler, Richard Biddle & Walter H. Lowrie.

On motion Resolved That the Directors now elected shall continue in office until the annual meeting, in February 1838, and until others are duly elected in their stead.

At this meeting the following persons united themselves together as members of the Association

14 It appears that an incomplete sentence has been written in the constitution and that the words "may be amended" should come after "general meeting."
Washington W. Fetterman
Wilson McCandless
Hon. Robert C. Grier
Hon. Trevanion B. Dallas
Thomas Livingston
Hon. Charles Shaler
Alexander W. Foster
Alexander W. Foster Jr.
James H. Stewart
Orlando Metcalf
John Glenn
H. H. Van Amringe

15 Washington Wayne Fetterman (d. December 12, 1838), educated in and around Pittsburgh, read law with Henry Baldwin and was admitted to the bar March 18, 1822; lawyer of local prominence.

16 Wilson McCandless (b. June 1810-d. June 30, 1882), graduated Western University of Pennsylvania, 1826; admitted to the bar, June 15, 1831, on motion of Walter Forward; preceptor, George Selden; member of the electoral college in 1844, 1852, and 1856; chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation to the Democratic national convention, 1848; appointed judge of the District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, February 8, 1856-June 2, 1876.

17 Robert Cooper Grier (b. March 5, 1794-d. September 26, 1870), attended Dickinson College, 1811-1812; admitted to practice, 1817; appointed first judge of the District Court of Allegheny County, May 3, 1833; associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, August 8, 1846-January 30, 1870.

18 Trevanion B. Dallas (b. 1801-d. April 8, 1841), son of Alexander James Dallas, younger brother of George Dallas, vice-president of the United States; admitted to bar, 1822; deputy attorney general for Allegheny County; president of the Select Council of Pittsburgh, 1834-1835; president-judge of District Court of Allegheny County, June 22, 1839-April 8, 1841.

19 Thomas Livingston (d. January 3, 1838), admitted to bar on motion of George Selden, August 3, 1830; preceptor, Walter Forward.

20 Charles Shaler (b. 1786-d. March 5, 1869), educated at Yale College; admitted to bar in Ravenna, Ohio, 1809, and to Pittsburgh bar, 1813; recorder of Mayor's Court, 1818-1821; president-judge of the Court of Common Pleas, June 5, 1824-May 4, 1835; appointed associate judge of the District of Allegheny County, May 6, 1841-May 20, 1844; United States attorney general for the Western District of Pennsylvania, 1853.

21 Alexander W. Foster (d. March 3, 1843), received classical education; studied law; admitted to Chester County bar, 1793, and to the Allegheny County bar, December 7, 1798.

22 Alexander W. Foster, Jr., admitted to the bar on motion of Orlando Metcalf, March 25, 1833; solicitor for Pittsburgh, 1857, 1859.

23 James H. Stewart, admitted to the bar, October 24, 1832, on motion of his preceptor, Walter Forward.

24 Orlando Metcalf (b. 1797-d. 1850), graduated Union College, N.Y., 1819; studied law at Hebron, Conn., and then with Henry Clay at Lexington, Ky.; admitted to the bar on April 23, 1830, on motion of Walter Forward.

25 John Glenn, admitted to the bar on November 18, 1825, on motion of Richard Biddle.

26 H. H. Van Amringe, admitted to the bar on January 5, 1837, on motion of Charles Bradford.
James S. Craft
William B. McClure
Hon. Richard Biddle
Andrew Burke
Thomas Williams
Hugh Toner
Thomas Hamilton
Abner L. Pentland
James Caldwell Jr.
Walter H. Lowrie
James Findlay

27 James S. Craft (d. 1870), admitted to the bar on April 9, 1818, on motion of Henry Campbell.
28 William B. McClure (b. 1807-d. 1861), graduated Dickinson College, 1827; studied law with John Kennedy and admitted to the bar on November 18, 1829, on motion of George Selden; appointed president-judge of all county courts on January 1, 1850; elected to same office, November 6, 1851, and re-elected in 1861; died in office.
29 Richard Biddle (b. 1796-d. 1847), obtained a classical education; served in the War of 1812; read law with his brother and admitted to the Philadelphia bar; admitted to Allegheny bar on November 14, 1817, on motion of John McDonald; elected to Congress, 1836 and 1838.
30 Andrew Burke, graduated Western University of Pennsylvania, 1829; admitted to the bar, March 25, 1833, on the motion of his preceptor, Richard Burke; presidential elector in 1844, 1852, and 1856.
31 Thomas Williams (b. 1806-d. 1872), graduated Dickinson College; studied law with Richard Coulter at Greensburg and John Kennedy; admitted to the bar, August 7, 1838, on motion of Richard Burke; senator for Allegheny and Butler counties in state senate, 1839-1841; member of state house of representatives, 1860-1861; elected to Congress for the 23rd district, 1862-1866; member of judiciary committee conducting the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson.
32 Hugh Toner (b. 1800-d. 1850), admitted to bar, August 16, 1827, on motion of A. W. Foster; preceptor, Robert Burke.
33 Thomas Hamilton, admitted to the bar, August 16, 1827, on motion of Alexander Brackenridge; preceptor, Walter Forward.
34 Abner Lacock Pentland, admitted to the bar, October 28, 1835, on motion of Charles Shaler; preceptor, Walter Forward; prothonotary of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court for several years, resigned April 1, 1845.
35 James Caldwell, Jr., admitted to the bar, June 16, 1835, on motion of Charles Shaler; preceptor, Samuel Colwell.
36 Walter Hoge Lowrie (b. 1807-d. 1876), son of a United States senator from Pennsylvania, 1819-1825; graduated Western University of Pennsylvania, 1836; received LL.D. in 1856 from Washington College; read law with Charles Shaler and Walter Forward; admitted to the bar, August 4, 1829; appointed judge of the District Court of Allegheny County, August 20, 1846-September 1851; elected judge of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, September 1851; served as chief justice, 1857-1863; president-judge of the new Crawford County Court of Common Pleas, 1870-1876; died in office.
37 James Findlay, admitted to the bar, January 26, 1836, on motion of Charles Shaler; secretary of the commonwealth, December 17, 1833-December 15, 1835; solicitor for Pittsburgh, 1837-1839.
James Veech
Walter Forward
Charles S. Bradford

Attest
Walter H. Lowrie

secretary
chairman

Members of the Association
1837

Washington W. Fetterman  Hon. Richard Biddle
Wilson McCandless  Andrew Burke
Hon. Robert C. Grier  Thomas Williams
Hon. Trevanion B. Dallas  Hugh Toner
Thomas Livingston  Thomas Hamilton
Hon. Charles Shaler  Abner L. Pentland
James Findlay  James Caldwell Jr.
Alexander W. Foster  Walter H. Lowrie
Alexander W. Foster Jr.  James Veech
James H. Stewart  Walter Forward
Orlando Metcalf  Charles S. Bradford
John Glenn  William W. Irwin
H. H. Van Amringe  Edward Simpson

38 James Veech (b. 1808-d. 1879), graduated Jefferson College, 1828; studied law at Uniontown, Fayette County, with James Todd; admitted to Fayette bar, 1832; admitted to Allegheny County bar, January 24, 1834; deputy paymaster in Union army, 1861-1862.

39 Walter Forward (b. 1786-d. 1852), born Hartford, Connecticut, and moved to Pittsburgh in 1803; read law with Henry Baldwin; admitted to the bar, November 12, 1806, on motion of James Ross; elected to Congress, December 2, 1822-March 4, 1825; delegate to the Pennsylvania constitutional convention, 1837-1838; appointed by President Harrison first comptroller of the treasury, April 6, 1841; raised to secretary of the treasury by President Tyler, September 13, 1841-February 28, 1843; appointed by President Tyler chargé d'affaires to Denmark, November 8, 1849-October 10, 1851; resigned to become president-judge of the District Court of Allegheny County, November 7, 1851-November 24, 1852; Forward Township named in his honor.

40 Charles Sidney Bradford (b. 1804-d. 1893), graduated University of Pennsylvania, 1822; read law with Horace Binney and admitted to Philadelphia bar, October 1825; admitted to the Allegheny County bar, August 7, 1826; on the motion of Richard Biddle; returned to Philadelphia in 1847 until his death.

41 William Wallace Irwin (b. 1803-d. 1856), attended private school and Allegheny College; admitted to the bar, May 6, 1828, on motion of John Kennedy; mayor of Pittsburgh, 1840; member of Congress, March 4, 1841-March 4, 1843; chargé d'affaires to Denmark, March 3, 1843-June 12, 1847.

42 Edward Simpson (b. 1802-d. 1866), graduated Washington College, 1819; admitted to the bar, November 5, 1823, on motion of John McDonald.
January 28, 1837
Meeting of the Directors
Present Messrs. Foster, Shaler, Forward & Lowrie

Mr. Foster was duly elected President of the Association.
Mr. Lowrie was duly elected Secretary, Treasurer, and Librarian.

Mr. Lowrie was authorized to employ a suitable person to collect the subscriptions due to the members. He was also authorized to purchase a minute book for the association.

Adjd. W. H. Lowrie
Secretary

February 11, 1837
Meeting of the Directors
Present Messrs. Foster, Forward, Shaler & Lowrie

The Secretary reported that he had received a communication from A. M. Cansland of Philadelphia dated 6 February 1837, proposing to sell books to the association on very reasonable terms, and specifying the prices of the several works named, which communication being considered by the board—

The Secretary was directed to purchase from Mr. M. Cansland on the credit of the association the following works—to wit—All the Pennsylvania Reports and Digests—All the New York Reports & Digests of the same—All the Massachusetts Reports & Digests of the same—The United States Reports & Digests of the same—English Common Law Reports & Digests—English Chancery Reports, & Vesey's Reports & Digests.

The Secretary was requested to procure a book case to be made for the Association.

Adjd. W. H. Lowrie, Secretary

March 13, 1837
Meeting of the Directors—
Present Foster, Shaler, Forward, & Lowrie.

The Secretary reported that he had purchased books for the Library, according to the direction of the Board; and presented the bill

John James Pearson-Mercer (b. 1802-d. 1888), admitted to the bar, August 1822; member of Congress, December 5, 1836-March 3, 1837; member of state senate, 1838-1842; president-judge of Dauphin and Lebanon counties Courts of Common Pleas, April 7, 1849-January 1, 1882.
of the same amounting to $1037.56 which was approved and is here-
after inserted.

He also reported that he had purchased a book case for the
Library, at an expense of $30.65, and presented the bill for the same
which was approved and ordered to be paid—

On motion
1. Resolved That George Kinzer be appointed Messenger and Keeper
of the Library, and that for the present he receive, as a compensation
for his services, six dollars per quarter.
2. Resolved That the contribution of five dollars annually to be paid
by the members of the association be, and the same is hereby made
payable on the first Monday of September in each and every year—
3. Resolved That any member of the association who shall pay the
sum of Fifty dollars shall be entitled to the use of the Library for life,
free from any annual contributions.
4. Resolved That no members shall be permitted to take any of the
books of the library out of the Court-house.

Adgd  W. H. Lowrie, Secty

Bill and letter of A. M. Cansland

Philadelphia Feb. 20, 1837

Messrs. Forward, Shaler, Biddle, Foster, & Lowrie

To A. M. Cansland Dr

for the Pittsburgh Law Library

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<td>1 Yeates</td>
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<td>1 Sergeants &amp; Rawles</td>
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44 The following list is arranged by the author's name as given in the
minutebook followed by the jurisdiction of the cases or statutes and the
dates of each item:

- Dallas                     | Pa. Supreme Court  | (1754-1806)
- Yeates                     | Pa. Supreme Court  | (1791-1808)
- Binney                     | Pa. Supreme Court  | (1799-1814)
- Sergeant & Rawle           | Pa. Supreme Court  | (1814-1828)
- Rawle                      | Pa. Supreme Court  | (1828-1835)
- Watts                      | Pa. Supreme Court  | (1832-1835)
- Wharton                    | Pa. Supreme Court  | (1835-1836)
- Addison                    | Pa. 5th Jud. Dist. | (1791-1799)
- Browne                     | Philadelphia Comm. Pleas and Dist. reports | (1801-1814)
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<td>Ashmead's do</td>
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**Ashmead**
- Philadelphia county courts (1808-1830)

**Milles (Miles)**
- Philadelphia county courts (1825-1836)

**Caine's Cases**
- N.Y. Supreme Court (1796-1805)

**Coleman's & Caines Cases**
- N.Y. Supreme Court (1803-1805)

**Caine's Reports**
- N.Y. Supreme Court (1799-1803)

**Johnson's Cases**
- N.Y. Supreme Court (1806-1823)

**Johnson's Reports**
- N.Y. Chancery Court (1814-1823)

**Johnson's Chancery Court**
- N.Y. Supreme Court (1823-1829)

**Cowen's Reports**
- N.Y. Supreme Court (1828-1835)

**Hall's Reports**
- N.Y. Superior Court (1828-1829)

**Paige's Reports**
- N.Y. Chancery Court (1828-1836)

**Hopkins**
- N.Y. Chancery Court (1828-1836)

**Edwards**
- N.Y. Chancery Court (1831-1833)

**Mass. Reports**
- Mass. Supreme Court (1804-1822)

**Pickering**
- Mass. Supreme Court (1822-1835)

**Cranch**
- U.S. Supreme Court (1801-1835)

**Wheaton**
- U.S. Supreme Court (1816-1827)

**Peters**
- U.S. Supreme Court (1828-1837)

**Baldwin**
- U.S. 3rd Circuit (1828-1833)

**Gilpin**
- U.S. Dist. Court (Pa.) (1828-1836)

**Washington**
- U.S. 3rd Circuit (1803-1827)

**Peters**
- U.S. 3rd Circuit (1803-1810)

**English Common Law Reports**
- Pa. Statutes (1700-1830)

**Parke & Johnson**
- Pa. Statutes (1830-1835)

**Wharton's Digest**
- Pa. Cases (1754-1830)

**Johnson's Digest**
- N.Y. Cases (1799-1823)

**Wendell's Digest**
- N.Y. Cases (1828-1835)

**Bigellow & Phillips**
- Mass. Cases (1804-1829)

**Coventry & Hughe's Digest**
- English common law cases (1216-1760)

**Harrison Digest**
- English common law cases (to 1830)

**Chitty's Equity (1831 ed.)**
- English equity and bankruptcy cases (1789-1817)

**Vesey Jr. Reports**
- English Chancery Courts (1821-)

**English Chancery Reports**
- English Chancery Courts (to 1830)
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1 Paiges do 5 vols 28 "
1 Hopkins do vol. 1 6 "
1 Edwards do vol. 1 5 "
1 Massachusetts do 17 vols 56 "
1 Pickering’s do 14 vols 60 "
1 Cranch’s (intre) do 9 vols 18 "
1 Wheaton’s Reports 12 vols 45 "
1 Peter’s Reports 10 vols 35 "
1 Baldwin’s do vol. 1 4 75
1 Gilpin’s do vol. 1 5 "
1 Washington & Peters CC 5 vols 15 "
1 English Com. Law Reports 29 vols 87 "
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1 Wendell’s do 5 50
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Putting them in books 2 50
Lettering, Pittsburgh Law Library 16 31
3 Boxes, Hoops, Porterage, etc. 7 50

Charter Phila. Law Library & Labels $1037 56

Philadelphia March 2, 1837

Gentlemen:

Your three letters on the above subject have been received: The books have been well packed in three boxes and marked—"Walter H. Lowrie, Esq. att’y at Law, Pittsburgh Pa."

They shall be sent by the first canal boat that starts—They are well bound Treble Lettered, and in my opinion as to price, terms so better than you could have got them from any other man in the Land—
On account of the above you are to pay my draft when I draw it for $300.00 and the balance as soon as you can—with interest; according to the statements in your letter.

Very respectfully,
A. M. Cansland

Annual Meeting of the Association 1838

February 12th 1838
Association met at 3 o'clock PM,
Mr. Foster, President, in the chair.
The meeting being small adjourned to meet at the Court-house on the 15th inst. at 7 o'clock PM.

W. H. Lowrie
Secty

February 15, 1838
Association met pursuant to adjournment, and again adjourned for a more full attendance, to meet on the 17th inst. at 10 o'clock AM at the Courthouse.

W. H. Lowrie
Secty

February 17, 1838
Association met pursuant to adjournment.
A. W. Foster, President, in the chair.
W. H. Lowrie, Secretary
The Secretary reported to the association on behalf of the Directors. The Bye-laws contained in the resolutions numbered 1. 2. & 3 of the proceedings of the Board of the 13th March 1837, and written on page 19 ante; and the said Bye-Laws were thereupon approved by the Association.

The Report of the Treasurer was then presented and read and accepted by the Association and hereafter written—

On motion of Mr. Shaler
Resolved That a committee of three be appointed to procure subscriptions for the purpose of paying the debts due by the Association; who shall report to the Directors.

Committee, Messrs. Van Amringe, Toner, & Williams
The Association then proceeded to the election of Directors for the next year—whereupon the following persons were duly elected.

Alexander W. Foster
Charles Shaler
Walter H. Lowrie
Orlando Metcalf
Wilson McCandless

W. H. Lowrie, Secty

Report of the Treasurer

Walter H. Lowrie, Treasurer

In account with the Pittsburgh Law Library Association

1837 April

<table>
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<tr>
<th>To cash from</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T. B. Dallas</td>
<td>$10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. C. Grier</td>
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<tr>
<td>W. W. Fetterman</td>
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<tr>
<td>R. Biddle</td>
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carried forward $40
Brought forward $40

Forward $10
W. H. Lowrie $10
O. Metcalf $10
T. Livingston $10
T. Williams $10
W. McCandless $10
C. Shaler $10
H. H. Van Amringe $10
Findlay $10
W. B. McClure $10
C. S. Bradford $10
A. Burke $10
J. H. Stewart $10
A. W. Foster $10
A. W. Foster Jr. $10

May

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June

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A. L. Pentland $10
Oct.  E. Simpson  $10
     W. W. Irwin  $10
     H. Toner  $10
     J. J. Pearson-Mercer  $10

Dec.  W. McCandless, annual cont. 5

$295

April 12  Paid A. M. Cansland's draft  $328.87
         McClelland for bookcase  30.65
May 5th  Freight for books  16.45
         brought up from preceding page  $395.91
         Postages  1.12

$397.03

Ballance due W. H. Lowrie  $102.03

The Association owes
A. M. Cansland—bill for books  708.75
         Interest  35."
J. J. Kay & Co.  20."
L. Loomis  10."
W. H. Lowrie—cash advance  102.03
         Interest  6.00  108.03

$881.78

There is due to the Association

Entrance fee from the following persons W. O'H. Robinson, 45
S. Kingston, 46 J. D. Mahon, 47 Thos. Liggett Jr., 48 A. W. Marks, 49

45 William O'Hara Robinson (b. October 7, 1817-d. February 6, 1865),
gr|uated Western University of Pennsylvania, 1830; Harvard University,
1831; studied law under W. W. Fetterman; admitted to the bar, September
24, 1835, on motion of Charles Shaler; United States attorney for the Western
District of Pennsylvania, 1844; solicitor for borough and then city of
Allegheny.
46 Samuel Kingston (d. April 10, 1845), admitted to the bar on August
10, 1813.
47 John Duncan Mahon (d. 1861), graduated Dickinson College, 1814;
admitted to the bar, November 13, 1832, on motion of Henry M. Watts.
48 Thomas Liggett, Jr. (d. 1851), graduated Western University of Penn-
sylvania, 1830; admitted to the bar, September 25, 1835, on motion of Charles
Meeting of Members

At a meeting of the Members of the Pittsburgh Law Library Association held in the District Court Room on Tuesday the 6th day of July 1841

On motion of W. H. Lowrie, Esq.

James Dunlap was called to the chair & E. Bradford Todd appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated by Mr. Lowrie to be the election of officers for the ensuing year, the meeting succeeded to hold an election for that purpose, whereupon Henry C. Moorhead, H. H. Van Amringe, Andrew Burke, Thomas Liggett Jr., & E. Bradford Todd Esq. were chosen directors.

On motion Resolved That said Directors shall have power to fill such vacancies as may occur in their number.

On motion Resolved That the Directors be instructed to strike off from the list of the Members of the Association the names of all as shall not have paid up their subscriptions on or before the first Monday of September next.

On motion Resolved That the Directors be instructed to procure additional subscriptions to the Library.

On motion Hon. Charles Shaler, W. H. Lowrie & A. Burke were appointed to a Committee to procure a Charter for this association, and to prepare the necessary papers.

On motion of T. Hamilton Esq. Resolved that a Committee of three be appointed to procure the loan of books for the use of the Association.

W. H. Lowrie Esq. offered to instruct gratuitously a Law Student who would attend the Courts during their sessions, and perform

---

Shaler; preceptor, Richard Biddle; prothonotary of Allegheny County, 1838-1839.

49 Alfred W. Marks (d. April 2, 1863), admitted to the bar, October 28, 1835, on motion of Charles Shaler; preceptor, Trevanian B. Dallas.

50 Zantzinger McDonald (b. September 4, 1812-d. July 16, 1838), graduated Jefferson College, 1832; admitted to the bar, October 28, 1835, on motion of Charles Shaler; preceptor, Samuel Colwell.

51 Perez Jonas Avery, admitted to the bar, January 16, 1837, on motion of Charles Shaler.
the duties of Librarian, besides affording him the use of his library and office.

On motion Resolved that This meeting adjourn.

E. Bradford Todd
Secretary