The Capitol Annex Building.

(Erected by the State at a cost of $225,000. Completed in 1902.)

Home of State Department of Archives and History.
ERRATUM.

Page 9, nineteenth line from top for “S. W.” Laidley, read W. S. Laidley.
Page 9, eighteenth line from bottom, for James “M.” Brown, read James F. Brown.
Page 17, last line at bottom, for “Virgina” read Virginia.
Page 64, first and second lines from bottom, for “Recorder,” read Recorder.
Page 70, twenty-second line from top, for “Saunders” read Sanders. Same in fourth and ninth lines on page 292.
Page 125, last line at bottom right column, for “William B. Zane,” read William B. Zinn.
Page 135, seventh line from bottom in second column, supply the name “Smith” after Nehemiah.
Page 162, in tenth line from bottom, for November “20th,” read November 29th.
Page 168, first line at top, for “adopt,” read adopt.
Page 173, third line from bottom, for “Seators,” read Senators.
Page 182, second line from top, for “Thuse,” read Thus.
Page 189, seventh line from bottom, for “Marson,” read Marion.
Page 195, first line at top omit final “s” in Convention.
Page 226, eleventh line from bottom, for “1779,” read 1879.
Page 251, second line from bottom for “Nixon,” read Nixon, and for “James” read John.
Page 269, thirteenth line from top, for S. “V.” Mathews, read S. W. Mathews.
Page 285, fifth line from top, for “Virgina,” read Virginia.
Page 298, twenty-first line from bottom, for “Kerchnal,” read Kercheval.
Page 294, first line at top, omit final “e” in Green.
Page 318, third line from top, for “Plemond,” read Pruntytown.
Page 322, thirteenth line from bottom, after name of “Eustace Gibson,” add that of James Anthony Hughes.
Second Biennial Report

DEPT
Of the Department of

ARCHIVES AND HISTORY, W. Va.

1907-08

of the

State of West Virginia.

1907-1908

VIRGIL A. LEWIS, M. A.,
State Historian and Archivist.

"I cannot but think that he to whom shall be afforded the opportunity to tell of the progress of West Virginia, when in a few years, half a century shall have elapsed, will be justified if he characterizes as marvelous the first fifty years, rivaling as they will, the best in all the glowing records of American Commonwealths."

GEORGE B. CORTELLOU.
LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

1681251
State of West Virginia,
Department of Archives and History,
Charleston, October 1, 1908.

To His Excellency,
Honorable W. M. O. Dawson.
Governor of West Virginia.

My Dear Sir:—

By the provisions of Section Three of Chapter LXIV of the Acts of the Legislature, Session of 1905, the State Historian and Archivist is required to make annually a report to the Governor to be transmitted by him to the Legislature, which report shall contain an exhibit of all the State Papers, Public Documents, Books, Pamphlets and other property belonging to the Department of Archives and History, together with annual accumulations, and a statement of the receipts and expenditures thereof; and accompanied by such recommendations as he deems best for the State's interest in the Department. In compliance therewith I now have the honor to transmit to you herewith the Second Biennial Report of this Department, for the two fiscal years ending respectively September 30, 1907, and September 30, 1908. Again thanking you for the kindly interest and earnestness you have manifested in the work of the Department, I remain, yours

Most obediently,

Virgil A. Lewis,
State Historian and Archivist.
The State Department of Archives and History is located on the third floor of the Capitol Annex Building where it occupies eight thousand five hundred square feet of floor space, exclusive of the office of the State Historian and Archivist, and other private rooms. The ceiling (metal) is fifteen feet high, thus giving a wall surface of more than five thousand square feet for book-shelving, portraits, maps, etc. The entire surface of floor, walls and ceiling is painted in tints, thus giving to the whole a pleasing effect. It is lighted by day by thirty-two large windows, and four sky-lights, the latter being 9x12 feet. At night it is rendered brilliant by one hundred and fourteen gas jets and one hundred and twenty-six electric lights, each of the latter being of sixteen candle power. Steam heat is supplied from twenty radiators connected with a central plant. The elevator service is by the tower in the center encased with glass on all sides. On the floors, in offices under reading tables, and in aisles, there are three hundred yards of carpet; there are thirty-eight bookcases, which together with that on the walls, aggregate three thousand, eight hundred and seventy-three feet of shelving; sixty-two show cases; thirty-two tables; twenty-four chairs; and thirteen miscellaneous filing cases and other pieces of furniture. Among this are many pieces to which attach historic interest. Three of the walnut cases stood in the West Virginia Building at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, in 1876; seven pieces were used for the State exhibits in the various Exhibit Buildings at the World’s Columbian Exposition at Chicago, in 1893; four pieces were used in the State Exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, in 1903; and fourteen of the best show-cases in the rooms were used for the State History Exhibit at the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition on Hampton Roads, Virginia, in 1907.
THE LIBRARY SECTION.

THE DEPARTMENT LIBRARY—ITS FOUNDATIONS AND GROWTH.

The Library of the Department has some interesting historic details connected with its beginning and growth. Some mention of these will not be improper here.

The Old Virginia State Library at Lewisburg:—By an Act of the General Assembly of Virginia passed April 8, 1831, the Supreme Court of Appeals was required to sit at Lewisburg in Greenbrier County, now West Virginia, ninety days annually, beginning on the first Monday in August for the hearing and determining of all causes which were appealed from counties now in West Virginia, except those of Berkley, Jefferson, Hampshire, Morgan and Hardy. An Act of March 20, 1832, provided that the "Statutes at Large" of Virginia, Session Acts since the revisal of the Code in 1819, the Supreme Court Reports and all other books of which there were duplicates in the Law Library, should be sent to Lewisburg, where John A. North, clerk of the Court of Appeals, was made ex officio Librarian. By another Act, passed December 13, 1833, the sum of $1,200.00 was appropriated to provide a library for the Court of Appeals at Lewisburg and the Librarian at Richmond was required to transmit to Lewisburg duplicates of all books then constituting the Library in that city, or that should thereafter come into it. Thus was a State Library established at Lewisburg. Years passed away and many valuable miscellaneous volumes were added to it. Then came the years of the Civil War and State division, when many of the books were scattered and lost. The New State of West Virginia laid claim to all public property within its limits, the library at Lewisburg included. In 1866, Sylvanus W. Hall of Marion County, then Clerk of the new West Virginia Court of Appeals, went to Lewisburg where he found the library of the old (Virginia) Court of Appeals, in the custody of a young lawyer—Henry Mason Mathews—afterward Governor of the State. He turned all over to Mr. Hall and assisted in boxing and packing when all were taken in wagons to Allegheny Station on the old Covington and Ohio Railroad and shipped by way of Washington to Wheeling. Thereafter they, together with the books in the West Virginia Law Library, were shipped back and forth between Wheeling and Charleston, as the Seat of State Government was changed here and there.
until 1885, when they were brought to Charleston to be taken away no more.

The West Virginia Historical and Antiquarian Society:—This Society was organized in the Senate Chamber of the State House at Charleston January 30, 1890, and received from the Secretary of State, a charter of incorporation on the 11th of February, 1890. The Board of Public Works granted it the use of a room on the first floor of the State House—one now used by the State Superintendent of Schools—and in this it deposited its first collections.

The Historical Society Made the Custodian of the State's Miscellaneous Books:—On the 19th of February, 1891, Dr. M. S. Bryte, a member of the House of Delegates, who had been active in the organization of the State Historical Society, reported Joint Resolution No. 10, in a Preamble to which it was set forth that:

Whereas, there are many Volumes, Documents and Papers in possession of the State Librarian which are of no value to the Law Library, but of great value for Historical, Biographical and Scientific research, investigation and reference and

Whereas, Such Books, Documents and papers are being continually received by said Law Library.

Therefore be it Resolved, That the State Librarian, with the consent and approval of the Supreme Court of Appeals of this State be, and is hereby authorized to turn over to the "West Virginia Historical and Antiquarian Society" such books, documents and papers, other than those belonging exclusively to the "Law Library" as are now in the possession of the State Librarian, or which may hereafter come into his possession, and which may be deemed of special importance and interest to the said Society, both as collections and reference in publishing and preserving historical, biographical, scientific, and other information relating to the State.

This Resolution was speedily adopted by the Legislature and the writer well remembers the condition in which these miscellaneous books were found—piled in heaps on the floors, and against rough unplastered walls in the uppermost parts of the attic of the State House—and covered with the accumulated dust of years. He knows too, how these books—hundreds of volumes—were cleaned and carried down three flights of stairs to the first floor where, for the time they were deposited in the room assigned by the Board of Public Works for the use of the Society. From here its collec-
tions were moved to the second floor and later to the third floor, where they remained in the room now used as an Armory, until purchased by the Department of Archives and History, after which they were removed to the third floor of the new Capitol Annex Building where they are now deposited. Among these were some of the volumes from the old Lewisburg Library.

ADDITIONAL FOUNDATIONS.

Annually for sixteen years, the Legislature made small appropriations of money to aid the Historical Society in its work, and with a portion of this—beyond contingent expenses—a few books—volumes of much value—were purchased each year. But the chief sources from which accessions came to the Library, were those of liberal spirited persons who made contributions of books, documents, papers, etc., to its collection. These constitute its most important foundations; chief of which has been the following:

Its First Donation:—Within a few weeks after the State Historical Society was organized, it received from the generous and scholarly General J. Watts DePeyster of New York City, a box of valuable books—in all nearly a hundred volumes—some of which he was the author himself. He had heard of the inauguration of the movement to preserve the history of the State and to lay the foundation of a State historical and miscellaneous library, and he desired to encourage it to the extent of his donation.

The Summers Donation:—This was made in 1894, by Lewis Summers, Esq., of Charleston, West Virginia, a son of Judge George W. Summers, he and his brother, Judge Lewis Summers, being long prominent residents of the Great Kanawha Valley, and active in the official life of Virginia before the Civil War. It was from their Library that the donation came, and it consisted largely of Federal Publications now most valuable, both because of age and the subjects of which they treat.

The Brown Donation:—In 1895, Hon. James H. Brown, of Charleston, who had been one of the first Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia, donated to the Historical Society a large collection of Federal Publications for the years of the Civil War. Because of the time at which they were issued they possess much historic interest.

The Broun Donation:—About the year 1896, Major Thomas L. Broun contributed to the Society a number of bound volumes of the "Reports and Proceedings of the Board of Public Works" of Vir-
Virginia, together with other volumes of the Reports and Transactions of the old James River and Kanawha Canal Company. It was this donation that became the foundation of the present unexcelled collection of the Public Documents of Virginia now in the Department of Archives and History.

The Hale Donation:—In 1902, Dr. John P. Hale of Charleston, by will, bequeathed to the Historical Society his private library of nearly four hundred volumes of rare works treating of history, art, science and general literature. This collection is one of great value, and consequently attracts much interest on the part of scholars and of general readers as well.

The Creation of the State Department of Archives and History.

It has been stated that during the existence of the State Historical Society, the Legislature made small appropriations annually, to aid in its work. These appropriations were usually accompanied with the provision that books, relics, etc., collected and purchased with the money thus appropriated, should be and remain the property of the State, to be held in trust by the said Society for the said State. By an Act of the Legislature passed February 18, 1905, the State Department of Archives and History was created, with an official known as the State Historian and Archivist at its head; its management being under the control of the Board of Public Works. One of the provisions of this Act was, that the Department should take into its keeping all property of whatever character, which had been purchased with the State's money and held in trust for the State by the West Virginia Historical Society. this to be made a part of the collection of the Department of Archives and History. When the officials of the Historical Society—a private corporation—learned of this provision, they proposed to the Board of Public Works, to sell its entire collection to the Department of Archives and History; an agreement was reached—May 25, 1905—by which they were paid the sum of $580.00, and their entire collection—Library and all—has been transferred to this Department, where it is being classified, and labeled, as required by law.

Additions Made to the Library Since It Became the Property of the State Department of Archives and History.

Some very valuable contributions have been made to the Library since it became the property of the State Department of Archives and History.
The Howard Donation:—In 1907, Hon. Hiram R. Howard of Point Pleasant, West Virginia, donated a most valuable collection of West Virginia Public Documents—Journals of the Senate and House of Delegates—of the early years of the State, now long out of print and very difficult to obtain.

The Burdett Donation:—In the summer of 1907, Mrs. Abbie Ann (Johnson) Burdette, wife of the late Hon. John S. Burdette, an early Treasurer of the State, gave to the Department a number of volumes, among them being Documents relating to the history of the State in the years of war, when it came into being.

The Faulkner Donation:—In 1908, ex-United States Senator Hon. Charles J. Faulkner, Jr., of Martinsburg, West Virginia, donated to the Department a most valuable collection of Public Documents of Virginia; covering as they do the years from 1830 to 1850 and collected by his father, Hon. Charles James Faulkner, Sr., who was long connected with the old Virginia State Government, and a United States Minister to the Court of France during the administration of James Buchanan.

The Laidley Donation:—Judge S. W. Laidley in 1908, gave to the Department a number of Federal Documents which aided very materially in filling out broken sets of these publications.

The Brown Donation:—This was a donation made to this Department in 1908, by James M. Brown of Charleston, a son of Judge James F. Brown whose contribution to the Library of the Historical Society has been noticed. This may therefore be called "The Second Brown Donation." It consisted of a large number of volumes of much value.

**Collections Purchased.**

Several collections of books have been purchased by the Department. In 1906, a number of volumes were purchased from the estate of Colonel J. B. Peyton who was clerk of the House of Delegates for many years. A valuable collection of the Public Documents of Virginia were purchased from Judge James M. Mason of Charles Town the present year; and nearly six hundred volumes were bought from the estate of the late Judge George W. Summers of Kanawha County. Such in brief are the Library Foundations and accessions. Thus it is that, both by purchase and donation, the Library continues to grow. This data will be more valuable in the future than now—that is, when the Library will have grown to larger proportions.
THE LIBRARY AS IT NOW IS.

The following figures in general itemized form, show the Library as it is. It now contains, of

History and Miscellaneous Literature...12,414 Volumes and Pamphlets.
Federal Publications ..................11,228 Volumes and Pamphlets.
State Publications .................... 7,724 Volumes and Pamphlets.

A total of ......................31,366 Volumes and Pamphlets.

Of these Volumes and Pamphlets—
There are bound in Leather..............11,188
There are bound in Cloth ................. 8,460
There are bound in Paper............... 1,995
Books and Pamphlets in Paper, Boards or
Leatherette ................................ 9,419

31,366

Total Volumes and Pamphlets in Library
September 30, 1908, is..................31,366
Total Volumes and Pamphlets in Library
September 30, 1906, was...............23,162

A gain in the biennial period of 8,204

The Historical and Miscellaneous Section:—The books and pamphlets in this Section cover a wide range in Literature,—so wide indeed that this can only be determined by a Catalogue or Finding-List. History, biography, science, art, religion, and many other subjects far too numerous to mention here are widely covered. By far the most important part of this Section is the Virginian History—History of the Virginias— which it contains.

Federal Publications Section:—This is a rare collection of the Documents of the National Government, rare because many of these date far back toward the beginning of the Republic—even to the days of the Continental Congress. Here too, with them are publications of the Smithsonian Institution and of the National Museum, as well. It is said that the Government Printing Office is the largest Publishing House in the World, and nearly twelve thousand of its publications—Volumes and Pamphlets—are in this Department, where they are now received as published, the Department having been designated as a Depository for them.

State Publications Section:—This is known in many libraries as the "Legislative Section" because it is here that Members of the Legislature and all other State officials, have access to all the
publications of other States, thereby seeing what they have done, and are doing along every line of State Government work. Section four of the Act creating this Department makes it the duty of the Secretary of State to deliver to it at least sixty copies of all West Virginia Public Documents for exchange for similar Documents with other States. This he has done, and the Department now has on its "Exchange List" the libraries of all the States and Territories of the Union. Nearly eight thousand volumes of these Documents of other States are now on its shelves.

THE PUBLIC DOCUMENTS OF VIRGINIA—THEIR RELATION AND IMPORTANCE TO WEST VIRGINIA.

For two hundred and fifty years West Virginia was a part of Virginia and throughout this long period all Public Documents pertaining in any manner to West Virginia are to be found among those of Virginia; and if we are to have a complete collection of our own, we must secure it by making a complete collection of those of Virginia. To do this, the Department has made a special effort, and from the Ohio to the Chesapeake, and even far beyond the limits of both States, these Public Documents and State Papers of Virginia, while the two States were one, have been collected. The result of this quest is that we now have on the shelves the Journals of the House of Burgesses of the Colonial Period from 1754 to 1776; while for the time since the Revolution—that of the Commonwealth—of Messages of the Governors, Journals of the Senate and House of Delegates, Codes, Statutes at Large, Session Acts of the Assembly, Reports of Executive Officers, Boards controlling State Institutions and other Special and Miscellaneous Public Documents, the Department has in all about five hundred volumes. This is probably the best collection of the printed documents of Virginia now extant, and among them as stated, are those pertaining to West Virginia while it was a part of Virginia.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS OF THE RESTORED GOVERNMENT—WHEN FRANCIS H. PIERPONT WAS GOVERNOR.

The most remarkable, the most memorable event in the history of any American State is that in the annals of the Virginias—a Period when there were two Governments in Virginia—the old State Government at Richmond and the Restored Government of Virginia at Wheeling—a Period when there were three State Governments on the soil of Virginia— the old State Government at
Richmond, the Restored Government at Alexandria, and a new State Government— that of West Virginia, at Wheeling. A strange recital in history, one that tells how the old State Government at Richmond passed out of existence and gave place to the Restored Government removed thither from Alexandria; and how the Restored Government had made possible the existence of the new State of West Virginia, in the Trans-Allegheny Region of the old Commonwealth. Because of the deep interest manifested by students of history, collectors have made a specialty of buying all documents which in any manner relate to the Restored Government. West Virginia was late in beginning to collect and preserve these, no effort being put forth until it was done by the Department of Archives and History. In it have been gathered the following:—

1. Journal and Documents of the Richmond Convention, which adopted the Ordinance of Secession 1861.
5. The Address of the First Wheeling Convention to the People of Northwestern Virginia, May 15, 1861.
7. An Address of the First Wheeling Convention (May 15, 1861) to the People of Northwestern Virginia.
8. Ordinances Adopted by the Second Convention of the People of Northwestern Virginia, assembled June 11, 1861.
11. Thirteen hundred and sixty-five Autograph Letters of the official Correspondence of the Restored Government for the year 1862.
12. The Address in Pamphlet form of Governor Pierpont to President Lincoln, on the Abuses of the Military Power in the Command of General Butler in Virginia.
13. All the Messages of Governor Pierpont to the General Assembly of the Restored Government, 1861, to 1865.
14. Reports of the Auditor of State under the Restored Government, for October 1, 1861, and for November 1862.
16. An Address of the Delegates composing the New State Constitutional Convention, to their Constituents, adopted February 18, 1863.


26. Address of Hon. John S. Carlile to the People of Harrison county, West Virginia, urging them to assemble in defense of the Union. Dated January 16, 1861.

There are other valuable Public Documents relating to this Period which as yet have not been secured for the Department, but no effort is being spared to find and get them for it.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE JOURNALS AND PUBLIC DOCUMENTS OF WEST VIRGINIA, WHICH HAVE BEEN ISSUED SINCE THE FORMATION OF THE STATE.

The Public Documents of West Virginia include all the publications of the State. They embrace the Journals of the Senate, and those of the House of Delegates; the Messages of the Governors; etc., the Reports of all elective State Officials, as the Auditor, Treasurer, State Superintendent of Free Schools, Attorney-General, and Secretary of State; of all appointive State Officials, as the Adjutant-General, Commissioner of Immigration, Commissioner of Labor, Commissioner of Banking, Chief Mine Inspector, Tax Commissioner, State Historian and Archivist, Fish and Game Warden, and the State Librarian; of the Boards of Directors of the Penitentiary, the Boys' Reform School, the Industrial Home for Girls, the West Virginia Asylum, of Miner's Hospital No. 1, of
Miners' Hospital No. 2, and of Miners' Hospital No. 3; of Boards of Regents, as those of the West Virginia University, the Preparatory Branch of the University at Montgomery, the Preparatory Branch of the University at Keyser, of the State Normal School and its Branches, of the Schools for the Deaf and the Blind, of the West Virginia Colored Institute, and of the Bluefield Colored Institute; of the Humane Society, and of the Trustees of the Point Pleasant Battle Monument; of the State Board of Agriculture, the State Board of Health, the State Board of Embalmers, the Board of Dental Examiners, the Commissioners of Pharmacy, the State Geological and Economic Survey; together with numbers of miscellaneous documents relating to State Boundaries, Railroads, Mineral Springs, the Board of Public Works, Impeachment Trials, State Exhibits at World's Fairs, Legislative Investigating Committees, Virginia Debt Material, etc., etc.

Public Documents are the materials for the historian. Without such a collection he, however much inclined, can never do justice to a State. Nor without them, can its people ever have an accurate knowledge of the founding and growth of their institutions; nor of their own development in governmental affairs, educational and other interests. Not only this, but posterity can not have the means of judging, as it might, of the deeds, and principles of action, and of the legislation of ancestors. Thus the State that neglects to preserve its Public Documents, loses much to future generations—to the whole world indeed.

Fortunate is the State that possesses a complete collection of its Public Documents! Sometimes war, at other times fire, but more frequently the carelessness and thoughtlessness of persons filling public offices, have made sad havoc among them. But, fortunate in this respect has been West Virginia—thanks to its Department of Archives and History. It has been from the beginning, a leading object to make its rooms a great depository for the States' Archives—State Papers and Public Documents—a Department intrusted with the collection and preservation of whatever may serve in the future to illustrate the life of the people of the State. When it began its work of rescue and preservation, the State had existed for more than forty years, and no collection of its Public Documents were anywhere extant. Since then the Documents of the Old Mother State, of the Restored Government of Virginia, and those of West Virginia have been collected from far and wide, and constitute the richest collection in the Department. How well
this work has been, and is being done, is left to those most interested in it to say. Almost every other American State has carefully collected and catalogued its Public Documents. The following is the result of the first attempt to make a classified list of the Public Documents of West Virginia, nearly all of those so listed, being in the Department Library.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE BEGINNING OF THE STATE.

1. Resolutions adopted by the First Convention of the People of Northwestern Virginia—First Wheeling Convention—which assembled at Wheeling May 13, 1861.

2. An Address of the Central Committee of the First Convention of the people of Northwestern Virginia—First Wheeling Convention—assembled at Wheeling May 13, 1861, as required by the Fourteenth Resolution of that body.

3. Ordinances and Proceedings of the Second Convention of the People of Northwestern Virginia—the Second Wheeling Convention—which Restored the Government of Virginia, and took the necessary action leading to the formation of West Virginia.

4. Report of the Executive Committee of the Constitutional Convention to the first Legislature of West Virginia—June 20, 1863—detailing the steps taken by said Committee to secure the admission of West Virginia into the Union.

5. Report of the Committee of the first Legislature of West Virginia—1863—on Executive offices as to the date of the beginning of the same.


8. Correspondence between Francis H. Pierpont, Governor of Virginia under the Restored Government, and Arthur I. Boreman, first Governor of West Virginia, in July, 1863, in relation to the Books and Funds of the Restored Government being left with the new West Virginia Government.

MESSAGES AND DOCUMENTS.**

Under the laws of West Virginia all Reports of State officials.

**It should be remembered that under the first Constitution—1863 to 1872—all State officials were elected for a term of two years, beginning March 4th, in odd years; and the Legislature held Annual Sessions, beginning on the third Tuesday in January. "Reports" of State officials received by the Governor for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1872, were "Last Annuals." Under the Second Constitution, ratified in 1872, and in force since that date, all State officials are elected for four years, beginning March 4th, in odd years; and the Legislature holds biennial sessions, beginning on the second Wednesday in January, in odd years. All "Reports" of State officials received by the Governor for the biennial period ending September 30, 1874, were "First Biennials."
whether elective or appointive, together with those of Regents, Directors or other Boards, must be put in the hands of the Governor at the close of the period for which they are made; he causes them to be printed separately for the use of the ensuing Legislature. Twenty-seven hundred copies of each may be printed, of which number twenty-four hundred are bound separately for distribution. The remaining three hundred copies are laid by until after the adjournment of the Legislature, when, together with the last message of the Governor to the Legislature, they are bound in volumes designated as "Messages and Documents." There were, of course, no documents presented to the first Session of the Legislature—that which convened June 20, 1863. The Public Documents—some of them, such as have been preserved—of the Sessions of 1864 and 1865, were printed in the Journals of the two Houses. In 1866, Governor Boreman caused a small octavo volume of Documents to be printed. Public Documents of the years 1867, 1868 and 1869 were printed as appendixes to the House Journals of these years. In all the years from 1869 to 1893 inclusive, the Public Documents were printed in a single volume for each Session. For the Sessions of 1895, 1897 and 1899, the Public Documents were printed in two volumes for each Session. For the Sessions of 1901 and 1903, they were printed in sets of three volumes each. And those for the years 1905 and 1907, in sets of four volumes each. This Department has all volumes ever issued except that for the Session of 1871 and for that of 1879. It is hoped that these volumes may soon be in its possession.

MESSAGES OF WEST VIRGINIA’S GOVERNORS TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE.

No State can have in its archives more valuable documents than the Messages of its chief Executives sent to its Legislative body. These productions are carefully prepared by intelligent men who are well informed as to the conditions of the State at the time of which they write. This Department has copies of all the messages which have been sent by West Virginia Governors to the Legislature of the State. These are as follows:

First Message of Arthur Ingram Boreman.............June 20, 1863.
Third Message of Arthur Ingram Boreman.............January 17, 1865.
Fourth Message of Arthur Ingram Boreman.............January 16, 1866.
Fifth Message of Arthur Ingram Boreman.............January 15, 1867.
Sixth Message of Arthur Ingram Boreman.............January 15, 1868.
A WEST VIRGINIA GIRL AT THE COURT OF FRANCE.

Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Joseph Spencer, was born September 27, 1788; grew to womanhood near Vienna, Wood County, West Virginia; became the wife of General Lewis Cass in 1806; and accompanied him to Detroit, where he was Governor of Michigan Territory; was a "Cabinet lady" while her husband was Secretary of War, 1832 to 1836; was with him in Paris while he was United States Minister, at the Court of France and afterward accompanied him in his oriental travels. She died at Detroit, March 31, 1853. From a painting by General David H. Strother (1842) of Martinsburg, West Virginia.
Seventh Message of Arthur Ingram Boreman............January 19, 1869.
First Message of William Erskine Stevenson.............January 18, 1870.
Second Message of William Erskine Stevenson.............January 17, 1871.
First Message of John Jeremiah Jacob......................January 16, 1872.
Second Message of John Jeremiah Jacob.....................November 19, 1872.
Third Message of John Jeremiah Jacob......................October 20, 1873.
Fourth Message of John Jeremiah Jacob.....................January 13, 1875.
Fifth Message of John Jeremiah Jacob......................November 16, 1875.
Sixth Message of John Jeremiah Jacob.......................January 10, 1877.
First Message of Henry Mason Mathews.....................January 8, 1879.
Second Message of Henry Mason Mathews.....................January 12, 1881.
First Message of Jacob Beeson Jackson.....................January 11, 1882.
Second Message of Jacob Beeson Jackson....................January 10, 1883.
Third Message of Jacob Beeson Jackson.....................January 15, 1885.
First Message of Emanuel Willis Wilson...................January 12, 1887.
Second Message of Emanuel Willis Wilson...................April 29, 1887.
Third Message of Emanuel Willis Wilson...................January 9, 1890.
Fourth Message of Emanuel Willis Wilson...................January 15, 1890.
First Message of Aretus Brooks Fleming...................January 10, 1891.
Second Message of Aretus Brooks Fleming...................January 11, 1893.
First Message of William Alexander MacCorkle.............January 9, 1895.
Second Message of William Alexander MacCorkle.............January 14, 1897.
First Message of George Wesley Atkinson...................January 9, 1899.
Second Message of George Wesley Atkinson...................January 9, 1901.
First Message of Albert Blakesley White...................January 14, 1903.
Second Message of Albert Blakesley White...................January 26, 1904.
Third Message of Albert Blakesley White...................January 12, 1905.
First Message of William M. O. Dawson.....................January 10, 1907.
Second Message of William M. O. Dawson (Special)........January 17, 1907.
Third Message of William M. O. Dawson.....................January 28, 1908.

(In addition to the messages enumerated here nearly all of the Governors have sent to the Legislatures "Special Messages" on special subjects; these, while not listed here are all in this Department.)

JOURNALS OF THE STATE SENATE.

(ANNUAL SESSIONS.)

Journal of the Senate for the Session beginning June 20, 1863.
Journal of the Senate for the Session beginning January 19, 1864.
Journal of the Senate for the Session beginning January 17, 1865.
Journal of the Senate for the Session beginning January 16, 1866.
Journal of the Senate for the Session beginning January 15, 1867.
Journal of the Senate for the Session beginning January 21, 1868.
Journal of the Senate for the Session beginning January 19, 1869.
Journal of the Senate for the Session beginning January 18, 1870.
Journal of the Senate for the Session beginning January 17, 1871.
Journal of the Senate for the Session beginning January 16, 1872.

(BIENNIAL SESSIONS.)

Journal of the Senate for the Session beginning January 13, 1875.
Journal of the Senate for the Session beginning January 10, 1877.
Journal of the Senate for the Session beginning January 8, 1879.
Journal of the Senate for the Session beginning January 12, 1881.
Journal of the Senate for the Session beginning January 10, 1883.
Journal of the Senate for the Session beginning January 11, 1885.
Journal of the Senate for the Session beginning January 12, 1887.
Journal of the Senate for the Session beginning January 9, 1889.
Journal of the Senate for the Session beginning January 14, 1891.
Journal of the Senate for the Session beginning January 11, 1893.
Journal of the Senate for the Session beginning January 9, 1895.
Journal of the Senate for the Session beginning January 13, 1897.
Journal of the Senate for the Session beginning January 11, 1899.
Journal of the Senate for the Session beginning January 9, 1901.
Journal of the Senate for the Session beginning January 14, 1903.
Journal of the Senate for the Session beginning January 11, 1905.
Journal of the Senate for the Session beginning January 9, 1907.

NOTE—Journals of the Senate for the extra sessions of 1868 and of 1887, are also in the collection of the Department.

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

(ANNUAL SESSIONS.)

Journal of the House of Delegates for Session beginning June 20, 1863.

(BIENNIAL SESSIONS.)


Note—Journals of the House of Delegates for the extra sessions of 1868 and of 1887, are also in the collection of the Department.

MANUALS, WITH RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE TWO BRANCHES OF THE LEGISLATURE, WITH CIVIL LISTS AND REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS.

(FOR ANNUAL SESSIONS.)

For First Annual Session ........................................ June, 1863.
For Second Annual Session ...................................... January, 1864.
For Third Annual Session ........................................ January, 1865.
For Fourth Annual Session ...................................... January, 1866.
For Fifth Annual Session ........................................ January, 1867.
For Sixth Annual Session ........................................ January, 1868.
For Seventh Annual Session ..................................... January, 1869.
For Eighth Annual Session ...................................... January, 1870.
For Ninth Annual Session ....................................... January, 1871.
For Tenth Annual Session ....................................... January, 1872.
For Eleventh Annual Session .................................... November, 1872-73.

(FOR BIANNIAL SESSIONS.)

For First Biennial Session ...................................... January, 1875.
For Second Biennial Session .................................... January, 1877.
For Third Biennial Session ...................................... January, 1879.
For Fourth Biennial Session .................................... January, 1881.
For Fifth Biennial Session ...................................... January, 1883.
For Sixth Biennial Session ...................................... January, 1885.
For Seventh Biennial Session .................................. January, 1887.
For Eighth Biennial Session .................................... January, 1889.
For Ninth Biennial Session ...................................... January, 1891.
For Tenth Biennial Session ...................................... January, 1893.
For Eleventh Biennial Session .................................. January, 1895.
For Twelfth Biennial Session ................................... January, 1897.
For Thirteenth Biennial Session ................................ January, 1899.
For Fourteenth Biennial Session ................................ January, 1901.
For Fifteenth Biennial Session ................................ January, 1903.
For Sixteenth Biennial Session ................................ January, 1905.
For Seventeenth Biennial Session ................................ January, 1907.
REPORTS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS OF THE AUDITOR OF STATE.


Report of the Auditor, Samuel Crane, made November 1, 1863, exhibiting the amount of money received into the Treasury for "Literary Purposes" and deposited therein on the day that West Virginia became a member of the Union.

Preliminary Report of the Auditor of State showing condition of his office, November 8, 1863.

(ANNUAL REPORTS.)

Second Annual Report of the Auditor; dated December 13, 1865.
Third Annual Report of the Auditor; dated December 13, 1866.
Fourth Annual Report of the Auditor; dated December 20, 1867.
Fifth Annual Report of the Auditor; dated December 1, 1868.
Sixth Annual Report of the Auditor; dated ———, —, 1869.
Seventh Annual Report of the Auditor; dated November 26, 1870.

(BIENNIAL REPORTS.)

First Biennial Report of the Auditor for the Fiscal years 1873 and 1874.
Second Biennial Report of the Auditor for the Fiscal years 1875 and 1876.
Third Biennial Report of the Auditor for the Fiscal years 1877 and 1878.
Sixth Biennial Report of the Auditor for the Fiscal years 1883 and 1884.
Seventh Biennial Report of the Auditor for the Fiscal years 1885 and 1886.
Eighth Biennial Report of the Auditor for the Fiscal years 1887 and 1888.
Ninth Biennial Report of the Auditor for the Fiscal years 1889 and 1890.
Tenth Biennial Report of the Auditor for the Fiscal years 1891 and 1892.
Eleventh Biennial Report of the Auditor for the Fiscal years 1893 and 1894.
Thirteenth Biennial Report of the Auditor for the Fiscal years 1897 and 1898.
Fourteenth Biennial Report of the Auditor for the Fiscal years 1899 and 1900.
Fifteenth Biennial Report of the Auditor for the Fiscal years 1901 and 1902.
Sixteenth Biennial Report of the Auditor for the Fiscal years 1903 and 1904.

Note—In addition to the foregoing the Department is in possession of a number of special reports and statutes issued from the Auditor's office at various times, chief among them being a "Statement Showing Values of Lands, Lots and Buildings by Years and Counties from 1863 to 1886." Issued January 31, 1887.
REPORTS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS OF THE TREASURER OF STATE.

(ANNUAL REPORTS.)

Second Annual Report of the Treasurer; dated January 20, 1865.
Third Annual Report of the Treasurer; dated October 1, 1866.
Fourth Annual Report of the Treasurer; dated October 1, 1867.
Fifth Annual Report of the Treasurer; dated October 1, 1868.
Sixth Annual Report of the Treasurer; dated October 1, 1869.
Seventh Annual Report of the Treasurer; dated October 1, 1870.
Eighth Annual Report of the Treasurer; dated October 1, 1871.
Ninth Annual Report of the Treasurer; dated October 1, 1872.

(BIENNIAL REPORTS.)

First Biennial Report of the Treasurer for the Fiscal years 1873 and 1874.
Second Biennial Report of the Treasurer for the Fiscal years 1875 and 1876.
Third Biennial Report of the Treasurer for the Fiscal years 1877 and 1878.
Fourth Biennial Report of the Treasurer for the Fiscal years 1879 and 1880.
Fifth Biennial Report of the Treasurer for the Fiscal years 1881 and 1882.
Sixth Biennial Report of the Treasurer for the Fiscal years 1883 and 1884.
Seventh Biennial Report of the Treasurer for the Fiscal years 1885 and 1886.
Eighth Biennial Report of the Treasurer for the Fiscal years 1887 and 1888.
Ninth Biennial Report of the Treasurer for the Fiscal years 1889 and 1890.
Tenth Biennial Report of the Treasurer for the Fiscal years 1891 and 1892.
Eleventh Biennial Report of the Treasurer for the Fiscal years 1893 and 1894.
Twelfth Biennial Report of the Treasurer for the Fiscal years 1895 and 1896.
Thirteenth Biennial Report of the Treasurer for the Fiscal years 1897 and 1898.
Fourteenth Biennial Report of the Treasurer for the Fiscal years 1899 and 1900.
Fifteenth Biennial Report of the Treasurer for the Fiscal years 1901 and 1902.
Sixteenth Biennial Report of the Treasurer for the Fiscal years 1903 and 1904.
Seventeenth Biennial Report of the Treasurer for the Fiscal years 1905 and 1906.

Note.—Other Documents relating to the finances of the State are on file in this Department; among them being the Report of Governor Boreman, on the Civil Contingent Fund, February 18, 1868, and the Majority and Minority Reports of the "Joint Committees on Finance and Claims" which contain detailed statements of the condition of the Treasury of the State, as they existed February 22, 1871.

REPORTS OF THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF FREE SCHOOLS.

N. B.—Under the First Constitution of the State this office was designated as the General Superintendent of Free Schools.
(ANNUAL REPORTS.)


Third Annual Report of the General Superintendent of Free Schools for 1866; dated December 8, 1866.


(BIENNIAL REPORTS.)

First Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Free Schools, for Fiscal years 1873 and 1874.

Second Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Free Schools, for Fiscal years 1875 and 1876.

Third Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Free Schools, for Fiscal years 1877 and 1878.

Fourth Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Free Schools, for Fiscal years 1879 and 1880.

Fifth Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Free Schools, for Fiscal years 1881 and 1882.

Sixth Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Free Schools, for Fiscal years 1883 and 1884.

Seventh Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Free Schools, for Fiscal years 1885 and 1886.

Eighth Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Free Schools, for Fiscal years 1887 and 1888.

Ninth Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Free Schools, for Fiscal years of 1889 and 1890.

Tenth Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Free Schools, for Fiscal years of 1891 and 1892.

Eleventh Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Free Schools, for Fiscal years 1893 and 1894.

*The First Annual Report of the General Superintendent of Free Schools, is not in this Department: and extended research has failed to find it. It has been suggested that it may not have been made; this is not the case. It was made as references to it prove. It covered the educational work of the New State for the year 1864, and evidently bore a date in December, 1864, or early in January, 1865. It may yet be found.
Twelfth Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Free Schools, for Fiscal years 1895 and 1896.
Thirteenth Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Free Schools, for Fiscal years 1897 and 1898.
Fourteenth Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Free Schools, for Fiscal years 1899 and 1900.
Fifteenth Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Free Schools, for Fiscal years 1901 and 1902.
Sixteenth Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Free Schools, for Fiscal years 1903 and 1904.
Seventeenth Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Free Schools, for Fiscal years 1905 and 1906.

Compilations of the School Law:*—Ever since the establishment of the Free School System the School Law of the State has been compiled by the State Superintendent of Free Schools and distributed from his office. In Section 2 of Article X of the first Constitution of the State, framed in 1861-2, it was declared that: "The Legislature shall provide as soon as practicable for the establishment of a thorough and efficient system of Free Schools." In compliance with this constitutional provision, the Legislature at its first Session, passed an Act December 10, 1863, providing for the establishment of Free Schools. This was amended March 2, 1884, as to election of Commissioners and County Superintendents, and exempting the City of Wheeling from the operation of the law. Numerous changes in the Act were made, February 25, 1865. An Act passed February 27, 1867, was so sweeping in its changes that it was almost a re-enactment of the School Law. This was now codified by Daniel Lamb and appeared as Chapter XLV of the Code of 1868. Changes in the School Law prior to this date were made largely upon the recommendations of Hon. William Ryland White, first State Superintendent of Free Schools. Compilations made and distributed from the Department of Free Schools, by the State Superintendent, have been as follows:

In 1869, by Hon. H. A. G. Ziegler...........................................1,000 copies.
In 1870, by Hon. Alvin D. Williams........................................1,200 copies.
In 1870, by Hon. Alvin D. Williams........................................1,500 copies.
In 1873, by Hon. Benjamin W. Byrne.................................(No. copies unknown.)
In 1876, by Hon. Benjamin W. Byrne.................................(No. copies unknown.)
In 1881, by Hon. Bernard L. Butcher.................................(No. copies unknown.)
In 1883, by Hon. Bernard L. Butcher.................................(No. copies unknown.)
In 1887, by Hon. Benjamin S. Morgan.................................(No. copies unknown.)

*It is possible that other compilations of the School Law may have been made and distributed, but no evidence of this has been found. Difference in number of copies between that of first and last compilations exhibits the growth of the Free School System.
In 1891, by Hon. Benjamin S. Morgan.............. (No. copies unknown.)
In 1894, by Hon. Virgil A. Lewis............... (No. copies unknown.)
In 1897, by Hon. James R. Trotter............ (No. copies unknown.)
In 1903, by Hon. Thomas C. Miller............... 25,500 copies.
In 1908, by Hon. Thomas C. Miller..... (complete revision) 20,000 copies.

PROGRAMS OF TEACHERS' INSTITUTES:—Ever since the year 1879, the State Superintendent of Free Schools has been required by law to prepare and distribute a Program of Work for the County Teachers' Institutes. This publication has been variously designated as a "Course of Instruction," an "Institute Program," an "Institute Annual," etc., but always containing "A Program." These have been as follows:

Program of Teachers' Institutes, 1879, Prepared by Hon. Wm. K. Pendleton.
Program of Teachers' Institutes, 1880, " " " " " "
Program of Teachers' Institutes, 1881, " " Hon. Bernard L. Butcher.
Program of Teachers' Institutes, 1882, " " " " " "
Program of Teachers' Institutes, 1883, " " " " " "
Program of Teachers' Institutes, 1884, " " " " " "
Program of Teachers' Institutes, 1885, " " Hon. Benjamin S. Morgan.
Program of Teachers' Institutes, 1886, " " " " " "
Program of Teachers' Institutes, 1887, " " " " " "
Program of Teachers' Institutes, 1888, " " " " " "
Program of Teachers' Institutes, 1889, " " " " " "
Program of Teachers' Institutes, 1890, " " " " " "
Program of Teachers' Institutes, 1891, " " " " " "
Program of Teachers' Institutes, 1892, " " " " " "
Program of Teachers' Institutes, 1893, " " Hon. Virgil A. Lewis.
Program of Teachers' Institutes, 1894, " " " " " "
Program of Teachers' Institutes, 1895, " " " " " "
Program of Teachers' Institutes, 1896, " " " " " "
Program of Teachers' Institutes, 1897, " " Hon. James R. Trotter.
Program of Teachers' Institutes, 1898, " " " " " "
Program of Teachers' Institutes, 1899, " " " " " "
Program of Teachers' Institutes, 1900, " " " " " "
Program of Teachers' Institutes, 1901, " " Hon. Thomas C. Miller.
Program of Teachers' Institutes, 1902, " " " " " "
Program of Teachers' Institutes, 1903, " " " " " "
Program of Teachers' Institutes, 1904, " " " " " "
Program of Teachers' Institutes, 1905, " " " " " "
Program of Teachers' Institutes, 1906, " " " " " "
Program of Teachers' Institutes, 1907, " " " " " "
Program of Teachers' Institutes, 1908, " " " " " "

*Much material of great historic interest is being forgotten in the flight of years. Nowhere is this more true than in connection with the origin and growth of our educational work, especially that part which is literary rather than statistical. In 1865, the State Teachers Association was organized at Fairmont, and the Program of Exercises arranged and printed for the second meeting which was held at Clarksburg in 1869. In the latter year, Institutes and Associations were formed in several counties of the State, resulting in manifest improvement to the Teachers; and
A GRADED COURSE OF STUDY.


WEST VIRGINIA EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORY.

The State Educational Directory. " " " " " " , 1904.
The State Educational Directory. " " " " " " , 1905.
The State Educational Directory. " " " " " " , 1906.
The State Educational Directory. " " " " " " , 1907.
The State Educational Directory. " " " " " " , 1908.

PROGRAM AND SUGGESTIONS FOR LIBRARY DAY AND FOR WEST VIRGINIA DAY.

WEST VIRGINIA ARBOR AND BIRD DAY ANNUAL.
Arbor and Bird Day Annual. Prepared by Thomas C. Miller, 1900.
Arbor and Bird Day Annual. " " " " " " , 1903.
Arbor and Bird Day Annual. " " " " " " , 1904.
Arbor and Bird Day Annual. " " " " " " , 1905.
Arbor and Bird Day Annual. " " " " " " , 1906.
Arbor and Bird Day Annual. " " " " " " , 1907.


N. B.—The Military Papers and Documents in this Department are of the greatest interest, embracing as they do, the entire Military history of the state, both in war and peace. Among them are the Rosters of every West Virginia Regiment in the Federal service, and that in manuscript of the Thirty-first Virginia Regiment Confederate States Army, the ranks of which were largely filled by West Virginians. The War Papers and Documents of the State in this Department are as follows:

1. Report of the Board of Military Claims for the year ending December 31, 1866.
2. Supplementary Report of the Board of Military Claims; dated February 12, 1867.
3. Report of Colonel Gibson Lamb Cranmer, West Virginia Commissioner in the Board of Trustees of the Antietam National Cemetery, at Antietam, Maryland, December, 1866.
5. Report of Colonel Gibson Lamb Cranmer, a Trustee to the Antietam National Cemetery for the year 1867; dated January 1, 1868.
7. The Military Claim of West Virginia against the United States; dated March 26, 1868.
8. The Marion County Riots, Documents relating thereto; dated October 5, 1868.

9. Report of Colonel Gibson Lamb Cranmer, a West Virginia Commissioner in the Board of Trustees of the Antietam National Cemetery; dated January 1, 1869.

10. Reports concerning the movements of the State Troops in the great Railroad Riots at Martinsburg and elsewhere in 1877.


(ANNUAL REPORTS.)

First Annual Report of the Quartermaster-General; dated December 31, 1863.*

Fourth Annual Report of the Quartermaster-General; dated January 1, 1867.

First Annual Report of the Adjutant-General; dated January 18, 1864.**


Third Annual Report of the Adjutant-General; dated December 31, 1865.


Fifth Annual Report of the Adjutant-General; dated September 30, 1867.

Sixth Annual Report of the Adjutant-General; dated September 30, 1868.


Eighth Annual Report of the Adjutant-General; dated December 31, 1870.


Tenth Annual Report of the Adjutant-General; dated ——, —, 1872.

*Under the law of Virginia the Adjutant-General was ex officio Quartermaster-General, and performed the duties of both offices; but in the progress of the Civil War it became apparent that the duties of the two offices were so diverse, and during active hostilities, so onerous, that they could not be, conveniently and satisfactorily, performed by the same person; and in order that there might be more efficiency in both Departments, a law was passed by the West Virginia Legislature July 23, 1865, separating them, and making the office of Quartermaster-General independent. On the passage of this law, Colonel George W. Brown, of Preston county was appointed to that office and served until by an Act passed February 12, 1867, the offices were again united, that is the Adjutant-General was once more made ex officio Quartermaster-General. In September, 1866, Francis H. Pierpont, the first Adjutant-General of the State, resigned and the duties of his office devolved upon Colonel Brown, the Quartermaster-General, until the two offices were reunited. It was he who under date of January 1, 1867, made the report of both offices for the year 1866. The Second and Third Reports of the Quartermaster-General—those for 1864 and 1865—are not in this Department, but it is hoped that they may yet be found and added to its collection.

**In this Department but not in the Adjutant-General's office. It was printed in connection with Executive Document, No. 1, in appendix to the Senate Journal for Session beginning January 19, 1864. But one copy is known to exist, and it should be reprinted at once.
(BIENNIAL REPORTS.)

First Biennial Report of the Adjutant-General for the Fiscal years 1873 and 1874.
Sixth Biennial Report of the Adjutant-General for the Fiscal years 1883 and 1884.
Eighth Biennial Report of the Adjutant-General for the Fiscal years 1887 and 1888.
Ninth Biennial Report of the Adjutant-General for the Fiscal years 1889 and 1890.
Tenth Biennial Report of the Adjutant-General for the Fiscal years 1891 and 1892.
Thirteenth Biennial Report of the Adjutant-General for the Fiscal years 1897 and 1898.

REPORTS OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION.

(ANNUAL REPORTS.)

First Annual Report of the Commissioner of Immigration; ...., 1864.*
Second Annual Report of the Commissioner of Immigration; ...., 1865.*

*The First and Second Reports of the Commissioner of Immigration are not in this Department. Research has been made for them and it is hoped that they may yet be found. March 2, 1864, the Legislature passed an Act creating the office of State Commissioner of Immigration; and two days later Governor Foreman appointed Joseph H. Diss Debar, designer of the State Seals and Coat-of-Arms, to this position. He engaged actively on the work before him and his reports are State Documents of rare interest.
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Sixth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Immigration; dated December 20, 1869.
Seventh Annual Report of the Commissioner of Immigration; dated ————, ————, 1870.
Eighth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Immigration; dated ————, ————, 1871.
Ninth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Immigration; dated ————, ————, 1872.

Reports of the State Immigration Agent, C. E. Lutz; dated August, 1882.

Reports and Other Documents of the Board of Directors of the State Penitentiary.*

1. Copy of Deed for Land on which the State Penitentiary is located; dated June 1, 1866.
2. Report of the Board of Public Works concerning the location of the Penitentiary and the appointment of a Board of Directors thereafter; dated December 29, 1866.
3. Majority and Minority Reports of the Joint Legislative Committee to Investigate the Affairs of the Penitentiary, 1868.
4. Majority and Minority Reports of the Joint Special Legislative Committee appointed to Investigate the Charges against the Superintendent of the Penitentiary, 1869.
5. Report of the Joint Legislative Committee to examine the Condition and Investigate the Management of the Penitentiary. Dated February, 1887.
6. Testimony taken before the Joint Special Legislative Committee to Examine and Investigate the Management of the Penitentiary, 1887.
7. Rules for the Government of the Penitentiary as revised by the Warden and adopted by the Board of Directors, 1894.

First Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary; dated January 1, 1867.

March 14, 1879, the Legislature passed an Act authorizing the appointment of a State Agent on Immigration, and appropriated $500.00 to aid him in his work. Mr. C. E. Lutz, of Randolph county, who received this appointment, went to work energetically, and within the next two years succeeded in locating over two hundred Swiss families in the State. But no further appropriations were made and he was forced to suspend the work. His Report to the Governor, made in August 1882, and on file in this Department, is a valuable State document. In 1897 the Board of Public Works appointed Mr. Thomas Pettit, of Kanawha county, to the position of State Immigration Agent. But there was no appropriation made and he was unable to accomplish but little work. Henceforth the work of Immigration received but little attention until the present time, when, in 1907, Hon. John Nugent was appointed to this position and has made it one of much importance to the State: he having visited Europe in the interest of his work. His report of his work for the year 1897 (in manuscript) is filed in the Governor's office.

*Prior to the date when the Penitentiary was ready for occupancy, the Governor, by authority of the Legislature, rented a portion of the Ohio County Jail for a State prison.
Second Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary; dated December 31, 1868.

Third Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary; dated ———, —, 1869.

Fourth Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary; dated ———, —, 1870.

Fifth Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary; dated ———, —, 1871.

Sixth Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary; dated September 30, 1872.

(Biennial Reports.)

First Biennial Report of the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary for Fiscal years 1873 and 1874.

Second Biennial Report of the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary for Fiscal years 1875 and 1876.

Third Biennial Report of the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary for Fiscal years 1877 and 1878.

Fourth Biennial Report of the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary for Fiscal years 1879 and 1880.

Fifth Biennial Report of the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary for Fiscal years 1881 and 1882.

Sixth Biennial Report of the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary for Fiscal years 1883 and 1884.

Seventh Biennial Report of the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary for Fiscal years 1885 and 1886.

Eighth Biennial Report of the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary for Fiscal years 1887 and 1888.

Ninth Biennial Report of the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary, for Fiscal years 1889 and 1890.

Tenth Biennial Report of the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary, for Fiscal years 1891 and 1892.

Eleventh Biennial Report of the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary, for Fiscal years 1893 and 1894.

Twelfth Biennial Report of the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary, for Fiscal years 1895 and 1896.

Thirteenth Biennial Report of the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary, for Fiscal years 1897 and 1898.

Fourteenth Biennial Report of the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary, for Fiscal years 1899 and 1900.

Fifteenth Biennial Report of the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary, for Fiscal years 1901 and 1902.

Sixteenth Biennial Report of the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary, for Fiscal years 1903 and 1904.

Seventeenth Biennial Report of the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary, for Fiscal years 1905 and 1906.
REPORTS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE WEST VIRGINIA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, AT WESTON, IN LEWIS COUNTY.

1. Report of the Joint Legislative Committee to examine the West Virginia Hospital for the Insane, at Weston, 1863.
2. Report of the Joint Legislative Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the West Virginia Hospital for the Insane, 1869.

(ANNUAL REPORTS.)

Preliminary Report of the Board of Directors of the Hospital for the Insane at Weston; dated December 31, 1863.
First Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Hospital for the Insane at Weston; dated ————, —, 1864.*
Second Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Hospital for the Insane at Weston; dated ————, —, 1865.*
Third Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Hospital for the Insane at Weston; dated October 12, 1866.
Fourth Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Hospital for the Insane at Weston; dated December 13, 1867.
Fifth Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Hospital for the Insane at Weston; dated September 30, 1868.
Sixth Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Hospital for the Insane at Weston; dated September 30, 1869.
Seventh Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Hospital for the Insane at Weston; dated September 30, 1870.
Eighth Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Hospital for the Insane at Weston; dated September 30, 1871.
Ninth Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Hospital for the Insane at Weston; dated September 30, 1872.

(BIENNIAL REPORTS.)

First Biennial Report of the Board of Directors of the Hospital for the Insane at Weston; for the Fiscal years 1873 and 1874.
Second Biennial Report of the Board of Directors of the Hospital for the Insane at Weston, for the Fiscal years 1875 and 1876.
Third Biennial Report of the Board of Directors of the Hospital for the Insane at Weston, for the Fiscal years 1877 and 1878.
Fourth Biennial Report of the Board of Directors of the Hospital for the Insane at Weston, for the Fiscal years 1879 and 1880.
Fifth Biennial Report of the Board of Directors of the Hospital for the Insane at Weston, for the Fiscal years 1881 and 1882.
Sixth Biennial Report of the Board of Directors of the Hospital for the Insane at Weston, for the Fiscal years 1883 and 1884.
Seventh Biennial Report of the Board of Directors of the Hospital for the Insane at Weston, for the Fiscal years 1885 and 1886.
Eighth Biennial Report of the Board of Directors of the Hospital for the Insane at Weston, for the Fiscal years 1887 and 1888.

*The First and Second Annual Reports of the Board of Directors of the Hospital for the Insane at Weston, are not among the collections of this Department. Enquiry for them continues to be made and it is hoped that they may be found.
Ninth Biennial Report of the Board of Directors of the Hospital for the Insane at Weston, for the Fiscal years 1889 and 1890.
Tenth Biennial Report of the Board of Directors of the Hospital for the Insane at Weston, for the Fiscal years 1891 and 1892.
Eleventh Biennial Report of the Board of Directors of the Hospital for the Insane at Weston, for the Fiscal years 1893 and 1894.
Twelfth Biennial Report of the Board of Directors of the Hospital for the Insane at Weston, for the Fiscal years 1895 and 1896.
Thirteenth Biennial Report of the Board of Directors of the Hospital for the Insane at Weston, for the Fiscal years 1897 and 1898.
Fourteenth Biennial Report of the Board of Directors of the Hospital for the Insane at Weston, for the Fiscal years 1899 and 1900.
Fifteenth Biennial Report of the Board of Directors of the Hospital for the Insane at Weston, for the Fiscal years 1901 and 1902.
Sixteenth Biennial Report of the Board of Directors of the Hospital for the Insane at Weston, for the Fiscal years 1903 and 1904.
Seventeenth Biennial Report of the Board of Directors of the Hospital for the Insane at Weston, for the Fiscal years 1905 and 1906.

The beginning of the Hospital for the Insane at Weston, has an interesting bit of history connected therewith. On the 22d day of March 1858, the General Assembly of Virginia passed an Act providing for the establishment of the "Trans-Allegheny Lunatic Asylum." The Governor was required to appoint three Commissioners, one from the Shenandoah Valley and two from that part of the State east of the Blue Ridge, to determine a location for the Institution. Three points,—Sutton, in Braxton County; Weston, in Lewis County; and Fayetteville, in Fayette County—were named, one of which was to be selected. The Commissioners agreed upon Weston. The Act providing for the Institution carried with it an appropriation of $25,000.00 for the purchase of lands, not exceeding three hundred acres. In 1860, the Assembly appropriated $50,000.00 for the work of construction, and in 1861, a similar sum for the same purpose. Work was suspended by Virginia because of the War, but it was resumed under the direction of the Restored Government, and later completed by the New State of West Virginia.

REPORTS OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY, AND OTHER DOCUMENTS RELATING THERETO.*

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

1. Report of Samuel P. Hildreth, agent, concerning the sale of Agricultural College Scrip, and Investment of the Proceeds thereof; dated April 10, 1866.

*On the 2d day of July, 1862, Congress passed an Act by which Land Scrip was appropriated for educational purposes. In accordance with this Act Scrip to the amount of thirty thousand acres for each Senator and Representative in Con-
2. Report of Samuel P. Hildreth, Cashier of the National Savings Bank, in regard to the Agricultural College Bonds.
5. Roster of Cadets of the West Virginia Agricultural College, June 16, 1868.
6. Report of the Professor of Natural Sciences in the West Virginia Agricultural College, June 17, 1868.
7. Report of the Executive Committee to the Board of Visitors of the West Virginia Agricultural College, June, 1868.
8. Regulation for the Government of the West Virginia Agricultural College June, 1868.
9. Catalogue of the Board of Visitors and Officers and Students of the West Virginia Agricultural College, June, 1868.
10. Courses of Study in the Preparatory, Literary, Scientific, and Military Departments of the West Virginia Agricultural College, June, 1868.
11. Special Message and Report of the Board of Visitors of the West Virginia Agricultural College, for the year 1867; dated January 30, 1868.

(ANNUAL REPORTS.)

First Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the West Virginia University; dated June 17, 1868.
Second Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the West Virginia University; dated June 17, 1869.
Third Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the West Virginia University; dated June 15, 1870.
Fourth Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the West Virginia University; dated June —, 1871.

gress was appropriated and the funds realized therefrom, donated, was designated for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges. In some of the older States, their portion was used to augment the endowments of Colleges and Universities already in existence; but for West Virginia it meant the founding of a new institution. The total number of acres appropriated to the State was one hundred and fifty thousand which were sold for $900,000.00, which sum was invested in United States bonds. The Legislature, by an Act of February 7, 1867, provided for the founding of a State Agricultural College, in compliance with the provisions of the Act of Congress, and Governor Boreman a few days later appointed a Board of Visitors for the proposed institution. Citizens of Morgantown and Monongalia county tendered to the property of the old Woodburn Seminary, together with that of Monongalia Academy, and cash, bonds, bank stock and other property, the whole valued at $51,000.00. This tender was accepted by the Board of Visitors, and the West Virginia Agricultural College was formally opened June 27, 1867, with one hundred and twenty-five students in attendance. By an Act of the Legislature passed at the Extra Session of that body, December 4, 1868, the name "West Virginia Agricultural College" was changed to that of "West Virginia University", by which title the institution continues to be known. The name "Board of Visitors" was also changed to "Board of Regents", the latter succeeding to all the rights, powers, and privileges of the former.
Fifth Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the West Virginia University; dated June —, 1872.

(BIENNIAL REPORTS.)

First Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the West Virginia University, for the Fiscal years 1873 and 1874.

Second Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the West Virginia University, for the Fiscal years 1875 and 1876.

Third Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the West Virginia University, for the Fiscal years 1877 and 1878.

Fourth Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the West Virginia University, for the Fiscal years 1879 and 1880.

Fifth Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the West Virginia University, for the Fiscal years 1881 and 1882.

Sixth Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the West Virginia University, for the Fiscal years 1883 and 1884.

Seventh Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the West Virginia University, for the Fiscal years 1885 and 1886.

Eighth Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the West Virginia University, for the Fiscal years 1887 and 1888.

Ninth Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the West Virginia University for the Fiscal years 1889 and 1890.

Tenth Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the West Virginia University, for the Fiscal years 1891 and 1892.

Eleventh Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the West Virginia University, for the Fiscal years 1893 and 1894.

Twelfth Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the West Virginia University, for the Fiscal years 1895 and 1896.

Thirteenth Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the West Virginia University, for the Fiscal years 1897 and 1898.

Fourteenth Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the West Virginia University, for the Fiscal years 1899 and 1900.

Fifteenth Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the West Virginia University, for the Fiscal years 1901 and 1902.

Sixteenth Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the West Virginia University, for the Fiscal years 1903 and 1904.

Seventeenth Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the West Virginia University, for the Fiscal years 1905 and 1906.

In the numbering of these Reports, it seems that the one designated Second Annual Report of the Board of Visitors of the "West Virginia Agricultural College", is the same as that marked First Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the "West Virginia University".

REPORTS OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

(ANNUAL REPORTS.)

First Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the State Normal School for 1867; dated January 1, 1868.

Third Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the State Normal School; dated November 29, 1869.

Fourth Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the State Normal School; dated December 19, 1870.

Fifth Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the State Normal School; dated __________, __________, 1871.

Sixth Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the State Normal School; dated __________, __________, 1872.

(BIENNIAL REPORTS.)

First Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the State Normal School, for the Fiscal years 1873 and 1874.

Second Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the State Normal School, for the Fiscal years 1875 and 1876.

Third Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the State Normal School, for the Fiscal years 1877 and 1878.

Fourth Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the State Normal School, for the Fiscal years 1879 and 1880.

Fifth Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the State Normal School, for the Fiscal years 1881 and 1882.

Sixth Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the State Normal School, for the Fiscal years 1883 and 1884.

Seventh Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the State Normal School, for the Fiscal years 1885 and 1886.

Eighth Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the State Normal School, for the Fiscal years 1887 and 1888.

Ninth Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the State Normal School, for the Fiscal years 1889 and 1890.

Tenth Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the State Normal School, for the Fiscal years 1891 and 1892.

Eleventh Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the State Normal School, for the Fiscal years 1893 and 1894.

Twelfth Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the State Normal School, for the Fiscal years 1895 and 1896.

Thirteenth Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the State Normal School, for the Fiscal years 1897 and 1898.

Fourteenth Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the State Normal School, for the Fiscal years 1899 and 1900.

*On the 27th of February, 1867, the Legislature passed an Act declaring that there be established a State Normal School to be called the "West Virginia State Normal School," for the instruction and practice of teachers of Common Schools in the science of education and the art of teaching, to be established at Marshall College in Cabell county. The General Superintendent of Free Schools, the Secretary of State, the Auditor and Treasurer with one other person from each of the three Congressional Districts, the latter to be appointed by the Governor, were made to constitute "The Board of Regents of the State Normal School." The Governor appointed J. T. McClure of the First District; J. J. Barrick, of the Second District; and W. O. Mathews, of the Third District. The first meeting was held in Guyando
totte, Cabell county, September 6, 1867. Before adjournment, arrangements were completed for putting the present—Marshall College State Normal School—in operation."
Fifteenth Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the State Normal School, for the Fiscal years 1901 and 1902.
Sixteenth Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the State Normal School, for the Fiscal years 1903 and 1904.
Seventeenth Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the State Normal School, for the Fiscal years 1905 and 1906.

REPORTS OF THE WEST VIRGINIA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.

1. Report of the Principal of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind at Staunton, Virginia, Concerning West Virginia Patients therein, and Showing the Indebtedness of the State for their Treatment. Dated December 7, 1866.
3. Third Report of the Principal of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind at Staunton, Virginia, Concerning West Virginia Patients therein, and Showing the Indebtedness of the State for their Treatment. 1869.*

(ANNUAL REPORTS.)


(BIENNIAL REPORTS.)

First Biennial Report of the Regents of the West Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind for the Fiscal years 1873 and 1874.
Sixth Biennial Report of the Regents of the West Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind for the Fiscal years 1883 and 1884.
Eighth Biennial Report of the Regents of the West Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind for the Fiscal years 1887 and 1888.

*This document has not been found, but it evidently had an existence for Governor William E. Stevenson, in his message to the Legislature, dated January 19, 1870, states that he has the pleasure of transmitting it to that body. It seems that no such document was received in 1868.
Ninth Biennial Report of the Regents of the West Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind for the Fiscal years 1889 and 1890.

Tenth Biennial Report of the Regents of the West Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind for the Fiscal years 1891 and 1892.


The By-Laws of the West Virginia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, for the year 1875.

The 4th Section of Article 10 of the first Constitution, provided that the Legislature should, when it was practicable, make suitable provision for the blind, mute, etc. Prior to and during the Civil War, the Deaf and the Blind Children of the western counties of Virginia—now West Virginia—were educated at Staunton in the Shenandoah Valley. Under date of December 7, 1866, James F. Patterson, Secretary of the Board of Visitors of "The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind" at that place transmitted from his Board to Governor Boreman, and through him to the Legislature a Report, or Document, "Concerning West Virginia Patients in that Institution and showing the Indebtedness of the State therefor." From this it appeared that there were then fifty-three inmates from what is now West Virginia, and representing the counties of Harrison, Barbour, Ritchie, Taylor, Logan, Lewis, Mason, Gilmer, Preston, Kanawha and Berkley, together with the City of Wheeling. It was further shown that for their board, clothing and tuition, the State of West Virginia was indebted to the Institution at Staunton in the sum of $24,382.55. No action was taken at this time, and under date of December 17, 1867, the Board of Visitors again memorialized the Legislature, through Governor Boreman, who submitted the Document to that body. Still another memorial was received in 1869. Meantime, Governor Stevenson was urging upon the Legislature the establishment of an Institution for the care of these unfortunates. In his message
to that body in 1870, he said: "We are under moral obligation to give such assistance as is in our power to the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind in our midst; and humanity and sound policy alike demand that some action be taken for this purpose, if possible, at your present Session." The Legislature hearkened unto the voice of the Governor, and on March 3d ensuing, passed an "Act for the Establishment of the West Virginia Institution for the Deaf and the Blind." It was located at Romney, in Hampshire County, in the beautiful South Branch Valley, and speedily put in operation. When ready, the unfortunate children who had been cared for at Staunton and at the Ohio Institute were brought home to their own State; and all claims adjusted for their care. Since then West Virginia has discharged the duties imposed by the very laws of nature and all just claims of humanity by making this Institution an honor to the State.

TAXATION—REPORTS OF TAX COMMISSIONS—ASSESSMENT LAWS—REPORTS OF THE TAX COMMISSIONER.

2. Statement of the Auditor as to the Amount of Taxes due the State from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and showing the Taxes assessed on said property in each of the Several Counties through which it Passes. Dated February 4, 1867.
3. Statement from the Auditor Exhibiting the amount of Taxes Assessed in the Several Counties of the State for the year 1866, with rate of Commissions Allowed Sheriffs for Collecting the Same. Dated January 31, 1868.
5. The First or Preliminary Report of the First West Virginia Tax Commission, Submitted to Governor Jacob B. Jackson, June 10, 1884.
7. Minority Report of the West Virginia Tax Commission made by Joseph Bell to Governor Jackson, October 27, 1884.
12. Testimony taken before the Board of Public Works in Relation to the Valuation of Lands and Town Lots, with Orders of the Board as to Equalizing such Values. 1882. Laws of the State of West Virginia relating to the Assessment of Taxes, Licenses, Collection of Taxes and Sales of Delinquent and Forfeited Lands, 1883.


15. Laws of the State of West Virginia Relating to Assessments and the Collection of Taxes, now in Force, 1891.


18. Report of Proceedings and Testimony taken before the Board of Equalization in Relation to the Valuation of Lands in the State of West Virginia as made and returned in the year 1900.

19. Laws of the State of West Virginia Relating to Assessments and the Collection of Taxes, 1901.


22. First Biennial Report of the State Tax Commissioner of West Virginia, for the Fiscal years 1905 and 1906.

REPORTS OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE—SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING—COMPILATIONS OF CORPORATION STATUTES.


2. Report of the Committee on the Accounts of the State Printer, 1872.


4. Report of the Joint Legislative Committee to Investigate the Public Printing, Binding and Stationery, done for, and supplied to the State, Session of 1897.


8. Biennial Report of the Secretary of State on Corporations, with List of Charters issued in the years 1905 and 1906.
9. Statutes of West Virginia Authorizing the Formation of Corporations and Joint Stock Companies, for Manufacturing, Mining, Insurance, Banking, Railroads, Express Companies, etc., June, 1882.
11. Compilation of the Statutes of West Virginia relating to the Formation of Corporations and Joint Stock Companies, in force November 1, 1887.
13. Compilation of the Corporation Laws of West Virginia relating to the Formation and Regulation of all Classes of Corporations and Joint Stock Companies. In force in June, 1891.
17. A Manual of the State of West Virginia for the years 1906 and 1907.

**GEOLOGY—REPORTS AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS OF THE STATE GEOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE STATE.—THE STATE GEOLOGIST.**

1. A Geological Examination of Monongalia County, West Virginia, by John J. Stevenson, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry and Natural History in the West Virginia University:—together with Lists of Fossils and Description of New Species. by F. B. Meek of the Smithsonian Institution. Printed as a Public Document in 1871.

(BIENNIAL REPORTS.)


The State Geological and Economic Survey was created by an Act of the Legislature passed February 26, 1897. It is composed of the Governor, State Treasurer, President of the University, President of the State Board of Agriculture, and the Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, all of whom serve without compensation, receiving only actual expenses. Among its duties are those of making an examination of the geological formations of the State, with reference to building stone, clay, ores, and other mineral substance, the classification of soils, forests, and an examination into the physical features of the State with reference to their practical bearing upon the occupations of the people. The law requires this work to be in charge of a geologist of established reputation, and such assistants as may be deemed necessary. Dr. I. C. White of Morgantown is the State Geologist in charge, with Prof. G. P. Grimsley as Assistant.

REPORTS OF THE STATE FISH COMMISSIONERS—THE GAME AND FISH WARDEN—BIENNIAL REPORTS.

First Biennial Report of the State Fish Commissioners for the Fiscal years 1877 and 1878.

Second Biennial Report of the State Fish Commissioners for the Fiscal years 1879 and 1880.

Third Biennial Report of the State Fish Commissioners for the Fiscal years 1881 and 1882.

The Board of Fish Commissioners was created by an Act of the Legislature passed February 26th, 1877. There were three members—John W. Harris, H. E. Miller and C. S. White—and their first meeting was held at Berkeley Springs July 17, 1877, when an organization was effected. From here they proceeded to Donegal Springs, Pennsylvania, and Druid Hill Park, Maryland, to examine the fish hatcheries at those places. Returning, they entered upon the discharge of their duties, which they continued to pursue until 1897, when by an Act of the Legislature—passed February 20th of that year—this Board was succeeded by an officer called the Game and Fish Warden who, with increased duties, continues to fill the office.
Fourth Biennial Report of the State Fish Commissioners for the Fiscal years 1883 and 1884.

Fifth Biennial Report of the State Fish Commissioners for the Fiscal years 1885 and 1886.

Sixth Biennial Report of the State Fish Commissioners for the Fiscal years 1887 and 1888.

Seventh Biennial Report of the State Fish Commissioners for the Fiscal years 1889 and 1890.

Eighth Biennial Report of the State Fish Commissioners for the Fiscal years 1891 and 1892.

Ninth Biennial Report of the State Fish Commissioners for the Fiscal years 1893 and 1894.

Tenth Biennial Report of the State Fish Commissioners for the Fiscal years 1895 and 1896.

First Biennial Report of the Game and Fish Warden for the Fiscal years 1897 and 1898.

Second Biennial Report of the Game and Fish Warden for the Fiscal years 1899 and 1900.

Third Biennial Report of the Game and Fish Warden for the Fiscal years 1901 and 1902.

Fourth Biennial Report of the Game and Fish Warden for the Fiscal years 1903 and 1904.


THE STATE BUREAU OF LABOR.*

(BIENNIAL REPORTS.)

First Biennial Report of the Commissioner of Labor for the Fiscal years 1889 and 1890.


Fifth Biennial Report of the Commissioner of Labor for the Fiscal years 1897 and 1898.

Sixth Biennial Report of the Commissioner of Labor for the Fiscal years 1899 and 1900.


*The State Bureau of Labor was created by an Act of the Legislature passed February 21, 1889, its object being to collect and compile statistics relating to, and to provide for the inspection of Industrial Establishments in West Virginia. It is under the control and management of a commissioner known as the "State Commissioner of Labor" who is appointed by the Governor for a term of four years.
STATE AND COUNTY BOUNDARIES.


6. Boundary between Pennsylvania and West Virginia:—Correspondence between Governor Jacob B. Jackson and the Pennsylvania Authorities regarding the Same. Submitted to the Adjourned Session of the Legislature in 1882.


13. Report of the Engineer on behalf of the State as to the Surveys of Marion, Monongalia and Wetzel Counties. Made in 1904.

14. Report (in Manuscript) on the Boundary Line between West Virginia and Kentucky, and on the Concurrent Jurisdiction of the two States over the Big Sandy River, 1905.

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

(ANNUAL REPORTS.)


*The Reports of the "Department of Mines" are required to be made and printed annually, in order that the latest information and statistics may be distributed
Fourth Annual Report of the State Mine Inspector for 1886.
Fifth Annual Report of the State Mine Inspector for 1887 and 1888.
Sixth Annual Report of the State Mine Inspector for 1889.
Seventh Annual Report of the State Mine Inspector for 1890.
Eighth Annual Report of the State Mine Inspector for 1891.
Ninth Annual Report of the State Mine Inspector for 1892.
Tenth Annual Report of the State Mine Inspector for 1893.
Enterenth Annual Report of the State Mine Inspector for 1894.
Twelfth Annual Report of the State Mine Inspector for 1895.
Thirteenth Annual Report of the State Mine Inspector for 1895.
Fourteenth Annual Report of the State Mine Inspector for 1896.
Fifteenth Annual Report of the State Mine Inspector for 1897.
Sixteenth Annual Report of the State Mine Inspector for 1898.
Seventeenth Annual Report of the State Mine Inspector for 1899.
Eighteenth Annual Report of the State Mine Inspector for 1900.
Nineteenth Annual Report of the State Mine Inspector for 1901.
Twentieth Annual Report of the State Mine Inspector for 1902.
Twenty-first Annual Report of the State Mine Inspector for 1903.
Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the State Mine Inspector for 1906.
Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the State Mine Inspector for 1907.

The first Legislation requiring mine inspection in West Virginia was that of the passage of an Act February 22, 1883, which provided for the appointment of an Inspector of Mines for the State—the term of office being two years. In compliance therewith, the Governor appointed Oscar A. Veazey to that position. He served two years and was then succeeded by H. J. Tucker, who served until 1887, when by the passage of an Act February 25, that year, the State was divided into two Inspection Districts, with an Inspector in each. Henry Cunningham was appointed in the First District and M. F. Spruce in the Second. By an Act of February 23, 1893, the State was divided into three Inspection Districts, and David M. Harr was appointed Inspector in the First District; M. F. Spruce in the Second and II. A. Robson in the third. In 1897 an important change was made in the mine inspection of the State. By the provisions of an Act of February 17, that year, the office

among operators, miners, and citizens of the State at the earliest date after Compilation. As will be seen the Reports have appeared under different headings but in the Chronological order for fiscal or calendar years in which they appear above. Because of a change from the calendar year to the fiscal year the Fifth Annual Report was made to cover the whole of the year 1881 and the first six months of 1888. Prior to this the calendar year was in use in the Department; since that time the fiscal year ending June 30th has been prescribed by law.
of Chief Mine Inspector was created and the State divided into four Inspection Districts, each with a District Mine Inspector. An Act passed February 14, 1901, the office of Chief Mine Inspector was continued and the State divided into five Inspection Districts with a District Mine Inspector in each. On the 24th of February 1905, an Act was passed creating an Executive Department known as the "Department of Mines." at the head of which was an official known as Chief Mine Inspector, with seven District Inspectors—one in each of the Seven Districts into which the State was divided. February 22, 1907, this last Act was amended in several particulars. The officer at the head of the "Department of Mines" is designated Chief of the Department of Mines. He is required to divide the State into twelve "Mining Districts." and appoint therein a District Mine Inspector for each.

REPORTS OF THE STATE BANK EXAMINER, AND THE COMMISSIONER OF BANKING.*

First Annual Report of the State Bank Examiner for the year ending September 30, 1891.
Second Annual Report of the State Bank Examiner for the year ending September 30, 1892.
Third Annual Report of the State Bank Examiner for the year ending September 30, 1893.
Fourth Annual Report of the State Bank Examiner for the year ending September 30, 1894.
Fifth Annual Report of the State Bank Examiner for the year ending September 30, 1895.
Sixth Annual Report of the State Bank Examiner for the year ending September 30, 1896.
Seventh Annual Report of the State Bank Examiner for the year ending September 30, 1897.
Eighth Annual Report of the State Bank Examiner for the year ending September 30, 1898.
Ninth Annual Report of the State Bank Examiner for the year ending September 30, 1899.
Tenth Annual Report of the State Bank Examiner for the year ending September 30, 1890.
Eleventh Annual Report of the State Bank Examiner for the year ending September 30, 1891.
Twelfth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Banking for the year ending September 30, 1902.

*The Act of the Legislature which created the office of State Bank Examiner was passed February 29, 1891, and continued in force until February 21, 1901, when this law was so amended as to change the title of this official to that of the Commissioner of Banking. Notwithstanding this, the Reports are numbered in the consecutive order in which they have appeared. These are made and printed annually, and are therefore not designated as "biennials."
Thirteenth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Banking for the year ending September 30, 1903.

Fourteenth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Banking for the year ending September 30, 1904.

Fifteenth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Banking for the year ending September 30, 1905.


Seventeenth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Banking for the year ending September 30, 1907.

Eighteenth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Banking for the year ending September 30, 1908.

REPORTS OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE* AND OF THE WEST VIRGINIA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.†

(BIENNIAL REPORTS.)

First Biennial Report of the State Board of Agriculture for the Fiscal years 1891 and 1892.

Second Biennial Report of the State Board of Agriculture for the Fiscal years 1893 and 1894.

Third Biennial Report of the State Board of Agriculture for the Fiscal years 1895 and 1896.

Fourth Biennial Report of the State Board of Agriculture for the Fiscal years 1897 and 1898.

Fifth Biennial Report of the State Board of Agriculture for the Fiscal years 1899 and 1900.

Sixth Biennial Report of the State Board of Agriculture for the Fiscal years 1901 and 1902.

Seventh Biennial Report of the State Board of Agriculture for the Fiscal years 1903 and 1904.

*The State Board of Agriculture was created by an Act of the Legislature passed March 13, 1851. It was composed of one Commissioner from each Congressional District. The first meeting was held in Charleston on the first Monday in May ensuing. The members were B. F. Fisher of the First Congressional District; C. R. Sperrow of the Second Congressional District; John M. Rowan of the Third Congressional District; and Thomas Clark Atkeson of the Fourth Congressional District. Mr. Atkeson was elected President, and Harry M. Turner of Jefferson county, Secretary.

†By reference to the list of the Reports of the Board of Regents of the West Virginia University, it will be seen that that institution owes its existence to the creation of the West Virginia Agricultural College established in 1867, by aid of Congress. Act of June 2, 1862. Under the provisions of that Act many States established similar institutions. What was known as "The Hatch Act" approved March 2, 1887, provided for the establishment of Agricultural Experiment Stations in connection with these Agricultural Colleges. For this purpose, the sum of $15,000.00 was appropriated annually to each institution, and it was the intention of Congress that this sum should be available July 1, 1887, but, because of ambiguity in the wording of the Act, the Treasury Department refused to allow the appropriation to be disbursed; and it was not until there was additional legislation by the Fifty-fifth Congress, that the money became available. This was for the Fiscal year ending June 30, 1888. The Governor of West Virginia promptly accepted the appropriation for this State, and the Board of Regents of the West Virginia University at its meeting June 9-13, 1888, accepted the conditions under which the appropriation was made. The first Report of the "Station Staff" dated January 29, 1889, contains interesting historical data relative to the establishment of the institution. This Department is in possession of a large number of the "Bulletins" issued by the Station and efforts are being made to complete its collection of these Documents.
Eighth Biennial Report of the State Board of Agriculture for the Fiscal years 1905 and 1906.

(QUARTERLY REPORTS.)

Soon after The Farm Review was discontinued, in October, 1905, the State Board of Agriculture began to issue quarterly reports. These have been as follows:

First Quarterly Report, Ending March 31, 1906; contains proceedings of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the State Horticultural Society.


Third Quarterly Report, Ending September 30, 1906; deals with Live Stock Problems.

Fourth Quarterly Report, Ending December 31, 1906; treats of Dairy Farming in the State.

Fifth Quarterly Report, Ending March 31, 1907; treats of Farmers’ Institutes.

Sixth Quarterly Report, Ending June 29, 1907; deals with West Virginia Agriculture and its Possibilities.


Tenth Quarterly Report, Ending June 30, 1908; treating of Forestry in the State.

Eleventh Quarterly Report, Ending September 30, 1908; treating of Highways.

The official organ of the Agricultural interests of the State, has been published under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture. This—first known as The West Virginia Farm Bulletin—made its first appearance April 1, 1892, and was continued under this title until July, 1893, when the name was changed to that of The West Virginia Farm Reporter. It was thus known until January, 1898, when the name was changed, this time to that of The West Virginia Farm Review; by this it was known until October, 1905, when its publication was discontinued.

ALLIED ORGANIZATIONS:—The oldest organization allied with the Agricultural interests of the State is “The West Virginia Sheep Breeders and Wool Growers Association”. Its reports and proceedings were published in the Bulletin—Reporter—Review until its suspension, after which these have been printed in pamphlet form. “The West Virginia State Horticultural Society”, was
organized in 1887; the "West Virginia Live Stock Association", in 1900; the "West Virginia State Poultry Association", in 1900; and the "West Virginia State Diary Association", in 1904. The reports and proceedings of these organizations were likewise published in the official organ, until it was discontinued, since which time they have been published in pamphlet form.

THE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

1. Review of the Bulletins and work of the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station for the years 1899 and 1900.
2. Report of the Work of the Agricultural Experiment Station for the years 1903 and 1904.
3. Report of the Work of the Agricultural Experiment Station for the years 1905 and 1906.

First Annual Report of the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station for Fiscal year ending June 30, 1888.
Second Annual Report of the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station for Fiscal year ending June 30, 1889.
Third Annual Report of the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station for Fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.
Fourth Annual Report of the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station for Fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.
Fifth Annual Report of the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station for Fiscal year ending June 30, 1892.
Sixth Annual Report of the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station for Fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.
Seventh Annual Report of the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station for Fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.
Eighth Annual Report of the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station for Fiscal year ending June 30, 1895.
Ninth Annual Report of the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station for Fiscal year ending June 30, 1896.
Tenth Annual Report of the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station for Fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.
Eleventh Annual Report of the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station for Fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.
Twelfth Annual Report of the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station for Fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.
Thirteenth Annual Report of the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station for Fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.
Fourteenth Annual Report of the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station for Fiscal year ending June 30, 1901.
Fifteenth Annual Report of the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station for Fiscal year ending June 30, 1902.
Sixteenth Annual Report of the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station for Fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.
Seventeenth Annual Report of the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station for Fiscal year ending June 30, 1904.
Eighteenth Annual Report of the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station for Fiscal year ending June 30, 1905.
Nineteenth Annual Report of the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station for Fiscal year ending June 30, 1906.
Twentieth Annual Report of the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station for Fiscal year ending June 30, 1907.

REPORTS OF THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

(ANNUAL REPORTS)

First Annual Report of the State Board of Health for 1881.
Second Annual Report of the State Board of Health for 1882.
Third Annual Report of the State Board of Health for 1883.
Fourth Annual Report of the State Board of Health for 1884.
Fifth Annual Report of the State Board of Health for 1885.
Sixth Annual Report of the State Board of Health for 1886.
Seventh Annual Report of the State Board of Health for 1887.
Eighth Annual Report of the State Board of Health for 1888.
Nineteenth Annual Report of the State Board of Health for 1889.
Twentieth Annual Report of the State Board of Health for 1890.
Twenty-first Annual Report of the State Board of Health for 1891.
Twenty-second Annual Report of the State Board of Health for 1892.
Twenty-third Annual Report of the State Board of Health for 1893.
Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the State Board of Health for 1894.
Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the State Board of Health for 1895.
Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the State Board of Health for 1896.
Twenty-seventh Annual Report of the State Board of Health for 1897.
Twenty-eighth Annual Report of the State Board of Health for 1898.
Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the State Board of Health for 1899.
Thirtieth Annual Report of the State Board of Health for 1900.
Third Annual Report of the State Board of Health for 1901.
Fourth Annual Report of the State Board of Health for 1902.
Fifth Annual Report of the State Board of Health for 1903.
Sixth Annual Report of the State Board of Health for 1904.
Seventh Annual Report of the State Board of Health for 1905.
Eighth Annual Report of the State Board of Health for 1906.
Nineteenth Annual Report of the State Board of Health for 1907.
Twentieth Annual Report of the State Board of Health for 1908.

The State Board of Health was created by an Act of the Legislature passed March 8, 1881. It consisted of six members, two Physicians from each Congressional District, required to be graduates of reputable Medical Colleges, and a continuous practice of not less than twelve years. The first members were Dr. James E. Reeves of Wheeling; Dr. George B. Moffett, of Parkersburg; Dr. C. T. Richardson of Charles Town; Dr. George H. Carpenter of Moorefield; Dr. Andrew R. Barbee of Point Pleasant; and Dr. Isaiah Bee of Prince-
ton. The first meeting of the Board was held in Charleston June 21, 1881, at which time an organization was effected by the election of Dr. Moffett as President; and Dr. Reeves, Secretary.

REPORTS OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PHARMACY.*

First Biennial Report of the Commissioners of Pharmacy for the Fiscal years 1881 and 1882.
Second Biennial Report of the Commissioners of Pharmacy for the Fiscal years 1883 and 1884.
Third Biennial Report of the Commissioners of Pharmacy for the Fiscal years 1885 and 1886.
Fourth Biennial Report of the Commissioners of Pharmacy for the Fiscal years 1887 and 1888.
Fifth Biennial Report of the Commissioners of Pharmacy for the Fiscal years 1889 and 1890.
Sixth Biennial Report of the Commissioners of Pharmacy for the Fiscal years 1891 and 1892.
Seventh Biennial Report of the Commissioners of Pharmacy for the Fiscal years 1893 and 1894.
Eighth Biennial Report of the Commissioners of Pharmacy for the Fiscal years 1895 and 1896.
Ninth Biennial Report of the Commissioners of Pharmacy for the Fiscal years 1897 and 1898.
Tenth Biennial Report of the Commissioners of Pharmacy for the Fiscal years 1899 and 1900.
Eleventh Biennial Report of the Commissioners of Pharmacy for the Fiscal years 1901 and 1902.
Twelfth Biennial Report of the Commissioners of Pharmacy for the Fiscal years 1903 and 1904.
Thirteenth Biennial Report of the Commissioners of Pharmacy for the Fiscal years 1905 and 1906.

The Act of the Legislature creating this Commission was passed February 21, 1881. It consisted at that time of one member from each Congressional District appointed by the Board of Public Works. These were Edward Bocking of Wheeling; J. L. W. Baker, of Martinsburg; Ed. L. Boggs, of Charleston; and A. N. Williams of Parkersburg. An organization was affected at Wheeling on the 31st of May, 1881, when J. L. W. Baker was elected President; Ed. L. Boggs, Vice-President, and Edward Bocking Secretary and Treasurer. The Law was re-enacted in 1882, when an organization took place April 11, 1882, at which time Ed. L. Boggs became President; A. N. Williams, Vice-President; and Edward Bocking, Secretary and Treasurer.

*This Department has, as yet, been able to secure but few of the Reports of this Board but an effort to find them is continued.
SECOND HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE AT SPENCER.

First Biennial Report of the Directors of the Second Hospital for the Insane, for the Fiscal years 1889 and 1890.
Second Biennial Report of the Directors of the Second Hospital for the Insane for the Fiscal years 1891 and 1892.
Third Biennial Report of the Directors of the Second Hospital for the Insane for the Fiscal years 1893 and 1894.
Fifth Biennial Report of the Directors of the Second Hospital for the Insane for the Fiscal years 1897 and 1898.
Sixth Biennial Report of the Directors of the Second Hospital for the Insane for the Fiscal years 1899 and 1900.
Seventh Biennial Report of the Directors of the Second Hospital for the Insane for the Fiscal years 1901 and 1902.
Eighth Biennial Report of the Directors of the Second Hospital for the Insane for the Fiscal years 1903 and 1904.

February 20, 1885, the Legislature by Joint Resolution appointed Dr. A. H. Kuntz of Lewis County; Joseph Van Meter of Hardy County; James Withrow of Greenbrier County; and John G. Schilling of Roane County, members of a Commission to report upon a proper location for a Second Hospital for the Insane. The report made was favorable to Spencer, in Roane County; and by an Act of the Legislature passed February 21, 1889, the Institution was located at that place. The Governor, in compliance with law, appointed a board of nine directors. In May ensuing these met at Spencer and organized by electing Hon. John M. Sydenstricker of Greenbrier County, President; John A. A. Vandale, Secretary; and William Woodyard, Treasurer.

REPORTS OF THE WEST VIRGINIA ASYLUM FOR INCURABLES, NOW THE WEST VIRGINIA ASYLUM.

First Biennial Report of the Board of Directors of the West Virginia Asylum for Incurables, for the Fiscal years 1897 and 1898.
Second Biennial Report of the Board of Directors of the West Virginia Asylum for Incurables, for the Fiscal years 1899 and 1900.
Third Biennial Report of the Board of Directors of the West Virginia Asylum for Incurables, for the Fiscal years 1901 and 1902.
Fourth Biennial Report of the Board of Directors of the West Virginia Asylum, for the Fiscal years 1903 and 1904.
Fifth Biennial Report of the Board of Directors of the West Virginia Asylum, for the Fiscal years 1905 and 1906.

This Institution was established by the provision of an Act of
the Legislature passed February 17, 1897. Eight Directors were provided for—four males and four females—and the institution was established at Huntington, in Cabell County. By an Act of the Legislature passed February 25, 1903, the name of this Institution was changed to that of "The West Virginia Asylum."

REPORTS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE WEST VIRGINIA REFORM SCHOOL.

First Biennial Report of the Board of Directors of the West Virginia Reform School, for the Fiscal years 1889 and 1890.
Second Biennial Report of the Board of Directors of the West Virginia Reform School, for the Fiscal years 1891 and 1892.
Third Biennial Report of the Board of Directors of the West Virginia Reform School, for the Fiscal years 1893 and 1894.
Fourth Biennial Report of the Board of Directors of the West Virginia Reform School, for the Fiscal years 1895 and 1896.
Fifth Biennial Report of the Board of Directors of the West Virginia Reform School, for the Fiscal years 1897 and 1898.
Sixth Biennial Report of the Board of Directors of the West Virginia Reform School, for the Fiscal years 1899 and 1900.
Seventh Biennial Report of the Board of Directors of the West Virginia Reform School, for the Fiscal years 1901 and 1902.
Eighth Biennial Report of the Board of Directors of the West Virginia Reform School, for the Fiscal years 1903 and 1904.
Ninth Biennial Report of the Board of Directors of the West Virginia Reform School, for the Fiscal years 1905 and 1906.

The West Virginia Reform School for Boys was established by the provisions of an Act of the Legislature, passed February 11, 1889, when a Board of Directors, six in number, was appointed by the Governor for its management. It was located at Prunty-town, the old seat of Justice of Taylor County, and the Board with its first Superintendent, Prof. C. C. Showalter of Preston County, in order to obtain information necessary to the management of the Institution, visited the Maryland House of Refuge, and St. Mary's Industrial School at Baltimore and the National Reform School at Washington, D. C.

REPORTS OF THE WEST VIRGINIA INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR GIRLS.

First Biennial Report of the Board of Directors of the West Virginia Industrial School for Girls, for the Fiscal years 1897 and 1898.
Second Biennial Report of the Board of Directors of the West Virginia Industrial School for Girls, for the Fiscal years 1899 and 1900.
Third Biennial Report of the Board of Directors of the West Virginia Industrial School for Girls, for the Fiscal years 1901 and 1902.
Fourth Biennial Report of the Board of Directors of the West Virginia Industrial School for Girls, for the Fiscal years 1903 and 1904.
Fifth Biennial Report of the Board of Directors of the West Virginia Industrial School for Girls, for the Fiscal years 1905 and 1906.

Established at Salem in Harrison County. Created by an Act of the Legislature, passed February 18, 1897. Board of Directors consists of six members—three males and three females.

REPORTS OF THE PREPARATORY BRANCH OF THE WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY AT MONTGOMERY.

First Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the Preparatory Branch of the University, at Montgomery, for the Fiscal years 1895 and 1896.

Second Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the Preparatory Branch of the University, at Montgomery, for the Fiscal years 1897 and 1898.

Third Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the Preparatory Branch of the University at Montgomery, for the Fiscal years 1899 and 1900.

Fourth Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the Preparatory Branch of the University at Montgomery, for the Fiscal years 1901 and 1902.

Fifth Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the Preparatory Branch of the University at Montgomery, for the Fiscal years 1903 and 1904.

Sixth Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the Preparatory Branch of the University at Montgomery, for the Fiscal years 1905 and 1906.

This school was established by an Act of the Legislature passed February 16, 1895—a provision of which located it at Montgomery in Fayette County. It was placed under the control of the Board of Regents of the West Virginia University, with the State Superintendent of Free Schools as an ex officio member. The erection of the building and the management of the Institution was placed in the hands of a Committee consisting of three members, and it was opened for admission of students in 1896.

REPORTS OF THE PREPARATORY BRANCH OF THE WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY AT KEYSER.

First Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the Keyser Branch of the West Virginia University, for the Fiscal years 1901 and 1902.

Second Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the Keyser Branch of the West Virginia University, for the Fiscal years 1903 and 1904.

Third Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the Keyser Branch of the West Virginia University, for the Fiscal years 1905 and 1906.

This Institution was established at Keyser, in Mineral County, by an Act of the Legislature, passed February 15, 1901. It is under the control of a Board of Regents of six members, appointed by the Governor. This body makes reports of the condition and needs of the School.
REPORTS OF THE WEST VIRGINIA COLORED INSTITUTE.

First Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the West Virginia Colored Institute, for the Fiscal years 1891 and 1892.
Second Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the West Virginia Colored Institute, for the Fiscal years 1893 and 1894.
Third Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the West Virginia Colored Institute, for the Fiscal years 1895 and 1896.
Fourth Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the West Virginia Colored Institute, for the Fiscal years 1897 and 1898.
Fifth Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the West Virginia Colored Institute, for the Fiscal years 1899 and 1900.
Sixth Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the West Virginia Colored Institute, for the Fiscal years 1901 and 1902.
Seventh Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the West Virginia Colored Institute, for the Fiscal years 1903 and 1904.
Eighth Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the West Virginia Colored Institute, for the Fiscal years 1905 and 1906.

The West Virginia Colored Institute, situated at Institute in Kanawha County, was established at "Farm" now "Institute," Kanawha County, by an Act of the Legislature, passed March 4, 1891.

REPORTS OF THE BLUEFIELD COLORED INSTITUTE.

First Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the Bluefield Colored Institute, for the Fiscal years 1895 and 1896.
Second Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the Bluefield Colored Institute, for the Fiscal years 1897 and 1898.
Third Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the Bluefield Colored Institute, for the Fiscal years 1899 and 1900.
Fourth Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the Bluefield Colored Institute, for the Fiscal years 1901 and 1902.
Fifth Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the Bluefield Colored Institute, for the Fiscal years 1903 and 1904.
Sixth Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the Bluefield Colored Institute, for the Fiscal years 1905 and 1906.

This Institution was established at Bluefield, in Mercer County, by an Act of the Legislature February 21, 1895.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF THE STATE.

Seventh Biennial Report of the Attorney-General for the Fiscal years 1885 and 1886.*
Eleventh Biennial Report of the Attorney-General, for the Fiscal years 1893 and 1894.
Fourteenth Biennial Report of the Attorney-General, for the Fiscal years 1899 and 1900.

*It is seen that this Department has but few Reports of the Attorney General. An effort to find additional ones is being made but thus far without success. It is believed that these have not been printed consecutively.
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Fifteenth Biennial Report of the Attorney-General, for the Fiscal years 1901 and 1902.
Sixteenth Biennial Report of the Attorney-General, for the Fiscal years 1903 and 1904.
Seventeenth Biennial Report of the Attorney-General, for the Fiscal years 1905 and 1906.

REPORTS OF THE BOARD OF MINERS' HOSPITAL NO. 1.
First Biennial Report of the Board of Miners' Hospital No. 1, for Fiscal years 1899 and 1900.
Second Biennial Report of the Board of Miners' Hospital No. 1, for Fiscal years 1901 and 1902.
Third Biennial Report of the Board of Miners' Hospital No. 1, for Fiscal years 1903 and 1904.
Fourth Biennial Report of the Board of Miners' Hospital No. 1, for Fiscal years 1905 and 1906.

This Hospital, located at Welch, in McDowell County, was established by an Act of the Legislature passed February 24, 1899.

REPORTS OF THE BOARD OF MINERS' HOSPITAL NO. 2.
First Biennial Report of the Board of Miners' Hospital No. 2, for the Fiscal years 1899 and 1900.
Second Biennial Report of the Board of Miners' Hospital No. 2, for the Fiscal years 1901 and 1902.
Third Biennial Report of the Board of Miners' Hospital No. 2, for the Fiscal years 1903 and 1904.
Fourth Biennial Report of the Board of Miners' Hospital No. 2, for the Fiscal years 1905 and 1906.

Miners' Hospital No. 2, at McKendree, in Fayette County, was established by an Act of the Legislature passed February 24, 1899.

REPORTS OF THE BOARD OF MINERS' HOSPITAL NO. 3.
First Biennial Report of the Board of Miners' Hospital No. 3, for Fiscal years 1901 and 1902.
Second Biennial Report of the Board of Miners' Hospital No. 3, for Fiscal years 1903 and 1904.
Third Biennial Report of the Board of Miners' Hospital No. 3, for Fiscal years 1905 and 1906.

The establishment of Miners' Hospital No. 3, at Fairmont, in Marion County, was due to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature passed February 24, 1899.

REPORTS AND CATALOGUES OF THE STATE LAW LIBRARY.
(CATALOGUES.)
Catalogue of the State Law Library for the years 1881 and 1882.
Catalogue of the State Law Library for the years 1883 and 1884.
Catalogue of the State Law Library for the year 1889.
Catalogue of the State Law Library for the year 1890.
Catalogue of the State Law Library for the year 1895.
Catalogue of the State Law Library for the year 1900.
Catalogue of the State Law Library for the year 1905.

(REPORTS.)

Biennial Report of the State Law Librarian for the years 1877 and 1878.
Biennial Report of the State Law Librarian for the years 1879 and 1880.
Biennial Report of the State Law Librarian for the years 1881 and 1882.
Biennial Report of the State Law Librarian for the years 1883 and 1884.
Biennial Report of the State Law Librarian for the years 1893 and 1894.
Biennial Report of the State Law Librarian for the years 1895 and 1896.

REPORT OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY.

First Biennial Report of the State Historian and Archivist, for the Fiscal years 1905 and 1906.

The State Bureau of Archives and History was created by the provisions of an Act of the Legislature passed February 18, 1905. Its rooms are in the Capitol Annex Building.

REPORTS OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE POINT PLEASANT BATTLE MONUMENT—OTHER MONUMENTS.

First Biennial Report of the Trustees of the Point Pleasant Battle Monument, for the Fiscal years 1901 and 1902.
Second Biennial Report of the Trustees of the Point Pleasant Battle Monument, for the Fiscal years 1903 and 1904.
Third Biennial Report of the Trustees of the Point Pleasant Battle Monument, for the Fiscal years 1905 and 1906.

Report on Levi Morgan Monument at New Martinsville. (See page 31—Message of Governor Albert B. White to the Legislature, January 14, 1904).


The Trustees of the Point Pleasant Battle Monument were appointed under the provisions of a Joint Resolution of the Legislature adopted February 7, 1901, for the purpose of erecting a monument on the battlefield of Point Pleasant, in Mason County, to commemorate the desperate battle fought thereon, between the Virginians and Indians, October 10, 1774.
REPORTS OF THE STATE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS.
First Biennial Report of the State Board of Dental Examiners, for the Fiscal years 1903 and 1904.
Second Biennial Report of the State Board of Dental Examiners, for the Fiscal years 1905 and 1906.

The first Members of this Board were Dr. J. X. Mahan, of Charleston; Dr. E. G. Hamil, or Martinsburg; Dr. J. X. Devore, of Mannington; Dr. James R. Stathers, of Sistersville; and Dr. Charles H. Bartlett, of Parkersburg. The first Meeting of the Board was held at Parkersburg on the first Wednesday in August, 1897; all the Members being present. Charles H. Bartlett was chosen President and James R. Stathers, Secretary and Treasurer.

REPORTS OF THE STATE BOARD OF EMBALMERS.
First Biennial Report of the State Board of Embalmers, for the Fiscal years 1900 and 1901.
Second Biennial Report of the State Board of Embalmers, for the Fiscal years 1902 and 1903.
Third Biennial Report of the State Board of Embalmers, for the Fiscal years 1904 and 1905.
Fourth Biennial Report of the State Board of Embalmers, for the Fiscal years 1906 and 1907.

CONSTITUTIONS AND JOURNALS OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.
1. Journal of the First Session of the First Constitutional Convention; Convened November 26, 1861, and Adjourned February 18, 1862.
4. Journal of the Second Constitutional Convention; Convened January 16, 1872; adjourned April 9th ensuing.

REPORTS OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.
1. Report of the Commissioners of West Virginia as to the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. Dated June 4, 1867.

The State Board of Dental Examiners was created by an Act of the Legislature passed February 20, 1887, but the President, Charles H. Bartlett, in his Biennial Report made in 1904, states that he has no knowledge of any previous Reports having been made. He, therefore, gives details of proceedings from date of organization.

This Report is not in this Department. Search for it will be continued. It is possible none was made for this biennial period.

The State Board of Embalmers was created by an Act of the Legislature passed February 24, 1889, at which time it was made to consist of two embalmers from each Congressional District. Members are appointed by the Governor.
3. Testimony taken by the Joint Committee of the Legislature of West Virginia appointed to inquire into the Charges for Freight and Travel on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 1877.

REPORTS OF TRUSTEES OF BERKELEY SPRINGS.


Berkeley Springs now in Morgan County, had become known before the French and Indian War, and as the “Warm Springs” were famous before the Revolution, they were included in the Royal Grant to Lord Thomas Culpeper. Lord Hopton and others in 1680. and descended to Thomas, Sixth Lord Fairfax, Baron of Cameron, who wedded Margaret only daughter of Lord Culpeper. In 1756 he donated and set apart forever these Springs for the public use and benefit, the same to vest in the Colony. In 1776—first year of the Commonwealth—the General Assembly passed an Act establishing a town by the name of “Bath” at the Warm Springs. and as trustees thereof appointed some of the most distinguished West Virginia pioneers then residing in the Eastern Pan Handle. Among them were Bryan Fairfax, Thomas Bryan Martin, Warner Washington, Rev. Charles Mynn Thurston, Robert Rutherford, Thomas Rutherford, Alexander White, Philip Pendleton, Samuel Washington, William Ellzay, Van Swearingen, Thomas Hite, James Edmonson and James Nourse. They were to lay out into Lots the fifty acres embraced in the donation from Lord Fairfax. In 1808—just a century ago—it was shown to the General Assembly that a number of the above-named Trustees were dead, and that body on the 1st of February that year, appointed others: viz: Hugh Holmes, Henry St. George Tucker, Philip C. Pendleton, Alfred Powell, Henry Turner, John Baker, Stephen Dandridge, Elisha Boyd, David Hunter and Rawleigh Colston. Years came and went; the town of “Bath” became “Berkeley Springs;” and then came the Civil War, at the close of which, the title to the “Springs” property vested in the State of West Virginia. February 28, 1865. by joint Resolution the Legislature directed the Judge of the Tenth
Judicial Circuit to appoint twenty trustees for the "Berkeley Springs" property. This he did as follows:—

From Morgan County—General David H. Strother, Hon. Aaron Beethol, Henry Williard, Uberto Mendenhall and John Siler.


From Berkeley County—Commodore Charles Boreman, Bethuel M. Kitchen, Dr. John S. Wilson, Dr. E. Boyd Pendleton and D. Darby, Esq.

From the State at Large—Governor Arthur I. Boreman, General Thomas Maley Harris, J. B. Ford, Nathan Goff, Jr., and Hon. James Carskadon.

On the 4th of July ensuing the trustees thus appointed assembled at Berkeley Springs and Organized by electing General David H. Strother, Secretary, and Henry Williard, Treasurer. The Resolution providing for the appointment of Trustees made the Judge of the Tenth District, President. It is to be regretted that this Department has, as yet, been unable to procure other Reports of the Board controlling this historic property.

REPORTS OF THE WEST VIRGINIA HUMANE SOCIETY.

First Biennial Report of the West Virginia Humane Society, for the Fiscal years 1899 and 1900.

Second Biennial Report of the West Virginia Humane Society, for the Fiscal years 1901 and 1902.

Third Biennial Report of the West Virginia Humane Society, for the Fiscal years 1903 and 1904.

Fourth Biennial Report of the West Virginia Humane Society, for the Fiscal years 1905 and 1906.

The West Virginia Humane Society was created by an Act of the Legislature passed February 17, 1899, its declared object being "for the protection of children and the helpless aged and the prevention of cruelty to animals." "It is God-like to protect those who cannot protect themselves," said its founders. So thought a number of actively humane ladies of Wheeling, who for years had discussed the best way, method and means for the amount of the work they saw should be done. Accordingly on the 18th day of May, 1896, there was a gathering of these at No. 1233 Market Street, and ere there was an adjournment, what has since been know as the "West Virginia Humane Society" had been organized. Dr. Harriet B. Jones was elected President, and Captain Charles J. Rawlings, Secretary.
MATERIAL RELATING TO THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA AND THE RELATION OF WEST VIRGINIA THERETO.

1. Joint Resolution adopted by the General Assembly of Virginia February 28, 1866, addressed to West Virginia regretting a Reunion of the two States and Proposing a Plan for the Mutual Adjustment of the Public Debt of the Commonwealth.

2. Reply to Foregoing, Made by a Joint Resolution of the Legislature of West Virginia, January 30, 1867.


5. The Inter-State Debt of Virginia and West Virginia: Correspondence between the Governor and the Western Virginia Committee of London. Submitted to Adjourned Session of Legislature, 1882.


7. Original: The Bill of Complaint of Virginia, in the Action of the Commonwealth of Virginia vs. the State of West Virginia, with attached Documents.

8. The Demurrer of West Virginia; overruled by the U. S. Court.


REPORTS OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INSURANCE.

First Biennial Report of the Commissioner of Insurance, for Fiscal years 1873 and 1874.

Second Biennial Report of the Commissioner of Insurance, for Fiscal years 1875 and 1876.

Third Biennial Report of the Commissioner of Insurance, for Fiscal years 1877 and 1878.

Fourth Biennial Report of the Commissioner of Insurance, for Fiscal years 1879 and 1880.

Fifth Biennial Report of the Commissioner of Insurance, for Fiscal years 1881 and 1882.

Sixth Biennial Report of the Commissioner of Insurance, for Fiscal years 1883 and 1884.

Seventh Biennial Report of the Commissioner of Insurance, for Fiscal years 1885 and 1886.

Eighth Biennial Report of the Commissioner of Insurance, for Fiscal years 1887 and 1888.

Ninth Biennial Report of the Commissioner of Insurance, for Fiscal years 1889 and 1890.
Tenth Biennial Report of the Commissioner of Insurance, for Fiscal years 1891 and 1892.
Eleventh Biennial Report of the Commissioner of Insurance, for Fiscal years 1893 and 1894.
Twelfth Biennial Report of the Commissioner of Insurance, for Fiscal years 1895 and 1896.
Thirteenth Biennial Report of the Commissioner of Insurance, for Fiscal years 1897 and 1898.
Fourteenth Biennial Report of the Commissioner of Insurance, for Fiscal years 1899 and 1900.
Fifteenth Biennial Report of the Commissioner of Insurance, for Fiscal years 1901 and 1902.
Sixteenth Biennial Report of the Commissioner of Insurance, for Fiscal years 1903 and 1904.
Seventeenth Biennial Report of the Commissioner of Insurance, for Fiscal years 1905 and 1906.

The matter of Insurance soon attracted the attention of the Legislature and as early as March 2, 1864, an Act was passed by that body, requiring all Insurance Companies doing business in the State to make report thereof to the Auditor. This law was variously amended until by an Act passed by the Legislature February 25, 1871, all Insurance Companies desiring to do business in the State, were required to file with the Auditor an accurate statement showing their financial condition, and to receive from that official a Certificate of their compliance with law, and authorizing them to transact business in the State. This made it necessary for the Auditor to make an "Insurance Report" and this has been done by him biennially since 1873.

WORLD'S FAIRS—REPORTS OF COMMISSIONS—HAND-BOOKS.

(REPORTS.)

Report of the West Virginia Board of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis, in 1904.

(HAND-BOOKS.)

History of Education in West Virginia, compiled by Hon. Benjamin S. Morgan, State Superintendent of Free Schools, and Prof. Jacob F. Cork, for distribution at the World's Fair, Chicago, 1893.

Hand-Book of West Virginia—Prepared by Virgil A. Lewis, for distribution at the World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904.

History of Education in West Virginia, compiled by Hon. Thomas C. Miller, State Superintendent of Free Schools, for distribution at the World's Fair at St. Louis, 1904.

History of Education in West Virginia, compiled by Hon. Thomas C. Miller, State Superintendent of Free Schools, for distribution at the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition, on Hampton-Roads, Virginia, 1907.

"West Virginia Agricultural Resources and Possibilities", by John B. Garvin, Secretary of the West Virginia State Board of Agriculture. For distribution at the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition on Hampton Roads, Virginia, in 1907.

REPORTS OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, AND ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS.


2. Report of the Kanawha Board to the Board of Public Works, for the year 1864.


The Board of Public Works under the first Constitution—1863 to 1872—was composed of the Governor, Auditor and Treasurer—three members. Under the second Constitution—1872 to present time—it is composed of the Governor, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney-General and the State Superintendent of Free Schools—five members.

MISCELLANEOUS STATE DOCUMENTS.

CONTESTS, IMPEACHMENTS, ETC.

PUBLIC PAPERS.

Public Papers of Governor A. B. Fleming; one Vol. from February 6, 1890, to March 4, 1893.

Public Papers of Governor W. A. MacCorkle; one Vol. from March 4, 1893, to March 3, 1897.
Public Addresses of Governor G. W. Atkinson; one Vol. from March 4, 1897, to March 3, 1901.

Public Addresses of Governor A. B. White; one Vol. from March 4, 1901, to March 3, 1905.


Report of the Minority Members of the Contest Committee in the Matter of Aretus Brooks Fleming vs. Nathan Goff, for the office of Governor of West Virginia. Pending before the Joint Session of the Legislature of West Virginia, 1890.

Proceedings in the Impeachment Trial of John W. Kennedy, Judge of the Tenth Judicial Circuit of West Virginia, February, 1865.

Charges and Specifications against Nathaniel Harrison, Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit of West Virginia, with notices of Proceedings for his Removal, February 3rd and ensuing dates, 1870.

Proceedings of the Senate sitting for the Trial of the Impeachment of John S. Burdett, Treasurer of the State of West Virginia, December 3, 1875.

Proceedings of the Senate sitting for the Trial of the Impeachment of Edward A. Bennett, Auditor of the State of West Virginia, December 3, 1875.

An Observation:—The foregoing list of the Public Documents and State Papers is incomplete. Three years ago no collection of them was in existence. Since that time, they have been gathered from the Ohio to the Alleghenies and the Potomac. It has been, and will be, a primary object of the Department of Archives and History to prosecute the work of collecting, arranging and classifying the Public Documents of the State, in such manner as to make each and every one of them readily accessible to every person—citizen of the State or otherwise—who may desire to examine or refer to them. This work has been hastened as rapidly as possible with the limited means and assistance at hand. All other States and Nations now give the most careful attention to the preservation of their Public Documents, and West Virginia in this field of work as elsewhere, must keep pace with her sister Commonwealths.

A Finding-List for the Department Library.

A Finding-List is in the course of preparation. This had its origin in a desire to give to the Public, at the earliest possible date, a ready method of ascertaining the contents of the Library. The
State Historical Society never issued any catalogue, and consequently none has ever been prepared, and to do this in complete dictionary form will require a long time and much labor. Hence it was resolved to defer at least for a time the work of cataloguing and prepare and issue a short title-list of all books, pamphlets, and Public Documents in the Library in the form which could be most rapidly prepared and at the same time answer the most numerous and important questions likely to be asked of a catalogue. The plan outlined, and to be pursued does not assume to be based upon any scientific system or to follow any fixed plan. The effort will be to answer as practically as possible what is believed to be the needs of those likely to use the Library. Accordingly, in determining the number of divisions and subdivisions of a particular class of books, not only what would seem the natural manner of subdivision, is being considered, but also the number of books in the Library falling within the particular class. Books are to be placed under the heading to which they belong. Thus the titles of all volumes, pamphlets and papers, treating of or relating in any way to South America, are to appear under the index title or heading SOUTH AMERICA. they being arranged thus alphabetically by authors or editors. If it be an anonymous work then it will be placed in alphabetical order under the word of the title which seems most likely to be generally remembered, the title of the subdivision being considered as well as that of the book. So with the names of all the States and Nations of the world; after which follow that of science, art and poetry headings. Such in brief is the plan of work for hastily making known to the Public the contents of the Library and at the same time rendering all material readily accessible to the reader desiring to make research and investigation in any line of work, in which he can find assistance here. Labels have been placed in the books and on them will be put the necessary characters of identity as rapidly as possible.

NEWSPAPERS IN THE DEPARTMENT LIBRARY.

Rare success has attended the efforts of the Department to collect newspapers of the State of the Olden Time. It now has in its possession one hundred and thirty-six bound volumes, among them being the old Western Courier, Charleston, 1823; Western Virginian and Kanawha County Gazette, 1826; the Kanawha Banner, 1831-32; the Philadelphia Recorder, 1826; the Episcopal Banner, 1836; the Baltimore Telegraph and Advertiser, 1800; the
Kanawha Republican, 1841-42-43; the Kanawha Valley Star, 1856-1861; the Wheeling Intelligencer, from 1852 to 1884; the Wheeling Register, from 1885 to 1892; the Greenbrier Independent, from 1866 to 1884; the Richmond Whig and Advertiser for several years, beginning with 1833; the Richmond Enquirer for several years, beginning with 1824; the National Intelligencer, several volumes; the New York Tribune, the New York Times, and the New York World for the years of the Civil War—volumes that money could scarcely buy. These and many other volumes—both State and National—make a rich and rare collection. Efforts are continued to secure other volumes.

THE MANUSCRIPT COLLECTION OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The Department is making an interesting and valuable collection of manuscripts—among them many rare ones. It will be remembered that the Legislature made an appropriation to purchase the manuscript Journals and Debates of the first West Virginia Constitutional Convention, this being at the time in the possession of Hon. Granville D. Hall, the stenographer of that body, the second Secretary of State, but now residing at Glencoe, Illinois. This has been delivered to the Department and is kept in a steel vault, where it will be preserved until it is printed. Its value to the people of the State can not be estimated. There are three thousand, three hundred pages, and the Public Printer estimates that it will make four volumes of, say eight hundred printed pages each.

Many hundred other manuscript productions might be cited but the following will suffice to show the character of the collection:—

1. Original Roll of Persons Organized to Defend Kanawha County against Invasion at the Time of John Brown's Insurrection at Harper's Ferry, October, 1859.
2. Roster and Reminiscences of the Kanawha County Riflemen of 1861.
3. Notes on the Draper Family of Virginia; and the adventures of Mary Ingles when a captive among the Shawnee Indians. Written in 1852.
4. Withdrawal of the Western Virginia Members of the Richmond Convention (1861) which adopted the Ordinance of Secession, with some account of their return home. Written by Hon. Chester D. Hubbard, a member from Ohio county.
5. Roster of Members of the First and Second Conventions of the People of Northwestern Virginia—the two Wheeling Conventions—which assembled May 11th and June 13, 1861, respectfully. Written for Virgil A. Lewis in 1859 by Gibson Lamb Cranmer, one of the Secretaries of the Conventions.
7. Petition to the General Assembly of Virginia for an Appropriation to open a Turnpike Road from Glenville, in Gilmer county to Bull-town in Braxton county.

Constant inquiry on the part of the Department is being made for this class of productions, and they are added to the Collection as rapidly as they can be acquired.

THE MUSEUM SECTION OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The Museum Section of the Department has grown rapidly in the past two years and the interest of the Public therein has increased proportionately. The facilities have been much improved, but this improvement has not been adequate to the increase in exhibits. Ten large show-cases similar to those used in the Library of Congress, were brought back from the Jamestown Exposition and placed in the Department where they have been filled with valuable history material and interesting curios and relics. Still many other valuable exhibits in this class are stored away in drawers and elsewhere awaiting case-room for display. Perhaps the two most interesting exhibits added to the collection in the past two years, are: first, a replica of the famous Blennerhassett Mansion which once stood on what is now known as Blennerhassett's Island in the Ohio river, in Wood County, West Virginia—the most interesting structure ever reared in the Ohio Valley; and second, an exact reproduction of the Model of James Rumsey's Steamboat, now in the Transportation Section of the National Museum at Washington. General Washington spent the night of September 6th, 1754, at "Berkeley Springs", now in Morgan County, West Virginia; and there met James Rumsey the inventor of the steamboat, who under promise of secrecy, showed him the model of his boat—similar in all respects to the model here. This section of the Department will continue to be enlarged.
THE BATTLE FLAGS OF THE STATE.

As is well known, the Act of the Legislature creating this Department made it the custodian of the State's Battle and Regimental Flags borne by West Virginians in time of War. These tattered and torn relics are associated with the most thrilling events in our history, and they have a peculiar interest to the gallant men still living who followed them in the fierce conflicts of the Civil War.

In the first Biennial Report of this Department, we described briefly the flags of the various West Virginia regimental organizations deposited here. When speaking of the Fifth Regiment Volunteer Infantry, we said: "There are no flags, banners or guidons of this Regiment in the Department." Now we are happy to be able to change this statement. Through the kindness and patriotic spirit of Dr. Daniel Mayer of this City, who was the first Surgeon of the Fifth Regiment, we have secured its first battle flag. With it, the Doctor furnishes the following statement:—

"In 1861, the Fifth Regiment Virginia Volunteer Infantry was organized at Ceredo, in Wayne County, now West Virginia. The ladies of Proctorsville across the river in Ohio, all good, loyal women, presented the Regiment with a flag, made by their own hands, bearing the legend '5th Va. Regiment.' It was given in charge of Corporal Samuel Jones of Company II., a boy but sixteen years of age, who carried it in all skirmishes and on all marches until the United States Government furnished a new Regimental flag, much larger and heavier, and a stronger man than Corporal Jones was detailed as Standard Bearer. The Colonel then ordered Corporal Jones to return the flag which he had borne, to the Quarter Master, but contrary to this order, he kept it in his possession and much of the time carried it about his body, the emblem to which he had become so much attached. The war ended, years passed away, and the flag was forgotten, until 1885, when Corporal Jones, whose home was then in Indianapolis, Indiana, totally blind and being led by a little child, appeared at a meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic at Louisville, Kentucky, where he made inquiry for Dr. Daniel Mayer, the former Surgeon of the Fifth Virginia Federal Infantry. He was told that Dr. Mayer was present but engaged in the business of the session, and that he could not see him before night. He replied that he must leave for his home, and requested that some one present receive the flag he had with him—the same he had borne in battle's stern array—and in his name present it to Dr. Mayer of the old Fifth Regiment. Mrs. Otto II.
Michaelson of Charleston, West Virginia, who was present attending the National Encampment of the Women’s Relief Corps, in a neat little speech, accepted the banner, promising to deliver it to Dr. Mayer. This she did and he had long in his possession. He carried it with him to the reunion of the old Fifth Regiment at Ironton, Ohio, in September, 1908, where but forty-eight of the veterans of the regiment answered roll-call. Dr. Mayer brought the flag back home with him and only last week—November 13, 1908—presented it to the Department of Archives and History, there, as he said, ‘to be kept forever.’”

Thus after more than forty years, this Department is enabled to add to its collection of State battle flags another emblem of the soldiery of West Virginia in the times that tried the souls of men.

THE ART SECTION OF THE DEPARTMENT.

State Libraries and State Capitol Buildings have become depositories for works of art—paintings, sketches and drawings—such as illustrate biography and history— and West Virginia has done something—commenced the work—in this Section of the Department of Archives and History. Here on easels standing on the floor, or hung on walls and cases are many Portraits and Sketches. Among them are the following:

**PORTRAITS.**

2. Of Harman Blennerhassett who built the mansion on Blennerhassett’s Island, in the Ohio, two miles below the mouth of the Little Kanawha river—now Parkersburg.
3. Of Margaret Blennerhassett, wife of Harmon Blennerhassett.
4. Of Elisha Wesley McComas, of Kanawha county; elected Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, on ticket with Henry A. Wise in 1855.
5. Of James Lawrence Carr, of Kanawha county; appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia upon the resignation of Elisha Wesley McComas in 1857.
6. Of Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois; President of the United States from 1861 to 1865.
7. Of General U. S. Grant, Commander of the Armies of the United States in Civil War.
8. Of Francis H. Pierpont, of Marion county, Governor of Virginia from 1861 to 1868.
9. Of Daniel Polsley, of Mason county, Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, under the Restored Government, from 1861 to 1863.
11. Of John Hall, of Mason county; President of the Constitutional Convention which framed the first Constitution of West Virginia. Convened November 26, 1861.

12. Of Samuel Price, of Greenbrier county; Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, 1863 to 1865; United States Senator, 1876 to 1877; President of the Constitutional Convention which framed the Second Constitution of West Virginia. Convened January 16, 1872.

13. Of Henry G. Davis, of Mineral county; United States Senator from 1871 to 1883; and Nominee for Vice-President on the Democratic Ticket in 1904.

14. Of Thomas A. Morris, of Kanawha county; Methodist Episcopal Bishop. Last who made the rounds of his Conferences on horseback.

15. Of Rev. Asa Shinn, of Harrison county; founder of the Methodist Protestant Church.


17. Of Wills De Haas, of Ohio county; author of the “Early Settlements and Indian Wars of Northwestern Virginia.” Published in 1831.

18. Of Dr. John P. Hale, of Kanawha county; author of “Trans-Allegheny Pioneers,” published in 1886.

19. Of Andrew Summers Rowan, of Monroe county; he who bore the “Messago to Garcia”.

20. Of Arthur L. Boreman, first Governor of West Virginia, delivering his Inaugural Address, twelve o’clock, noon, June 26, 1863, on platform in front of Linsly Institute, Wheeling; sketched from life by Joseph H. Diss Debar.

21. Of Aretus Brooks Fleming, of Marion county; Governor from 1890 to 1892.

22. Of George W. Atkinson, of Kanawha county; Governor from 1897 to 1901.


24. Of Joseph Marcellus McWhorter, of Greenbrier county; auditor from 1865 to 1869.

25. Of Thomas Boggess, of Roane county; Auditor from 1869 to 1871.

26. Of Edward A. Bennett, of Cabell county; Auditor from 1871 to 1877.

27. Of Patrick Fee Duffy, of Webster county; Auditor from 1885 to 1893.

28. Of, Isaac V. Johnson, of Barbour county; Auditor from 1893 to 1897.

29. Of Jacob Edgar Boyers, of Tyler county; Secretary of State, from 1863 to 1865.

30. Of Granville D. Hall, of Harrison county; Secretary of State, from 1865 to 1867.

31. Of James M. Pipes, of Marshall county; Secretary of State, from 1869 to 1871.

32. Of Charles Hedrick, of Kanawha county; Secretary of State, from 1873 to 1877.
33. Of Henry S. Walker, of Kanawha county; Secretary of State, from 1885 to 1890.
34. Of William E. Chilton, of Kanawha county; Secretary of State, from 1893 to 1897.
35. Of William A. Ohley, of Marion county; Secretary of State, from 1890 to 1893.
36. Of Charles W. Swisher, of Marion county; Secretary of State, from 1905 to 1909. Present Incumbent.
37. Of Lewis Summers, of Kanawha county; a Judge of the General Court of Virginia in 1819; and a member of the Virginia Constitutional Convention, of 1829-30.
38. Of John Jay Jackson, Jr., of Wood county; a Judge of the Federal District Court of West Virginia from 1863 to 1907.
39. Of Alpheus F. Haymond, of Marion county; a Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals from 1873 to 1882.
40. Of Henry Brannon, of Lewis county; a Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals from 1889 to present time.
41. Of Henry C. McWhorter, of Kanawha county; a Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals, from 1897 to present time.
42. Of George Poffenbarger, of Mason county; a Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals from 1901 to present time.
43. Of Joseph M. Saunders, of Mercer county; a Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals from 1905 to 1907, when he resigned.
44. Of William N. Miller, of Wood county; a Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals from 1907 to present time.
45. Of Ira E. Robinson, a Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Taylor county, 1907.
46. Of William Burdette Mathews, of Marshall county; Clerk of the Supreme Court of Appeals.
47. Of John L. Cole, of Kanawha county; State Librarian in 1875.

PORTRAITS OF GENERAL OFFICERS OF WEST VIRGINIA IN FEDERAL SERVICE.
1. Major-General Jesse Lee Reno, of Ohio county; killed in battle of South Mountain, Maryland, September 17, 1862. Highest ranking officer who gave his life for the Union.
2. General Benjamin Franklin Kelly, of Ohio county; shot through the body at the battle of Philippi, Barbour county, West Virginia, June 3, 1861. Recovered.
5. General Thomas Maley Harris, of Ritchie county.
6. General David Hunter Strother, of Berkeley county.
8. General Isaac Hardin Duval, of Brooke county.

PORTRAITS OF GENERAL OFFICERS OF WEST VIRGINIA IN CONFEDERATE SERVICE.
1. Lieutenant-General Thomas Jonathan Jackson (Stonewall), of Harrison county; died of wounds received in battle at Chancellorsville,
Virginia. May 3, 1863. Highest ranking officer who gave his life to
the Confederacy.
2. General Albert Gallatin Jenkins, of Cabell county; died of wounds
received in battle of Cloyd’s Mountain, Virginia, May 9, 1864.
4. General John Nicholas Clarkson, of Kanawha county.
5. General John Echols, of Monroe county.

PAINTINGS, SKETCHES, AND DRAWINGS.

1. Federal Pickets at “Camp Anderson” on New River, West Virginia;
Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
2. Battle of Point Pleasant, October 10, 1774; by Captain Joseph A.
Faris, of Wheeling. (Loaned.)
(Loaned).
4. Cummins Jackson’s Mill, on the West Fork of the Monongahela, in
Lewis county. Scene of the boyhood days of Stonewall Jackson; by
Sabra Cather Woodford.
5. Flat-boating on the Ohio in 1817.
6. The Block-House, the most simple form of a Pioneer Fort in West
Virginia, during the Indian Wars.
7. The Palisade Fort, Second grade of Border Forts in West Virginia,
during the Indian Wars.
8. The Stockade Fort, the strongest and most durable structure of
defensive and offensive operations in West Virginia in the Indian
Wars.
9. The House of James Rumsey, the Inventor of the Steamboat, at Shep-
herdstown, Jefferson county. From a sketch made by Henry Howe,
the Historian, in 1842.
10. Scene of a Pioneer Home in West Virginia, a hundred years ago.
From a sketch made by Henry Howe.
11. Greenway Court, a Stone Building; the home of Thomas, Sixth Lord
Fairfax, and Baron of Cameron; where he executed deeds for Lands
to Pioneer Settlers in what are now the Counties of Jefferson, Berke-
ley, Morgan, Hampshire and Hardy, West Virginia.

Many more Portraits, Sketches and Drawings should be added to
these in possession of the Department—Portraits of men and wom-
en prominent in the early history of the State; of the men who
made State; and of those most active in its growth and develop-
ment—and sketches, drawings of battle-fields, and other historic
scenes, together with the wonders in the natural scenery of the
State.
THE WEST VIRGINIA STATE HISTORY EXHIBIT.

MADE AT THE JAMESTOWN TER-CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION ON HAMPTON ROADS, VIRGINIA, 1907.

The West Virginia Commission of the Jamestown Exposition, requested the State Department of Archives and History to make the States Exhibit at said Exposition; this to be made under the direction of the State Historian and Archivist.

He undertook this work, and was fortunate in securing the cooperation of many people in the State who were in possession of valuable material for the Exhibit and who were willing to let it be used for this purpose.

Chief among these were Dr. Henry Stahl, of Parkersburg; Captain C. Fritz Hess, of Point Pleasant; Hon. George A. Vincent, and Mrs. General Clarence Smith, of Fairmont; numbers of others contributed valuable exhibits. The complete Exhibit was shipped from Charleston to the Exposition Grounds and returned without breakage or damage of any character.

The space assigned to West Virginia in the Palace of History at the Exposition was in the central part on the left side of that Building between the Exhibits of New York on the left and that of Pennsylvania on the right.

It occupied 840 square feet of floor space, and 1,312 square feet of wall space. Every foot of this was occupied. On the floor were ten large Model Show Cases, similar to those in the library of Congress, and made expressly for this Exhibit.

All were filled with History Material, the wall space together with that on the four columns which stood in front of the space, were covered with Portraits, Sketches and Drawings, all illustrative of the History of the State. At the close of the Exposition, the State property, show-cases, portraits, and all other material were returned to Charleston where it has been made a part of the collection of the Department of Archives and History. Much credit is due for the careful packing and handling of the furniture and Exhibits to and from the Exposition, to Mr. Arthur J. Thompson of Clarksburg, and Mr. Thomas A. Pauley of Charleston, both of whom rendered most valuable assistance to the Historian and Archivist while making the Exhibit. The following is a list, nearly complete, of the West Virginia History Exhibit at the Exposition.
1. THE MODEL OF JAMES RUMSEY'S STEAMBOAT. A reproduction of that in the Transportation Section of the National Museum at Washington.

2. A REPLICA OF THE BLENNERHASSETT MANSION. The most interesting structure ever reared in the Oiho Valley.

SHOW-CASE "A".

HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS.


2. An Original Deed of Transfer of title for the Lands on which the Capital City of West Virginia now stands. Executed December 28, 1787.


4. A Poll-Book used at an Election held in Kanawha county, April 13, 1830.

5. An autograph letter, bearing date August 16, 1808.


7. A Deed for Land in Frederick county, Virginia; executed by Lord Thomas Fairfax, December 5, 1761.

8. Document showing the result of the vote on the Ordinance of Secession, in Kanawha county, May 23, 1861.


12. An Affidavit made by Edward Brace Terrell before the Lord High Mayor of London, July 13, 1767.


15. A Pardon. Granted by President Grant.


17. Shackles. Used during the Civil War in Federal Guard-House at Charleston, West Virginia.

18. Bullet Moulds. Used for making bullets in West Virginia in Pioneer times.

19. A Dagger. Found under the hearth-stone of the Blennerhassett Mansion after its destruction by fire in 1812.


21. Powder-Horn. Carried in the Revolution; also in the War of 1812.
23. A Spoon. Made from horn of Buffalo, by a soldier in Lord Dunmore’s Army in 1774.
24. Powder-Horn. Made by Rev. Gideon Hinkle in 1825, the first Lutheran Minister in Mason County, West Virginia.
25. A Gourd. Used as a powder-horn by Captain John Wilson when commanding the Kanawha Riflemen in the War of 1812.
26. Three Swords. Carried by members of the Third Regiment, West Virginia Federal Cavalry, during the Civil War.
27. A Sword or Dagger. Found on Blennerhassett Island, nearly a hundred years ago.
28. An Indian War Club. Belongs to Indian Collection in the State Department of Archives and History.
29. Indian Arrows. Long preserved in West Virginia.
30. Piece of Federal Flag Staff, shot off in action in battle of Charleston, West Virginia, September, 1862.
32. Thirteen Indian Tomahawks. Found among the hills and valleys of West Virginia. Representing every known form.
33. Steelyards. In use in West Virginia many years ago for weighing heavy articles.
34. A Peculiar Form of Scales or Balances.
35. Apothecary Scales. Such as were in use among early West Virginia Physicians.
36. Ink Stand. In use in office of the County Clerk of Greenbrier county from 1778 to 1836.
37. A Scutching Axe. Used in flattening logs in the erection of pioneer cabin homes in West Virginia.
38. A Frow. An instrument used in “riving” or splitting clap-boards for pioneer cabin roofs.
39. Waffle Irons. Used for baking waffles before the introduction of stoves.
40. A Beaver Trap. The property of Daniel Boone during his residence in the Great Kanawha Valley, 1789-1798.
41. A Shovel Blade. Found at bottom of well once in Fort Randolph at Point Pleasant, West Virginia.
42. Keys. Used for doors of first bank building in Charleston, West Virginia.
43. A Spur. Found on scene of the Mountain Meadows Massacre, Utah.
44. A Stencil Plate. Used by Bell Boyd, the famous Confederate Spy.
45. A “Seng Hoe.” Specimen of those used in digging ginseng in the State many years ago.
46. Fire-Tongs. Like those found at pioneer fire-sides.
47. Copper Spoon Moulds. Such as were used by pioneer settlers in making pewter spoons.
48. An Instrument used by pioneer doctors for extracting teeth.
SHOW-CASE "B".

PHOTOGRAPHS OF:

1. Hon. Arthur Ingram Boreman...First Governor of West Virginia.
2. Hon. Daniel D. T. Farnsworth...Second " " " "
3. Hon. William E. Stevenson...Third " " " "
4. Hon. John J. Jacob...Fourth " " " "
5. Hon. Henry M. Mathews...Fifth " " " "
6. Hon. Jacob B. Jackson...Sixth " " " "
7. Hon. Emanuel W. Wilson...Seventh " " " "
8. Hon. Arctus B. Fleming...Eighth " " " "
9. Hon. William A. MacCorkie...Ninth " " " "
10. Hon. George W. Atkinson...Tenth " " " "
11. Hon. Albert B. White...Eleventh " " " "
12. A Confederate Monument at Lewisburg, Greenbrier county.
13. A Monument at the grave of Hon. Jonathan M. Bennett, at Weston, in Lewis county.
15. A Monument at the grave of Alexander Scott Withers, author of "Chronicles of Border Warfare," at Weston, in Lewis county.
17. And Old Mansion House. The home of the Goff Family at Clarksburg, Harrison county.
18. General R. E. Lee and staff on battlefield of Spottsylvania Court House, Stonewall Jackson of West Virginia, being by his side.
22. Remarkable rock formation on the Nash Farm, near Buffalo, in Putnam county.

PORTRAITS.

1. Of Major Angus McDonald, the builder of Fort Henry, at Wheeling, 1774.
2. Of Washington Hall, Wheeling, in which met the Conventions which reorganized the Restored Government of Virginia and formed the State of West Virginia.

SHOW-CASE "C".

HISTORICAL PAPERS.

1. A Pardon. Granted by President U. S. Grant.
3. An Autograph Letter. Written January 18, 1862; concerning transportion in an old time stage coach.
4. A Virginia Land Grant; for lands in Hampshire county; signed by Governor Robert Brooke.
5. A Receipt. Given George W. Summers in payment of License fee for permission to practice law.
7. A Summons. Issued in the name of King George III, for Valentine Crawford of Berkeley county, West Virginia.
8. A Receipt for subscription to fund for the purchase of Mount Vernon.
9. An Interesting Promissory Note.
10. A Lieutenant's Commission; signed by Governor Francis H. Pierpont.
11. A Virginia Land Grant. For an Island in the Monongahela River.
13. Bond of John A. North as Clerk of the Virginia Court of Appeals sitting at Lewisburg.
16. A Virginia Land Grant. For 5000 acres in Harrison county. (1786.)
17. A Captain's Commission; issued to Captain Jesse Van Bibber of Mason county, 1804.
18. A Virginia Land Grant. For 378 acres of land in Hampshire county.

**HISTORY MATERIAL.**

2. The Shaft taken from the Bolting Apparatus in Cummins Jackson's Mill on the West Fork river in Lewis county, where Stonewall Jackson spent his boyhood days.

**SHOW-CASE “D”**

**HISTORICAL PAPERS.**

1. A Financial Statement. Shows the total revenues of Charleston, the Capital of West Virginia, in 1825, to have been $230,0014.
4. A Virginia Land Grant. For lands in Monongalia county.
5. A Virginia Land Grant. For Lands in Youghiogheny county.
8. A United States Land Warrant, for lands for Michael Seagrist of Mason county.

HISTORY MATERIAL.

1. An Old Masonic Apron. Once the property of John Hill of Gauley Bridge, a soldier of the War of 1812.
3. Old Fashioned Spectacles. The property of John Hill of Gauley Bridge; now deceased.
4. Metal Plate. Engraved in commemoration of the completion of the Hale House, now the Ruffner Hotel, Charleston.
5. Metal Buttons. Worn extensively by West Virginia Pioneers.
6. Fragment of a tree which grew at the head of the grave of Stonewall Jackson, at Lexington, Virginia.
7. Piece of Fringe, cut by a Confederate bullet from the flag of the Thirteenth West Virginia Federal Infantry at the battle of Kernstown, Virginia.
9. West Virginia Buttons. First made for the State.
10. Fish-Scale Jewelry. Made in Florida.
11. A Pocket Compass. Used by early West Virginia Explorers.
12. Oyster Shell with pipe adhering thereto.
14. Twig from an elm tree which grew at the grave of Anne Bailey, the Pioneer Heroine of the Great Kanawha Valley.
16. A Facsimile in Wax of a Stone recently dug up on Wheeling Island.
17. A Pony Shoe found in the Detroit Mine, after an explosion in which nineteen miners lost their lives.
18. A Surgical Instrument used for extracting bullets from wounds during the Revolution.
19. Miniature Model of the *Santa Maria*, in which Columbus sailed on his voyage of discovery.
20. Breast-Pin worn in West Virginia more than a hundred years ago.
21. Knee-Buckles. Once the property of Thomas Neale, the grand-father of Stonewall Jackson.
22. Mittens knit by Bertie Cole, a blind pupil in the schools for the Deaf and Blind at Romney, Hampshire county.
24. Slippers made by Ida Bowers, a blind pupil in the schools for the Deaf and Blind, at Romney in Hampshire county.
25. A Picture of the Hospital for the Insane at Weston, Lewis county.
26. Gun-Flints, of which every merchant in West Virginia kept a supply a hundred years ago.
27. A Flint-Lock Rifle. Once the property of Mathias Van Bibber, prominent West Virginia Pioneer.
29. A Squirrel Rifle. One of those in use by first West Virginia settlers.
31. Pistol carried by Dr. John P. Hale of Charleston, while commanding "Hale's Battery," C. S. A.
32. A Flint-Lock Musket made in Richmond in 1815. Such as this were used in arming the Militia of Western Virginia nearly a hundred years ago.
33. A Flint-Lock Musket. Used by the early Militia of West Virginia.
34. An Historic Rifle, once the property of Lewis Wetzel. Changed to percussion lock more than fifty years ago.
35. A Musket left in Fairmont, at the time of General Jones' Confederate Raid, in 1863.
36. A Flint-Lock Musket used by Confederates at the battle of Scarey, Putnam county, July 17, 1861.
37. A Flint-Lock Rifle used in the war of 1812.
38. A Bullet from Braddock's Field. Battle fought July 9, 1755.

OLD NEWSPAPERS.
In this case were a number of copies of rare old newspapers taken from a large collection of similar ones in the Library Section of the State Department of Archives and History.

SHOW-CASE "E".
HISTORY MATERIAL.
1. A Pocket Handkerchief. Used in the Mexican War; Has picture of Zachary Taylor in the center, and of battle and other scenes around margins and in corners.
2. Map of Virginia engraved in 1787, to accompany Jefferson's "Notes on Virginia."
3. A "Charmed Shirt" worn by the native soldiers of the Philippine Islands in the belief that they can not be killed while wearing it.

SHOW-CASE "F".
PHOTOGRAPHS.
1. Mrs. Malinda Baldwin of Kanawha County, West Virginia, when in the one hundred and fourth year of her age.
2. A group of officers of the First and Second West Virginia Volunteer Regiments, in the Spanish-American War.
3. A Parade, participated in by boys, inmates at the West Virginia Reform School.
7. Old M. E. Church, on Virginia Street, Charleston, West Virginia, in which the Second Constitution of the State was framed, 1872.
9. Scene in an Oil Field at Cairo on Hughes River, in Ritchie county.
10. Oil wells at Ellenboro, Ritchie county, West Virginia.
11. Sistersville—a busy town in the greatest oil field in West Virginia.
13. View in an Oil Field in Doddridge county, West Virginia.
14. An Oil-Well Scene in a Mannington Oil Field, in Marion county, West Virginia.
15. A Monument reared at Salem, Virginia, by the Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution to the Memory of General Andrew Lewis, the "Hero of Point Pleasant and of the Revolution."
16. A Monument. It marks the Grave of Hon. John S. Carlile in the Odd Fellows Cemetery at Clarksburg, West Virginia. He was a leader in the formation of West Virginia.
17. The House, still standing at Beckley, Raleigh county, West Virginia, in which Major (afterward President) William McKinley, had his head-quarters in the winter of 1861-62.
18. Scene of the last public execution in West Virginia; that of John F. Morgan at Ripley, Jackson county, December 16, 1897. State law now requires all executions to take place at the State Penitentiary.
19. The Historic town of Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, as seen from Loudoun Heights.
20. Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, as seen from Bolivar Heights.
21. Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, as seen from Maryland Heights.
22. A Monument—erected to the memory of Meriwether Lewis, of the Lewis and Clark Expedition of 1881-5-6, at his grave in Lewis county, Tennessee.
23. A Photographic view of the Battle of Point Pleasant, West Virginia, between white men and Indians, October 10, 1774.
26. A Photograph of the Home of Governor Francis H. Pierpont, still standing at Fairmont, Marion county, West Virginia.
27. George Washington's Head-quarters at Fort Loudoun, now Winchester, in the Shenandoah Valley, while defending the early West Virginia settlements during the French and Indian Wars.
28. The Cottage in which Stonewall Jackson was born. It stood on Main Street, Clarksburg, West Virginia. Site now occupied by the mercantile establishment of Mr. David Davidson.
29. A winter Scene on the Great Kanawha—Steamboats being cut down at the mouth of Elk river in January, 1878.

30. Winters' Tavern, on an eminence about five miles east of Clarksburg, West Virginia. It was long prominent in the early history of the old Northwestern Turnpike.

31. The Leaden Plate buried by the French at Point Pleasant, West Virginia, August 18, 1749, asserting their claims to the region, over that of the English.

32. The Old Stone Tavern, still standing, in Pennsboro, Ritchie county, West Virginia. Erected to accommodate Travelers, on the Old Northwestern Turnpike. Erected in 1845.

33. A Photographic copy of an Autograph Letter of John Letcher, Governor of Virginia.

34. A Photographic picture of a Masonic Apron worn by Meriwether Lewis, of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Now the property of a gentleman residing in Lewis county, West Virginia.

35. A Photographic picture of a watch once the Property of Meriwether Lewis of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Now owned by a resident of Lewis county, West Virginia.

36. General Robert E. Lee and Staff on the battle-field at Spottsylvania Court House, Virginia, early in 1863. Stonewall Jackson of West Virginia is beside him.

SKETCHES.

1. A View of the State University Buildings at Morgantown.

2. A Sketch showing a birds-eye view of the town of Weston, in Lewis county.

SHOW-CASE "G".

MANUSCRIPTS.

1. The Shaw Memorial. An important document relating to the Civil War.

2. A Biography of Gen. John H. Ohley, prominent in both the civil and military history of the State.


5. Historical and Descriptive Sketch of the Great Kanawha Valley, by Dr. John P. Hale.

6. A Valuable Manuscript prepared for the late Dr. John P. Hale, of Charleston.


THE HISTORY EXHIBIT OF WEST VIRGINIA.
A Left-hand View of the State History Exhibit in the Palace of History at the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition on Hampton Roads, Virginia, in 1907.
HISTORY PAPERS.

1. A Virginia Land Grant Issued to Samuel Hanway in Montgomery county, Virginia.
2. A Parchment Deed of Transfer from Charles Calvert, (Lord Baltimore.)
3. A Virginia Land Grant for lands in Monongalia county.
4. A Virginia Land Grant for 500 acres of land in Monongalia county.
5. A Virginia Land Grant for 198 acres of land in Hampshire county.
6. A Fairfax Deed executed July 6, 1760, for land in Frederick county, Virginia.
7. A Virginia Land Grant, for 200 acres in Hampshire county.
8. A Virginia Land Grant. Issued to John Prickett for 400 acres of land on Monongahelea river.
9. A Virginia Land Grant, for 1000 acres of land in Monongalia county.
10. A United States Land Warrant. Issued to Joseph Engles for 150 acres of land.
11. A Virginia Land Grant, for 198 acres of land in Hampshire county.

HISTORY MATERIAL.

1. Nails from the ruins of the Virginia University buildings burned October 24, 1895.
3. Copies sold by early merchants of West Virginia to Children learning to write.
   Children learning to write.
4. Linen Cloth, made in a West Virginia home before the Civil War.
5. Horn or Tusk of some extinct animal. From the Valley of the Big Sandy River.
6. Cotton Cloth made from cotton grown in West Virginia during the Civil War.
7. A bit of Glass from the window of a Church destroyed by the Johnstown flood.
8. A Fragment of Marble from the grave of Stonewall Jackson.
10. A Ball of Hair. Found in the stomach of a hog in Pocahontas county.
11. A Razor. Once the property of Mathias Van Bibber, a personal friend of Daniel Boone.
12. Cane. The handiwork of a Confederate Soldier from Harrison County while a prisoner of War.
13. Cane. Cut by Daniel Boone in the Yew Pine Mountains of Upper
Gauley. Left in Great Kanawha Valley when he removed to Missouri in 1798.


15. A Spy-Glass once the property of George Washington.


17. Snuff-Box. Once the property of Harman Blennerhassett.


19. A Letter Trunk.—Owned by the Fleming Family of Marion county, for a hundred years.

20. Copy of the Ohio Magazine Almanac,—1830.


SHOW-CASE “H”.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

1. Of John S. Lewis, born in Mason county in 1801.

2. Of John Henderson, a Revolutionary Soldier and pioneer settler of Mason county.

3. Of James Wilson of Kanawha county. An attorney selected by Harman Blennerhassett for his defense.

4. Of Dr. Jesse Bennett, first regularly educated Physician of Mason county.

5. A Birds-eye View of the town of Fairmont.

6. Of General Lee and Stonewall Jackson, on the battlefield of Spotsylvania Court House.

7. Of a Church erected at Point Pleasant in 1816.

8. Of the Burial Place of James Rumsey, in St. Margaret’s Church, Westminster Abbey.


10. Of the late Mrs. Agnes Sehon, of Point Pleasant, a grand-daughter of Col. Charles Lewis, killed at the battle of Point Pleasant, October 10, 1774.

11. A Group of Confederate Soldiers just returned to Charleston from Appomatox, 1865.

HISTORY PAPERS.

1. A Telegram sent by General Lee from Petersburg, Virginia, Feb. 21, 1861.

2. A Receipt given for money on account by Stonewall Jackson, when a Constable in Lewis county.
5. A Muster Roll of Captain McFarland's Company of Monongalia Rangers in 1778.
7. A Document pertaining to affairs in Greenbrier county, in 1845.
8. A Legal Document relating to matters in Kanawha county.
9. Kanawha County Court Papers, dated June 2, 1838.
13. A Fairfax Document. An order of the King, authorizing the payment of the Fairfax surveyors.
15. A Petition of the Burgesses of Virginia to King Charles II.
16. A Deed for Land executed by Thomas Lewis to Walter Newman, for land in Mason county, dated December 2, 1797.
17. A Diploma of Graduation. Granted by Yale College to Augustus A. Stuart, of Greenbrier county.
20. Instructions given by Lord Fairfax, to his surveyors in 1773.
23. A Legal Document relating to the will of George Washington.
27. A Fairfax Document. Addressed to Lord Fairfax by his surveyors, October 31, 1736.
28. Part of a Report made to Lord Fairfax by his surveyors.

HISTORY MATERIAL.

1. An Old Mirror. In use in a West Virginia Pioneer Home one hundred and fifty years ago.
SHOW-CASE "I".

PHOTOGRAPHS.

2. Of the Statue of General Andrew Lewis, on the Washington Monument at Richmond, Virginia.
3. Of the Soldier's Monument at Wheeling.
6. Of Cummins Jackson's Home where Stonewall Jackson spent his boyhood days.
8. View of Cummins Jackson's home, where Stonewall Jackson resided when a boy.
9. Of Captain French Enzer Chadwick, a native of Monongalia county, and the Commander of the battleship "New York."
13. Of Lieutenant Andrew Summers Rowan of Monroe county, who bore the message to Garcia.
15. Of an Old House, still standing, on the battlefield of Princeton, in Mercer county. Civil War.
18. The Site of Old Fort Loudoun at Winchester, in the Shenandoah Valley, where General Washington made his head-quarters while defending the West Virginia Frontier, during the French and Indian War.

SKETCHES.

1. A bird's-eye View of Morgantown, in Monongalia county.
3. Old Newspapers. In this Case are a number of copies of Old Newspapers taken from the Collection of many such in the State Department of Archives and History.
SHOW-CASE "J".

OLD STATE CURRENCY.

1. One hundred and thirty specimens of State issues in circulation before the Civil War. Some of it represented the Colonial currency of the Revolution.

HISTORY MATERIAL.

1. Candle Moulds (3 pairs) in use in West Virginia pioneer homes.
2. Candle snuffers (3 pairs), in use when candles were burned.
3. Old Grease Lamps, in use in West Virginia homes before the introduction of candles.
4. Lanterns, (3 in number) in use in West Virginia from fifty to one hundred years ago.
5. Miner's Lamp. Carried by a miner in the Detroit Mine, at Paint Creek, Kanawha county, at the time of the explosion January 18, 1906, when nineteen persons lost their lives.
6. Glassware and Chinaware used in the Governor's Mansion at Richmond, during the Administration of Joseph Johnson, the only West Virginian ever Governor of Virginia. Served from 1851 to 1856.
7. An Earthen and a Pewter Basin. Both in use in Pricket's Fort, on the West Fork of the Monongahela River, now in Marion county, during the Indian Wars.
8. Knives and Forks. Made by a country blacksmith in West Virginia more than a hundred years ago.
9. Candle Sticks (5 in number), in use in West Virginia sixty years ago.
10. Mortar and Pestle. In use by a Pioneer Physician more than a hundred years ago.
11. A Wooden Door Lock. In use on the doors of cabin homes, of West Virginia settlers a hundred years ago.
12. Sickles used for reaping Grain; in use in West Virginia harvest fields, before the introduction of the grain Cradle.
13. A Wooden Pitch-Fork. In use on the Seagrists Farm, in Mason county, seventy-five years ago.
15. Flax Hackles. (2 in number), used for cleaning flax and making it fit for spinning.
16. Flax which has been "hackled" and is ready for spinning.
17. Flax Thread, which has been spun and is ready for the needle.
18. A Reed used in loom for weaving linen and other cloths.
19. Shuttles: Used in the loom by the pioneer weaver.
20. A Bunch of Flax, "broken" and ready for the hackle.
21. A "Man's Saddle." Such as were in use for carrying burdens, by the West Virginia Frontiersman a hundred years ago.
22. "Sanders," (3 in number) used for drying ink on paper before the introduction of blotting paper.
23. Bottom of a Cask, found among the debris floating in the Ohio river just after the Johnstown flood.
24. A Floor Rug, made by hand in Harrison county, by Mrs. Benjamin Robinson more than eighty years ago.

SKETCHES—ON COLUMN "A".

1. The Residence of James Rumsey, at Shepherdstown.
2. Greenway Court, the residence of Lord Fairfax, while making deeds for hundreds of thousands of acres of land in West Virginia.
3. A Pioneer Home, in West Virginia, a hundred years ago.

PORTRAITS, SKETCHES—ON COLUMN "B".

1. Portrait of James Rumsey, the Inventor of the Steamboat.
3. Hon. John Hall, of Mason county, President of the first Constitutional Convention of West Virginia.
4. Harman Blennerhassett, of Wood county, who engaged with Aaron Burr in his scheme of founding a Southwest Empire.
5. Dr. Wills DeHass, of Ohio county, Author of "The Settlement and Indian Wars of Western Virginia."
6. James Lawrence, of Kanawha county, whom Governor Wise, in 1855, appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia.
7. Jacob Edgar Boyers, first secretary of State of West Virginia.
8. A Muster-Roll of a Company of West Virginians in the War of 1812.
9. Fractional Currency of the United States during the Civil War.
10. A Pioneer Block-House, the simplest form of a place of defence, in West Virginia during the Indians Wars.

PORTRAITS, SKETCHES, ETC.—ON COLUMN "C".

1. Mrs. Margaret Blennerhassett, wife of Harman Blennerhassett.
2. Judge Lewis Summers an eminent Jurist of Kanawha county.
4. Mrs. Thompson, the last surviving grand-daughter, of Colonel Charles Lewis, who was killed at the battle of Point Pleasant.
5. A Confederate Note Memorial.
7. A Palisade Fort, one of the class of forts in West Virginia during the Indian Wars.
9. Thomas A. Morris, one of the Bishops of the M. E. Church. Born in Kanawha county, now Cabell.
10. Lieutenant Andrew Summers Rowan, of Monroe county, whom President McKinley sent to carry the Message to Garcia.

PORTRAITS AND SKETCHES—ON COLUMN "D".

3. A Flat-Boat on the Ohio River, 1817.
4. A Stockade Fort, one of the places of defense in West Virginia during the Indian Wars.

PORTRAITS ON LEFT PARTITION WALL.
3. Hon. Sobieski Brady, ex-Secretary of State.
4. Hon. J. M. Pipes, ex-Secretary of State.
5. Hon. Granville D. Hall, ex-Secretary of State.
6. Hon. William A. Ohley, ex-Secretary of State.
8. Hon. Marmaduke Dent, ex-Judge Court of Appeals.
10. General Thomas Maley Harris, Federal General, of Ritchie county.

PORTRAITS ON RIGHT PARTITION WALL.
3. Hon. Elisha Wesley McComas, of Kanawha county, Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, under Henry A. Wise.
4. Arthur I. Boreman, first Governor of West Virginia, delivering his Inaugural Address, June 20, 1863.
5. Thomas O'Brien, an ex-Treasurer of State.
7. Hon. Henry Mason Mathews, an ex-Governor of the State.
9. General John McCausland, Confederate General, of Mason county.
11. General John Nicholas Clarkson, Confederate General, of Kanawha county.

PORTRAITS, SKETCHES, PAINTINGS, PHOTOGRAPHS, ETC.—ON REAR WALL.
1. Daniel Polsley, of Mason county, Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia, under the Restored Government.
2. Augustus A. Stuart, of Greenbrier county.
5. Attorney-General C. C. Watts, of Kanawha county.
6. Col. Andrew Lewis, a son of General Andrew Lewis.
12. Albert Gallatin Jenkins, Confederate General, of Cabell county.
15. Alfred Caldwell, an ex-Attorney-General of the State.
16. Frank Cox, an ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals.
17. Hon. Henry G. Davis, an ex-United States Senator.
18. General John S. Witcher, of Cabell county, Federal Officer of the Civil War.
19. General Benjamin F. Kelly, of Wheeling, Federal Officer of the Civil War.
20. Patrick Fee Duffy, of Webster county, an ex-Auditor of the State.
21. Isaac V. Johnson, of Barbour county, an ex-Auditor of the State.
22. Jonathan M. Bennett, of Lewis county, an ex-Auditor of Virginia.
23. Warren Miller, of Jackson county, an ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals.
24. Thomas Boggess, of Roane county, ex-Auditor of the State.
25. Edward A. Bennett, of Cabell county, ex-Auditor of the State.

PAINTINGS.
1. A Sleeping Beauty—by Riley Fleming, of Marion county.
2. His Little Daughter—by Riley Fleming, of Marion county.
3. Mrs. John Barnes—by Riley Fleming, of Marion county.
4. Mr. John Barnes—by Riley Fleming, of Marion county.
5. Betty Zane, receiving the Powder at the siege of Fort Henry.
6. The Old Court House, at Williamsburg, Virginia.
7. Battle of Point Pleasant, Mason county, October 10, 1774.
8. Scene of the Boyhood days of Stonewall Jackson.
9. Head of White-faced Durham.

SKETCHES.
1. Home in which Stonewall Jackson was born, Clarksburg, Harrison county.
4. Drawing of Leaden Plate, buried by the French at Point Pleasant, Mason county, August 18, 1749.

MISCELLANY.

In addition to the foregoing there were pack-saddles of the olden
position on Hamilton Roads, Virginina, in 1907.

A right-hand view of the State History Exhibit in the Palace of Industries at the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Ex-

THE HISTORY EXHIBIT OF WEST VIRGINIA.
times, and much other material suggestive and illustrative of the life of the West Virginia People in By-Gone days.

THE STATE EXHIBIT IN THE WEST VIRGINIA BUILDING.

Notwithstanding the large amount of space awarded the State in the Palace of History, it was insufficient for our Exhibit and a portion of this was displayed in the West Virginia building.

The second floor had on it the best Archaeological collection that was to be seen at the Exposition. Here too, were many implements and utensils illustrative of the pioneer life of the olden times. Among these were spinning wheels, a plow with a wooden mouldboard from Nicholas County; lanterns, lamps and candle-sticks with many other articles too numerous to mention, all of which proved to be of great interest to the generation of today.

On the walls of the lower floor were the following Portraits, Sketches etc.

1. W. M. O. Dawson, Governor of West Virginia.
3. Charles W. Swisher, Secretary of State.
4. Alpheus F. Haymond, Marion county, late Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals.
5. William B. Mathews, present Clerk of Supreme Court of Appeals.
6. Henry C. McWhorter, Judge of Supreme Court of Appeals.
7. Henry Brannon, Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals.
8. George Poffenbarger, Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals.
9. William N. Miller, Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals.
10. Joseph M. Sanders, Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals.
11. Clarke W. May, late Attorney-General of the State.

1. Coat of Arms of the State in Colors.
3. Landscape View of Blennerhassett Island.
4. Landscape View of Forest Scene in Kanawha county.
5. A Fox Chase in the Shenandoah River in the olden time; and Sequel thereto.

It is safe to say that the display of history, archaeology, and art material far exceeded in both quantity and interest that to be seen in any other State Building on the Exposition Grounds.

THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY.

Chapter LXIV of the Act creating the Department of Archives and History, passed February 18, 1905, provides that it shall
be under the management of the Board of Public Works—which body shall disburse all moneys on its own order which may be appropriated for the expense of the Bureau (Department):—the Auditor to issue his warrants therefor upon such vouchers as the Board of Public Works may provide. The Department is placed in charge of a person appointed by the Governor, and who is known as the State Historian and Archivist, who shall among other duties make a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Department, accompanied by such recommendations as he deems best for the State's interest in said Department. In compliance with this requirement, it is stated that the Legislature at its regular Session in 1907, appropriated for the biennial period, beginning October 1, 1906, and ending September 30, 1908, the sum of $9,000.00. See Session Acts of 1908, pp. 555, 573. The Department has no income or source of revenues other than appropriations made by the Legislature. The expenditures of this Appropriation are shown in the proceedings of the Board of Public Works, and printed by items in the Report of the Secretary of State, under the head of "Allowances by the Board of Public Works, from October 1, 1906, to September 30, 1908, payable out of the appropriation for State Archives and History." From this it appears that there had been disbursed of this appropriation of $9,000.00 for salaries, books, furniture, and other incidental and contingent expenses, to September 30, 1908, the sum of $8,674.35, thus leaving in the treasury on that date, a balance of $325.65. It should be mentioned that the larger part of this balance had been expended but not disbursed at the close of the fiscal year, September 30, 1908.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE STATE HISTORIAN AND ARCHIVIST.

The Department of Archives and History has grown since its organization far beyond the expectation of those who created it. Yet its work is but begun; but if it receives a liberal patronage—that is adequate appropriations—it will speedily become—is becoming now—the most interesting institution in the State, and it will give to West Virginia a prominent place among the States and Nations of the world which are now engaged in rescuing from oblivion the history and annals which their people have made in the Past; and in saving and preserving that which they make now and will make hereafter, that all may be transmitted to posterity. As the Department grows, its needs increase: it is one of incessant labor—no office hours—but work for all from early morning until
late at night. This, and only this, will produce that expansion which should come to any section of the Department. Money will therefore be needed to promote all these interests. Under the provisions of law creating it the Department is placed under control of the Board of Public Works, on the orders of which body all appropriations for it are disbursed. This is a guarantee of economical management in the expenditures of money.

The following recommendation of appropriations for the Department for each of the fiscal years ending September 30, 1909, and September 30, 1910, appear to be necessary to enable it to achieve the desired results; viz:—

For Salary of State Historian and Archivist..................... $2,500.00
For Salary of Assistant ........................................ 1,000.00
For Salary of Attendant .......................................... 1,000.00
For Salary of Stenographer and Typewriting ..................... 1,000.00
For Purchase of Books, Manuscripts, and other Collections..... 1,500.00
For Shelving and necessary furniture ............................ 500.00
For Contingent and Incidental Expenses ......................... 500.00
For Binding Books and Papers ................................. 500.00

Inasmuch as all appropriations for the Department are to be disbursed by the Board of Public Works, it may be said that it will be better that the appropriations read: for salaries of employees: purchase of books, manuscripts and other material for the collections; building shelving, book-cases and purchase of furniture; and contingent expenses, say $9,000.00.
APPENDIXES.

PART TWO.
LIST OF APPENDIXES.

I. West Virginians who were Members of the Virginia House of Burgesses Before the Revolution.

II. West Virginians who were Members of the General Assembly of Virginia from the Year 1777 to 1865—that is while the two States were one.

III. West Virginians who Occupied Seats in Virginia Conventions while the two States were one.

IV. Some History of the Restored Government of Virginia from 1861 to 1865.

V. Historical Data Relating to the Formation of West Virginia—the Men who Made the State.

VI. Counties of West Virginia as they Existed in 1861, with their Total Representation in the Making of the State.

VII. First State Officials of West Virginia—Their Nomination, Election and Inauguration.

VIII. The Legislatures of West Virginia,—Membership and Organization.

IX. The State Administrations of West Virginia,—Elective Civil Officials of each.

X. The Supreme Court of Appeals,—Its Organization and Membership—the State Law Library.

XI. The Second Constitutional Convention of West Virginia which Assembled at Charleston, Kanawha County, January 16, 1872, and Adjourned April 9th ensuing.

XII. The Capitals and Capitols of West Virginia.

XIII. West Virginians who have been Members of the Federal Congress since the State was Admitted into the Union.

XIV. West Virginians who were in some way Connected with the Virginia Government while the two States were one.
PREFATORY NOTE PERTAINING TO APPENDIXES.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION—LABOR OF COMPILATION.

The material contained in the following appendixes is the result of years of research. No source of information has been neglected. Journals of the old Virginia House of Burgesses; of the Senate and House Journals of the Virginia General Assembly; of those of the Assembly under the Restored Government of Virginia; and of those of the Legislature of West Virginia since it became a State; together with Virginia Almanacs, files of newspapers and other publications, and many public documents and manuscript records at Richmond and at many county seats in West Virginia, the whole covering more than a hundred years, have been widely and carefully consulted. Who were the public men—law makers—of West Virginia who occupied seats in the House of Burgesses of Virginia before the Revolution—that is, in the Colonial Period? Who were the West Virginians that represented West Virginia counties in the General Assembly of Virginia from 1776 to 1865, the period of the Commonwealth? Who were the West Virginians who sat in all the Virginia conventions from 1775 to 1865, inclusive? Who were the West Virginians that were in some way connected with the Virginia Government while the two States were one? Who were the West Virginians that composed the Conventions of the People of Northwestern Virginia at Wheeling in 1861? Who were they that reorganized the Restored Government of Virginia, and thus provided a way for the formation of West Virginia? Who were they who have made its laws and controlled the destiny of the State from that time to the present? Who were the West Virginians that, as members of the National Congress, have given to their State a name and standing among her sister Commonwealths? All these questions, with many others, are answered in the following pages. The labor of compilation has been tedious and prolonged, but the work has been done with care and, as is believed, is as accurate as it will ever be possible to make it.
APPENDIX I.

WEST VIRGINIANS WHO WERE MEMBERS OF THE VIRGINIA HOUSE OF BURGESSSES BEFORE THE REVOLUTION.

1754 TO 1775.

INTRODUCTORY.

In 1492, Christopher Columbus made known to Europe the existence of a New World, and immediately all nations from the Mediterranean to Scandinavia, engaged in trans-Atlantic Voyage and Discovery. This continued for more than a hundred years, but the sixteenth century closed, and if we except San Augustine, no white man had found a home from the everglades of Florida to the pine- clad hills of Nova Scotia. But this was not to continue. The 10th of April, 1606, was a great day in the History of the New World. On that date King James I. of England granted a charter, or letters patent, to an association of men of his kingdom, known as the "Virginia Company of London," by the provisions of which they were authorized to plant a colony on the shores of Virginia, in North America. Three small vessels —the "Susan Constant," the "God-Speed," and the "Discovery"—were secured and anchored at Blackwall, in Middlesex County, on the Thames river three and one-half miles above London, where one hundred and five men went aboard as Colonists bound for the New World. The Ocean was crossed, the James river ascended for fifty miles, and on a peninsula on its right bank, on the 13th day of May, 1607, these Middlesex men went on shore and laid the foundation of Jamestown, the first English town in America.

West Virginia was not included in the first grant to the Virginia Company—that of 1606—but it was embraced within the
I ZINZOFF

Of The Musical Life in Russia from the Time of Peter the Great to the Time of Alexander II

[Text continues]
chartered limits as enlarged in 1609; and henceforth for two hundred and fifty years the two Virginias—Virginia and West Virginia—were one.

English Settlements spread along the James river, until in 1619, they were divided into eleven sub-divisions called boroughs; each was then instructed to elect representatives, called burgesses, to constitute a Legislative body—the first in America—called the House of Burgesses. There was no Senate or Upper House, the Governor and his Council performing the functions of such a body. The House of Burgesses—the first Legislative body in America—was organized in 1619, and continued to be the law-making body of Virginia, throughout all its Colonial Period, even to the beginning of the Revolution.

In 1634, Virginia was divided into eight counties, or shires, similar to those of England. An effort was made to keep Civil Government abreast of the most adventurous pioneers, and hence provision was made for the formation of new counties. In 1734, thirty-two counties—all east of the Blue Ridge—had been checkered on the Map of Virginia. To these in 1738, were added Augusta and Fredrick Counties, west of that Mountain barrier.

THE FIRST TWO WEST VIRGINIA COUNTIES.—The only representative units in West Virginia during the existence of the old House of Burgesses, were Hampshire county, organized in compliance with an Act passed by that body in November, 1753,—twenty-seventh year of the reign of King George II.—and Berkeley county, created by an Act of February, 1772,—twelfth year of King George III. Their representatives in the House of Burgesses were as follows:

(Session beginning August 22, 1754.)
Hampshire County.—Gabriel Jones and ________ Parker.

(Session beginning August 5, 1755.)
Hampshire County.—Gabriel Jones and ________ Parker.

(Session beginning March 25, 1756.)
Hampshire County.—Thomas Bryan Martin and Thomas Walker.

(Session beginning April 30, 1757.)
Hampshire County.—Thomas Bryan Martin and Thomas Walker.

(Session beginning March 30, 1758.)
Hampshire County.—Thomas Bryan Martin and Thomas Walker.

(Sessions beginning September 14, and November 9, 1758.)
Hampshire County.—Gabriel Jones and Thomas Walker.
West Virginia in House of Burgesses.

Hampshire County. — Gabriel Jones and Thomas Walker. (SESSION BEGINNING FEBRUARY 22, 1759.)

Hampshire County. — Gabriel Jones and Thomas Walker. (SESSION BEGINNING NOVEMBER 1, 1759.)

Hampshire County. — Gabriel Jones and Thomas Walker. (SESSION OF 1760 AND 1761.)

Hampshire County. — James Keith and Thomas Rutherford. (SESSION BEGINNING NOVEMBER 3, 1761.)

Hampshire County. — James Keith and Thomas Rutherford. (SESSION BEGINNING MARCH 30, 1762.)

Hampshire County. — James Keith and Thomas Rutherford. (SESSION BEGINNING NOVEMBER 2, 1762.)

Hampshire County. — James Mercer and Thomas Rutherford. (SESSION BEGINNING MAY 19, 1763.)

Hampshire County. — James Mercer and Thomas Rutherford. (SESSION BEGINNING JANUARY 12, 1764.)

Hampshire County. — James Mercer and Thomas Rutherford. (SESSION BEGINNING OCTOBER 30, 1764.)

Hampshire County. — James Mercer and Thomas Rutherford. (SESSION BEGINNING MAY 1, 1765.)

Hampshire County. — James Mercer and Thomas Rutherford. (SESSION OF OCTOBER, 1765.)

Hampshire County.* (SESSION BEGINNING NOVEMBER 6, 1766.)

Hampshire County. — Thomas Rutherford and James Mercer. (SESSION BEGINNING MARCH 12, 1767.)

Hampshire County. — Thomas Rutherford and James Mercer. (SESSION BEGINNING MARCH 31, 1768.)

Hampshire County. — Thomas Rutherford and James Mercer. (SESSION BEGINNING MAY, 1769.)

Hampshire County. — Abraham Hite and James Mercer. (SESSION BEGINNING NOVEMBER 7, 1769.)

Hampshire County. — Abraham Hite and James Mercer. (SESSION BEGINNING MAY 21, 1770.)

Hampshire County. — Abraham Hite and James Mercer. (SESSION BEGINNING JULY 11, 1771.)

Hampshire County. — Abraham Hite and James Mercer.

*But an imperfect list of the membership of this Assembly is in existence, and the names of the representatives from this county do not appear therein.
(SESSION BEGINNING FEBRUARY 10, 1772.)

Berkeley County.—Robert Rutherford and Thomas Hite.

Hampshire County.—Alexander White and James Mercer.

(SESSION BEGINNING MARCH 4, 1773.)

Berkeley County.—Robert Rutherford and Thomas Hite.

Hampshire County.—James Mercer and Joseph Nevill.*

(SESSION BEGINNING MAY 5, 1774.)

Berkeley County.—Robert Rutherford and Thomas Hite.

Hampshire County.—James Mercer and Joseph Nevill.

(SESSION BEGINNING JUNE 1, 1775.)

Berkeley County.—Robert Rutherford and John Hite.

Hampshire County.—James Mercer and Joseph Nevill.

The Revolution began in 1775, and on Saturday the 24th day of June of that year, the House of Burgesses adjourned never to meet again. Henceforth for two years, the government of Virginia was administered by a body known as the Committee of Safety; and in this time the Colonial form of Government was exchanged for that of the Commonwealth.

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*Mr. Nevill was elected in place of Alexander White who had been appointed to the office of Deputy King's Attorney. White was the first member of the National Congress from the territory now embraced in West Virginia. He served in that body from March 4, 1791, to March 3, 1793. His home was in Martinsburg, Berkeley County. (See First Biennial Report of this Department, p. 182.)
APPENDIX II.

WEST VIRGINIANS WHO WERE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA FROM 1777 TO 1865—THAT IS, WHILE THE TWO STATES WERE ONE.

Virginia was the first of the American States to frame and adopt a Constitution. The old order of things had passed away; the Colonial System was at an end; and Virginia, now rising to the dignity of a sovereign State, hastened to prepare a form of organic law as a basis upon which to found future legislation. A Convention for this purpose assembled in the old Colonial Capitol at Williamsburg, May 6, 1776,—the year of Independence—and having completed its work, adjourned June 29th. ensuing. The Constitution thus prepared was unanimously adopted on that day, and continued to be the organic law of Virginia for fifty-four years. On the date of its adoption, Patrick Henry took the oath of office as the first Governor, and the machinery of Government—legislative, executive, and judicial—of the new Commonwealth, was put into operation. Article IV. of this Constitution declared that the Legislative Department should consist of two distinct branches, which together should be a complete Legislature, to be called the General Assembly of Virginia. One of these was designated as the House of Delegates, the membership of which was composed of two representatives from each county, and one each from the boroughs of Williamsburg and Norfolk. The other House was called the Senate. It consisted of twenty-four members, there being one from each of the twenty-four Districts into which the Commonwealth was divided. Senators were divided into four classes of six members each, and so chosen that one class expired annually. Senators were required to be not less than twenty-five years of age at the time of their election, and to be residents within the Districts represented. All bills were required to originate in the House of Delegates to be approved or rejected by the Senate, or to be amended with the consent of the House of Delegates; except money bills which in no instance could be
altered by the Senate, which body could only wholly approve or reject them. The Sessions of the General Assembly were held Annually, and the bare names if nothing more, of West Virginians who occupied seats in that body throughout the long period in which the two States were one, must prove of much interest to all West Virginians now and hereafter. That these may be known it is necessary that we have a chronological list of West Virginia Counties existing and created within this period. These were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>WHEN FORMED</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>WHEN FORMED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hampshire</td>
<td>Nov. 1753</td>
<td>Marshall</td>
<td>Mar. 12, 1835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berkeley</td>
<td>Feb. 1772</td>
<td>Braxton</td>
<td>Jan. 15, 1836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monongalia</td>
<td>Oct. 1776</td>
<td>Mercer</td>
<td>Mar. 17, 1837</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>Oct. 1776</td>
<td>Marion</td>
<td>Jan. 14, 1842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenbrier</td>
<td>Oct. 1777</td>
<td>Wayne</td>
<td>Jan. 18, 1842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrison</td>
<td>May 1784</td>
<td>Barbour</td>
<td>Mar. 3, 1843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardy</td>
<td>Oct. 1785</td>
<td>Ritchie</td>
<td>Feb. 18, 1843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph</td>
<td>Oct. 1786</td>
<td>Taylor</td>
<td>Jan. 19, 1844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pendleton</td>
<td>Dec. 4, 1787</td>
<td>Doddridge</td>
<td>Feb. 4, 1845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanawha</td>
<td>Nov. 14, 1788</td>
<td>Glimer</td>
<td>Feb. 3, 1845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooks</td>
<td>Nov. 30, 1796</td>
<td>Wetzel</td>
<td>Jan. 10, 1846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>Dec. 21, 1798</td>
<td>Boone</td>
<td>Mar. 11, 1847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monroe</td>
<td>Jan. 14, 1799</td>
<td>Putnam</td>
<td>Mar. 11, 1848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson</td>
<td>Jan. 8, 1801</td>
<td>Wirt</td>
<td>Jan. 19, 1848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mason</td>
<td>Jan. 2, 1804</td>
<td>Hancock</td>
<td>Jan. 15, 1848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabell</td>
<td>Jan. 2, 1809</td>
<td>Raleigh</td>
<td>Jan. 23, 1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tyler</td>
<td>Dec. 16, 1814</td>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>Jan. 26, 1850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis</td>
<td>Dec. 18, 1816</td>
<td>Upshur</td>
<td>Mar. 26, 1851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicholas</td>
<td>Jan. 30, 1818</td>
<td>Pleasants</td>
<td>Mar. 29, 1851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preston</td>
<td>Jan. 19, 1818</td>
<td>Calhoun</td>
<td>Mar. 3, 1855</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morgan</td>
<td>Feb. 9, 1820</td>
<td>Tucker</td>
<td>Mar. 7, 1856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pocahontas</td>
<td>Dec. 21, 1821</td>
<td>Boane</td>
<td>Mar. 11, 1856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logan</td>
<td>Jan. 12, 1824</td>
<td>McDowell</td>
<td>Feb. 20, 1858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>Mar. 1, 1831</td>
<td>Clay</td>
<td>Mar. 29, 1858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fayette</td>
<td>Feb. 28, 1831</td>
<td>Webster</td>
<td>Jan. 10, 1860</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the foregoing it will be seen that of these West Virginia Counties, two—Hampshire and Berkeley—existed before the Revolution; then Monongalia, Ohio and Greenbrier were formed during the continuance of that war, and that all others in the list were created between its close and the year 1860, Webster being the last one formed by an Act of the General Assembly of Virginia, within the limits of West Virginia.

Under the provisions of the first Constitution of Virginia (1776 to 1830), each county was entitled to two delegates in the Lower House of the General Assembly, regardless of population or wealth. Under the second Constitution (1830 to 1850), the total membership of the House of Delegates was 134, of which number 29 were from West Virginia. It should be stated that upon the organization of Alexandria county in 1847, the total number in the
House was increased to 135. Under the third Constitution (1851 to the division of the State in 1863), the total number of members in the House of Delegates was 152, of which number 47 were from West Virginia.

The following shows names of Counties and of representatives—Senators and Delegates from West Virginia, so far as can now be ascertained—from them in the General Assembly of Virginia from 1777 to 1865—a period of eighty-eight years.

SESSION BEGINNING MONDAY, MAY 5, 1777, AND ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1777.

**SENATORS.**

*District of West Augusta* ........................................... David Rogers.

*Berkely, Hampshire, etc.* ........................................... Robert Rutherford.

*Yohogania* .......................................................... John Cannon and Joshua Wright.

**DELEGATES.**

*Berkely County*—Philip Pendleton | *Hampshire County*—Abram Hite and Thomas Hite.

SESSION BEGINNING MONDAY, MAY 4, 1778, AND ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1778.

**SENATORS.**

*District of West Augusta* ........................................... David Rogers.

*Berkely, Hampshire, etc.* ........................................... Robert Rutherford.

**DELEGATES.**

*Berkely County*—James Nourse | *Monongalia County*—Jesse Pigman and John Pierce Duvall.

*Greenbrier County*—John Stuart and William Hutchinson.

*Ohio County*—Major Samuel McCulloch and Col. David McClure.

*Hampshire County*—Abram Hite and Enoch Innes.

*Yohogania County*—Col. John Cannon and Joshua Wright.

SESSION BEGINNING MONDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1778, AND ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1778.

**SENATORS.**

*District of West Augusta* ........................................... David Rogers.

*Berkely, Hampshire, etc.* ........................................... Robert Rutherford.

**DELEGATES.**

*Berkely County*—Thomas Hite and James Nourse.

*Hampshire County*—Abram Hite and Enoch Innis.

*Note.—By an Act of the General Assembly passed at the Extra Session, 1776, the bounds of the old “District of West Augusta” were defined (See First Biennial Report of this Department, p. 123). By the same Act the said District was divided into three counties—Ohio, Monongalia and Yohogania—which continued as such until 1784, when by the western extension of Mason and Dixon’s Line, much of the larger portion of Yohogania county fell into Pennsylvania, and the residue in Virginia, being too small for a separate county, was by an Act of Assembly added to Ohio county. (See Hening’s ‘Statute at Large,’ Vol. XII. p. 114.)*
SESSION BEGINNING MONDAY, MAY 3, 1779, AND ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1779.

SENATORS.
District of West Augusta .................................. David Rogers.
Berkeley, Hampshire, etc. ................................ Robert Rutherford.

DELEGATES.*
Berkeley—Thomas Hite. | Ohio—Samuel McCulloch and Ebenezer Zane.
Yohogania—James Innes.

SESSION BEGINNING MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1779, AND ENDING FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1779.

SENATORS.
District of West Augusta .................................. David Rogers.
Berkeley, Hampshire, etc. ................................ Robert Rutherford.

DELEGATES.
Berkeley—Moses Hunter and Thomas Hite,†
Hampshire—Abram Hite,‡
Monongalia—John Pierce Duvall,‡†
Ohio—Andrew Robinson and Samuel McCulloch.
Yohogania—William Harrison and James Innes.

SESSION BEGINNING MONDAY, MAY 1, 1780, AND ENDING JULY 14, 1780.

SENATORS.
Berkeley, Hampshire, etc. .................................. Robert Rutherford.
Monongalia, Yohogania, and Ohio .......................... John Pierce Duvall.

DELEGATES.§
Berkeley—Moses Hunter and Adam Stephen.
Monongalia—James Chew.
Ohio—Ebenezer Zane.
Yohogania—James Innes.

SESSION BEGINNING MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1780, AND ENDING TUESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1781.

SENATORS.
Berkeley, Hampshire, etc. .................................. Robert Rutherford.
Monongalia, Yohogania, and Ohio .......................... John Pierce Duvall.

DELEGATES.
Berkeley—Adam Stephen and Moses Hunter.
Monongalia—James Chew and James Neale.
Ohio—Archer Mathews and James Reid.
Yohogania—William Harrison and James Innes.

*Note.—Other West Virginians were certainly members of the House at this time, but the names of those here given are the only ones which can be identified in the Journal.—V. A. L.
†Note.—Thomas Hite was elected but died before the beginning of the Session.
‡Note.—Under the Constitutional provision each county was entitled to two Delegates. Therefore, when but one name appears, this is due to the fact that the member did not attend the Session, or his name cannot be identified in the Journal, as a West Virginian.—V. A. L.
§Note.—No further names of the West Virginia membership of this session has been identified.—V. A. L.
SESSION BEGINNING MONDAY, MAY 7, 1781, AND ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1781.

SENATORS.

Berkeley, Hampshire, etc. ........................................... Robert Rutherford.
Monongalia, Yohogania, and Ohio ................................. John Pierce Duvall.

DELEGATES.

Berkeley—Adam Stephen and Moses Hunter.
Monongalia—James Neale.

Greenbrier—George Clendenin and Archer Mathews.
Yohogania—James Innes and Adam Stephen.

SESSION BEGINNING MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1781, AND ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1782.

SENATORS.

Berkeley, Hampshire, etc. ........................................... Robert Rutherford.
Monongalia, Yohogania, and Ohio ................................. John Pierce Duvall.

DELEGATES.

Berkeley—Adam Stephen and Moses Hunter.
Greenbrier—Archer Mathews and George Clendenin.
Yohogania—James Innes and Samuel Irwin.

SESSION BEGINNING MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1782, AND ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1782.

SENATORS.

Berkeley, Hampshire, etc. ........................................... Robert Rutherford.
Monongalia, Yohogania, and Ohio ................................. John Pierce Duvall.

DELEGATES.

Berkeley—Adam Stephen and Dolphin Drew.
Hampshire—Abram Hite and Elias Poston.
Greenbrier—George Clendenin and James Reid.
Monongalia—Charles Martin and Benjamin Wilson.

SESSION BEGINNING MONDAY, MAY 5, 1783, AND ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1783.

SENATORS.

Berkeley, Hampshire, etc. ........................................... Robert Rutherford.
Monongalia, Yohogania, and Ohio ................................. John Pierce Duvall.

DELEGATES.

Berkeley—Adam Stephen and Moses Hunter.
Hampshire—Elias Poston and Abram Hite.
Monongalia—Benjamin Wilson and Francis Warman.
Ohio—David Shepherd and Ebenezer Zane.
SESSION BEGINNING OCTOBER 20, 1783, AND ENDING MONDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1783.

SENATORS.

No record of West Virginia Membership in the Senate, has been found.—V. A. L.

DELEGATES.

Berkeley—Adam Stephen and Moses Hunter.
Greenbrier—Andrew Donnally.
Hampshire — Elias Poston and Abram Hite.

SESSION BEGINNING MONDAY, MAY 3, 1784, AND ENDING WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1784.

SENATORS.

Berkeley, Hampshire, etc. .......................... Robert Rutherford.
Monongalia, Ohio and Yohogania .................. John Pierce Duvall.

DELEGATES.

Berkeley—Moses Hunter and Adam Stephen.
Hampshire—Ralph Humphreys and Isaac Van Meter.

SESSION BEGINNING MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1784, AND ENDING FRIDAY, JANUARY 7, 1785.

SENATORS.

Berkeley, Hampshire, etc. .......................... Robert Rutherford.
Monongalia, Ohio, Yohogania ...................... John Pierce Duvall.

DELEGATES.

Berkeley—Moses Hunter and Adam Stephen.
Greenbrier—Andrew Donnally and George Clendenin.
Hampshire—Ralph Humphreys and Isaac Van Meter.

SESSION BEGINNING MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1785, AND ENDING JANUARY 20, 1786.

SENATORS.

Berkeley, Hampshire, etc. .......................... Robert Rutherford.
Monongalia, Ohio, and Yohogania .................. John Pierce Duvall.

DELEGATES.

Berkeley—Moses Hunter and Philip Pendleton.
Greenbrier—George Clendenin and Andrew Donnally.
Hampshire — Isaac Van Meter and Ralph Humphreys.

Harrison—George Jackson and John Prunty.
Monongalia—David Scott and William Pettyjohn.
Ohio—David Bradford and David Shepherd.
SESSION BEGINNING MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1786, AND ENDING
THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1787.

SENATORS.

Berkeley, Hampshire, etc. ......................... Robert Rutherford.
Monongalia, Ohio and Yohogania .................. John Pierce Duvall.

DELEGATES.

Berkeley — James Campbell and Thomas Rutherford.
Greenbrier — George Clendenin and James Henderson.
Hampshire — Elias Poston and Samuel Dew.
Hardy — Isaac Van Meter and Job Welton.

SESSION BEGINNING MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1787, AND ENDING
MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1788.

SENATORS.

Berkeley, Hampshire and Hardy .................. Robert Rutherford.
Monongalia, Ohio and Yohogania .................. John Pierce Duvall.

DELEGATES.

Berkeley — Thomas Rutherford and James Campbell.
Greenbrier — George Clendenin and Henry Banks.
Hampshire — Elias Poston and David Humphreys.
Hardy — Job Welton and Isaac Van Meter.

SESSION BEGINNING JUNE 23, 1788, AND ENDING MONDAY, JUNE
30, 1788.

SENATORS.

Monongalia, Ohio and Harrison .................. John Pierce Duvall.
Berkeley, Hampshire, Hardy, etc. ............... Robert Rutherford.

DELEGATES.

Berkeley — Philip Pendleton and Joseph Swearingen.
Greenbrier — George Clendenin and Henry Banks.
Hampshire — Samuel Dew and William Heath.

SESSION BEGINNING OCTOBER 20, 1788, AND ENDING TUESDAY,
DECEMBER 30, 1788.

SENATORS.

Monongalia, Ohio, Randolph and Harrison ........ John Pierce Duvall.
Berkeley, Hampshire, Hardy, etc. ............... Robert Rutherford.
### DELEGATES.

|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|

**SESSION BEGINNING MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1789, AND ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1789.**

**SENATORS.**

- Berkeley, Hampshire, etc. ...........................................Robert Rutherford.
- Monongalia, Ohio and Yohogania .................................John Pierce Duvall.

**DELEGATES.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harrison—John Prunty and George Jackson.</td>
<td>Pendleton—William Patton and Peter Hull, Sr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Randolph—Jonathan Parsons and Cornelius Bogard.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SESSION BEGINNING MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1790, AND ENDING WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1790.**

**SENATORS.**

- Berkeley, Hampshire, etc. ...........................................Robert Rutherford.
- Monongalia, Ohio and Yohogania .................................John Pierce Duvall.

**DELEGATES.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hardy—Isaac Van Meter and George Stump.</td>
<td>Randolph—Cornelius Bogard and Abraham Claypoole.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrison—George Jackson and John Prunty.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SESSION BEGINNING OCTOBER 17, 1791, AND ENDING DECEMBER 20, 1791.**

**SENATORS.**

- Hampshire, Berkeley and Hardy, etc. .....................Robert Rutherford.
- Monongalia, Ohio, Harrison and Randolph ...............John Pierce Duvall.
### DELEGATES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Berkeley</th>
<th>Andrew Waggener.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Greenbrier</td>
<td>William H. Cavendish and Hugh Caperton.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hampshire</td>
<td>Isaac Parsons and Elias Patton.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardy</td>
<td>George Stump and Jonathan Parsons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanawha</td>
<td>George Clendenin and Daniel Boone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monongalia</td>
<td>John Evans and Thomas Pindell.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>William McMechen and Benjamin Biggs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pendleton</td>
<td>William Patton and Peter Hull, Sr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph</td>
<td>Abraham Claypoole and Cornelius Bogard.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SESSION BEGINNING OCTOBER 1, 1792, AND ENDING DECEMBER 28, 1792.**

**SENATORS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Berkeley, Hampshire, etc.</th>
<th>Col. John Smith.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monongalia, Ohio, Harrison, and Randolph</td>
<td>John Pierce Duvall.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DELEGATES.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Berkeley</th>
<th>Andrew Waggener and Robert Throckmorton.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Greenbrier</td>
<td>Hugh Caperton and William H. Cavendish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrison</td>
<td>Hezekiah Davison and John Haymond.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardy</td>
<td>George Stump and Jonathan Parsons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hampshire</td>
<td>Elias Poston and Isaac Parsons.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SESSION BEGINNING OCTOBER 21, 1793, AND ENDING DECEMBER 13, 1793.**

**SENATORS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Berkeley, Hampshire, etc.</th>
<th>Col. John Smith.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monongalia, Ohio, etc.</td>
<td>Thomas Wilson.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DELEGATES.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Berkeley</th>
<th>David Hunter and Henry Bedinger.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hampshire</td>
<td>Elias Poston and Isaac Parsons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrison</td>
<td>John McCally and John Haymond.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardy</td>
<td>Jonathan Parsons and James Machir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanawha</td>
<td>George Clendenin and William Morris.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monongalia</td>
<td>William John and John Davis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>Benjamin Biggs and Charles Wells.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pendleton</td>
<td>Robert Davis and Jacob Conrad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph</td>
<td>Abraham Claypoole and John Hadden.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note.—At this time Greenbrier county, lay in a Senatorial District with Southwest Virginia counties, represented by General William Russell of Washington county: while Pendleton county was in a District whose representative was Colonel Sampson Mathews of Augusta county. General Russell and Colonel Mathews were heroes of the battle of Point Pleasant, fought October 10, 1774.—V. A. L.*

†Note.—Pendleton county was at this time in a Senatorial District, with counties in the Shenandoah Valley, represented by Alexander St. Clair.—V. A. L.
SESSION BEGINNING NOVEMBER 11, 1794, AND ENDING DECEMBER 27, 1794.

SENATORS.

Berkeley, Hampshire, etc. ........................................ Col. John Smith.
Monongalia, Ohio, etc. ............................................ Thomas Wilson.

DELEGATES.

Berkeley—David Hunter and Henry Bedinger.
Hampshire.—Isaac Parsons and Francis White.
Harrison—George Jackson and John Haymond.
Kanawha — William Morris and George Clendenin.

SESSION BEGINNING TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1795, AND ENDING DECEMBER 29, 1795.

SENATORS.†

Berkeley, Hampshire, Hardy, etc. ............................... Hugh Holmes.*
Greenbrier, Kanawha, etc. ...................................... John Preston.
Monongalia, Ohio, Harrison, and Randolph ..................... Thomas Wilson.

DELEGATES.

Berkeley—Elisha Boyd and Richard Baylor.
Hampshire—Elias Poston and Isaac Parsons.
Harrison—John Haymond and Maxwell Armstrong.
Hardy — James Machir and Adam Fisher.
Kanawha — Thomas Lewis and George Clendenin.
Monongalia—John Evans, Jr., and Peregrine Foster.
Ohio—Charles Wells and John Connell.
Pendleton—Peter Hull, Sr., and Jacob Conrad.
Randolph—Robert Green and Cornelius Bogard.

SESSION BEGINNING TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1796, AND ENDING DECEMBER 27, 1796.

SENATORS.†

Berkeley, Hampshire, Hardy, etc. ............................... Col. John Smith.
Greenbrier, Kanawha, etc. ...................................... John Preston.
Monongalia, Ohio, Harrison, and Randolph ..................... Thomas Wilson.

*Note.—Frederick county, now in Virginia, was then in the Senatorial District with Berkeley, Hampshire, and Hardy, and Hugh Holmes, probably resided at Winchester, in that county.—V. A. L.

†Note.—Pendleton county was then in a Senatorial District composed of several counties now in Virginia. It was represented by John Oliver.—V. A. L.
DELEGATES.

Berkeley—Elisha Boyd and William Lemon.
Hampshire—Alexander King, Isaac Parsons and Fielding Calmes.
Harrison—George Arnold and Maxwell Armstrong.
Hardy—James Machir and Adam Fisher.
Kanawha—William Clendenin and William Morris, Jr.
Monongalia—John Evans, Jr. and John Dent.
Ohio—Charles Wells and Charles Connell.
Pendleton—Peter Hull, Sr., and Robert Davis.
Randolph—Robert Green and John Chenoweth.

SESSION BEGINNING DECEMBER 4, 1797, AND ENDING JANUARY 25, 1798.

SENATORS.

Berkeley, Hampshire, Hardy, etc. ................................... Hugh Holmes.
Greenbrier, Kanawha, etc. ............................................. John Preston.
Monongalia, Ohio, Harrison and Randolph ......................... John Haymond.

DELEGATES.

Berkeley—Elisha Boyd and John Dixon.
Hampshire—Elias Poston and John Snyder.
Harrison—Benjamin Robinson and George Arnold.
Hardy—Jacob Fisher and Christian Simons.
Ohio—Charles Wells and Archibald Woods.
Kanawha—Edmond Graham and William Morris, Jr.
Monongalia—William McCleery and John Evans, Jr.
Pendleton—Peter Hull, Sr., and James Reed.
Randolph—John Hadden and Adam See.

SESSION BEGINNING MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1798, AND ENDING JANUARY 26, 1799.

SENATORS.

Berkeley, Hampshire, Hardy, etc. ................................... Hugh Holmes.
Greenbrier, Kanawha, etc. ............................................. John Preston.
Monongalia, Ohio, Randolph, and Harrison ......................... John Haymond.

DELEGATES.

Berkeley—Magnus Tate and Alexander White, Jr.
Brooke—William Caldwell and John G. Young.
Greenbrier—William H. Cavendish and John Mathews.
Hampshire—Fielding Calmes and John Higgins.
Kanawha—Thomas Lewis and Joseph Ruffner.
Monongalia—John Evans, Jr. and Thomas Wilson.
Ohio—Benjamin Biggs and Ebenezer Zane.
Pendleton—William Mackey and Jacob Hull, Sr.

*Isaac Parsons died during the Session.
+Fielding Calmes was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Isaac Parsons.
Hardy—Jacob Fisher and Christian Simons.
Harrison—John G. Jackson and John Prunty.

SESSION BEGINNING MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1799, AND ENDING JANUARY 23, 1800.

SENATORS.

Berkeley, Hampshire, Hardy, etc. .................. Charles McGill.
Monongalia, Ohio, Harrison, and Randolph ......... John Haymond.

DELEGATES.

Berkeley—Magnus Tate and Alexander White, Jr.
Brooke—John G. Young and Robert* Caldwell.
Greenbrier—John Mathews and William Cavendish.
Hampshire—Fielding Calmes and John Higgins.
Hardy—Jacob Fisher and Christian Simons.
Harrison—John Prunty and John G. Jackson.

SESSION BEGINNING DECEMBER 1, 1800, AND ENDING JANUARY 23, 1801.

SENATORS.

Berkeley, Hampshire, Hardy, etc. .................. Charles McGill.
Monongalia, Ohio, Randolph, and Harrison .......... John Haymond.
Greenbrier, Kanawha, etc. .......................... John Preston.

DELEGATES.

Berkeley—James Stevenson and Alexander White, Jr.
Brooke—John G. Young and Francis McGuire.
Greenbrier—John Mathews and Joseph Hanna.
Hampshire—Osborn Sprigg and John Higgins.
Hardy—Jacob Fisher and Christian Simons
Harrison—John Prunty and John G. Jackson.
Kanawha—William Morris.

*Virginia Almanac for 1800, has William instead of Robert.
SESSION BEGINNING MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1801, AND ENDING FEBRUARY 2, 1802.

SENATORS.

Berkeley, Hampshire, Hardy, etc. .......... Charles McGill.
Monongalia, Ohio, Randolph, and Harrison .......... John Haymond.
Greenbrier, Kanawha, etc. .......... John Preston.

DELEGATES.*

Berkeley—Joseph Crane and James Stevenson.
Brooke—John G. Young and Francis McGuire.
Greenbrier—John Mathews and Thomas Bowyer.
Hampshire—Osburn Sprigg and John Higgins.
Hardy—Jacob Fisher and Christian Simons.
Harrison—John Prunty and Daniel Davison.

SESSION BEGINNING MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1802, AND ENDING JANUARY 29, 1803.

SENATORS.


DELEGATES.

Berkeley—Magnus Tate and James Stevenson.
Hampshire—Osburn Sprigg and Jacob Jenkins.
Hardy—Jacob Fisher and Christian Simons.
Harrison—Daniel Davison and John Prunty.
Jefferson—Joseph Crane and Jacob Manning.

SESSION BEGINNING MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1803, AND ENDING FEBRUARY 2, 1804.

SENATORS.

No record of West Virginia Membership in the Senate, has been found.—
V. A. L.

*Note.—From some cause Monongalia county appears not to have been represented in this Session.—V. A. L.
### Delegates:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Berkeley</th>
<th>Kanawha</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>James Campbell and Magnus Tate</td>
<td>William Clendenin and Andrew Donnally, Jr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berkeley — James Campbell</td>
<td>Kanawha — William Clendenin and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and Magnus Tate</td>
<td>Andrew Donnally, Jr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooke — Francis McGuire and</td>
<td>Kanawha — William Clendenin</td>
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<tr>
<td>John G. Young</td>
<td>and Andrew Donnally, Jr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Greenbrier — John Mathews</td>
<td>Kanawha — William Clendenin</td>
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<tr>
<td>and William H. Cavendish</td>
<td>and Andrew Donnally, Jr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hampshire — Jacob Jenkins</td>
<td>Kanawha — William Clendenin</td>
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<tr>
<td>and John Snyder</td>
<td>and Andrew Donnally, Jr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hardy — Christian Simons and</td>
<td>Kanawha — William Clendenin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jacob Fisher</td>
<td>and Andrew Donnally, Jr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harrison — John Prunty and</td>
<td>Kanawha — William Clendenin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Edward Jackson</td>
<td>and Andrew Donnally, Jr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jefferson — George Tate and</td>
<td>Kanawha — William Clendenin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abraham Morgan</td>
<td>and Andrew Donnally, Jr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berkeley, Hampshire, Hardy,</td>
<td>Kanawha — William Clendenin</td>
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<tr>
<td>etc.</td>
<td>and Andrew Donnally, Jr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenbrier, Kanawha, etc.</td>
<td>Kanawha — William Clendenin</td>
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### Senators:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Berkeley</th>
<th>Kanawha</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Elisha Boyd and Samuel Boyd</td>
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<tr>
<td>Berkeley — Elisha Boyd and</td>
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<td>Samuel Boyd</td>
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<td>Brooke — Moses Congleton and</td>
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<td>Robert Caldwell</td>
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<td>Greenbrier — John Mathews</td>
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<tr>
<td>and James Anderson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hampshire — Thomas Mullady</td>
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<tr>
<td>and John Snyder</td>
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<td>Hardy — Christian Simons and</td>
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<td>Jacob Fisher</td>
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<td>Harrison — John Prunty and</td>
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<td>Nathaniel Davisonson</td>
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<td>Jefferson — George Tate and</td>
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<td>Abraham Morgan</td>
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### Session Beginning Monday, December 5, 1804, and Ending February 1, 1805.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Berkeley, Hampshire, Hardy, etc.</th>
<th>Berkeley, Hampshire, Hardy, etc.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lewis Wolfe</td>
<td>Lewis Wolfe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenbrier, Kanawha, etc.</td>
<td>Daniel Sheffey.*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Delegates:

| Kanawha — David Ruffner and     | Maryland - Benjamin Reeder and   |
| Christopher Morris              | Dudley Evans.                    |
| Kanawha — Benjamin Reeder and   | Maryland - Benjamin Reeder and   |
| Dudley Evans                    | Dudley Evans.                    |
| Monroe — John Gray and David    | Monroe — John Gray and David     |
| Graham.                         | Graham.                          |
| Ohio — John Mills and John      | Ohio — John Mills and John       |
| Morgan.                         | Morgan.                          |
| Pendleton — Peter Hull, Sr.,    | Pendleton — Peter Hull, Sr.,     |
| and William McCoy               | and William McCoy.               |
| Randolph — John Hadden and      | Randolph — John Hadden and       |
| Mathew Whitman                  | Mathew Whitman.                  |
| Wood — Hezekiah Bukey and John  | Wood — Hezekiah Bukey and John   |
| Henderson.                      | Henderson.                       |

### Session Beginning Monday, December 2, 1805, and Ending February 6, 1806.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Berkeley, Hampshire, Hardy, etc.</th>
<th>Berkeley, Hampshire, Hardy, etc.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lewis Wolfe</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenbrier, Kanawha, etc.</td>
<td>Daniel Sheffey.*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanawha — David Ruffner and</td>
<td>Maryland - Benjamin Reeder and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christopher Morris</td>
<td>Dudley Evans.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kanawha — Benjamin Reeder and</td>
<td>Monroe — John Gray and David</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dudley Evans</td>
<td>Graham.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monroe — John Gray and David</td>
<td>Monroe — John Gray and David</td>
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<tr>
<td>Graham.</td>
<td>Graham.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ohio — John Mills and John</td>
<td>Ohio — John Mills and John</td>
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<tr>
<td>Morgan.</td>
<td>Morgan.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pendleton — Peter Hull, Sr.,</td>
<td>Pendleton — Peter Hull, Sr.,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and William McCoy</td>
<td>and William McCoy.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Randolph — William Wilson and</td>
<td>Randolph — William Wilson and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Ball.</td>
<td>William Wilson and William Ball.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wood — Jacob Beeson and John</td>
<td>Wood — Jacob Beeson and John</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neel.</td>
<td>Neel.</td>
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*Note.—Daniel Sheffey resided at Staunton in Augusta, that county then being in the Senatorial District with Greenbrier and Kanawha.—C. A. L.
### DELEGATES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Berkeley</th>
<th>Mathew Ranson and Philip C. Pendleton.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brooke</td>
<td>Moses Congleton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenbrier</td>
<td>William Morrow and James Anderson.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hampshire</td>
<td>John Snyder and William Donaldson.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hardy</td>
<td>Christian Simons and Jacob Fisher.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrison</td>
<td>John Prunty and Isaac Coplin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson</td>
<td>Daniel Morgan and Joseph Crane.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanawha</td>
<td>William Morris and N. Wood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monongalia</td>
<td>Dudley Evans and Benjamin Reeder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monroe</td>
<td>John Gray and John Woodward.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>Thomas Evans and John Morgan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pendleton</td>
<td>John Davis and Nathaniel Pendleton.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph</td>
<td>Jacob Kittle and William Ball.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>Thomas Tavenner and James G. Laidley.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**SESSION BEGINNING MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1806, AND ENDING JANUARY 27, 1807.**

**SENATORS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Berkeley, Hampshire, Hardy, etc.</th>
<th>Lewis Wolfe.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monongalia, Ohio, Harrison and Randolph</td>
<td>Philip Dodridge.</td>
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</table>

**DELEGATES.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Berkeley</th>
<th>Philip C. Pendleton and James Stevenson.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brooke</td>
<td>Moses Congleton and Geo. Edgington.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenbrier</td>
<td>James Anderson and Linah Mims.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hampshire</td>
<td>John Snyder and William Donaldson.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardy</td>
<td>Christian Simons and John Cunningham.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrison</td>
<td>Elias Lowther and John Prunty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson</td>
<td>James Hite and Daniel Morgan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanawha</td>
<td>John Reynolds and Edmund Morris.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mason</td>
<td>Jesse Bennett and John Henderson.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monongalia</td>
<td>Dudley Evans and Benjamin Reeder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monroe</td>
<td>Andrew Bierne and Isaac Estill.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>William Irwin and William McKinley.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pendleton</td>
<td>John Davis and Roger Dyer.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Randolph</td>
<td>William Marteney and Nicholas Gibson.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>James G. Laidley and Thomas Tavenner.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**SESSION BEGINNING MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1807, AND ENDING FEBRUARY 10, 1808.**

**SENATORS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Berkeley, Hampshire, Hardy, etc.</th>
<th>Lewis Wolfe.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monongalia, Ohio, Harrison and Randolph</td>
<td>Philip Dodridge.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DELEGATES.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Berkeley</th>
<th>Aaron Faris, Philip P. Wilson* and Philip C. Pendleton.*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mason</td>
<td>John Allen and John Henderson.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note.—Philip P. Wilson died early in the Session and Philip C. Pendleton was elected to fill vacancy thus caused.
Brooke—Moses Congleton and Geo. Edgington.
Greenbrier—Linah Minns and William Morow.
Hardy—Christian Simons and John Cunningham.
Harrison—Elias Lowther and John Prunty.
Jefferson—Carver Willis and Smith Slaughter.
Kanawha—William Morris and John Reynolds.

SESSION BEGINNING MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1808, AND ENDING FEBRUARY 18, 1809.

SENATORS.
Berkeley, Hampshire, Hardy, etc. ............... Lewis Wolfe.
Greenbrier, Kanawha, etc. ..................... Alexander Smith.
Monongalia, Ohio, Harrison and Randolph ....... Philip Doddridge.
Pendleton, etc. ................................ Daniel Smith.

DELEGATES.
Berkeley—Aaron Faris and George Porterfield.
Brooke—Moses Congleton and Geo. Edgington.
Greenbrier—William Morrow and Dennis McLaughlin.
Hardy—Christian Simons and John Cunningham.
Harrison—John Prunty and Elias Lowther.
Jefferson—Aaron Willis and Smith Slaughter.

SESSION BEGINNING MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1809, AND ENDING FEBRUARY 9, 1810.

SENATORS.
Berkeley, Hampshire and Hardy .................. Lewis Wolfe.
Monongalia, Ohio, Harrison and Randolph ....... Philip Doddridge.

DELEGATES.
Berkeley—Magnus Tate and Philip C. Pendleton.
Brooke—James Wilson and John G. Young.

Kanawha—John Reynolds and Edmund Morris.
Mason—John McCulloch.
Monongalia—William G. Payne.
Monroe—Andrew Bierne and Isaac Estill.
Ohio—William Irwin and George Miller.
Pendleton—Peter Hull, Jr., and John Davis.
Randolph—Nicholas Gibson and William Marteney.
Wood—James Tavenner and Jacob Beeson.
Cabell — Elisha Wesley McComas and Manoah Bostick.
Greenbrier — John Mays and Dennis McLaughlin.
Hampshire — Alexander King and Francis White.
Hardy — Christian Simons and Jacob Claypoole.
Harrison — John Prunty and Allison Clarke.
Jefferson — William Tate and Abraham Morgan.

Monongalia — John Fairfax and Ralph Berkshire.
Monroe — John Gray and William Graham.
Ohio — John Morgan and Abraham Birchhead.
Pendleton — Peter Hull, Jr., and John Davis.
Randolph — Adam See and William Marteney.
Wood — Jacob Beeson and James G. Laidley.

SESSION BEGINNING MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1810, AND ENDING FEBRUARY 14, 1811.

SENATORS.
Berkeley, Hampshire, Hardy, etc. Lewis Wolfe.
Cabell, Greenbrier, Kanawha, Mason, etc. Francis Smith.
Harrison, Monongalia, Ohio, Randolph, etc. James Pindall.
Pendleton, etc. Chapman Johnson.

DELEGATES.
Berkeley — Magnus Tate and George Porterfield.
Brooke — James Wilson and John G. Young.
Cabell — Elisha Wesley McComas and Jesse Spurlock.
Greenbrier — Linah Mimms and Ballard Smith.
Hampshire — Francis White and Alexander King.
Hardy — Christian Simons and Jacob Claypoole.
Harrison — John Prunty and Isaac Coplin.
Jefferson — Daniel Morgan and Raleigh Morgan.

Kanawha — John Reynolds and Claudius Buster.
Mason — John McCulloch.
Monongalia — Dudley Evans and John Nicklin.
Monroe — John Gray and Hugh Caperton.
Ohio — John Morgan and Abraham Birchhead.
Pendleton — Peter Hull, Jr., and John Fisher.
Randolph — William Marteney and James Booth.
Wood — Jacob Beeson and John Neel.

SESSION BEGINNING MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1811. AND ENDING FEBRUARY 21, 1812.

SENATORS.
Berkeley, Hampshire, Hardy, etc. Lewis Wolfe.
Cabell, Greenbrier, Kanawha, Mason, etc. Francis Smith.
Harrison, Monongalia, Ohio, Randolph, etc. James Pindall.
Pendleton, etc. Charles Johnson.

DELEGATES.
Berkeley — Thomas Shearer and Andrew Waggener, Jr.
Kanawha — John Hansford and David Ruffner.
**SESSION BEGINNING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1812, AND ENDING FEBRUARY 23, 1813.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Senators</th>
<th>Delegates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Berkeley, Hampshire, Hardy, etc.</td>
<td>Berkeley — Edward Colston and George Porterfield.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenbrier, Kanawha, Mason, Cabell, etc.</td>
<td>Cabell — Elisha Wesley McComas and Manoah Bostick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monongalia, Ohio, Harrison, and Randolph</td>
<td>Greenbrier — Ballard Smith and William Morrow.</td>
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<td>Hampshire — Francis White and Alexander King.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Hardy — James Machir and Samuel McMechen.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Harrison — Isaac Coplin and William Newland.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Jefferson — Raleigh Morgan and William Tate.</td>
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<td>Kanawha — David Cartmill and John Hansford.</td>
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<td>Mason — John Henderson and John Cantrell.</td>
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<td>Monongalia — Dudley Evans and John Nicklin.</td>
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<td>Monroe — Hugh Caperton and John Gray.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Ohio — John Morgan and William Irwin.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Pendleton — Peter Hull, Jr., and Robert P. Flannagan.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Randolph — James Booth and William Marteney.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Wood — Thomas Tavenner and Jacob Beeson.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**SESSION BEGINNING MONDAY, MAY 17, 1813, AND ENDING MAY 26, 1814.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Senators</th>
<th>Delegates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Berkeley, Hampshire, Hardy, etc.</td>
<td>Berkeley — James Wilson and John G. Young.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabell, Greenbrier, Kanawha, Mason, etc.</td>
<td>Cabell — Elisha Wesley McComas and Thomas Ward.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrison, Monongalia, Ohio, Randolph, etc.</td>
<td>Greenbrier — Ballard Smith and William Morrow.</td>
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<td>Hampshire — Alexander King and James White.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Hardy — Christian Simons and James Machir.</td>
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<td>Harrison — Isaac Coplin and John G. Jackson.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Jefferson — Thomas Griggs, Jr., and Raleigh Morgan.</td>
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<td>Kanawha — David Cartmill and John Hansford.</td>
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<td>Mason — John Henderson and John Cantrell.</td>
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<td>Monongalia — Dudley Evans and John Nicklin.</td>
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<td>Monroe — Hugh Caperton and John Gray.</td>
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<td>Ohio — John Morgan and William Irwin.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Pendleton — Peter Hull, Jr., and Robert P. Flannagan.</td>
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<td>Randolph — James Booth and William Marteney.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Wood — Thomas Tavenner and Jacob Beeson.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Berkeley, Hampshire, Hardy, etc.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Cabell — Elisha Wesley McComas and Manoah Bostick.</td>
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<td>Greenbrier — Ballard Smith and William Morrow.</td>
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<td>Hampshire — Francis White and Alexander King.</td>
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<td>Hardy — James Machir and Samuel McMechen.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Harrison — Isaac Coplin and William Newland.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Jefferson — Raleigh Morgan and William Tate.</td>
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<td>Kanawha — David Cartmill and John Hansford.</td>
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<td>Mason — John Henderson and John Cantrell.</td>
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<td>Monongalia — Dudley Evans and John Nicklin.</td>
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<td>Pendleton — Peter Hull, Jr., and Robert P. Flannagan.</td>
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<td>Randolph — James Booth and William Marteney.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Wood — Thomas Tavenner and Jacob Beeson.</td>
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</table>

SENATORS.

**SESSION BEGINNING MONDAY, MAY 17, 1813, AND ENDING MAY 26, 1814.**

| Berkeley, Hampshire, Hardy, etc. | Berkeley — Edward Colston and George Porterfield. |
| Cabell, Greenbrier, Kanawha, Mason, etc. | Cabell — Elisha Wesley McComas and Thomas Ward. |
| Harrison, Monongalia, Ohio, Randolph, etc. | Greenbrier — Ballard Smith and William Morrow. |
|                        | Hampshire — Alexander King and James White. |
|                        | Hardy — Christian Simons and James Machir. |
|                        | Harrison — Isaac Coplin and John G. Jackson. |
|                        | Jefferson — Thomas Griggs, Jr., and Raleigh Morgan. |
|                        | Kanawha — David Cartmill and John Hansford. |
|                        | Mason — John Henderson and John Cantrell. |
|                        | Monongalia — Dudley Evans and John Nicklin. |
|                        | Monroe — Hugh Caperton and John Gray. |
|                        | Ohio — John Morgan and William Irwin. |
|                        | Pendleton — Peter Hull, Jr., and Robert P. Flannagan. |
|                        | Randolph — James Booth and William Marteney. |
|                        | Wood — Thomas Tavenner and Jacob Beeson. |

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**SESSION BEGINNING MONDAY, MAY 17, 1813, AND ENDING MAY 26, 1814.**

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|                        | Ohio — John Morgan and William Irwin. |
|                        | Pendleton — Peter Hull, Jr., and Robert P. Flannagan. |
|                        | Randolph — James Booth and William Marteney. |
|                        | Wood — Thomas Tavenner and Jacob Beeson. |

**SESSION BEGINNING MONDAY, MAY 17, 1813, AND ENDING MAY 26, 1814.**

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|                        | Monongalia — Dudley Evans and John Nicklin. |
|                        | Monroe — Hugh Caperton and John Gray. |
|                        | Ohio — John Morgan and William Irwin. |
|                        | Pendleton — Peter Hull, Jr., and Robert P. Flannagan. |
|                        | Randolph — James Booth and William Marteney. |
|                        | Wood — Thomas Tavenner and Jacob Beeson. |

**SESSION BEGINNING MONDAY, MAY 17, 1813, AND ENDING MAY 26, 1814.**

| Berkeley, Hampshire, Hardy, etc. | Berkeley — Edward Colston and George Porterfield. |
| Cabell, Greenbrier, Kanawha, Mason, etc. | Cabell — Elisha Wesley McComas and Thomas Ward. |
| Harrison, Monongalia, Ohio, Randolph, etc. | Greenbrier — Ballard Smith and William Morrow. |
|                        | Hampshire — Alexander King and James White. |
|                        | Hardy — Christian Simons and James Machir. |
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|                        | Ohio — John Morgan and William Irwin. |
|                        | Pendleton — Peter Hull, Jr., and Robert P. Flannagan. |
|                        | Randolph — James Booth and William Marteney. |
|                        | Wood — Thomas Tavenner and Jacob Beeson. |
DELEGATES.

**Berkeley**—Elisha Boyd and Edward Colston.

**Brooke**—John Edie and William Brown.

**Cabell**—John Morris and Edmund McGinnis.

**Greenbrier**—William Morrow and John Mathews.

**Hampshire**—Frederick Sheets and George Sharpe.

**Hardy**—Vincent Williams and Samuel McMechin.

**Harrison**—Daniel Morgan and Geo. J. Davission.

**Jefferson**—George W. Humphreys and Robert Worthington.

**Kanawha**—John Hunsford and Jno. Wilson.

**Mason**—John Cantrell and William Clendenin.

**Monongalia**—Dudley Evans and Felix Scott.

**Monroe**—Adam Thomas and John Gray.

**Ohio**—William Irwin and Adam Faris.

**Pendleton**—Peter Hull, Jr., and Nathaniel Pendleton.

**Randolph**—John M. Harte and William Martenev.

**Wood**—Joseph Tomlinson.

SESSION BEGINNING DECEMBER 6, 1813, AND ENDING FEBRUARY 14, 1814.

SENATORS.

**Berkeley, Hampshire, Hardy, etc.** .................. Alfred H. Powell.

**Cabell, Greenbrier, Kanawha, Mason, etc.** ........... Henry Chapman.

**Harrison, Monongalia, Ohio, Randolph, etc.** ......... Noah Zane.

**Pendleton, etc.** ...................................... Chapman Johnson.

DELEGATES.

**Berkeley**—Elisha Boyd and Edward Colston.

**Brooke**—John Edie and William Brown.

**Cabell**—John Morris and Edmund McGinnis.

**Greenbrier**—William Morrow and John Mathews.

**Hampshire**—George Sharpe and Frederick Sheetz.

**Hardy**—Samuel McMechen and Vincent Williams.

**Harrison**—Daniel Morris and Geo. J. Davission.

**Jefferson**—George W. Humphreys and Robert Worthington.

**Kanawha**—John Wilson and John Hunsford.

**Mason**—John Cantrell and William Clendenin.

**Monongalia**—Dudley Evans and Felix Scott.

**Monroe**—John Gray and Adam Thomas.

**Ohio**—William Irwin and Adam Faris.

**Pendleton**—Peter Hull, Jr., and Nathaniel Pendleton.

**Randolph**—John M. Harte and William Martenev.

**Wood**—Joseph Tomlinson.

SESSION BEGINNING MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1814, AND ENDING JANUARY 19, 1815.

SENATORS.

**Berkeley, Hampshire, Hardy, etc.** .................. Alfred H. Powell.

**Cabell, Greenbrier, Kanawha, Mason, etc.** ........... Henry Chapman.
Harrison, Monongalia, Ohio, and Randolph ......................... Noah Zane.
Pendleton, etc. ......................................................... Chapman Johnson.

DELEGATES.

Berkeley — George Newkirk and John R. Cooke.
Cabell — Elisha Wesley McComas and Manoah Bostick.
Greenbrier — John Mathews and James McLaughlin.
Hampshire — George Sharpe and Edward McCarty.
Hardy — Vincent Williams and Charles A. Turley.
Harrison — John Prunty and James McCally.
Jefferson — George W. Humphreys and Thomas Van Swearingen.
Kanawha — John Wilson and John Handsford.
Mason — John McCulloch and John Cantrell.
Monongalia — Dudley Evans and John Fairfax.
Monroe — John Gray and Adam Thomas.
Ohio — John Irwin and Adam Faris.
Pendleton — Peter Hull, Jr., and Nathaniel Pendleton.
Randolph — Adam See and William Marteney.
Wood — John Stokeley and Hezekiah Bukey.

SESSION BEGINNING MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1815, AND ENDING WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1816.

SENATORS.

Berkeley, Hampshire, Hardy, etc. ......................... Alfred H. Powell.
Cabell, Greenbrier, Kanawha, Mason, etc. .................. Henry Chapman.
Harrison, Monongalia, Ohio and Randolph ................. Noah Zane.
Pendleton, etc. ......................................................... Chapman Johnson.

DELEGATES.

Berkeley — Andrew Waggener and Archibald Shearer.
Brooke — John Eddie and Philip Doddridge.
Cabell — John Morris and Elisha Wesley McComas.
Greenbrier — James McLaughlin and William Morrow.
Hampshire — George Sharpe and Warner Throckmorton.
Hardy — Christian Simons and Chas. A. Turley.
Harrison — Joseph Johnson and Edward B. Jackson.
Jefferson — George W. Humphreys and Thomas Van Swearingen.
Kanawha — John Wilson and John Handsford.
Mason — John McCulloch and John Cantrell.
Monongalia — Dudley Evans and John Wagner.
Ohio — William Irwin and Adam Faris.
Pendleton — Peter Hull, Jr., and John Hopkins.
Randolph — Adam See and William Daniels.
Tyler — John McCoy and Arthur Inghram.
Wood — Hezekiah Bukey and John Stokeley.
SESSION BEGINNING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1816, AND ENDING FEBRUARY 22, 1817.

SENATORS:
Berkeley, Hampshire, Hardy, etc. ......................... Alfred H. Powell.
Cabell, Greenbrier, Kanawha, Mason, etc. ................ General Francis Preston.
Brooke, Monongalia, Ohio and Tyler ....................... George I. Davison.
Pendleton, etc. ................................................. Chapman Johnson.

DELEGATES.
Berkeley — George Porterfield and Edward Colston.
Brooke — John Eddie and Philip Doddridge.
Cabell — John Smith and Andrew Burnett.
Greenbrier — Charles Hyde and John Mathews.
Hampshire — James Daily and Edward McCarty.
Hardy — John Craigen and Jacob Miller.
Harrison — John McWhorter and Edward B. Jackson.
Jefferson — William P. Craighill and Daniel Morgan.
Kanawha — Thomas L. Buster and John Wilson.

SESSION BEGINNING MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1817, AND ENDING THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1818.

SENATORS.
Berkeley, Hampshire, Hardy .................................
Brooke, Monongalia, Ohio, Preston, and Tyler ..............George I. Davison.
Cabell, Harrison, Kanawha and Wood ........................
Greenbrier, Monroe, etc. ........................................ Francis Preston.
Jefferson, etc. ....................................................
Pendleton, etc. ..................................................... Chapman Johnson.

DELEGATES.
Berkeley — Israel Robinson and Archibald S. Porterfield.
Cabell — Elisha Wesley McComas and Edward McGinnis.
Greenbrier — Berry B. Wethered and James McGlothlin.
Hampshire — Edward McCarty and William Naylor.
Mason — Enos Thomas and Charles Clendenin.
Monongalia — Thomas Wilson and Ralph Berkshire.
Monroe — John Gray and Adam Thomas.
Ohio — William Irwin and Alexander Caldwell.
Pendleton — Jesse Hinkle and Harmon V. Given (Gwinn?).
Randolph — Isaac Booth and William Marteney.
Tyler — John McCoy and Arthur Ingham.
Wood — John Stokeley and Hezekiah Bukey.

Lewis — John McWhorter and John Bozarth.
Mason — John Henderson and John Cantrell.
Monongalia — John Wagner and Thomas Byrne.
Monroe — Isaac Estill and Conrad Peters.
Ohio — William Irwin and Isaac Leftier.
SESSION BEGINNING MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1818, AND ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1819.

SENATORS.

Berkeley, Hampshire, Hardy
Cabell, Harrison, Kanawha, Lewis, Randolph, and Wood
Greenbrier, Monroe, Nicholas, etc.
Jefferson, etc.
Ohio, Brooke, Tyler, Monongalia and Preston
Pendleton, etc.

DELEGATES.

Berkeley — Israel Robinson and Archibald Porterfield.
Cabell — Elisha Wesley McComas and Edward McGinnis.
Greenbrier — James McLaughlin and Charles Hyde.
Hampshire — Francis White and William Armstrong.
Hardy — James Machir and Jesse Cunningham.
Harrison — John Davisson and Joseph Johnson.
Jefferson — Daniel Morgan and Benjamin Davenport.
Lewis — John Bozarth and Edward Jackson.

SESSION BEGINNING MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1819, AND ENDING FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1820.

SENATORS.

Berkeley, Hampshire, Hardy
Greenbrier, Monroe, etc.
Jefferson, etc.
Ohio, Harrison, Monongalia, Ohio, Tyler and Randolph
Pendleton, etc.

DELEGATES.

Mason — John Cantrell and James M. H. Beale.
Monongalia — Dudley Evans and John Wagner.
Ohio — Moses W. Chapline and Isaac Leffler.
Pendleton — John Hopkins and John Cunningham.
Preston — Frederick Marsh and William Sigler.
Randolph — Isaac Booth and William Marteney.
Tyler — William Wells and William Delashmatt.
Wood — Hezekiah Bukey and Isaac Morris.
DELEGATES.

Berkeley—Joel Ward and John Porterfield.
Brooke—John Eddie and George Edgington.
Cabell—John Laidley and Edmund McGinnis.
Greenbrier—William Smith and James McLaughlin.
Hampshire—Francis White and William Armstrong.
Hardy—Jethro Nevill and Jesse Cunningham.
Harrison—Joseph Johnson and Humphrey Paris.
Jefferson—Braxton Davenport and Edward Lucas, Jr.
Kanawha—Claudius Buster and Joseph Lovell.
Lewis—John McWhorter and John Haymond.

Mason—John Cantrell and John Henderson.
Monongalia—Alphius L. Wilson and Dudley Evans.
Monroe—William Vass and Michael Erskine.
Nicholas—Edward Ryan and William Hamilton.
Ohio—William Irwin and William Chapline.
Pendleton—Thomas Jones and James Johnson.

SESSION BEGINNING MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1820, AND ENDING TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1821.

SENATORS.

Greenbrier, Monroe, Nicholas .................................. Andrew Hamilton.
Jefferson, etc ...................................................... Harry St. George Tucker.
Hampshire, Berkeley and Hardy ................................ William Throckmorton.
Kanawha, Mason, Cabell, Randolph and Lewis .................. George I. Davissou.
Ohio, Brooke, Tyler, Monongalia and Preston ..................George I. Davissou.

DELEGATES.

Berkeley—Joel Ward and John Porterfield.
Brooke—John Eddie and Philip Doddridge.
Cabell—Edmund McGinnis and Elisha Wesley McComas.
Hampshire—Francis White and Edward McCarty.
Hardy—James Machir and Christian Simons.
Harrison—Lemuel E. Davison and Daniel Kincheloe.
Jefferson—Edward Lucas, Jr., and Braxton Davenport.
Kanawha—Joseph Lovell and Nathaniel Thompson.

Monongalia—John Wagner and Thomas S. Haymond.
Monroe—William Vass and John Gray.
Morgan—John Sherrard and Robert Gustin.
Nicholas—William Hamilton and David Stewart.
Ohio—William McKinley and Moses W. Chapline.
Pendleton—Thomas Jones and James Johnson.
Pendleton—Thomas Jones and James Johnson.
Randolph—Daniel Hart and William Marteney.
Tyler—William Wells and John Witten.
SESSION BEGINNING MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1821, AND ENDING MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1822.

SENATORS.

Brooke, Monongalia, Ohio, Preston and Tyler .........Alpheus P. Wilson.
Cabell, Harrison, Kanawha, Lewis, Mason, Randolph and Wood ...Edwin S. Duncan.
Greenbrier, Monroe, Nicholas, etc. ..............Andrew Hamilton.
Jefferson, etc. ........................................... Harry St. George Tucker.

DELEGATES.

Berkeley—Levi Henshaw and Richard Claggett.
Cabell—Edmund McGinnis and Alexander Catlett.
Greenbrier—John Mays and Pierre E. Wethered.
Hampshire—Francis White and Ephraim Dunn.
Hardy—Jethro Nevill and Jacob Miller.
Harrison—Joseph Johnson and Jedediah W. Goff.
Jefferson—Smith Slaughter and Edward Lucas, Jr.
Kanawha—Joseph Lovell and Lewis Ruffner.
Lewis—John Bozarth and Lewis Maxwell.
Mason—John Cantrell and Peter H. Steenbergen.

SESSION BEGINNING MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1822, AND ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1823.

SENATORS.

Brooke, Monongalia, Ohio, Preston and Tyler .........Alpheus P. Wilson.
Cabell, Harrison, Lewis, Mason, Randolph and Wood ...Edwin S. Duncan.
Greenbrier, Monroe, Nicholas, etc. ..................John Brown.
Jefferson, etc. ........................................... Harry St. George Tucker.
Pendleton, etc. ........................................... Chapman Johnson.
DELEGATES.

Berkeley — Richard Clagett and Levi Henshaw.
Brooke — Robert Hartford and Philip Doddridge.
Cabell — John Everett, Jr., and Frederick G. L. Beurling.
Hampshire — Francis White and Ephraim Dunn.
Hardy — Jethro Nevill and Christian Simons.
Harrison — Daniel Kincheloe and Jedediah W. Goff.
Jefferson — Smith Slaughter and Daniel Morgan.
Kanawha — Mathew Dunbar and James Wilson.
Lewis — Edward Jackson and Lewis Maxwell.
Mason — Enos Thomas and Isaac Newman.
Monongalia — Charles S. Morgan and Ralph Berksbire.
Monroe — William Vass and Michael Erskine.
Morgan — John Sherrard and Ignatius O’Ferrell.
Nicholas — Hedgman Trippett and John G. Stevenson.
Ohio — Adam Faris and James Shannon.
Pendleton — Thomas Jones and John Hopkins.
Pocahontas — John Gilliland and Levi Moore.
Preston — John Fairfax and Nathan Ashby.
Randolph — Isaac Booth and Adam See.
Tyler — John McCoy and William Delashmutt.
Wood — Isaac Morris and Joseph H. Samuels.

SESSION BEGINNING MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1823, AND ENDING WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1824.

SENIORS.

Berkeley, Hampshire, Hardy and Morgan ............... Francis White.
Brooke, Monongalia, Ohio, Preston and Tyler ......... Alpheus P. Wilson.
Cabell, Harrison, Kanawha, Mason and Randolph .... Edwin S. Duncan.
Jefferson, etc. .................................................. William E. Page.
Pendleton, etc. .................................................. Chapman Johnson

DELEGATES.

Berkeley — Edward Colston and Israel Robinson.
Brooke — Jesse Edgington and John McMillan.
Cabell — John Everett and John Laidley.
Greenbrier — John Mays and James Kincaid.
Hampshire — Christopher Heiskell and Alexander King.
Hardy — Jethro Nevill and John Van Meter.
Harrison — John Cather and Daniel Kincheloe.
Jefferson — Smith Slaughter and Braxton Davenport.
Monongalia — Charles S. Morgan and Thomas S. Haymond.
Monroe — William Vass and Alexander Dunlap.
Morgan — John Sherrard and Robert Gustin.
Nicholas — Robert Kelly and John G. Stevenson.
Ohio — Adam Faris and Isaac Leffler.
Pendleton — Thomas Jones and John Dice.
Pocahontas — John Gilliland and Levi Moore.
Kanawha—James Wilson and Van B. Reynolds.  
Lewis—Thomas Bland and Lewis Maxwell.  
Mason—Enos Thomas and Isaac Newman.

Randolph—William Daniels and William Martenev.  
Tyler—Joshua Russell and William Delashmutt.  
Wood—Henry L. Prentis and Mathias Chapman.

SESSION BEGINNING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1824, AND ENDING FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1825.

SENATORS.
Berkeley, Hampshire, Hardy, and Morgan ...................... Elisha Boyd.
Brooke, Harrison, Monongalia, Ohio.  Tyler, etc. ............ Charles S. Morgan.
Cabell, Kanawha, Mason, etc. .................................. Joseph L. Fry.
Greenbrier, Monroe, Nicholas, Pocahontas, etc. ............... John Brown, Jr.
Jefferson, etc. ..................................................... William B. Page.
Pendleton, etc. ...................................................... Chapman Johnson

DELEGATES.
Berkeley—Edward Colston and Israel Robinson.
Brooke—John McMillan and Samuel Hardman.
Cabell—John Laidley and John Everett.
Greenbrier—Ballard Smith and Joseph Alderson.
Hampshire—David Parsons and Jonathan Pugh.
Hardy—Jethro Nevill and John J. Van Meter.
Harrison—Daniel Morris and John Cather.
Kanawha—Joseph Lovell and John Welsh.
Lewis—Thomas Bland and John Bazzard.
Logan—Peter Dingess and James Dias.
Mason—John McCulloch and Enos Thomas.

Monongalia—Thomas L. Haymond and Ralph Berkshire.
Monroe—William Vass and Alexander Dunlap.
Morgan—John Sherrard and Joseph P. Adams.
Nicholas—Robert Kelly and John G. Stevenson.
Ohio—William McKinley and Zachariah Jacob.
Pendleton—John Dice and Harmon Hiner.
Pocahontas—John Grimes and John Gilliland.
Preston—Benjamin Jeffries and Benjamin Shaw.
Randolph—Isaac Booth and William Martenev.
Tyler—John Witten and William Delashmutt.
Wood—Isaac Morris and Mathias Chapman.

SESSION BEGINNING MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1825, AND ENDING THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1826.

SENATORS.
Berkeley, Hampshire, Hardy, Morgan, etc. .................... Elisha Boyd.
Greenbrier, Monroe, Nicholas, etc. .......................... John Brown, Jr.
Brooke, Harrison, Monongalia, Ohio, etc. .................... Charles S. Morgan.
West Virginians in the Virginia Assembly.

Cabell, Kanawha, Mason, etc. ........................................... Joseph L. Fry.
Jefferson, etc. ............................................................... William B. Page.
Pendleton, etc. ............................................................... Chapman Johnson.

DELEGATES.

Berkeley—William Good and John Porterfield.
Brooke—Jesse Edgington and Samuel Heraldman.
Cabell—John Everett, Jr., and Elisa Wesley McComas.
Greenbrier—Ballard Smith and Joseph Alderson.
Hampshire—David Parsons and John Sloan.
Hardy—Jacob Miller and Jethro Nevill.
Harrison—George I. Williams and Jedediah W. Goff* and John Cather.*
Jefferson—Carver Willis and Daniel Morgan.
Kanawha—Lewis Ruffner and Van B. Reynolds.
Lewis—Thomas Bland and John McWhorter.
Logan—Peter Dingess and Benjamin Smith.

Monongalia—Richard Watts and Francis Billingsly.
Morgan—Robert Gustin and William Sherrard.
Monroe—William Vass and Alexander Dunlap.
Nicholas—John G. Stevenson and Robert Kelly.
Ohio—Isaac Jeffers and William McKinley.
Pendleton—Jacob Greiner and Harmon Hiner.
Pocahontas—John Gilliland and George Burner.
Randolph—Robert McCrum and William Marteney.
Preston—William Sigler and Benjamin Jeffries.
Wood—Isaac Morris and John G. Jackson.

SESSION BEGINNING MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1826, AND ENDING MARCH 9, 1827.

SENATORS.

Berkeley, Hampshire, Hardy, and Morgan ................................ Elisha Boyd.
Brooke, Monongalia, Ohio, Tyler, etc. ...................................... Charles S. Morgan.
Cabell, Kanawha, Mason, etc. .............................................. Joseph L. Fry.
Greenbrier, Monroe, Nicholas, etc. ........................................ Pierre B. Wethered.
Jefferson, etc. .............................................................. William B. Page.
Pendleton, etc. ............................................................. David W. Patterson.

DELEGATES.

Berkeley—Edward Colston and William Good.
Brooke—Jesse Edgington and John McMillan.
Cabell—John Everett, Jr., and Elisa Wesley McComas.
Greenbrier—Samuel McClung and Joseph Alderson.

Monongalia—Richard Watts and Francis Billingsly.
Monroe—Hugh Caperton and Alexander Dunlap.
Morgan—Benjamin Orrick and Gasaway Cross.
Nicholas—John G. Stevenson and Hedgman Trippett.

*Note.—Jedediah W. Goff died near the beginning of the Session and John Cather was elected to fill the vacancy caused thereby.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hampshire—James Gibson and John Sloan.</th>
<th>Ohio — Morgan Nelson and Isaac Leffler.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hardy—Jethro Nevill and Jacob Miller.</td>
<td>Pendleton—Jacob Greiner and John Dice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logan—Griffin Stallings and Joseph Stratton.</td>
<td>Wood—Thomas Tavenner and Henry L. Prentis.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mason — Samuel McCulloch and Isaac Newman.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**SESSION BEGINNING MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1827, AND ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1828.**

**SENATORS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Berkeley, Hampshire, Hardy and Morgan</th>
<th>Charles A. Turley.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brooke, Monongalia, Ohio, Tyler, etc.</td>
<td>Charles S. Morgan.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cabell, Kanawha, Mason, etc.</td>
<td>Joseph L. Fry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenbrier, Monroe, Nicholas, etc.</td>
<td>Pierre B. Wethered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson, etc.</td>
<td>Augustine C. Smith.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pendleton, etc.</td>
<td>David W. Patterson.</td>
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**DELEGATES.**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cabell—Solomon Thornburg and John Everett, Jr.</td>
<td>Morgan—John Sherrard and Benjamin Orrick.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jefferson — Carver Willis and Daniel Morgan.</td>
<td>Preston—Benjamin Shaw and William B. Zinn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis—Thomas Bland and John McWhorter.</td>
<td>Tyler — Arthur Inghram and John Wells.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Members of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth, on their Journey over the Alleghenies and the Blue Ridge, to attend a Session of that body at Richmond. Time—about 1820. (Ideal.)
Logan—Griffin Stalings and Peter Dingess.
Mason—Isaac Newman and Samuel McCulloch.

Wood—Thomas Tavenner and David B. Spencer.

SESSION BEGINNING MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1828, AND ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1829.

SENATORS.
Berkeley, Hampshire, Hardy, Morgan, etc. .......... Charles A. Turley.
Brooke, Monongalia, Ohio, Tyler, Preston, etc. .... Charles S. Morgan.
Cabell, Kanawha, Mason, Harrison, etc. .......... John J. Allen.
Greenbrier, Monroe, etc. .... Pierre B. Wethered.
Jefferson, etc. .......... Augustine C. Smith.
Pendleton, etc. .......... David W. Patterson.

DELEGATES.
Berkeley — Elisha Boyd and Joel Ward.
Brooke — Philip Doddridge and Jesse Edgington.
Cabell — Solomon Thornburg and John Everett.
Greenbrier—James McLaughlin and William Smith.
Hampshire — Thomas Carskadon and Samuel Kercheval.
Hardy—William Seymour and John Mullen.
Jefferson—Daniel Morgan and Carver Willis.
Kanawha—Daniel Smith and Mathew Dunbar.
Lewis—Thomas Bland and Gideon D. Camden.
Mason — Samuel McCulloch and Mathew W. Stribling.

Monroe — William Vass and Hugh Caperton.
Morgan—Gassaway Cross and John O'Ferrell.
Nicholas—Robert Kelly and Addison McLaughlin.
Ohio—John Parriott and Samuel H. Fitzhugh.
Pendleton—Thomas Jones and Reuben Dice.
Pocahontas—William Arbogast and William Gilliland.
(Preston—Guy R. C. Allen and William B. Zinn.
Randolph—Adam Myers and Benjamin Dolbeer.
Tyler — Joseph McCoy and Arthur Inghram.
Wood—Thomas Tavenner and David B. Spencer.

SESSION BEGINNING MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1829, AND ENDING TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1830.

SENATORS.
Brooke, Monongalia, Ohio, Tyler, etc. .......... Charles S. Morgan.
Cabell, Kanawha, Mason, Harrison, etc. .......... John J. Allen.
Greenbrier, Monroe, etc. .......... Pierre B. Wethered.
Jefferson, etc. .......... Augustine C. Smith.
Pendleton, etc. .......... David B. Patterson.
DELEGATES.

Berkeley—Charles J. Faulkner, Sr., and Elisha Boyd.
Brooke—Jesse Edgington and John Herdman.
Cabell—William Spurlock and Frederick G. L. Beuhring.
Greenbrier—Cyrus Carey and Joseph Alderson.
Hampshire—Thomas Carskadon and Samuel Kercheval.
Hardy—William Seymour and John Mullen.
Jefferson—Bushrod C. Washington and Daniel Morgan.
Kanawha—Mathew Dunbar and Daniel Smith.
Lewis—Thomas Bland and Samuel L. Hays.
Logan—Griffin Stallings and James Bias.
Mason—Isaac Newman and Benjamin Thomas.

Monongalia—Richard Watts and Francis Billingsley.
Monroe—William Vass and Hugh Caperton.
Morgan—Gassaway Cross and John O’Ferrell.
Nicholas—David Stuart and Addison McLaughlin.
Ohio—Samuel H. Fitzhugh and Jno. Parrott.
Pendleton—Harmon Hiner and Benjamin McCoy.
Pocahontas—John Grimes and William Arbogast.
Preston—Benjamin Shaw and Guy R. C. Allen.
Randolph—Joseph Harte and Isaac Booth.
Tyler—Peregrine Wells and William Delashmutt.
Wood—Henry L. Prentis and David B. Spencer.

SESSION BEGINNING DECEMBER 6, 1830, AND ENDING APRIL 19, 1831.

SENATORS.

Monongalia, Preston and Randolph .................. Charles S. Morgan.
Monroe, Greenbrier, etc. .................. Andrew Bierne.
Berkeley, Morgan and Hampshire ............. Elisha Boyd.
Lewis, Harrison and Wood .................. John McWhorter.
Brooke, Ohio and Tyler .................. Jesse Edgington.
Logan, Mason, Nicholas, Cabell and Kanawha .... William McComas.
Jefferson, etc. .................. Hierome L. Opie.

DELEGATES.*

Berkeley—Thomas Davis and Levi Henshaw.
Brooke—John C. Campbell.
Cabell—William Spurlock.
Greenbrier—Henry Erskine.

Mason—Isaac Newman.

Monongalia—Richard Watts and Francis Billingsley.
Monroe—John H. Vawter.
Morgan—John O’Ferrell.

*It has been stated that from 1776 to 1830, the representation in the General Assembly was composed of two members from each county regardless of population or wealth. This was changed by the Constitution of 1829-30 the basis of representation thereafter being one of population. Thus it was that a number of counties which prior to 1830, had two members in the House of Delegates, thereafter had but one. Still others were united in a Delegate District with one Delegate.—V. A. L.
### West Virginians in the Virginia Assembly

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Delegates</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hampshire</td>
<td>Ephraim Dunn and Thomas Carskadon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hardy</td>
<td>William Seymour</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harrison</td>
<td>George J. Davisson and George I. Williams</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jefferson</td>
<td>Edward Lucas and John S. Gallaher</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kanawha</td>
<td>George W. Summers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lewis</td>
<td>Samuel L. Hays</td>
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<td>Logan</td>
<td>Anthony Lawson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nicholas</td>
<td>Addison McLaughlin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>Zachariah Jacobs and John Parriott</td>
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<td>Pendleton</td>
<td>Harmon Hiner</td>
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<td>Pocahontas</td>
<td>John Baxter</td>
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<td>Preston</td>
<td>William B. Zinn</td>
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<td>Randolph</td>
<td>Joseph Hart</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tyler</td>
<td>John McCoy</td>
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<td>Wood</td>
<td>John J. Jackson</td>
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**SESSION BEGINNING DECEMBER 5, 1831, AND ENDING MARCH 21, 1832.**

#### SENATORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Senator</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monongalia, Preston, and Randolph</td>
<td>Charles S. Morgan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jefferson, etc.</td>
<td>Hierome L. Opie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monroe, Greenbrier, etc.</td>
<td>Andrew Bierne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berkeley, Morgan and Hampshire</td>
<td>Elisha Boyd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis, Harrison and Wood</td>
<td>John McWhorter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brooke, Ohio and Tyler</td>
<td>Jesse Ejington</td>
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<tr>
<td>Logan, Kanawha, Mason, Cabell, Nicholas, Fayette, Jackson</td>
<td>William McComas</td>
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</tbody>
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#### DELEGATES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Delegate</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Berkeley</td>
<td>Charles J. Faulkner, Sr., and William Good</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brooke</td>
<td>John C. Campbell</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cabell</td>
<td>William Spurlock</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fayette and Nicholas</td>
<td>John G. Stevenson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Greenbrier</td>
<td>Henry Erskine</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hampshire</td>
<td>Thomas Carskadon and Elias Poston</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hardy</td>
<td>John Mullen</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harrison</td>
<td>George I. Williams and William Johnson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jefferson</td>
<td>John S. Gallaher and Henry Berry</td>
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<td>Kanawha</td>
<td>George W. Summers</td>
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<td>Lewis</td>
<td>Samuel L. Hays</td>
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<tr>
<td>Logan</td>
<td>Anthony Lawson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mason and Jackson</td>
<td>Nehemiah Smith</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monongalia</td>
<td>Francis Billingsley and William G. Henry</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monroe</td>
<td>John H. Vawter* and John W. Kelley*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morgan</td>
<td>Henry A. Byrne†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>Samuel G. Fitzhugh and John Parriott</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pendleton</td>
<td>Harmon Hiner</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pocahontas</td>
<td>John Gilliland</td>
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<tr>
<td>Preston</td>
<td>William B. Zinn</td>
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<td>Randolph</td>
<td>Joseph Hart</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tyler</td>
<td>John McCoy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>Isaac Morris</td>
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</tbody>
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**SESSION BEGINNING DECEMBER 3, 1832, AND ENDING MARCH 9, 1833.**

#### SENATORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Senator</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monongalia, Preston and Randolph</td>
<td>Richard Watts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monroe, Greenbrier, etc.</td>
<td>Andrew Bierne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson, etc.</td>
<td>Hierome L. Opie</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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*Note—John H. Vawter in lieu of John W. Kelly, declared unduly elected.  
†Henry A. Byrne elected, having no freehold.
Berkeley, Morgan and Hampshire .......................... Elisha Boyd.
Lewis, Harrison and Wood ................................. John McWhorter.
Brooke, Ohio, Tyler ......................................... Jesse Edington.
Cabell, Jackson, Kanawha, Logan, Mason, Fayette and Nicholas—William McComas.

DELEGATES.

Berkeley—Charles J. Faulkner, Sr., and Levi Henshaw.
Brooke—John C. Campbell.
Cabell—Elisha Wesley McComas.
Fayette and Nicholas—John G. Stevens.
Greenbrier—Joseph Alderson.
Hampshire—William Vance and Thomas Sloan.
Hardy—John Mullen.
Harrison—Waldo P. Goff and Daniel Kinchelow.
Jefferson—John S. Gallaher and Henry Berry.
Kanawha—James H. Fry.
Lewis—Samuel L. Hays.

Logan—Anthony Lawson.
Mason and Jackson—Nehemiah Smith.
Monongalia—William G. Henry and William J. Willey.
Monroe—Henry Alexander.
Morgan—John Sherrard.
Ohio—John Parriott and Isaac Lefler.
Pendleton—Harmon Hiner.
Pocahontas—William Cackley.
Randolph—Isaac Booth.
Tyler—John McCoy.
Wood—John P. Maybery.

SESSION BEGINNING DECEMBER 2, 1833, AND ENDING MARCH 14, 1834.

SENATORS.

Monongalia, Preston, Randolph .............................. Richard Watts.
Monroe, Greenbrier, etc. ..................................... Andrew Bierne.
Hampshire, Berkeley, Morgan, etc. ........................ William Donaldson.
Harrison, Lewis, and Wood .................................. Waldo P. Goff.
Brooke, Ohio, and Tyler ..................................... Jesse Edington.
Kanawha, Mason, Cabell, Logan, Nicholas, Fayette, and Jackson—Benjamin H. Smith.

DELEGATES.

Berkeley—Charles J. Fulkner, Sr., and Edward Colston.
Brooke—John McMillan.
Cabell—Allen McGinnis.
Fayette and Nicholas—John G. Stevenson.*
Greenbrier—William Cary.
Hampshire—William Vance and Thomas Sloan.
Hardy—John Mullen.
Harrison—Daniel Kinchelow and John Cather.

Lewis—Samuel L. Hays.
Logan—Griffin Stallings.
Mason and Jackson—James Smith.
Monongalia—Francis Billingsley and Isaac Cooper.
Monroe—Henry Alexander.
Morgan—Isaiah Buck.
Ohio—John Parriott and John M'Lure.
Pendleton—Thomas Jones.
Pocahontas—William Slavin.
Preston—William Carroll.

*Note—Succeeded in contested election against David Stuart, and took his seat December 7th.
Kanawha—James H. Fry.

Randolph—Isaac Booth.
Tyler—John McCoy.
Wood—John P. Maybery.

SESSION BEGINNING DECEMBER 1, 1834, AND ENDING MARCH 12, 1835.

SENATORS.

Monongalia, Preston, and Hardy..................Richard Watts.
Jefferson, etc..................................Hierome L. Opie.
Monroe, Greenbrier, etc..........................Andrew Bierne.
Tyler, Brooke and Ohio..........................John McCoy.
Hampshire, Morgan and Berkeley..................William Donaldson.
Harrison, Lewis and Wood........................Waldo P. Goff.
Kanawha, Mason, Cabell, Logan, Nicholas, Fayette and Jackson, Benjamin H. Smith.

DELEGATES.

Berkeley—Edward Colston and Edmund P. Hunter.
Brooke—John McMillan.
Cabell—Wade Hampton.
Fayette and Nicholas—Samuel Price.
Greenbrier—Pierre B. Wethered.
Hampshire—William Nixon and William Vance.
Hardy—John Mullen.
Jefferson—Henry Berry and John S. Gallaher.
Kanawha—George W. Summers.
Lewis—Weeden Hoffman.

Logan—Anthony Lawson.
Mason and Jackson—Andrew Waggener.
Monongalia—William J. Willey and Stephen H. Morgan.
Monroe—Henry Alexander.
Morgan—John Sherrard.
Ohio—John Brady and John Parriott.

Pendleton—Thomas Jones.
Pocahontas—William Cackley.
Preston—William Carroll.
Randolph—Isaac Boorh.
Tyler—Van B. Delashmutt.
Wood—Henry L. Prentiss.

SESSION BEGINNING DECEMBER 7, 1835, AND ENDING MARCH 24, 1836.

SENATORS.

Monongalia, Preston and Randolph.................Francis Billingsly.
Jefferson, etc..................................Hierome L. Opie.
Monroe and Greenbrier............................Andrew Bierne.
Hampshire, Berkeley and Morgan..................William Donaldson.
Harrison, Lewis, Wood and Braxton.................Waldo P. Goff.
Marshall, Ohio, Tyler and Brooke................John Parriott.
Kanawha, Mason, Cabell, Logan, Nicholas, Fayette and Jackson, Benjamin H. Smith.

*Note.—In the place of James L. Bennett, whose seat was declared vacant in consequence of leaving the Commonwealth.
†Succeeded John M'Lure, prevailing in his contest for the seat on the 26th of January.
DELEGATES.

Berkeley — Edmund P. Hunter and Levi Henshaw.
Brooke — Jacob DeCamps.
Cabell — Frederick G. L. Beuhring.
Fayette and Nicholas — Hudson M. Dickinson* and Samuel Price.
Greenbrier — Pierre B. Wethered.
Hampshire — Thomas Sloan and William Nixon.
Hardy — John Mullen.
Harrison — William A. Harrison and Daniel Kincheloe.
Jefferson — Thomas Griggs, Jr., and Henry Berry.
Kanawha — George W. Summers.
Lewis — Samuel L. Hays.

Logan — Joseph Straton.
Mason and Jackson — Andrew Waggener.
Monongalia — William J. Willey and Stephen H. Morgan.
Monroe — Augustus A. Chapman.
Morgan — John Sherrard.
Ohio and Marshall — Moses N. Chapline and Zodoc Masters.
Pendleton — William McCoy, Jr.
Pocahontas — William Cackley.
Preston — William Carroll.
Randolph — William Marteney.
Tyler — Van B. Delashmutt.
Wood — Henry L. Prentiss.

SESSION BEGINNING DECEMBER 5, 1836, AND ENDING MARCH 31, 1837.

SENATORS.

Monongalia, Preston and Randolph ......... Francis Billingsly.
Jefferson, etc. ........................ Hierome L. Opie.
Hampshire, Berkeley and Morgan ......... William Donaldson.
Harrison, Logan, Lewis and Braxton .... Waldo P. Goff.
Marshall, Brooke, Ohio, and Tyler ....... John Parriott.
Kanawha, Cabell, Logan, Nicholas, Fayette and Jackson... Benjamin H. Smith.

DELEGATES.

Berkeley — Robert V. Snodgrass and Elisha Boyd.
Braxton and Lewis — Thomas Bland.
Brooke — John McMillan.
Cabell — Thomas McAllister.
Fayette and Nicholas — Hudson M. Dickinson.
Greenbrier — Ballard Smith.
Hampshire — Thomas Sloan and William Nixon.
Hardy — John Mullen.
Jefferson — John Davenport and John Peters.
Kanawha — Andrew Donnelly.

Logan — Joseph Straton.
Mason and Jackson — Henry J. Fisher.
Monongalia — William J. Willey and Isaac Cooper.
Monroe — Augustus A. Chapman.
Morgan — Samuel Johnston.
Ohio — John Brady.
Pendleton — William McCoy.
Pocahontas — William Cackley.
Preston — Buckner Fairfax.
Randolph — William C. Haymond.
Tyler — John Ripley.
Wood — Abraham Samuels.

*Note — Samuel Price succeeded Mr. Dickinson, prevailing in his contest for the seat December 30th.
SESSION BEGINNING JANUARY 1, 1838, AND ENDING APRIL 1, 1838.

SENATORS.

Monongalia, Preston and Randolph ......................Francis Billingsly.
Jefferson, etc. ........................................Hierome L. Opie.
Berkeley, Morgan, and Hampshire .......................Thomas Bland.
Marshall, Brooke, Ohio, and Tyler ......................John Parriott.
Kanawha, Mason, Cabell, Logan, Nicholas, Fayette and Jackson. Benjamin H. Smith.

DELEGATES.

Berkeley—Tillotson Fryatt and Robert V. Snodgrass.
Braxton and Lewis—Marshall Trippett.
Brooke—Campbell Tarr.
Cabell—Solomon Thornburg.
Fayette and Nicholas—Hudson M. Dickinson.
Greenbrier—H. G. Pinnell.
Hampshire—William Odell and George Park.
Hardy—John Mullen.
Harrison—William A. Harrison and Jesse Flowers.
Kanawha—Daniel Smith.
Logan—John P. Maybery.

SESSION BEGINNING JANUARY 7, 1839, AND ENDING APRIL 10, 1839.

SENATORS.

Monongalia, Preston and Randolph ......................Francis Billingsly.
Jefferson, etc. ........................................Hierome L. Opie.
Berkeley, Morgan, and Hampshire .......................Charles J. Faulkner.
Lewis, Harrison, Wood and Braxton ......................Thomas Bland.
Ohio, Brooke, Tyler and Marshall .......................Moses C. Good.
Kanawha, Mason, Cabell, Logan, Nicholas, Fayette and Jackson. Benjamin H. Smith.

DELEGATES.

Berkeley—Tillotson Fryatt and Robert V. Snodgrass.
Braxton and Lewis—Weeden Hoffman.
Brooke—Campbell Tarr.
Cabell—Solomon Thornburg.
Fayette and Nicholas—Oliver L. Waite.

Mason and Jackson—Nehemiah Smith.
Mercer (and Giles)—Manillius Chapman.
Monongalia—Thomas S. Haymond and John Clayton.
Monroe—James A. Dunlap.
### SESSION BEGINNING DECEMBER 2, 1839, AND ENDING MARCH 19, 1840.

**SENATORS.**

- Monongalia, Preston and Randolph .................. William J. Willey.
- Jefferson, etc. ........................................ Hierome L. Opie.
- Berkeley, Morgan, Hampshire ........................... Charles J. Faulkner.
- Lewis, Harrison, Wood, and Braxton ........................ Thomas Bland.
- Ohio, Brooke, Tyler, and Marshall ........................ Moses C. Good.
- Kanawha, Mason, Cabell, Logan, Nicholas, Fayette and Jackson, A. Thompson.

**DELEGATES.**

- Berkeley—Jacob Myers and Edmund P. Hunter.
- Braxton and Lewis—Jacob J. Jackson.
- Brooke—John McMillan.
- Cabell—Solomon Thornburg.
- Fayette and Nicholas—George Alsdon.
- Greensbrier—Henry Erskine.
- Hampshire—David Gibson and James Allen.
- Hardy—William Seymour.
- Jefferson—William C. Worthington and Anthony Kennedy.
- Kanawha—Van B. Reynolds.

### SESSION BEGINNING DECEMBER 1, 1840, AND ENDING MARCH 22, 1841.

**SENATORS.**

- Monongalia, Preston and Randolph .................. William J. Willey.
- Berkeley, Morgan and Hampshire ........................... Charles J. Faulkner.
- Lewis, Harrison, Wood and Braxton ........................ Thomas Bland.

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*Note.—Mr. Caldwell was successful in his contest, and succeeded Mr. John Scott, and took his seat on the 10th of January, 1840.*
Ohio, Brooke, Tyler and Marshall

Kanawha, Mason, Cabell, Logan, Nicholas, Fayette and Jackson

Robert A. Thompson.

DELEGATES.

Berkeley—Jacob Vandoren and Til-letson Fryatt.
Braxton and Lewis—Jacob J. Jackson.
Brooke—William Jones.
Cabell—Peter C. Buffington.
Fayette and Nicholas—Addison McLaughlin.
Greenbrier—Henry Erskine.
Hampshire—William Vance and William Odell.
Hardy—John Mullen.
Jefferson—George B. Stephenson and William C. Worthington.
Kanawha—Andrew Donnally.

Logan—St. Clair Ballard.
Mason and Jackson—Andrew Bryan.
Mercer (and Giles)—Oscar F. Johnson.
Monongalia—John Claydon and Caleb Tanzev.
Monroe—Augustus A. Chapman.
Morgan—Cromwell Orrick.
Ohio—William McConnell.
Pendleton—Harmon Hiner.
Pocahontas—George Burner.
Randolph—Samuel Elliott.
Tyler—James M. Stephenson.
Wood—John Stephenson.

SESSION BEGINNING DECEMBER 6, 1841, AND ENDING MARCH 26, 1842.

SENATORS.

Monongalia, Preston, Randolph
Berkeley, Morgan, Hampshire
Braxton, Harrison, Lewis and Wood
Ohio, Brooke, Tyler and Marshall
Kanawha, Mason, Cabell, Logan, Nicholas, Fayette and Jackson

Robert A. Thompson.

DELEGATES.

Berkeley—Edmund P. Hunter and James M. Newkirk.
Braxton and Lewis—Philip Cox.
Brooke—William Jones.
Cabell—Fredrick Moore.
Fayette and Nicholas—Addison McLaughlin.
Greenbrier—Henry Erskine.
Hampshire—William Vance and David Pugh.
Hardy—John Mullen.
Harrison—Daniel Kinchloe and Edward J. Armstrong.
Jefferson—John Moler and Anthony Kennedy.
Kanawha—Daniel Smith.
Logan—Robert A. Clendenin.

Mason and Jackson—Nehemiah Smith.
Mercer (and Giles)—William H. French.
Monongalia—William S. Morgan and Joseph F. Harrison.
Monroe—Allen T. Caperton.
Morgan—Cromwell Orrick.
Ohio—Daniel M. Edgington.
Pendleton—Harmon Hiner.
Pocahontas—John Grimes.
Randolph—Samuel Elliott.
Tyler—Presley Martin.
Wood—John J. Jackson.
SESSION BEGINNING DECEMBER 5, 1842, AND ENDING MARCH 28, 1843.

SENATORS.

Marion.* Monongalia, Preston and Randolph.......... William J. Willey.
Hampshire, Berkeley and Morgan ................. Thomas Sloan.
Harrison, Lewis, Wood and Braxton............... Wilson K. Shinn.
Kanawha, Mason, Cabell, Logan, Nicholas, Fayette and Jackson, Robert A. Thompson.

DELEGATES

Berkeley—James M. Newkirk and William T. Snodgrass.
Braxton and Lewis—Cabell Tavenner.
Brooke—Darwin E. Stanton.
Cabell and Wayne—Fredrick Moore.
Fayette and Nicholas—Aaron Stockton.
Greenbrier—John B. Caldwell.
Hampshire—Charles Blue and John Ward.
Hardy—James S. Miles.
Harrison—Benjamin Bassell and Augustine J. Smith.
Kanawha—Andrew Parks.
Logan—Griffin Stallings.

SESSION BEGINNING DECEMBER 4, 1843, AND ENDING FEBRUARY 15, 1844.

SENATORS.

Marion, Monongalia, Preston, Randolph and Barbour., William J. Willey.
Hampshire, Berkeley, and Morgan ................. Thomas Sloan.
Kanawha, Mason, Cabell, Logan, Nicholas, Fayette, Jackson and Wayne Robert A. Thompson.

DELEGATES.

Berkeley—William T. Snodgrass and Edmund Pendleton.
Braxton and Lewis—Mathew Edgerton.

*Note.—Marion County was formed in 1842. It had embraced a part of Monongalia, in which William J. Willey resided; he therefore continued in the Senate from the new County.
Brooke—Darwin E. Stanton.
Cabell and Wayne—Henry W. Shelton.
Fayette and Nicholas—Francis Tyree.
Greenbrier—Thomas Creigh.
Hampshire—Charles Blue and John Ward.
Hardy—James S. Miles.
Harrison—Edward J. Armstrong and Luther Hammond.
Mason and Jackson—John Armstrong.

Mercer and Giles—Albert G. Pendleton.
Monongalia—John H. Bowby.
Monroe—Samuel Hamilton.
Morgan—John O’Ferrell.
Ohio—Daniel M. Edgington.
Pendleton—John Bird.
Pocahontas—John Gay.
Preston—Isaiah Baldwin.
Randolph and Barbour—Henry Sturm.
Tyler—James M. Stephenson.
Wood and Ritchie—Daniel R. Neal.

SESSION BEGINNING DECEMBER 2, 1844, AND ENDING MARCH 28, 1845.

SENATORS.
Jefferson, etc. ...................................................... John S. Gallaher.
Monroe. Greenbrier. Mercer, etc. ...................................... Allen T. Caperton.
Robert A. Thompson.

DELEGATES.
Berkeley—Edmund Pendleton and Jacob Myers.
Braxton and Lewis—Samuel L. Hays.
Brooke—John Miller.
Cabell and Wayne—Frederick G. L. Beuhring.
Fayette and Nicholas—Francis Tyree.
Greenbrier—Joel M’Pherson.
Hampshire—Charles Blue and John Ward.
Hardy—Charles Carter Lee.
Harrison—Benjamin Bassel.
Jefferson—William F. Turner and Benjamin F. Towner.
Kanawha—Daniel Smith.
Logan—Henry Farley.

Marion—Zedekiah Kidwell.
Marshall—John Parriott.
Mason and Jackson—John Hall.
Mercer and Giles—William H. French.
Monongalia—Alexander Wade.
Monroe—Samuel Hamilton.
Morgan—John O’Ferrell.
Ohio—Daniel M. Edgington.
Pendleton—Benjamin Hiner.
Pocahontas—John Gay.
Preston—William Hamilton.
Randolph and Barbour—Henry Sturm.
Taylor—Charles W. Newlon.
Tyler—James M. Stephenson.
Wood and Ritchie—John J. Jackson, Sr.
SESSION BEGINNING DECEMBER 1, 1845, AND ENDING MARCH 6, 1846.

SENATORS.

Marion, Monongalia, Preston, Randolph, Barbour and Taylor. William J. Willey.
Jefferson, etc. ......................................................... John S. Gallaher.
Monroe, Greenbrier, Mercer, etc. .................................. Allen T. Caperton.
Marshall, Brooke, Ohio, Tyler and Doddridge. .................. Alexander Newman.
Hampshire, Berkeley, and Morgan ................................. Thomas Sloan.
Wood, Harrison, Lewis, Braxton, Ritchie, Taylor, Doddridge and Gilmer
John G. Stringer.
Kanawha, Mason, Cabell, Fayette, Logan, Wayne, Nicholas and Jackson
Robert A. Thompson.

DELEGATES.

Berkeley—William L. Boak and
Adam Small.
Braxton, Lewis and Gilmer—John
S. Camden.
Brooke—John Miller.
Cabell and Wayne—Elijah Adkins.
Fayette and Nicholas—John Mc-
Clung.
Greenbrier—Elisha Callison.
Hampshire—Asa Hiett and Daniel
Thompson.
Hardy—Charles Carter Lee.
Harrison and Doddridge—Jesse
Flowers.
Jefferson—William F. Turner and
Benjamin T. Towner.
Kanawha—Spicer Patrick.
Logan—Joseph Goare.
Marion—John Clayton.

SESSION BEGINNING DECEMBER 7, 1846, AND ENDING MARCH 23, 1847.

SENATORS.

Marion, Monongalia, Preston, Barbour, Randolph and Taylor. William J.
Willey.
Jefferson, etc. ......................................................... John S. Gallaher.
Monroe, Greenbrier, Mercer, etc. .................................. Allen T. Caperton.
Hampshire, Berkeley, and Morgan ................................. Thomas Sloan.
Wood, Harrison, Lewis, Braxton, Ritchie, Doddridge and Gilmer. John G.
Stringer.
Marshall, Brooke, Ohio, Tyler, and Doddridge. .................. John Parriott.
Kanawha, Mason, Cabell, Fayette, Logan, Wayne, Nicholas and Jackson
James H. Fry.
DELEGATES.

Berkeley—William L. Boak and Adam Small.
Braxton, Lewis and Gilmer—James Bennett.
Brooke—Thomas Bambrick.
Cabell and Wayne—John Morris.
Fayette and Nicholas—Hiram Hill.
Greenbrier—John B. Caldwell.
Hampshire—Asa Hiett and Daniel Thompson.
Hardy—Charles Carter Lee.
Harrison and Doddridge—John S. Duncan.
Kanawha—Spicer Patrick.
Logan—St. Clair Ballard.
Marion—Thomas S. Haymond.

Mason and Jackson—Charles B. Waggener.
Mercer and Giles—Cornelius White.
Monongalia—Andrew Brown.
Monroe—Christopher J. Beirne.
Morgan—John W. Breathed.
Ohio—Daniel M. Edgington.
Pendleton—Anderson M. Newman.
Pocahontas—William Cackley.
Preston—Buckner Fairfax.
Randolph and Barbour—Henry Sturm.
Taylor—John S. Burdett.
Tyler, Doddridge and Wetzel—John W. Harner.
Wood, Ritchie and Doddridge—James M. Stephenson.

SESSION BEGINNING DECEMBER 6, 1847, AND ENDING APRIL 5, 1848.

SENATORS.

Hardy, etc. Gabriel T. Barbee.
Barbour, Monongalia, Preston, Randolph, Marion and Taylor.... John S. Carlile.
Jefferson, etc. John S. Gallaher.
Marshall, Brooke, Ohio, Tyler, Doddridge, and Wetzel.... John Parriott.
Monroe, Greenbrier, Mercer, etc. Allen T. Caperton.
Hampshire, Berkeley and Morgan.... Thomas Sloan.
Wood, Harrison, Lewis, Braxton, Ritchie, Taylor, Doddridge and Gilmer Jacob G. Stringer.
Kanawha, Mason, Cabell, Fayette, Logan, Wayne, Nicholas and Jackson James H. Fry.

DELEGATES.

Berkeley—James E. Stewart and Thomas Brown.
Braxton, Lewis and Gilmer—Addison McLaughlin.
Brooke—Thomas Bambrick.
Cabell and Wayne—Allen McGinnis.
Fayette and Nicholas—Hiram Hill.
Greenbrier—Samuel Price.
Hampshire—James Allen and Asa Hiett.
Hardy—William Seymour.
Marion—Thomas S. Haymond.
Mason and Jackson—James Greer.
Mercer and Giles—Madison Allen.
Monongalia—Caleb Tanzey.
Monroe—John H. Vawter.
Morgan—Andrew Michael.
Ohio—Daniel M. Edgington.
Pendleton—George W. Dice.
Pocahontas—William Cackley.
Preston—John Scott.
Randolph and Barbour—Henry Sturm.
Harrison and Doddridge—Joseph Johnson.*
Kanawha—Andrew Parks.
Logan and Boone—Isaac Morgan.

Taylor—John S. Burdett.
Tyler, Doddridge and Wetzel—James S. West.
Wood, Ritchie and Doddridge—James M. Stephenson.

SESSION BEGINNING DECEMBER 4, 1848, AND ENDING AUGUST 17, 1849.

SENATORS.

Hardy, etc. ........................................ Gabriel T. Barbee.
Barbour, Monongalia, Preston, Randolph, Marion and Taylor......John S. Carlile.
Jefferson, etc. ...................................... Hierome L. Opie.
Hampshire, Berkeley and Morgan ............................ Thomas Sloan.
Wood, Harrison, Lewis, Braxton, Ritchie, Doddridge, Gilmer and Wirt John G. Stringer.
Marshall, Brooke, Ohio, Tyler, Doddridge, Wetzel and Hancock......John Parriott.
Kanawha, Mason, Cabell, Fayette, Logan, Wayne, Nicholas, Putnam and Jackson ............... James H. Fry.

DELEGATES.

Braxton, Lewis and Gilmer—B. W. Byrne.
Brooke and Hancock—T. Jacob DeCamps.
Cabell, Putnam and Wayne—Frederick Moore.
Fayette and Nicholas—Fielding McClung.
Greenbrier—Samuel Price.
Hampshire—James Allen and Asa Hiett.
Hardy—Felix B. Welton.
Harrison and Doddridge—Benjamin Bassel, Jr.
Jefferson—W. C. Worthington and John A. Thompson.
Kanawha and Putnam—James M. Laidley.
Logan and Boone—James H. Ferguson.
Marion—James P. Arnett.
Mason, Putnam, Wirt and Jackson—Mercer and (Giles)—Elijah P. Bailey.
Charles Clendenin.
Monongalia—Caleb Tanzey.
Monroe—Christopher J. Beirne.
Morgan—Robert C. Gustin.
Ohio—William Pitts.
Pendleton and (Highland)—Benjamin Hiner.
Pocahontas—William Cackley.
Preston—Buckner Fairfax.
Randolph and Barbour—David Goff.
Taylor—John S. Burdett.
Tyler, Doddridge and Wetzel—Josiah Boyers.
Wood, Wirt, Ritchie and Doddridge—Henry B. Collins.

*Note.—Election declared void—re-elected upon writ of election.
SESSION BEGINNING DECEMBER 3, 1849, AND ENDING MARCH 22, 1850.

SENEGARS.

Hardy, etc. ..................................................Gabriel T. Barbee.
Barbour. Monongalia, Preston, Randolph, Marion and Taylor John S. Carile.
Jefferson, etc. ..............................................Hierome L. Opie.
Berkeley, Morgan and Hampshire .............................Moses S. Grantham.
Lewis, Harrison, Wood, Braxton, Ritchie, Taylor, Doddridge, Gilmer and Wirt ........................................Mathew Edmiston.
Marshall, Brooke, Ohio, Tyler, Doddridge, Wetzel and Hancock .......John Parriott.

DELEGATES.

Berkeley — Allen C. Hammond and Lewis Grantham.
Braxton, Lewis and Gilmer—James Bennett.
Brooke and Hancock — Nathaniel Wells.
Cabell, Putnam and Wayne — John Morris.
Fayette and Nicholas — Hiram Hill.
Greenbrier — Samuel Price.
Hampshire — Robert Powell and William P. Stump.
Hardy — Felix B. Welton.
Harrison and Doddridge — Charles S. Lewis.
Kanawha and Putnam — Spicer Patrick.
Logan and Boone — James H. Ferguson.
Marion — Zedekiah Kidwell.
Marshall — Garrison Jones.

Mason, Putnam, Wirt and Jackson — William Hicks.
Mercer and Giles — Albert G. Pendleton.
Monongalia — Francis Warman.
Monroe — Christopher J. Beirne.
Morgan — Joseph S. Duckwall.
Ohio — James S. Wheat.
Pendleton and (Highland) — Benjamin Hiner.
Pocahontas — William Cackley.
Preston — Stephen B. Wheeler.
Randolph and Barbour — Charles S. Hall.
Taylor — Mortimer H. Johnson.
Tyler, Doddridge and Wetzel — James G. West.
Wood, Wirt, Ritchie and Doddridge — James Cook.

SESSION BEGINNING DECEMBER 2, 1850, AND ENDING MARCH 31, 1851.

SENATORS.

Hardy, etc. ..................................................Gabriel T. Barbee.
Jefferson, etc. ..............................................Hierome L. Opie.
Berkeley, Morgan and Hampshire .............................Moses S. Grantham.
Lewis, Harrison, Wood, Braxton, Ritchie, Doddridge, Gilmer and Wirt Mathew Edmiston.
Tyler, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Doddridge, Wetzel and Hancock—James G. West.
Logan, Wayne, Kanawha, Mason, Cabell, Fayette, Jackson, Nicholas, Putnam, Boone and Wyoming—Evermont Ward.

DELEGATES.

Berkeley—Allen C. Hammond and Lewis Grantham.
Braxton, Lewis and Gilmer—Samuel L. Hays.
Brooke and Hancock—Nathaniel Wells.
Cabell, Putnam and Wayne—Jeremiah Wellman.
Fayette and Nicholas—Robert Dunlap.
Greenbrier—Elisha Callison.
Hampshire—William P. Stump and Alexander Monroe.
Hardy—Felix B. Welton.
Harrison and Doddridge—Charles S. Lewis.
Kanawha and Putnam—Spicer Patrick.
Logan and Boone—James H. Ferguson.
Marion—Engenius L. Boydston.
Mason, Putnam, Wirt and Jackson—Robert T. Harvey.
Mercer and Giles—George W. Pearis.
Monongalia—Francis Warman.
Monroe—Christopher J. Beirne.
Morgan—Lemuel Vanorsdal.
Ohio—Charles W. Russell.
Pendleton and (Highland)—James B. Kee.
Pocahontas—William Cackley.
Preston—Buckner Fairfax.
Randolph and Barbour—Henry Sturm.
Taylor—Jortimer H. Johnson.
Tyler, Doddridge and Wetzel—John W. Horner.

SESSION BEGINNING JANUARY 12, 1852, AND ENDING JUNE 7, 1852.

SENATORS.

Hampshire, Hardy and Morgan—Robert B. Sherrard.
Greenbrier, Nicholas, Fayette, Pocahontas, Raleigh and Braxton—Thomas Creigh.
Harrison, Ritchie, Wood, Doddridge and Pleasants—Benjamin Bassel.
Barbour, Upshur, Lewis, Gilmer and Randolph—Albert G. Reger.
Ohio, Brooke and Hancock—Thomas Sweeney.
Jefferson and Berkeley—Moses S. Grantham.
Logan, Boone, Kanawha, Putnam and Wyoming—Evermont Ward.
Mason, Jackson, Cabell, Wirt and Wirt—John Hall.
Marshall, Wetzel, Marion and Tyler—Jefferson Martin.
Monongalia, Preston and Taylor—Alexander Wade, Jr.

DELEGATES.

Barbour—Elam D. Talbott.
Berkeley—James W. Gray and James M. Newkirk.
Braxton and Nicholas—Robert Dunlap.
Brooke and Hancock—Edward Smith.
Marion—Zedekiah Kidwell and Ulysses N. Arnett.
Marshall—Garrison Jones.
Mason—John McCulloch.
Mercer—Reuben Garretson.
Monongalia—Andrew McDonald and John Lemley.
A General Muster at a West Virginia County-seat.

Time—about 1840. Militia of the county assembled. The Captain and Drill-Master is a veteran of the war of 1812. He is giving the new Colonel and his staff information upon the Military tactics of the Commonwealth and the Programme of the day. (Ideal.)
West Virginians in the Virginia Assembly.

Doddridge and Tyler—Benjamin W. Jackson.
Fayette and Raleigh—William Prince.
Gilmer and Wirt—Minter Jackson.
Greenbrier—Samuel Price.*
Hampshire—Thomas White and James Allen.
Hardy—George R. C. Price.
Harrison—Charles S. Lewis and Thomas L. Moore.
Jackson—George Crow.
Jefferson—Benjamin Moore and John T. Gibson.
Kanawha—Spicer Patrick and Andrew P. Fry.
Lewis—Jonathan M. Bennett.
Logan, Boone, and Wyoming—Isaac Morgan.

Monroe—John H. Vawter and John Echols.
Morgan—Andrew Michael, Jr.
Ohio—Charles W. Russell and Chester D. Hubbard.
Pendleton—James B. Kee.
Pleasants and Ritchie—William Lowther Jackson.
Pocahontas—Andrew Nottingham.
Preston—William B. Zinn and John Scott.
Putnam—John Bowyer.
Randolph—John Taylor.
Taylor—John S. Burdett.
Upshur—David S. Pinnell.
Wayne—Jeremiah Wellman.
Wetzel—David West.
Wood—John J. Jackson, Jr.

SESSION BEGINNING NOVEMBER 22, 1852, AND ENDING APRIL 11, 1853.

SENATORS.

Hampshire, Hardy, and Morgan ..................... Robert B. Sherrard.
Greenbrier, Nicholas, Fayette, Pocahontas, Raleigh, and Braxton—Thomas Creigh.
Harrison, Ritchie, Doddridge, Pleasants, and Wood—Benjamin Bassel, Jr.
Barbour, Upshur, Lewis, Gilmer, and Randolph—Albert G. Reger.
Ohio, Brooke, and Hancock ............................ Thomas Sweeney.
Berkeley and Jefferson ............................. Moses G. Grantham.
Logan, Boone, Kanawha, Putnam, and Wyoming—Evermont Ward.
Mason, Jackson, Cabell, and Wirt ........................ John Hall.
Marshall, Wetzel, Marion, and Tyler.................. Jefferson Martin.
Monongalia, Preston, and Taylor ...................... Alexander Wade, Jr.

DELEGATES.

Barbour—Elam D. Talbott.
Berkeley—George H. McClure† and James M. Newkirk.
Braxton and Nicholas—Robert Dunlap.
Brooke and Hancock—Edward Smith.
Cabell—Henry B. Maupin.
Doddridge and Tyler—Benjamin W. Jackson.
Fayette and Raleigh—William Prince.

Marshall—Garrison Jones.
Marion—Ulysses N. Arnett and Zedekiah Kidwell.
Mason—John McCulloch.
Mercer—Reuben Garretson.
Monongalia—Andrew McDonald and John Lemley.
Monroe—John H. Vawter and John Echols.
Morgan—Andrew Michael, Jr.
Ohio—John H. Oldham and Charles W. Russell.

*Note.—Resigned April 27th, 1852, and Benjamin F. Renick elected in his stead.
†In place of James W. Gray, resigned.
Gilmer and Wirt—Minter Jackson.
Greenbrier—Benjamin F. Renick.
Harrison—Thomas L. Moore and Cyrus Vance.*
Jackson—George Crow.
Jefferson—Jno. T. Gibson and Benjamin Moor.
Kanawha—Andrew P. Fry and Spencer Patrick.
Lewis—Jonathan M. Bennett.
Logan, Boone and Wyoming—Isaac Morgan.

Pendleton—James B. Kee.
Pleasants and Ritchie—Montgomery Bottom.†
Pocahontas—Adam Nottingham.
Preston—William B. Zinn and John Scott.
Putnam—John Bowyer.
Randolph—John Taylor.
Taylor—John S. Burdett.
Upshur—David S. Pinnell.
Wayne—Jeremiah Wellman.
Wetzel—David West.
Wood—John J. Jackson, Jr.

SESSION BEGINNING DECEMBER 5, 1853, AND ENDING MARCH 4, 1854.

SENATORS.

Hardy, Hampshire and Morgan..................John C. B. Mullin.
Greenbrier, Nicholas, Fayette, Pocahontas, Raleigh and Braxton, Thomas Creigh.
Harrison, Ritchie, Doddridge, Pleasants and Wood........Uriel M. Turner.
Barbour, Upshur, Lewis, Gilmer and Randolph........Albert G. Reger.
Ohio, Brooke and Randolph........................Lewis Steenrod.
Berkeley and Jefferson.........................Moses S. Grantham.
Logan, Boone, Kanawha, Putnam and Wyoming........Evermont Ward.
Mason, Jackson, Cabell, Wayne and Wirt..............John Hall.
Wetzel, Marshall, Marion and Tyler................James G. West.
Monongalia, Preston and Tyler....................Alexander Wade, Jr.

DELEGATES.

Barbour—Elam D. Talbott.
Berkeley—George H. McClure and Henry J. Selbert.
Braxton and Nicholas—James F. Given.
Brooke and Hancock—Edward Smith and Thomas J. Hewett.
Cabell—Andrew McComas.
Doddridge and Tyler—Samuel P. F. Randolph.
Fayette and Raleigh—William Prince.
Gilmer and Wirt—John E. Hays.
Greenbrier—Benjamin F. Renick.
Hampshire—Isaac Parsons and Jesse Lupton.

Marion—Alpheus F. Haymond and John Barnes.
Mason—Griffith B. Thomas.
Mercer—William M. Meadors.
Monongalia—John B. Laugh and Henry Coombs.
Monroe—John Taffany and Andrew Bierne.
Morgan—George B. Dyche.
Ohio—Thomas M. Gaily and John C. Campbell.
Pendleton—James B. Kee.
Pleasants and Ritchie—James Malone.
Pocahontas—Adam Nottingham.

*In place of Charles S. Lewis, resigned.
†In place of William L. Jackson, resigned.
**West Virginians in the Virginia Assembly.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hardy</th>
<th>John H. Cassin.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harrison</td>
<td>Thomas L. Moore and Andrew S. Holden.</td>
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<td>Jackson</td>
<td>Squire M. Gallahue.</td>
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<td>Kanawha</td>
<td>Spicer Patrick, Daniel Smith.</td>
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<td>Lewis</td>
<td>John Brannon.</td>
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<td>Logan, Boone and Wyoming</td>
<td>Joseph Barrett.</td>
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<td>Preston</td>
<td>John A. F. Martin and William B. Zinn.</td>
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<td>Putnam</td>
<td>Robert T. Harvey.</td>
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<td>Randolph</td>
<td>John Phares.</td>
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<td>Taylor</td>
<td>Zadock Shields.</td>
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<td>Upshur</td>
<td>Washington Summers.</td>
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<td>Wayne</td>
<td>William Vinson.</td>
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<td>Wetzel</td>
<td>Charles Horner.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>John Jay Jackson.</td>
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**SESSION BEGINNING DECEMBER 3, 1855, AND ENDING MARCH 19, 1856.**

**SENATORS.**

**HON. ELISHA WESLEY McCOMAS, OF KANAWHA COUNTY, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR** .................................................. President.

| Hampshire | Hardy, Morgan | James D. Armstrong. |
| Greenbrier | Nicholas, Fayette, Pocahontas, Raleigh and Braxton | Thomas Creigh. |
| Harrison, Doddridge, Ritchie, Pleasants and Wood | Uriel M. Turner. |
| Barbour, Upshur, Lewis, Gilmer, and Randolph | Albert G. Reger. |
| Ohio, Brooke and Hancock | Lewis Steenrod. |
| Jefferson and Berkeley | Francis Yates. |
| Kanawha, Boone Logan, Putnam and Wyoming | Andrew Parks. |
| Jackson, Mason, Cabell, Wayne and Wirt | Fleet W. Smith. |
| Wetzel, Marshall, Marion and Tyler | James G. West. |
| Preston, Monongalia and Taylor | Jonathan Huddleston. |

**DELEGATES.**

| Barbour | Joseph Daniels. |
| Berkeley | R. D. Seaman and John Blair Hoge. |
| Braxton and Nicholas | Marshall Trippett. |
| Brooke and Hancock | O. W. Langfitt. |
| Doddridge and Tyler | Absalom George. |
| Fayette and Raleigh | William Tyrree. |
| Gilmer and Wirt | Peregrine Hays. |
| Greenbrier | A. W. G. Davis. |
| Hampshire | Isaac Parsons and Asa Hiett. |
| Hardy | Felix B. Welton. |
| Harrison | Robert Johnson and Andrew S. Holden. |
| Jackson | Daniel Frost. |
| Jefferson | Wells J. Hawks and Harris Towner. |
| Kanawha | Benjamin H. Smith and Charles Ruffner. |
| Lewis | John Brannon. |
| Logan, Boone and Wyoming | J. H. Anderson. |
| Marion | Ulysses N. Arnett and John S. Barnes. |
| Mason | Griffith B. Thomas. |
| Mercer | Napoleon B. French. |
| Monroe | Alexander Clarke and Alexander D. Haynes. |
| Morgan | Lemuel Vanorsdall. |
| Ohio | James Paull, Gibson L. Cranmer and John Brady. |
Pendleton—James B. Kee.  
Pleasants and Ritchie—James Collins.  
Pocahontas—Adam Nottingham.  
Preston—E. T. Brandon and J. A. F. Martin.  

Randolph—S. Bosworth.  
Taylor—Charles W. Newlon.  
Upshur—William C. Carper.  
Wayne—Jeremiah Wellman.  
Wetzel—David West.  
Wood—Arthur I. Boreman.  

SESSION BEGINNING DECEMBER 7, 1857, AND ENDING APRIL 8, 1858.

SENATORS.

Hon. William L. Jackson, of Wood County, Lieutenant-Governor, President.

Hampshire, Hardy and Morgan .................James D. Armstrong.  
Mercer, Monroe, etc. ..........................Napoleon B. French.  
Wood, Ritchie, Doddridge, Pleasants and Harrison........Daniel R. Neal.  
Lewis, Barbour, Upshur, Gilmer, Randolph and Tucker.....John Brannon.  
Ohio, Brooke and Hancock ........................Alfred Caldwell.  
Jefferson and Berkeley ........................Francis Yates.  
Kanawha, Boone, Logan, Putnam, Wyoming, Roane and Calhoun...John A. Warth.  
Jackson, Mason, Cabell, Wayne and Wirt......................Fleet W. Smith.  
Wetzel, Marshall, Marion and Tyler ......................James G. West.  
Preston, Monongalia and Taylor .........................Jonathan Huddleston.

DELEGATES.

Barbour—Henry Sturm.  
Berkeley—K. D. Seaman, John Blair Hoge.  
Braxton and Nicholas—Benjamin W. Byrne.  
Brooke—Edward Smith.  
Cabell—Thomas Thornburg.  
Doddridge and Tyler—John McKay.  
Fayette and Raleigh—William Prince.  
Gilmer, Wirt and Calhoun—S. G. Stalnaker.  
Greenbrier—Thomas Creigh.  
Hampshire—Hugh Parrill and R. M. Powell.  
Hancock—George McC. Porter.  
Hardy—John H. Cassin.  
Jackson and Roane—J. H. Chase.  

Jefferson—Wells J. Hawks and Logan Osburn.  
Kanawha—Charles Ruffner and Nicholas Fitzhugh.  
Lewis—William E. Lewis.  
Logan, Boone and Wyoming—Evermont Ward.  
Marion—Ulysses N. Arnett and Alpheus F. Haymond.  
Mason—Alexander Long.  
Mercer—James M. Bailey.  
Monongalia—Alfred M. Barbour and A. G. Davis.  
Monroe—Allen T. Caperton and A. A. Chapman.  
Morgan—Joseph S. Duckwall.  
Ohio—Andrew P. Woods, and Thomas Sweeney.  
Pendleton—James B. Kee.
Pleasant and Ritchie—Henry C. Creel.
Pocahontas—Adam Nottingham.
Preston — J. C. Kemple, R. E. Cowan.

Randolph and Tucker — Samuel Crane.*
Taylor—Mortimer H. Johnson.
Upshur—R. L. Brown.
Wayne—John Plymale.
Wetzel—E. Clarke.
Wood—Arthur I. Boreman.

SESSIOX BEGIXIXG DECEMBER 5, 1859, AND ENDING APRIL 2, 1860.

SENATORS.

Mercer, Monroe, McDowell, etc. ..................Napoleon B. French.
Greenbrier, Fayette, Nicholas, Braxton, Raleigh, Pocahontas and Clay
William Smith.
Wood, Ritchie, Doddridge, Pleasants, and Harrison......Daniel R. Neal.
Lewis, Barbour, Upshur, Gilmer, Randolph, and Tucker...John Brannou.
Ohio, Brooke and Hancock ..........................Alfred Caldwell.
Jefferson and Berkeley .............................Thomas M. Isbell.
Kanawha, Boone, Logan, Putnam, Wyoming, Roane, and Calhoun 
William D. Pate.
Mason, Jackson, Cabell, Wayne and Wirt............William W. Newman.
Marion, Wetzel, Marshall and Tyler ................James Neeon.
Preston, Monongalia and Taylor ...................Charles W. Newlon.

DELEGATES.

Barbour—Wm. Johnson.
Braxton, Nicholas, Clay—Joseph A. Alderson.
Brooke and Hancock—G. McC. Porter.
Cabell—Henry B. Maupin.
Doddridge and Tyler—S. P. F. Randolph.
Fayette and Raleigh—James Montgomery.
Gilmer, Wirt and Calhoun—Robert R. Turner.†
Greenbrier—Mason Mathews.
Hampshire—Charles Blue and D. Gibson.
Hardy—John H. Cassin.
Harrison—John S. Hoffman and J. B. West.
Jackson and Roane—Daniel Frost.
Kanawha—Isaac N. Smith and Isaiah A. Welch.
Lewis—William E. Arnold.
Logan, Boone and Wyoming—St. C. Ballard.
Mercer—James M. Bailey.
Monongalia—Andrew Brown and John WallAce.
Morgan—Joseph S. Duckwall.
Mason—H. M. Hanley.
Marion—Thomas S. Haymond.

*Note.—The seat of Samuel Crane, the returned delegate was successfully contested by Jacob Conrad, who, in pursuance of the decision of the House, took his seat January 11th, 1858.
†The Seat of Robert R. Turner, the returned delegate, was contested by Absalom Knotts, who, in pursuance of the decision of the House, took his seat January 20, 1860.
Ohio—D. M. Edgington, John Knote, Nathaniel Richardson.  
Preston—R. E. Cowan and John Scott.  
Pendleton—James B. Kee.  
Pocahontas—James T. Lockridge, Pleasants and Ritchie—Lewis A. Phelps.  
Randolph and Tucker—Samuel Crane.  
Taylor—James K. Smith.  
Upshur—Benjamin Bassel.  
Wood—Arthur I. Boreman.  
Wayne—James Ferguson.  
Wetzel—James P. Ferrill.  

SESSION BEGINNING DECEMBER 2, 1861, AND ENDING MARCH 31, 1862.

SENATORS.

Hampshire, Hardy and Morgan ..................................James D. Armstrong.  
Nicholas, Greenbrier, Fayette, Raleigh, Braxton, Pocahontas, Clay and part of Webster ...................................Joseph A. Alderson.  
Wood, Ritchie, Doddridge, Pleasants and Harrison...............(Vacancy.)  
Lewis, Barbour, Upshur, Gilmer, Randolph, Tucker and part of Webster John Brannon.  
Ohio, Brooke and Hancock ..........................................(Vacancy.)  
Jefferson and Berkeley ...........................................Thomas M. Isbell.  
Marion, Wetzel, Marshall and Tyler .............................James Neeson.  
Taylor, Monongalia and Preston ..................................Charles W. Newlon.

DELEGATES.

Barbour—William Johnson.  
Berkeley—Israel Robinson and Adam Small.  
Braxton, Nicholas and Clay—Duncan McLaughlin.  
Cabell—Albert Laidley.  
Fayette and Raleigh—John J. Coleman.  
Greenbrier—Mason Mathews.  
Hampshire—A. W. McDonald, Jr., and Charles Blue.  
Hardy—Charles Williams.  
Jefferson—Thomas C. Green and Andrew Hunter.  
Logan, Boone and Wyoming—Isaac E. McDonald.  
Mercer—Robert A. Richardson.  
Monroe—Wilson Lively and John M. Rowan.  
Pendleton—James Boggs.*  
Pocahontas—James T. Lockridge.

SESSION BEGINNING DECEMBER 7, 1863, AND ENDING MARCH 10, 1864.

SENATORS.

Hampshire, Hardy, and Morgan .........................James D. Armstrong.  
Nicholas, Greenbrier, Fayette, Raleigh, Braxton, Pocahontas, Clay and Webster .................................Joseph A. Alderson.  
Wood, Ritchie, Doddridge, Pleasants and Harrison..Kenner B. Stephenson.

*James Boggs resigned, and R. P. Dice elected to fill vacancy.
Lewis, Barbour, Upshur, Gilmer, Randolph, Tucker and Webster...John Brannon.
Ohio, Brooke and Hancock..................Daniel M. Shriver.
Jefferson and Berkeley......................Andrew Hunter.
Logan, Kanawha, Boone, Putnam, Wyoming, Roane and Calhoun...James M. Lawson.
Mason, Jackson, Cabell, Wayne and Wirt........William W. Newman.
Marion, Wetzel, Marshall, Tyler.............James Neeson.
Taylor, Monongalia, Preston..................Charles Newlon.

DELEGATES.

Barbour—William Johnson.
Berkeley—Robert W. Hunter and Israel Robinson.*
Boone, Logan and Wyoming—James A. Nighbert.
Brazton, Nicholas, Clay and Webster—Luther D. Haymond.
Brooke and Hancock—N. W. White.
Cabell—P. C. Buffington.
Doddridge and Tyler—Samuel J. McMillan.
Fayette and Raleigh—Benjamin R. Linkous.
Greenbrier—Mason Mathews.
Hardy—Charles Williams.
Harrison—George W. Lurty† and L. W. Holden.
Jackson and Roane—George W. Duval.
Jefferson—Jacob S. Melvin and W. Burnett.
Kanawha—Isaiah Welch and V. Hendrick.
Lewis—William J. Bland.

McDowell (Tazewell and Buchanan)
—Reece T. Bowen.
Marion—Thomas S. Haymond and Stephen A. Morgan.
Mason—James Hutcheson.
Marshall—James M. Hoge.
Mercer—Robert A. Richardson.
Monongalia—Dudley Evans and D. B. Stewart.
Monroe—John M. Rowan and Wilson Lively.
Morgan—George W. Sherrard.
Pendleton—E. T. Saunders.
Pleasants and Ritchie—Eugenia Tibbs.
Pocahontas—William L. McNeil.
Putnam—William E. Herndon.
Taylor—John A. Robinson.
Upshur—Willis H. Woodley.
Wayne—J. M. Ferguson.
Wetzel—Leonard S. Hall.
Wood—Edward D. McGuire.

SESSION OF 1865-1866.

Session of December 4, 1865.—When this session began, the war was past; state division was an accomplished fact; and no member from the Trans-Allegheny Region — now West Virginia—answered roll call in that body. No more were West Virginians to

*Robinson died—William B. Colston elected. †Lurty resigned—Vacancy.
cross the Blue Ridge to participate in the legislation of the "Old Dominion." Henceforth, two states were to exist where but one had been before, and now the Mother and the Daughter—Virginia and West Virginia—were to reside upon the ancient estate.
APPENDIX III.

WEST VIRGINIANS WHO OCCUPIED SEATS IN VIRGINIA CONVENTIONS WHILE THE TWO STATES WERE ONE.

(Sources—Journals and Documents of these Conventions—Force's American Archives—American State Papers—Stanard's "Colonial Virginia Register"—and Brenaman's "History of Virginia Conventions").

The Virginia Conventions, some of them at least, have been among the most important ever assembled in any American State. In all of these, West Virginians occupied seats, and that too with credit to themselves and the constituency which they represented. On the 24th of May, 1774, the House of Burgesses having heard that the commerce of Boston harbor was to be stopped on the first day of June ensuing, adopted a resolution denouncing the Boston Port Bill. This so enraged Lord Dunmore, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony, that on the next day, he dissolved the House. Many of the burgesses departed for their homes, but twenty-five of them lingered in Williamsburg until May 30th, when they united in a call upon all the burgesses to reassemble in convention at that place on the 1st of August 1774. One of those who remained at Williamsburg and signed this call, was ROBERT RUTHERFORD, a burgess from Berkeley county, West Virginia.

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION WHICH ASSEMBLED AT WILLIAMSBURG, AUGUST 1, 1774; ADJOURNED AUGUST 6, ENSUING.

(Total membership was 132.)

DELEGATES FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

Berkeley County—Robert Rutherford and Thomas Hite.

Hampshire County—James Mercer and Joseph Nevill.

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION WHICH ASSEMBLED AT RICHMOND, MARCH 20, 1775; ADJOURNED MARCH 27, ENSUING.

(Total membership was 121.)

DELEGATES FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

Hampshire county—James Mercer.

Berkeley county—Adam Stephen and Robert Rutherford.

District of West Augusta—John Nevill and John Harvie.
THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION WHICH ASSEMBLED AT RICHMOND, JULY 17, 1775; ADJOURNED AUGUST 26, 1775.

(Total membership was 105.)

DELEGATES FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

Hampshire county—James Mercer.

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION WHICH ASSEMBLED AT RICHMOND, DECEMBER 1, 1775, ADJOURNED JANUARY 20, 1776.

(Total membership was 112.)

DELEGATES FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

Berkeley County—William Drew | Hampshire County—John Nevill and Robert Rutherford. and James Mercer.

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION* WHICH ASSEMBLED AT WILLIAMSBURG, MAY 6, 1776; ADJOURNED JULY 5, 1776.

(Total membership was 131.)

DELEGATES FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

Berkeley County—Robert Rutherford and William Drew. Hampshire County—Abraham Hite and James Mercer.
District of West Augusta—Charles Simms, and John Harvie.

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION WHICH ASSEMBLED AT RICHMOND, JUNE 2, 1788; ADJOURNED JUNE 27, 1788.

(Total membership was 172.)

DELEGATES FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

Berkeley County—William Darke and Adam Stephen.† Hampshire County—George Jackson and John Prunty.
Greenbrier County—George Clemen tin and John Stuart. Monongalia County—John Evans and William McCleery.
Hampshire County—Ralph Humphreys and Andrew Woodrow. Ohio County—Archibald Woods and Ebenezer Zane.
Hardy County—Isaac VanMeter and Randolph County—Benjamin Wilson Abel Seymour. and John Wilson.

*It was this Convention which framed the first Constitution for Virginia—the earliest document of its kind prepared for a free State in the annals of the world. It was in force until 1830, a period of fifty-four years—under it twenty-one of the present counties of West Virginia were created, which with Hampshire and Berkeley, formerly existing, made the number twenty-three, when this Constitution ceased to be operative.

†Speech of General Adam Stephen, of Berkeley county, West Virginia, in favor of the ratification of the Federal Constitution.—Mr. Stephen addressed the chairman, but in so low a voice that he could not be distinctly heard—he described in a feeling manner the unhappy situation of the country, and the absolute necessity of
A West Virginian Who Voted to Ratify the Federal Constitution.

Colonel Archibald Woods, who was one of the Delegates from Ohio County to the Federal Convention at Richmond, in June, 1788; was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, November 14, 1764; served under General Greene in his North Carolina Campaign in 1781; settled in Wheeling at the close of the Revolution, when the whole of Northwestern Virginia was a frontier settlement, exposed to incursions of the Indians. Was for twenty years President of the Northwestern Bank of Virginia at Wheeling, organized in 1817, and the first banking institution in West Virginia. Died October 26, 1846, aged eighty-two years. Buried at the Stone Meeting House on Wheeling Creek.
This Convention met to ratify or reject the Federal Constitution which had been framed and recommended to the States by the Federal Convention on the 17th of September, 1787, at Philadelphia. The only question was whether Virginia should ratify the new National Constitution. The opposition was led by Patrick Henry; and James Madison marshalled the forces for ratification. Of the sixteen members from West Virginia, fifteen voted for ratification, while but one—John Evans, of Monongalia—voted against it. The total vote on ratification stood 89 yes, and 70 nays—a majority of ten for ratification. Had the West Virginia members followed the leadership of Patrick Henry, Virginia would not have ratified the Federal Constitution—at least not then.

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION WHICH ASSEMBLED AT RICHMOND, OCTOBER 5, 1829: ADJOURNED JANUARY 15, 1830.

(Total membership was 96.)

DELEGATES FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

Berkeley County—Elisha Boyd and Philip Pendleton.
Brooke County—Philip Doddridge and Alexander Campbell.

Cabell County—John Laidley.
Greenbrier County—William Smith.
Hampshire County—William Taylor and William Donaldson.

preventing a dismemberment of the confederacy. I was, says he, sent hither to adopt the constitution as it is, but such is my regard for my fellow-citizens, that I would concur in amendments. The gentlemen on the other side have adduced no reasons or proofs to convince us, that the amendments should become a part of the system, before ratification. What reason have we to suspect, that persons, who are chosen from among ourselves, will not agree to the introduction of such amendment as will be desired by the people at large?—In all safe and free governments, there is a mixture of the three different kinds of government. This government is a compound of those different kinds. But the democratic kind preponderates as it ought to do. The members of one branch are immediately chosen by the people; and the people also elect in a secondary degree the members of the other two. At present we have no confederate government. It exists but in name.

The honorable gentlemen asked where is the genius of America? What else but that genius which has stimulated the people to reform that government, which woeful experience has proved to be totally inefficient. What has produced the union of sentiments in the states on this subject? I expected that filial duty and affection would have impelled him to enquire for the genius of Virginia—that genius which formerly resisted British tyranny, and in the language of manly intrepidity and fortitude said to that nation—thus far and no farther shall you proceed. What has become of that genius which spoke that unanimous language—that genius which produced the federal convention? Yonder she is in mournful attire, her hair dishevelled—distressed with grief and sorrow—supplicating our assistance, against gorgons, fangs and hydra, which are ready to devour her, and carry desolation throughout her country. She bewails the decay of trade and neglect of agriculture—her farmers discouraged—her ship-carpenters, blacksmiths and all other tradesmen unemployed. She cries her eyes on these, and deplores her inability to relieve them. She sees and laments that the profit of her commerce goes to foreign states. She further bewails that all she can raise by taxation is inadequate to her necessities. She sees religion die by her side—public faith prostituted, and private confidence lost between man and man. Are the hearts of her citizens so deaf to compassion that they will not go to her relief? If they are so infatuated, the dire consequences may be easily foreseen.—Expostulations must be made for the defense of Virginia, when Congress meets. They will enquire where she has lately discovered so much political wisdom—she that gave an immense tract of country to relieve the general distress? Wherein consists her superiority to her friends of South Carolina, and the respectable state of Massachusetts, who to prevent a dissolution of the union, adopted the Constitution, and proposed such amendments as they thought necessary, placing confidence in the other states, that they would accede to them?—After making several other remarks, he concluded by declaring that in his opinion, they were about to determine whether we should be one of the United States or not.” (See "Journal of the Convention", p. 459.)
Harrison County — Edwin S. Duncan.
Jefferson County — Hierome L. Ople* and Thomas Griggs, Jr.
Kanawha County — Lewis Summers.

Monongalia County — Charles S. Morgan and Eugenius M. Wilson.
Monroe County — Andrew Bierne.
Pendleton County — William McCoy.
Pocahontas County — John Baxter.
Randolph County — Adam See.

This Convention assembled for the purpose of amending the Constitution of the State. The Act of Assembly passed February 10, 1829, provided that the membership of the Convention should consist of four members from each of the twenty-four Senatorial Districts. The Convention found it necessary to frame an entirely new Constitution. It was submitted to the people for ratification and the vote stood 26,055 for the Constitution, and 15,563 votes against it. The people of what is now West Virginia, were opposal to the Constitution because they had not been able to secure therein, the reforms they sought, and the vote within the bonds of said State stood 1,383 for ratification, and 8,365 against it.

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION WHICH ASSEMBLED IN THE STATE HOUSE AT RICHMOND, OCTOBER 14, 1850; AND ADJOURNED AUGUST 1, 1851.

(Total membership was 135.)

DELEGATES FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

Barbour County — John S. Carlile.
Berkeley County — Charles James Faulkner and Dennis Murphry.
Cabell County — Elisha McComas.
Gilmer County — Samuel L. Hays.
Greenbrier County — Samuel Price and William Smith.
Hampshire County — Charles Blue and Thomas Sloan.
Hardy County — William Seymour.
Harrison County — Joseph Johnson and Gideon D. Camden.
Jackson County — Joseph Smith.
Jefferson County — Andrew Hunter and William Lucas.
Kanawha County — George W. Summers and Benjamin H. Smith.
Lewis County — Thomas Bland.

Logan County — James H. Ferguson.
Marion County — James Neeson.
Mason County — Henry J. Fisher.
Monongalia County — Waitman T. Willey.
Monroe County — Augustus A. Chapman and Allen T. Caperton.
Morgan County — James E. Stewart.
Ohio County — John Knote, Zachariah Jacob, and Thomas M. Gally.
Pendleton County — A. M. Newman.
Preston County — William G. Brown.
Taylor County — Edward J. Armstrong.
Wood County — John T. Snodgrass and Peter G. Van Winkle.

Again there was a demand for a revision of the Constitution and in compliance with this, the General Assembly passed an Act.

*Hierome L. Ople resigned his seat and James M. Mason was chosen in his place.
March 9, 1850, submitting the question of calling a convention for this purpose. In April following the people voted largely in favor of the Convention. The election of delegates took place in August ensuing. Again these were chosen by Senatorial Districts. On the 30th of July 1851, the Convention adopted the Constitution which it had framed by a vote, 75 yeas to 33 nays; and on the 23d, 24th, and 25th of October ensuing, the people ratified it by a vote of 75,748 for ratification and 11,060 against ratification.

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION WHICH ASSEMBLED AT RICHMOND, FEBRUARY 13, 1861; AND ADJOURNED SINE DIE NOVEMBER 6, 1861.

(Total Membership was 152.)

DELEGATES FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

Barbour County—Samuel Woods.
Berkeley County—Allen C. Hammond and Edmund Pendleton.
Braxton, Nicholas, Clay and Webster—Benjamin W. Byrne.
Brooke County—Campbell Tarr.
Cabell County—Wm. McComas.
Doddridge and Tyler—Chapman J. Stuart.
Fayette and Raleigh—Henry L. Gilispie.
Greenbrier County—Samuel Price.
Hampshire County—Edward M. Armstrong and David Pugh.
Hancock County—George McC. Porter.
Hardy County—Thomas Maslin.
Harrison County—John S. Carlile and Benjamin Wilson.
Jackson and Roane—Franklin P. Turner.
Jefferson County—Alfred M. Barbour and Logan Osburn.
Kanawha County—George W. Summers and Spicer Patrick.
Lewis County—Caleb Boggess.

Logan, Boone and Wyoming—James Lawson.
Marion County—Alpheus F. Hammond and Ephraim B. Hall.
Marshall County—James Burley.
Mason County—James H. Couch.
Mercer County—Napoleon B. French.
Monongalia County—Waltman T. Willey, and Marshall M. Dent.
Monroe County—Allen T. Caperton and John Echols.
Morgan County—Johnson Oriek.
Ohio County—Sherrard Clemens and Chester D. Hubbard.
Pendleton County—Henry H. Masters.
Pocahontas County—Paul McNeil.
Pleasants and Ritchie—Cyrus Hall.
Preston County—Wm. G. Brown and James C. McGrew.
Putnam County—James W. Hoge.
Randolph and Tucker—John N. Hughes.
Taylor County—John S. Burdett.
Upshur County—George W. Berlin.
Wayne County—Burwell Spurluck.
Wetzel County—Leonard S. Hall.
Wood County—John J. Jackson.

The autumn of 1860 was a time fraught with matters of the gravest importance. Governor John Letcher, influenced by the
pressure of the times, issued a proclamation convening the General Assembly in extra session, January 7, 1861. Seven days later an Act was passed, providing for a Convention of the People of Virginia, the delegates to which were chosen in the same manner as prescribed for the election of members of the Assembly. The morning of the 13th of February 1861, witnessed a memorable scene in and around the old State House at Richmond. There Virginia had convened her renowned Jurists, profoundest thinkers and literary characters, among them being men who had held high positions in the councils of the State and Nation. The Convention held sessions as follows:

Regular Session beginning Wednesday, February 13, 1861, and ending May 1, 1861.

First Adjourned Session began June 12, 1861 and ended July 1, 1861.

Second Adjourned Session began Wednesday, November 13, 1861, and ended December 6, 1861.

The Convention organized by electing John Janney of Loudoun county (now in Virginia) President, and John L. Eubank of the city of Richmond, Secretary. A committee on Federal Relations was appointed and then the Convention entered upon weeks of work. On the 16th of April, an Ordinance of Secession was reported from this Committee, which on the next day, was adopted by the Convention, the vote standing 88 yeas to 55 nays.

HOW WEST VIRGINIANS VOTED ON THE ORDINANCE OF SECESSION.

Those voting for it were Allen T. Caperton, John Echols, Napoleon B. French, James Lawson, Johnson Orick, Henry L. Gillespie, Cyrus Hall, Leonard S. Hall, John N. Hughes, Samuel Woods and Franklin P. Turner—eleven in all.

Those not voting were Thomas Maslin, Benjamin Wilson, Alfred M. Barbour, and Paul McNeil—four in all.

Those who voted in the negative and afterwards changed to the affirmative, were George W. Berlin and Alpheus F. Haymond.

Those who did not change from the negative to the affirmative, but afterwards signed the Ordinance of Secession were Alfred M. Barbour and Paul McNeil.

**West Virginians Expelled—Vacancies Filled:**—On the 19th of April, John S. Carlile left Richmond for his home in Harrison county, and the next day, there was a meeting of West Virginia members held in a room at the Powhatan Hotel (now Ford's) in Richmond to determine upon a course of action. Those present were James Burley, Sherrard Clemens, Marshall M. Dent, Ephraim B. Hall, Chester D. Hubbard, John J. Jackson, James C. McGrew, Spicer Patrick, Chapman J. Stuart, George McC. Porter, Campbell Tarr, and possibly one or two others. Neither Waitman T. Willey nor William G. Brown was present, they not having been notified of its hurried gathering. General Jackson acted as chairman. All resolved to leave the Convention City the next morning for their homes, proceeding by way of Alexandria and Washington City, and this was done. George W. Summers, James W. Hoge, Caleb Boggess, James H. Couch, and others returned to their homes within the next few days, thus leaving the West Virginia membership in the Convention greatly reduced.

On Thursday, June 20, 1861, Alpheus F. Haymond, one of the Delegates from Marion County, West Virginia, and Chairman of the Committee on Elections and Privileges, presented a “Report in Relation to Absent Members” in which it was stated that this Committee “had come to the following conclusions and observations,” to wit:

*First,* As to the members of the Convention who are absent: Caleb Boggess, of Lewis county; Sherrard Clemens, of Ohio county; John Echols, of Monroe county; James W. Hoge, of Putnam county; Thomas Maslin, of Hardy county; Spicer Patrick, of Kanawha county; Edmund Pendleton, of Berkeley county; Burwell Spurlock, of Wayne county; Franklin P. Turner, of Jackson county; and Benjamin Wilson, of Harrison county, who have not as yet attended the Convention during its present session (the first adjourned session); some are in the field serving the State; some are detained on account of sickness, and others are absent from causes unknown to the Committee. It has not been able to ascertain that any of
these members are absent from their seats by reason of disloyalty to Virginia or sympathy with her enemy."

Secondly, As to certain other absent members:—It appearing to the satisfaction of the Committee that William G. Brown and James C. McGrew, of Preston county; James Burley, of Marshall county; John S. Burdett, of Taylor county; John S. Carlile, of Harrison county; Marshall M. Dent and Waitman T. Willey, of Monongalia county; Chester D. Hubbard, of Ohio county; George McC. Porter, of Hancock county; Chapman J. Stuart, of Doddridge county; Campbell Tarr, of Brooke county; and John J. Jackson, of Wood county, elected members of this Convention have been engaged in a conspiracy against the Commonwealth of Virginia, and are now engaged in aiding and abetting the open enemies of Virginia:— Therefore, RESOLVED, That the said William G. Brown, John S. Burdett, John S. Carlile, Marshall M. Dent, Waitman T. Willey, Chester D. Hubbard, John J. Jackson, George McC. Porter, Chapman J. Stuart and Campbell Tarr, be and they are hereby expelled from this Convention, and that their seats as members of this Convention be and are hereby declared vacant."

"Thirdly, The Committee further report that James H. Couch, of Mason county; and George W. Summers, of Kanawha county, have resigned their seats; that elections to fill their vacancies have been held, but official information has not been received as to who is elected."

On motion the Report was laid on the table, ordered printed, and the Committee instructed to report the testimony on which the Report was based." See Journal of the Convention, Vol. I. p. 257, and Document XXVII. Vol. II.

On June 28th, the Resolution in the above Report came up for action. A division of the question was demanded and ordered. The next day the name of William G. Brown of Preston county, was called and he was expelled by a vote of seventy-three yeas to eleven nays. Then James Burley and John S. Burdett were expelled the same day the vote standing eighty-five yeas: nays one. Next came the name of John S. Carlile who was expelled, the vote being eighty-two yeas: nays one. Then the seats of Marshall M. Dent, Ephraim B. Hall, and Chester D. Hubbard were declared vacant. John J. Jackson was expelled at the same time the vote standing seventy-nine yeas: and six nays. The question was then severally put on the Resolution so far as it related to James C. McGrew, George McC. Porter, Chapman J. Stuart and Campbell
Tarr, and they were expelled. Mr. Haymond of Marion county, the chairman of the Committee, then moved that so much of the Resolution as related to Waitman T. Willey be recommitted to the Committee. This was on Saturday June 29th and on Monday, July 1st the Convention adjourned to meet again on the 13th of November ensuing.

It reassembled at the time, this being the beginning of the second adjourned session. Three days later—November 16th—the Convention adopted the following resolution:

"RESOLVED. That Waitman T. Willey be and he is hereby expelled as a member of this body on account of his disloyalty to the Confederate States and his adherence to the enemies of the same." (See Journal of the Convention, Vol. I. p. 326.) Meantime, John N. Hughes, the delegate from Randolph county had been killed in the Confederate army at the Battle of Rich Mountain, July 11, 1861.

November 18th, Mr. Haymond reported Document 34, which provided for filling vacancies in the membership of the Convention. During the recess between July 1st and November 13th, elections were held in the Confederate military camps from the West Virginia counties in which there were vacancies, and the soldiers voted for successors to the members who had been expelled. Six soldiers from Marion county voted at the Court House in Richmond and elected a successor to Ephraim B. Hall.

On the 19th of November the Convention adopted a Preamble and Resolution as follows:

"WHEREAS, vacancies have occurred in the representation of the counties of Ohio, Brooke, Marshall, Marion, Monongalia, Preston, Taylor, Harrison, and Wood, by the expulsion of the late delegates from the said counties; and in the Randolph-Tucker Delegate District by the death of John N. Hughes, killed in the battle of Rich Mountain.—

AND WHEREAS, These vacancies could not be filled in the mode prescribed by law, in consequence of the occupation of said counties by the public enemy—

AND WHEREAS, The Governor in order to provide for the exigency, issued a proclamation (advisory in its character) inviting the loyal citizens of those counties to vote in their respective camps for delegates to fill these vacancies. Under said proclamation, elections were accordingly held in several camps, at which
elections Joseph H. Pendleton was chosen as the successor of Chester
D. Hubbard of Ohio county; Joseph D. Pickett, to succeed Camp-
bell Tarr of Brooke county; Jefferson T. Martin to succeed James
Burley of Marshall county; Stephen A. Morgan as the successor
of Ephraim B. Hall of Marion county; Jonathan M. Heck to suc-
cceed Marshall M. Dent of Monongalia county; Robert E. Cowan
and C. J. C. Cresap to succeed William G. Brown and James C.
McGrew, respectively, of Preston county; John A. Robinson to
succeed John S. Burdett of Taylor county; William P. Cooper to
succeed John S. Carlile of Harrison county; Edward D. McGuire
as the successor of John J. Jackson of Wood county; and Jacob
W. Marshall to succeed John N. Hughes of the Randolph-Tucker
Delegate District.

BE IT THEREFORE ORDAINED, That said elections be and
the same are hereby ratified, and the said Joseph H. Pendleton,
Joseph D. Pickett, Jefferson T. Martin, Jonathan M. Heck, Robert
E. Cowan, C. J. C. Cresap, Stephen A. Morgan, John A. Robinson,
William P. Cooper, Edward D. McGuire and Jacob W. Marshall,
are hereby admitted to seats in this Convention." This was adopt-
ed November 29th, by a vote of seventy-nine yeas to twenty nays.
All occupied their seats:— Pendleton, Martin, Heck, Cowan, Cres-
ap, Morgan, Cooper, Marshall and McGuire,—on November 20th;
Robinson on the 27th; and Pickett on the 4th of December, ensuing.

On the 22d of November, the Committee on elections was in-
structed to inquire into the absence of Sherrard Clemens, a delegate
from Ohio county; Benjamin Wilson from Harrison county; and
Caleb Boggess from Lewis county; and report to the Convention
whether such absence was due to their disloyalty to the State or
Confederate States, and if so whether they should not be expelled.

November 29th, the Committee submitted a Report stating that
its members were satisfied that Sherrard Clemens and Caleb Bog-
gess were absent from the Convention by reason of disloyalty to
the Commonwealth of Virginia and the Confederate States; and
should therefore be expelled from the Convention; that the Com-
mittee had no evidence of the disloyalty of Benjamin Wilson nor
to explain his absence. This was laid on the table. December
4th, Franklin P Turner of Jackson county endeavored to secure
action on this Report, but was unable to do so. Two days later it
was again called up but action postponed. It was the last day of
the Convention and the matter was nevermore heard of.
APPENDIX IV.

SOME HISTORY OF THE RESTORED GOVERNMENT OF VIRGINIA FROM 1861 TO 1865.

The most remarkable chapter in the history of the government of the individual American States, is that which treats in detail of the RESTORED GOVERNMENT OF VIRGINIA from 1861 to 1865. It has been called a “Reorganized Government,” and a “Provisional Government,” but it was neither. The people of Northwestern Virginia foreswore their allegiance to the old Virginia State Government, but upon its ruins, as it were, they restored the exact form, giving a strict adherence to its constitutional and statutory forms of law. There was reorganization, but not change. It was their abstinence from the introduction of any new elements of revolution, an avoidance as far as possible, of all new and original theories of government. It was an adherence to the old constitutional standard of principle, and to the traditional habits and thoughts of the people—a strict adherence “to the old Model”—the Virginia Government of former days. Hence it was a restoration of a governmental form well known to the people—a “Restored Government”—one designed for the whole State, and not for a part of it. Its existence made possible the formation of the State of West Virginia.

The Ordinance of Secession was adopted by the Virginia Convention, sitting at Richmond, April 17, 1861. Many of the people of Northwestern Virginia had, in county conventions, expressed in no uncertain terms, their disapproval of this action. In some of these meetings they had vowed determined resistance thereto; but it remained for the first call for united action to go out from Clarksburg—the birth-place of Stonewall Jackson. Here on the 22d of April, 1861, nearly twelve hundred citizens of Harrison county convened in compliance with a call issued forty-eight hours before. The meeting was organized by electing John Hursey, Chairman, and John W. Harris, Secretary. By resolution this body recommended to “the people of the counties of Northwestern
Virginia to appoint delegates not fewer than five in number, of their wisest, best and most discreet men to assemble in Convention at Wheeling, on the 13th of May ensuing, to consult and determine upon such action as the people of Northwestern Virginia should take in the fearful emergency.” An “Address” containing this recommendation was printed and messengers bore copies thereof to adjoining and adjacent counties. Others were distributed along the lines of railroad westward to Wheeling and Parkersburg; and eastward to Martinsburg and even to the Lower Potomae. The time was short, the emergency great, and from Hancock to Wayne, and from Wood to Hampshire, the people hastened to comply with the request sent out from Clarksburg. Meetings were held in counties, in cities and towns, at school-houses, and cross-roads, and delegates appointed to the proposed Convention at Wheeling. Time passed by and brought the eventful day.

THE FIRST CONVENTION OF THE PEOPLE OF NORTHEASTERN VIRGINIA AT WHEELING.

(Convoked in Washington Hall, May 13, 1861; adjourned May 15th ensuing. In session three days.)

MEMBERSHIP REPORTED BY COUNTIES.

Barbour County—E. H. Menafee, Spencer Dayton and John H. Shuttleworth.

Berkeley County—A. R. McQuilkin, John W. Dailey, and J. S. Bowers.


Frederick County—George S. Senseney.

Hampshire County—Owen D. Downey, George W. Broski, Dr. B. B. Shaw, George W. Sheetz, George W. Rizer.


Jackson County—Andrew Flesher, David Woodruff, C. M. Rice, Geo.


Pleasant's County—Friend Cochran, Robert Parker, R. A. Cramer, James W. Williamson.


Ritchie County—Noah Rexroad, D. Rexroad, J. P. Harris, A. S. Cole.

Roane County—Irvin C. Stump.


Upshur County—W. H. Williams, C. P. Rohrbaugh.


Wirt County—Henry Newman, E. T. Graham, B. Ball.


THE TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT ORGANIZATION:

William B. Zinn, of Preston County........ Temporary President.
George R. Latham, of Taylor County........ Temporary Secretary.

* A number of Vice-Presidents were appointed but their names have not been found in any records which I have examined.—V. A. L.
It has been stated that this was a Mass Convention. This is not true. The members were chosen as delegates by the people of their respective counties in compliance with the “Call” sent out from Clarksburg. In Wood county and, perhaps, one or two others, it was resolved that any good Union men therefrom, present at the Wheeling Convention, should be delegates therein. On the first day a Committee on Credentials was appointed. Andrew Flesher, a delegate from Jackson county, being Chairman thereof. At three o’clock this Committee reported duly accredited delegates from the counties of Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marion, Monongalia, Harrison, Preston, Wood, Ritchie, Lewis, Upshur, Gilmer, Wirt, Jackson, Mason, Wetzel, Pleasants, Barbour, Hampshire, Berkeley, Taylor, Tyler, Doddridge, Roane, Frederick, and Marshall—twelve six in all. The total vote by counties for President at the last election was made the basis of representation.

On the motion of Campbell Tarr of Brooke county, the President appointed a committee on State and Federal Relations consisting of one member from each county. The membership was as follows:

Campbell Tarr, of Brooke county: Waitman T. Willey, of Monongalia county; John S. Carlile, of Harrison county; General John J. Jackson, of Wood county; Charles Hooton, of Preston county; Daniel Lamb, of Ohio county; George McC. Porter, of Hancock county; Joseph S. Machir, of Mason county; Daniel D. Johnson, of Tyler county; James Scott, of Jackson county; George W. Bier, of Wetzel county; R. C. Holliday, of Marshall county; Alexander Scott Withers,* of Lewis county; E. T. Graham, of Wirt county; Francis H. Pierpont, of Marion county; Speaker Dayton, of Barbour county; George S. Senseney, of Frederick county; John S. Burdett, of Taylor county; A. R. McQuilkin, of Berkeley county; Friend Cochran, of Pleasants county; J. E. Stump, of Roane county; S. Martin, of Gilmer county; C. B. Rohrbaugh, of Upshur county; Ownen D. Downey, of Hampshire county; and James A. Foley, of Doddridge county.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE CONVENTION:—For three days and running far into the night, there was heated debate as to the best plan of

*Author of “Chronicles of Border Warfare.”
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immediate action. Some were determined to at once adopt a Constitution, form a government for the counties represented and fill the offices by temporary appointment. Others regarded this plan as one of spasmodic disruption, and stood rather for legalized resistance. Discussion was interrupted late on the night of the third day by the Committee on State and Federal Relations begging permission to report through its chairman, Campbell Tarr. This was a skillful blending of all opinions. It was as follows:

1. RESOLVED, That in our deliberate judgment the ordinance passed by the Convention of Virginia, on the 17th day of April, 1861, known as the ordinance of secession, by which said Convention undertook in the name of the State of Virginia, to repeal the ratification of the Constitution of the United States by this State, and to assume all the rights and powers granted under said Constitution, is unconstitutional, null and void.

2. RESOLVED, That the schedule attached to the ordinance of secession, suspending and prohibiting the election of members of Congress for this State, is a manifest usurpation of power, to which we ought not to assent, and that we will not re-elect Congressmen in pursuance of said schedule of said ordinance.

3. RESOLVED, That the agreement of the 24th of April, 1861, between the Commissioners of the Confederate States and this State, and the ordinance of the 25th of April, 1861, approving and ratifying said agreement by which the whole and every part of the military operations, offensive and defensive of this Commonwealth, are placed under the chief control and direction of the President of the Confederate States, upon the same principles, basis and footing as if the Commonwealth were not a member of said Confederacy, and all the acts of the executive officers of our State in pursuance of said agreement and ordinance, are plain and palpable violations of the Constitution of the United States, and are utterly subversive of the rights and liberties of the people of Virginia.

4. RESOLVED, That we earnestly urge and entreat the citizens of the State everywhere, but more especially in the Western section, to meet the polls on the 23rd instant; and to impress upon every voter the duty of voting in condemnation of the Ordinance of Secession, in the hope that we may not be involved in the ruin to be occasioned by its adoption, and with the view to demonstrate the position of the West on the question of secession.

5. RESOLVED, That we earnestly recommend to the citizens of Western Virginia to vote for members of the Congress of the United States, in their several districts, in the exercise of the right secured to us by the Constitution of the United States and the State of Virginia.

6. RESOLVED, That we also recommend to the citizens of the several counties to vote at said election for such persons as entertain the opinions expressed in the foregoing resolutions, for members of the Senate and House of Delegates of our State.

7. RESOLVED, That in view of the geographical, social, commercial and industrial interests of Northwestern Virginia, this Convention is constrained in giving expression to the opinion of their constituents to declare that the Virginia Convention in assuming to change the relation of the State of Virginia to the Federal Government, have not only acted unwise and unconstitutionally, but have adopted a policy utterly ruinous to all the material interests of our section, severing all our social ties, and driving up all the channels of our trade and prosperity.

8. RESOLVED, That in the event of the Ordinance of Secession being ratified by a vote, we recommend to the people of the Counties here represented, and all others disposed to cooperate with us, to appoint on the 4th day of June, 1861, delegates to a General Convention, to meet on the 11th of that month, at such place as may be designated by the Committee hereafter provided, to devise such measures and take such action as the safety and welfare of the people they represent may demand—each County to appoint a number of Representatives to said Convention equal to double the number to which it will be entitled in the next House of Delegates; and the Senators and Delegates to be elected on the 23rd inst., by the counties referred to, to the next General Assembly of Virginia, and who will in the views of this Convention, to be entitled to seats in the said Convention as members thereof.

9. RESOLVED, That inasmuch as it is a conceded political axiom, that government is founded on the consent of the governed and is instituted for their good, and it cannot be denied that the course pursued by the ruling power in the State, is utterly subversive and destructive of our interests, we believe, we may rightfully and successfully appeal to the proper authorities of Virginia, to permit us peacefully and lawfully to separate from the residue of the State, and form ourselves into a government to give effect to the wishes, views and interests of our constituents.

10. RESOLVED, That the public authorities be assured that the people of the North West will exert their utmost power to preserve the peace, which they feel satisfied they can do, until an opportunity is afforded to see if our present difficulties cannot receive a peaceful solution; and we express the earnest hope that no
troops of the Confederate States be introduced among us, as we believe it would be eminently calculated to produce civil war.

11. RESOLVED, That in the language of Washington in his letter of the 17th of September, 1787, to the President of Congress, "in all our deliberations on this subject we have kept steadily in view that which appears to us the greatest interest of every true American, the consolidation of our Union, in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety and perhaps our national existence." And therefore we will maintain and defend the Constitution of the United States and the laws made in the pursuance thereof, and all officers acting thereunder in the lawful discharge of their respective duties.

12. RESOLVED, That John S. Carlile, James S. Wheat, C. D. Hubbard, F. H. Piermont, Campho-ll Tarr, George R. Latham, Andrew Wilson, S. H. Woodward and James W. Paxton be a Central Committee to attend to all the matters connected with the objects of this Convention; and that they have power to assemble this Convention at any time they may think necessary.

13. RESOLVED, That in accordance with the last resolution, a Central Committee of five be appointed to attend to all matters connected with the objects of this Convention, and that they have power to assemble this Convention at any time they may think necessary.

14. RESOLVED, That the Central Committee be instructed to prepare an address to the people of Virginia in conformity with the foregoing resolutions, and cause the same to be published and circulated as extensively as possible.

By order of the Convention.

John W. Moss, President.

G. L. Cranmer,
M. M. Dent,
C. B. Waggener,
Secretaries.

There was but little discussion, and the report was adopted, but two dissenting voices being heard. Then the Convention sang "The Star Spangled Banner," and adjourned sine die. These Resolutions became the basis of all future action leading to the formation of West Virginia.

THE SECOND CONVENTION OF THE PEOPLE OF NORTH-WESTERN VIRGINIA AT WHEELING.

Convened June 11, 1861, and continued in session until June 25th ensuing; adjourned to reassemble August 6, 1861; in session until August 21st ensuing, when it adjourned sine die. The membership was as follows:

MEMBERSHIP.

Alexandria County—Henry S. Martin, and James T. Close, delegates.

Barbour County—Nathan H. Taft, and D. M. Myers, members of the House of Delegates, and John H. Shuttleworth and Spencer Dayton, delegates.


Cabell County—Albert Lairdley,* member House of Delegates.


Fairfax County—John Hawxhurst and Eben E. Mason, delegates.

Gilmer County—Henry W. Withers, delegate.

Hampshire County—James R. Carskadon, senator, and Owen D. Downey, George W. Broski, James H. Trout and James J. Barracks, delegates.

*Albert Lairdley did not remain at Wheeling. He went to Richmond where he occupied a seat in the General Assembly, session beginning December 2, 1861, as the delegate from Cabell County.

Hardy County—John Michael, delegate.

Harrison County—John J. Davis, and John C. Vance, members House of Delegates, and John S. Carlile, Solomon S. Fleming, Lot Bowen,* Benjamin F. Shuttleworth, and Charles S. Lewis, delegates.

Jackson County — Daniel Frost, member House of Delegates, and James F. Scott and Andrew Flesher, delegates.

Jefferson County — George Koontz, delegate.

Kanawha County — Lewis Ruffner, member House of Delegates, and Greenbury Slack, delegate.

Lewis County — Blackwell Jackson, senator, Perry M. Hale, and J. A. J. Lighburn, delegates.


Mason County—Lewis Wetzel, member House of Delegates, and Charles B. Waggener, James Smith, and Daniel Polsley, delegates.


Ohio County — Thomas H. Logan and Andrew Wilson, members of House of Delegates, and Daniel Lamb, James W. Paxton, George Harrison, and Chester D. Hubbard, delegates.


Putnam County—George C. Bowyer, member House of Delegates, and Dudley S. Montague,‡ delegate.

Randolph and Tucker — Solomon Parsons, member House of Delegates, and Samuel Crane, delegate.

Roane County—T. A. Roberts, delegate.

Taylor County — Thomas Cather, senator, Lemuel E. Davidson, member House of Delegates, John S. Burdett and Samuel Todd, delegates.


Wetzel County—James G. West, member House of Delegates, and Reuben Martin, and James P. Ferrell, delegates.


*Lot Bowen resigned August 13, 1861, because of a connection with the Army, and was succeeded the following day by Charles S. Lewis.

†Francis H. Pierpont, having been elected Governor, resigned August 19, 1861, and was succeeded by Ephraim R. Hall.

‡Another delegate from Putnam County qualified and took his seat, August 12, 1861, but his name has not been ascertained.—V. A. L.

THE TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Dennis B. Dorsey of Monongalia County.........Temporary President.
Gibson Lamb Cranmer of Ohio County.........Temporary Secretary.
Arthur I. Boreman of Wood County.........Permanent President.
Gibson Lamb Cranmer* of Ohio County.........Permanent Secretary.
Thomas Hornbrook* of Ohio County.........Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Ordinance of Secession was ratified by the people of Virginia, May 23, 1861, and this gave rise to the Second Convention of the people of Northwestern Virginia. On that date, State Senators and Members of the House of Delegates were elected throughout Virginia, and by the provisions of the eighth Resolution of the First Convention, all those who would attend were made members of the Second Convention. In a further compliance with that resolution, the counties so disposed, were to appoint, on the 4th of June, a number of delegates equal to twice their representation in the General Assembly. This was done in many counties as is shown by the membership, and what is known as the Second Wheeling Convention assembled in Washington Hall, that city, June 11, 1861.

FIRST STEPS IN THE REORGANIZATION OF A RESTORED GOVERNMENT. An organization was effected and the President, Arthur I Boreman, appointed a Committee on Order of Business, the members thereof being John S. Carlile, of Harrison county; Daniel Lamb, of Ohio county; Francis H. Pierpont, of Marion county; Harrison Hagans, of Preston county; Peter G. Van Winkle, of Wood county; Ralph L. Berkshire, of Monongalia county; Daniel Polsley, of Mason county; W. I. Boreman, of Tyler county; E. H. Caldwell, of Marshall county; Daniel Frost, of Jackson county; George McC. Porter, of Hancock county; Daniel D. T. Farsworth, of Upshur county; and William Copley, of Wayne county. On the third day John S. Carlile, the chairman, reported from this Committee "A Declaration of the People of Virginia Represented in Convention at Wheeling." In this it was said:

"Viewing with great concern, the deplorable condition to which this once happy Commonwealth must be reduced, unless some regular adequate remedy is speedily adopted; and appealing to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for the rectitude of our intentions, do hereby, in the name, and on behalf of the good people of Virginia, solemnly declare that the preservation of their dearest rights and liberties and their security in person and property imperatively demand the reorganization of the Government of the Commonwealth, and that all Acts of the said Convention and Executive, tending to separate this Commonwealth from the United States, or to levy and carry on war against them, are without authority, and void; and the offices of all who adhere to the said Convention and Executive, whether Legislative, Executive, or Judicial, are vacated."

*Cranmer and Hornbrook were authorized to appoint their own assistants.
On Friday the 14th—the third day of the Session—this Committee reported "An ordinance for the Reorganization of the State Government." It declared as follows:

"The People of the State of Virginia by their Delegates assembled in Convention at Wheeling, do ordain as follows:"

1. A Governor and Lieutenant-Governor for the State of Virginia shall be appointed by this Convention to discharge the duties and exercise the powers which pertain to their respective offices by the existing laws of the State, and to continue in office for six months, or until their successors be elected and qualified.

2. A Council of five members, shall be appointed by this Convention, to consult and advise with the Governor respecting such matters pertaining to his official duties as he shall submit for consideration.

3. The Delegates elected to the General Assembly on the twenty-third of May last, and the Senators entitled under existing laws to seats in the next General Assembly, together with such Delegates and Senators as may be duly elected under the Ordinance of this Convention or existing laws, to fill vacancies, who shall qualify themselves by taking the oath or affirmation hereafter set forth, shall constitute the Legislature of the State, to discharge the duties and exercise the powers pertaining to the General Assembly.

4. The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Attorney-General, members of the Legislature, and all officers now in the service of the State, or in any county, city, or town thereof, or hereafter to be appointed to such service shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, as the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution and the laws of Virginia, or in the Ordinance of the Convention which assembled at Richmond on the thirteenth of February, 1861, to the contrary notwithstanding; and that I will uphold and defend the government of Virginia as vindicated and restored by the Convention which assembled at Wheeling on the eleventh day of June 1861."

June 18th the Convention proceeded to consider the matter of Seals (Greater and Lesser) for the Reorganized Government, and it was resolved to use those of the old Commonwealth with the addition of the words "Liberty and Union" added upon the obverse and reverse discs of each. The same day salaries were fixed as follows: that is to say: Governor, $3,000.00; Auditor, $2,000.00; Treasurer, $1,500.00; Secretary of the Commonwealth, $1,500.00; President and Secretary of the Convention, President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House, $8.00 per day each; Members of the Convention and of the General Assembly, $4.00 per day; Sergeant-at-arms of the Convention and the Assembly, $4.00 per day; Doorkeeper, $2.00 per day and Pages $1.00.

Election of Officials of the Commonwealth.

The 20th day of June was the day fixed for the election of officers. For Governor: Daniel Lamb of Ohio county, nominated Francis H. Pierpont of Marion county, and he was elected without opposition. For Lieutenant-Governor: Dr. John W. Moss, of Wood county, nominated Daniel Polsley, of Mason county, and he too, was elected without opposition. The next business was the election of a Governor's Council, or Council of State, consisting of five members, and Peter G. Van Winkle, of Wood county; William A.

*See these references on page 174.
Harrison of Harrison county; William Lazier of Monongalia county, and Daniel Lamb and James W. Paxton of Ohio county, were elected. Lamb and John S. Carlile were appointed to inform Governor Pierpont of his election; he returned with them to the Convention Hall where he delivered a short inaugural address, and then took the oath of office, it being administered to him by Andrew Wilson, a Justice of the Peace, of Ohio county. Thus Francis H. Pierpont became the Governor of Virginia. At five o’clock o’clock that evening the Convention passed over to Wheeling Island to witness a salute fired by the soldiers stationed thereon in honor of the election of a Governor. On the 21st of June, James S. Wheat, of Ohio county, was elected Attorney-General of the Commonwealth; and an Ordinance was adopted providing that the General Assembly as soon as organized at Wheeling, elect by joint ballot, an Auditor of Public Accounts, and a Treasurer, and Secretary of the Commonwealth. ‘The amount of the bond of the Treasurer was fixed at $20,000.00; that of the Auditor, at $20,000.00; and that of the Secretary at $5,000.00. All State Funds paid into the State Treasury were required to be deposited in the Merchant’s and Mechanics’ Bank at Wheeling, or one of its branches at Point Pleasant, Clarksburg and Morgantown; or in the Northwestern Bank of Virginia, at Wheeling, or one of its branches at Parkersburg and Wellsburg. But if any of such funds were collected east of the Blue Ridge, they were to be deposited in the Bank of the Old Dominion at Alexandria.

Having been in session twelve days; having elected one half of the State officers—Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Attorney-General—and having provided that the General Assembly should elect the other three—Auditor, Treasurer and Secretary—and having published an ‘Address of the Convention now in session at Wheeling to the People of Virginia.’ the Convention took a recess, June 25th, until 2:00 p. m. on the first Tuesday—the sixth—in August ensuing, unless otherwise ordered by the Governor with the advice of his Council. On the date fixed it again assembled and continued in Session until August 20th when having completely re-organized the Restored Government, it adjourned sine die.

On the 19th of June, the Convention had provided by an ordinance, that the delegates elected to the General Assembly on the 23d of May preceding, and the seators entitled to seats therein; together with such delegates and senators as might be elected under the ordinances of the Convention, should assemble in the city of

‡See this reference on page 174.
Wheeling on the first day of the succeeding July, and proceeded to organize themselves under existing laws in their respective branches. In compliance with this Governor Pierpont issued a proclamation, June 23d—the third day after his inauguration—convening the Assembly in Extra Session on the date fixed by the Convention—July 1st, 1861.

*Francis H. Pierpont, third son of Francis and Catherine (Weaver) Pierpont, was born January 23, 1824, in Monongalia County, Virginia, four miles east of Morgantown, on the farm settled by his grand-father, John Pierpont, a native of New York, in 1770, then in the "District of West Augusta," where he erected a dwelling and a block-house also, for protection against the Indians. In the last mentioned year was opened the first land office in Northwestern Virginia. John Pierpont married a daughter of Revolutionary War Hero, Major Morgan, the founder of Morgantown, who had emigrated thither from Eastern Virginia. Joseph Weaver, the maternal grandfather of the subject of this notice, was a native of Central Pennsylvania, who settled on a farm near Morgantown about 1755. In 1814, Francis Pierpont, the father of the subject, moved from the old homestead to land purchased by him about two miles from Fairmont, now Marion, in Preston county, West Virginia. In 1827 he removed to his residence in Middletown, now Fairmont, where he conducted a tannery in connection with his farm. His young son Francis, the subject, assisted his father in his several occupations until manhood. His educational opportunities were, in the meantime, limited. In June, 1835, he entered Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pa., from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in September, 1839. He taught school until 1841, when he removed to Mississippi where he continued reading, but the following year he returned home because of the failing health of his father. Having studied law in the leisure intervals of his career as a teacher, he was now admitted to the bar. From 1848 for a period of eleven years, he served as local counsel of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, for the counties of Marion and Taylor. In 1853 he entered in mining and shipping coal by rail; and soon after in the manufacture of fire-bricks. In December, 1854, he married Julia A., daughter of Rev. Samuel Robinson, a Presbyterian minister of New York. In religion he was himself a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church with which he had connected himself at the age of seventeen. He early took interest in politics, and though not an aspirant for office, he actively participated in the campaigns of the Whig Party, with which he affiliated from 1844 to 1850. In 1848 he was the Presidential elector on the Taylor ticket. In the Momentous elections of 1856, he supported Lincoln, and then watched the great events of his life followed each other in rapid succession. He was he who planned the Restored Government. He died in his eighty-fifth year, and is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery at Fairmont, West Virginia.

Daniel Polsley, who was elected Lieutenant-Governor by the Convention, was born November 19, 1807, at Palatine, then known as Polsley's Mills, on the east bank of the Monongahela river, then in Monongalia (now Marion) county, West Virginia. He attended the "old field" schools of the vicinity, the village schools, and then attended the law lectures by Judge Tucker at Winchester, in the Valley of Virginia, and was admitted to the bar. Soon thereafter he removed to Wellsburg, in Brooke county, where he became the editor of the "Western Transcript," published at that place. In 1845, he removed to Mason county where he engaged in agricultural pursuits, but continued to practice his profession. He was an ardent Union man during the war of the states; and was one of the delegates from that county to the First Wheeling Convention; he served two years as Lieutenant-Governor under the Restored Government, after which he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court. In 1860, he was elected to a seat in the lower House of Congress and served one term. He died at Point Pleasant, Mason county, West Virginia, October 14, 1871.*

In Statuary Hall of the National Capitol. Presented to Congress by the State of West Virginia under the provisions of an act of the Legislature passed January 22, 1901. It was executed in Florence, Italy, by the American Sculptor, Franklin Simmons, at a cost of $8,000.00; received at Washington, and November 29, 1903, was placed on its pedestal in Statuary Hall, where it soon attracted wide attention. For biographical note, see p. 174.
MEETING OF THE FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY UNDER THE RESTORED GOVERNMENT AT WHEELING. ITS FIRST EXTRA SESSION BEGINNING JULY 1, 1861; AND ENDING JULY 26, ENSUING.

SENATORS.

Accomac and Northampton Counties ..................... G. F. Watson (6).
Boone, Logan, Kanawha, Putnam, Wyoming, and a part of Roane, Hampshire and Morgan (5).
Brooke, Hancock and Ohio ................................. Joseph Gist (1).
Fairfax and Alexandria ................................. James T. Close (4).
Hardy, Hampshire and Morgan ................................ James Carskadon (1).
Mason, Jackson, Cabell, Wayne and a part of Roane, Andrew Flesher (7).
Monongalia, Preston and Taylor ......................... Thomas Cather (2).
Nicholas, Fayette, Pocahontas, Raleigh, Braxton, Greenbrier and Clay
John R. McCutchen (8).
Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison, Pleasants and Wood, Chapman J. Stuart (1).
Upshur, Barbour, Lewis, Gilmer, Randolph, Calhoun and Tucker; and a part of Roane and a part of Webster........ Blackwell Jackson (3).
Wetzel, Marshall, Marion and Tyler ...................... James Burley (2).

Daniel Polsley, of Mason County, Lieutenant-Governor... President.
William W. Lewis ........................................... Clerk.
Jesse S. Wheat ............................................. Sergeant-at-Arms.
D. V. Tharp ................................................. Doorkeeper.
Alexander Campbell ........................................ Page.

1. Were qualified and took their seats July 1, 1861.
2. Were qualified and took their seats July 3, 1861.
3. Was qualified and took his seat July 5, 1861.
4. Was qualified and took his seat July 6, 1861.
5. Was qualified and took his seat December 2, 1861.
6. Was qualified and took his seat February 2, 1862.
7. Was qualified and took his seat July 5, 1862.
8. Was qualified and took his seat January 6, 1863.

DELEGATES.

Accomac County—Samuel W. Powell.
Alexandria County—Gilbert S. Miller.
Barbour County—D. M. Myers.
Berkeley County—Bethuel B. Kitchen.
Braxton, Nicholas, Clay and Webster Counties—William D. Rollyson.
Brooke County—H. W. Crothers.
Cabell County—Edward B. Wright.
Doddridge and Tyler—William J. Boreman.
Fairfax County—John Hawxhurst.
Fayette County—Edward M. Ryan. 2
Gilmer, Calhoun, and Wirt Counties—A. J. Williamson.
Hampshire County—James H. Trout, and Owen D. Downey.
Hancock County—George McC. Porter.
Hardy County—John Michael.
Harrison County—John J. Davis and John C. Vance. 3
Jackson County and part of Roane —Daniel Frost and David J. Kee- ney. 4
Kanawha County and part of Roane—Lewis Ruffner, James H. Brown 5 and Spicer Patrick.
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Lewis County—George J. Arnold, and Perry M. Hale.
Marion County—Fountain Smith and Richard Fast.
Marshall County—Remembrance Swan.
Mason County—Lewis Wetzel and Lewis Bungarder.
Monongalia County—Leroy Kramer, and Joseph Snider.
Morgan County—Joseph S. Wheat.
Northampton County—George B. Dunton.
Ohio County—Thomas H. Logan and Andrew Wilson.

Pleasants and Ritchie Counties—James W. Williamson.
Preston County—William B. Zinn, and Charles Hooten.
Putnam County—George C. Bowyer.
Randolph and Tucker Counties—Solomon Parsons.
Taylor County—L. E. Davidson.
Tyler and Doddridge Counties—William I. Boreman.
Upshur County—Daniel D. T. Farnsworth.
Wayne County—William Ratcliff.
Wetzel County—James G. West.
Wood County—John W. Moss and George W. Henderson.

Daniel Frost,8 of Jackson County ......................... Speaker.
Gibson Lamb Cranmer, of Ohio County ..................... Clerk.
Evans D. Fogle ........................................... Sergeant-at-Arms.
James O. Hawley .......................................... First Doorkeeper.
James Musgrave ........................................... 2nd Doorkeeper.

1. Robert Hagar entered May 5, 1862, and was rejected two days later, having been a minister of the Gospel at the time of his election. Joseph H. Baker entered December 18, 1862, as the successor of Hagar.
2. Committee on Elections refused to seat him January 16, 1862.
4. David J. Keeney entered December 4, 1862, as successor of Frost.
5. James H. Brown entered December 2, 1861, but resigned January 14, 1862.
6. Speaker Patrick entered February 1, 1862, as the successor of Brown.
7. Arnold resigned December 8, 1862; succeeded by Perry M. Hale, January 2, 1863.
8. Lewis Bungarder entered December 17, 1862, as the successor of Wetzel, deceased.

8. Daniel Frost until May, 1862, then George McC. Porter.
9. Evans D. Fogle from July 1, 1861, to December 2, 1861, then Philip Rogers of Monongalia County. Fogle resigned to become Quarter-Master in the United States Army.

The First General Assembly under the Restored Government convened at Wheeling July 1, 1861. In the Senate three members were present; these were Joseph Gist, representing the District composed of Hancock, Brooke and Ohio; James Carskadon representing District composed of Hampshire, Hardy and Morgan; and Chapman J. Stuart representing that of the counties of Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison, Pleasants and Wood; Daniel Polsley, Lieutenant-Governor and ex-officio President of the Senate, took the chair and addressed these members. A temporary organization was effected. By resolution of Joseph Gist, John A. Wilson of Wheeling was appointed Clerk of the Senate pro tem. On his further motion Jesse S. Wheat was declared Sergeant-at-arms pro tem, and Alexander Campbell was appointed Page. The House likewise proceeded to a temporary organization, no quorum being
HON. LUCIAN A. HAGANS.
Secretary of the Commonwealth of Virginia, under the Restored Government, 1861—1865.
(See Biographical Notice, p. 178.)
present. On the motion of James G. West, of Wetzel county, who called the House to order, Gibson Lamb Crammer of Wheeling was appointed temporary clerk. It was then found that those present were George McC. Porter, of Hance county; H. W. Crothers, of Brooke county; Thomas H. Logan and Andrew Wilson of Ohio county; Remembrance Swan, of Marshall county; James G. West of Wetzel county; John W. Moss, of Wood county; Wm. Ratcliffe, of Wayne county; Fountain Smith, of Marion county; Leroy Kramer, of Monongalia county; Lewis Wetzel, of Mason county and James W. Williamson, of the Delegate District composed of Pleasants and Ritchie counties—fifteen in all, not a quorum. An adjournment was taken until the second day; then the majority of the members were in their seats. Prayer was offered by Rev. D. Hervey of the Presbyterian church. A permanent organization was effected. For Speaker, George McC. Porter nominated Daniel Frost, of Jackson county; James W. Williamson nominated James G. West of Wetzel county, but subsequently withdrew his name at the request of that gentlemen; Leroy Kramer nominated Fountain Smith of Marion county; Frost was elected. On motion of James G. West, Gibson Lamb Crammer, the temporary clerk was unanimously elected permanent clerk. At 7:00 P. M. both branches received the message of Governor Pierpont and five thousand copies were ordered printed. In this the Governor said: 'I regret that I cannot congratulate you on the peace and prosperity of the country, in the manner which has been customary with Executives, both State and Federal. For the present those happy days which as a nation we have so long enjoyed, and that prosperity which has smiled upon us, as upon no other nation, are departed. We are passing through a period of gloom and darkness in our Country's history, but we must not despair. There is a just God who 'rides upon the whirlwind and directs the storm.' Let us look to Him with abiding confidence. You have met, gentlemen, in the midst of Civil War, but I trust you may yet be assembled under happier auspices, when the strife shall be over and peace and prosperity be restored to this once happy country.' Accompanying this message were his correspondence with President Lincoln, together with letters received by him from Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, and Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, all showing recognition of the movement to restore Civil Government to Western Virginia.

On July 9th, the Election of State Officers was the joint order of the day. For Secretary of the Commonwealth, William B. Zinn
nominated Lucian A. Hagans* of Preston County; John W. Moss
nominated George Loomis of Wood county; L. E. Davidson nomi-
nated Ellery R. Hall, of Taylor county. Hagans was elected on the
first ballot.

For Auditor of Public Accounts, Samuel Crane and N. Wilkins-
on were placed in nomination. Crane was elected on the first
ballot.

For Treasurer of the Commonwealth, Fountain Smith nominated
Campbell Tarr of Brooke county; James H. Trout nominated
Samuel P. Hildreth, of Ohio county. Tarr was elected on the first
ballot.

Another joint order for the same day was the Election of United
States Senators. At 2:00 P. M. the Assembly proceeded by joint
ballot to elect a successor to R. M. T. Hunter, U. S. Senator from
Virginia, who had resigned his seat in that body, and John S. Car-
lile of Harrison county, was elected without opposition. Then fol-
lowed the election of a successor to fill the unexpired term of James
M. Mason, who like Hunter, had resigned his seat after Virginia
adopted the Ordinance of Secession. H. W. Crothers nominated
Daniel Lamb, of Ohio county; Lewis Ruffner nominated Peter G.
Van Winkle of Wood county; and Leroy Kramer nominated Wait-
man T. Willey of Monongalia county. Willey was elected on the
first ballot.

On July 24th the Committee to examine the bonds of public
officers, reported that Samuel Crane, Auditor of Public Accounts,
had executed a bond July 9, 1861, for $20,000.00, conditioned ac-
crediting to law; with Chapman J. Stuart, of Doddridge county.

**SKETCH OF LUCIAN ADAMS HAGANS.**

*The Hagans family is of English extraction. Richard, the immigrant an-
ccestor, came to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1630. From there he went in search
of a home which he found in New York colony on the shores of Lake Cham-
lain. A grandson, George Hagans, wedded Versus Eggleston in 1783, she being a
native of Williamsburg, Massachusetts. They had two sons—Harrison and Elisha
M.—both of whom came to Preston county, in 1812. The former was born in Clinton
county, New York, in 1796. At Brandonville in Preston county, West Virginia, he
wedded Jane McCullom, and they had issue ten children, the fourth being Lucian
Adams Hagans, the subject of this sketch. He was born at Brandonville, January 31,
1825. He was educated in the old field schools of that day; at the old King-
wood Academy, and was graduated from Washington (Pa.) College in 1846, where
he was a schoolmate of James G. Blaine. He returned home and engaged in the
mercantile business at his native town—Brandonville. Here he wedded his cousin
Lovelia, a daughter of Elisha M. Hagans and his wife, Anna Morrow (Brown) 
Hagans who was a sister of the late William Guy Brown of Preston county. The
issue of this marriage was two children, a daughter, Myra Bell who died in infancy;
and a son, Wilber E. who still survives. He continued the mercantile business unti-
the beginning of the War between the States when he was elected secretary of the
Commonwealth, in which capacity he continued until 1865, when he resigned.
Returning home he removed to Wheeling, where he became one of the editors and
proprietors of the *Daily Intelligencer* of that city. In 1874, he removed to Chicago
and purchased an interest in the firm of Rand, McNally & Co. He was thus engaged
until his death which occurred January 10, 1890. His remains repos in beautiful
Graceland Cemetery overlooking Lake Michigan, where a suitable monument marks
the spot.*
James Burley, of Marshall county, and Wm. Ratcliff of Wayne county, as securities therein, which had been approved by the Governor. That Campbell Tarr, Treasurer of the Commonwealth, had executed a bond July 10, 1861, in the penalty of $50,000.00 conditioned according to law, with Wm. T. Hammond, Nathaniel Wells and Joseph Applegate, as securities therein, which had not as yet been approved by the Governor. That Lucian A. Hagans, Secretary of the Commonwealth, had executed a bond, dated July 12, for $5,000.00 conditioned according to law, with Harrison Hagans, Wm. Hagans and Wm. Frey, as securities therein and approved by the Governor. See House Journal pp. 83-84.

On the same day a Committee appointed to examine the Treasurer's office reported that up to this date, the financial statement of said office was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total receipts to July 24, 1861</td>
<td>$37,449.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disbursements to date</td>
<td>$2,659.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaving a balance in Treasury of</td>
<td>$34,790.17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There was much important legislation, highly characteristic of the time.

**Regular Session of this General Assembly Convened December 2, 1861; Adjourned February 13, 1862.**

When this Assembly convened in regular session, it was at once ready for business, both Houses having been organized at the beginning of the extra session in the preceding July. Its sessions were held in the Linsly Institute. Governor Pierpont sent his message to both Houses, and ten thousand copies were ordered printed. He graphically described existing conditions. In it he said: "I regret that I cannot congratulate you upon the termination of the great Civil War with which it has pleased Divine Providence to chasten the pride of the American people. It still rages in our midst, and around our very homes. But a year ago, no nation was more prosperous than this. Peace, happiness and prosperity prevailed throughout the land. Now the elements of civil society have been broken up. Brothers are arrayed against brothers, and father against son; and rapine and murder are desolating the land."

The session was a busy one. Many acts were passed, among them to organize the county Court of Alexandria; to incorporate the Parkersburg and Big Sandy Railroad Company; to appropriate


$21,684.00 to the Northwestern Lunatic Asylum at Weston; to regulate the inspection of salt in Kanawha county; and for the organization of troops for the Federal Army.

SECOND EXTRA SESSION OF THIS FIRST ASSEMBLY MAY, 5, 1862; ADJOURNED MAY 15, 1862.

In a few minutes after being called to order both Houses were ready for business, and the Governor was informed of this; whereupon he sent to each an executive message, one thousand copies of which were ordered printed. In this he set forth the legislation needful to be enacted. This received attention and the body adjourned at the end of a session lasting but ten days.

ELECTION OF STATE OFFICIALS BY THE PEOPLE.

An Ordinance adopted by the Second Wheeling Convention, June 19, 1861, provided that "A Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Attorney-General" should be appointed for six months or until their successors should be elected and qualified. This was done by the Convention. The General Assembly was required by law to provide for the election of these three officials. This it did by passing an Act January 17, 1862, providing that on the 22d of the succeeding May, an election should be held to choose officials for the unexpired terms of said offices.—Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Attorney-General. Mass conventions in Wood and other counties named for these offices the men who had been formerly elected by the Convention—Pierpont, Polsley and Wheat. An election was held on the date fixed, with the following result:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTIES</th>
<th>FOR GOVERNOR</th>
<th>FOR LIEUT-GOVERNOR</th>
<th>ATTORNEY-GENERAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F. H. Pierpont</td>
<td>Daniel Polsley</td>
<td>James S. Wheat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accomac</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexandria</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Braxton</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>487</td>
<td>486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooke</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clay</td>
<td>433</td>
<td>428</td>
<td>427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doddridge</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilmer</td>
<td>733</td>
<td>706</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrison</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hancock</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>638</td>
<td>627</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanawha</td>
<td>379</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis</td>
<td>1253</td>
<td>1171</td>
<td>1174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monongalia</td>
<td>873</td>
<td>837</td>
<td>829</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion</td>
<td>730</td>
<td>671</td>
<td>697</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mason</td>
<td>1317</td>
<td>1308</td>
<td>1314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marshall</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northampton</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>1531</td>
<td>1538</td>
<td>1599</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preston</td>
<td>968</td>
<td>949</td>
<td>940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Putnam</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleasants</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ritchie</td>
<td>383</td>
<td>380</td>
<td>438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roane</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Randolph</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taylor</td>
<td>496</td>
<td>441</td>
<td>441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tucker</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE RESTORED GOVERNMENT OF VIRGINIA.

THE THIRD EXTRA SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY WHICH CONVENED DECEMBER 4, 1862; AND ADJOURNED FEBRUARY 5, 1863.

Again this First General Assembly convened in extra session. It met in the United States Court Room, and was ready for work. The Governor's message was received and ordered printed. In it he said: "Gentlemen, it is our fortune to live in these times of fearful responsibilities and duties. We are making history to be read by, and exert its influence upon, coming generations. With a deep sense of our responsibilities and with an earnest supplication to the Great Source of all strength for assistance in the discharge of our respective duties during this momentous crisis, let us enter upon the work before us."

The military affairs of the Commonwealth:—The Northwestern portion—was discussed and much attention given this matter; the entire military force of the counties represented being organized, and general officers being elected therefor. December 22d, a recess was taken to the 6th of January, 1863.

It will be remembered that on the 9th of July, 1861, the Second Wheeling Convention elected Waitman T. Willey to a seat in the United States Senate, to fill the unexpired term of James M. Mason who upon the adoption of the Ordinance of Secession by Virginia had resigned his seat in that body. The time for which Mr. Willey had been elected would expire March 3, 1863, and, January 23d, the General Assembly in joint session proceeded to elect his successor. Spicer Patrick of Kanawha County, nominated Lemuel J. Bowden; H. W. Crothers of Brooke County, nominated Lemuel J. Kenzie; and Charles Hooton nominated Waitman T. Willey. Lemuel J. Bowden* was elected on the second ballot.

*Note.—Lemuel J. Bowden was born in Williamsburg, Virginia, January 16, 1815. He was graduated at William and Mary College and was admitted to the Virginia bar. Speedily he attained to prominence in his profession. He was three times a member of the General Assembly; a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1850-51, and a Presidential elector in 1860. When the Civil War came he adhered to the Union; left a valuable estate in Williamsburg and went to Washington, and then to Wheeling, where he manifested much interest in the Restored Government. He took his seat in Congress, the first Monday in December, 1863, but died January 2, 1864, and was buried at Washington City.
The business of the Session being finished the Assembly adjourned sine die. Thus ended the first General Assembly of Virginia under the Restored Government.

THE RESTORED GOVERNMENT AT ALEXANDRIA.

Days and weeks came and went and brought June 20th 1863. At high noon on that day, the sovereignty of a new State—WEST VIRGINIA—was extended over all the region within its bounds, where that of the Restored Government had been exerted previously. It was exactly two years since that June day 1861, when Governor Pierpont had taken the oath of office, and entered upon the discharge of his duties. Now the seat of government—Capital of the Restored Government—must be removed beyond the limits of West Virginia. On the 5th of February 1863, it was provided that whenever the Governor should deem it expedient for the public good that the offices of the Auditor and Treasurer should be kept in the city of Alexandria, or in any other place in the Commonwealth outside of the City of Wheeling, he should make proclamation thereof; and he was authorized to convene the General Assembly at such place as he should select for the seat of government. He chose Alexandria and made proclamation accordingly. This was the old city on the west bank of the Potomac nine miles below Washington City. It was the Old Belhaven of Colonial days; the first military headquarters of Colonel Washington in 1754; the scene of the landing of Braddock's ill-fated Army in 1755; and had been incorporated in 1784. The streets were laid out on the plan of those of Philadelphia—crossing each other at right-angles. On every hand were verdant hills; the broad expanse of the Potomac spread out far and wide; while to the north might be seen the National Capitol with its beautiful columns, white walls and towering dome, forming a most conspicuous object. It was governed at this time by a Mayor and a Common Council of sixteen members. It was to this city that Governor Pierpont removed the archives and paraphernalia of the Restored Government.

It was a remarkable removal of a Government. Daniel Polsley, its Lieutenant-Governor, Henry J. Samuels, its Adjutant-General, Samuel Crane, its Auditor of Public Accounts, Campbell Tarr, its Treasurer, and James S. Wheat, its Attorney-General, all resigned when the time for removal came, and Governor Pierpont left with but two members—Lucian A. Hagans, his Secretary of the Commonwealth, and Lewis W. Webb, who had been appointed Auditor—of his official family, proceeded to Alexandria. There a
brick building, in which are now the offices of the Alexandria Water and Light Company, was occupied and this became the State House of the Restored Government. There he filled vacancies by appointment. Leopold C. P. Cowper was made Lieutenant-Governor and a Mr. Smith, Treasurer of the Commonwealth. On the 23rd day of May preceding Governor Pierpont had been re-elected for the full term of four years beginning January 1, 1864. At the same time members of the General Assembly were chosen in that part of Virginia outside of West Virginia which gave adherence to the Restored Government, or rather that part which was under control of the Federal Armies. These members thus chosen, constituted the Second General Assembly under the Restored Government. The first session with membership and organization, was as follows:

**REGULAR SESSION OF THE SECOND GENERAL ASSEMBLY UNDER THE RESTORED GOVERNMENT, BEGINNING MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1863; AND ENDING FEBRUARY 6, 1864.**

**SENATORS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accomac and Northampton</th>
<th>James H. Kellam*</th>
<th>Samuel W. Powell.*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alexandria and Fairfax</td>
<td>Thomas P. Brown.**</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loudoun</td>
<td>W. F. Mercer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norfolk City</td>
<td>C. H. Whitehurst.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hampton District</td>
<td>T. S. Tennis.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norfolk and Princess Anne Counties</td>
<td>F. W. Lemosy.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Leopold C. P. Cowper, Lieutenant-Governor. President.
Frederick A. Augustien, of Fairfax County. Clerk.
Charles H. Lewis. Engrossing Clerk.
Eben E. Mason, until December 7, 1864; then
Samuel Davis. Sergeant-at-arms.
William Hough, until December 12, 1864 then
Frank Lewis. Page.
Larkin Patton. Custodian of Senate Chamber

**DELEGATES.**

Accomac—William H. Gibbons and Thomas H. Kellam.†
Northampton—John R. Birch.
Portsmouth City—James W. Brownley.
Prince William—Enoch Haislip.
Norfolk County—Richard E. Nash.

Alexandria—Allen C. Harm and Reuben Johnston.
Norfolk City—Andrew L. Hill.
Loudoun—J. Madison Downey and J. J. Henshaw.
Elizabeth City County—Robert B. Wood.
Fairfax—Job J. Hawxhurst.

*Samuel W. Powell successfully contested the seat of Thomas H. Kellam, and took his seat, January 20, 1864.
**The seat of Thomas P. Brown was unsuccessfully contested by James S. Purdy.
†Thomas H. Kellam, one of the members from Accomac, who had been unseated in the Senate, by Samuel W. Powell, January 20, 1864, appeared as a member of the House, December 3, 1863.
Both Houses received the message of Governor Pierpont. In this he briefly reviewed the history of the Restored Government while Wheeling was its capital city. Among other recommendations he strongly urged the calling of a convention to frame a new Constitution for the Commonwealth. A Bill called the "Convention Bill No. 9," providing for this was prepared and enacted into a law.

January 24, 1864. Resolutions on the Death of Edward Everett, were adopted, at the time of his death, and Governor Pierpont was directed to transmit copies thereof to the Governor of Massachusetts.

On February 5, 1864, the two branches of the General Assembly convened in joint session for the election of State officers. Samuel W. Powell nominated Lucian A. Hagans, the present incumbent for Secretary of the Commonwealth. The total vote was sixteen—six in the Senate, and ten in the House. Hagans received all of them, and was declared unanimously elected. C. H. Whitehurst nominated Lewis W. Webb, for Auditor of Public Accounts, there was no opposition and he too was declared unanimously elected to that office. T. S. Tennis nominated W. F. Mercier for Treasurer of the Commonwealth; and Thomas P. Brown nominated John J. Henshaw. The later was elected. The business of the session was at last completed and the body adjourned.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION CONVENED UNDER THE RESTORED GOVERNMENT AT ALEXANDRIA.

ASSEMBLED FEBRUARY 13, 1864; ADJOURNED sine die APRIL 11, 1864.

MEMBERSHIP.

Accomac County—William H. Dix.
Accomac-Northampton Senatorial District—Arthur Watson.
Alexandria County—Walter L. Penn.
Alexandria-Fairfax Senatorial District—S. Ferguson Beach.

Elizabeth City County—Robert B. Wood.
Fairfax County—John Hawxhurst.
Loudoun County—John J. Henshaw, James M. Downey and E. W. Grover.
In compliance with the Act of Assembly recently enacted this Convention framed a New Constitution for the Commonwealth. Section 27, of Article IV. read as follows: "The General Assembly shall provide by law for adjusting with the State of West Virginia the proportion of the public debt of Virginia, proper to be borne by the States of Virginia and of West Virginia respectively; and may authorize, in conjunction with the State of West Virginia, the sale of all lands and property of every description, including all stocks and other interests owned and held by the state of Virginia in banks, works of internal improvement, and other companies at the time of the formation of the State of West Virginia.

It shall not provide for the payment of any debt or obligation created in the name of the State of Virginia by the usurped and pretended State authorities at Richmond."

It will be seen that the small number of delegates to this Convention was due to the fact that after West Virginia had been formed, by far the greater part of Virginia was still within the Confederate lines.

On the 7th of April the Constitution was adopted by the Convention; but it was not ratified by the people; it was never submitted to them for ratification.

Governor Pierpont writing of this Convention says:—“Objection has been raised to the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention of Virginia under the Restored Government, on two grounds—

1st.—That the number constituting the Convention was too small.
2d.—That the convention did not submit its action to the people for ratification or rejection. The answer to the first objection is that all were represented which were in the Federal lines. More than one-tenth of the State was represented. The answer to the second is that it was wholly useless to submit the Constitution thus amended to the people for ratification or rejection. Suppose there
was only one-eighth of the State represented; the adoption of the Constitution by that eighth would be no expression of opinion of the other seven-eighths. No person is so silly as to maintain that the adoption or rejection of the Constitution by one-eighth thus made by the Convention would have been any expression of public sentiment in the State." (See 'Calendar of Virginia State Papers.' Vol. XI. pp. 356, 357.)

SECOND SESSION OF THIS GENERAL ASSEMBLY CONVENED AT ALEXANDRIA.

Assembled December 5, 1864; Adjourned March 7, 1865.

The organization effected at the preceding session was continued. Governor Pierpont, having been informed by a committee that the Assembly awaited his pleasure, immediately transmitted his message, thereby adding another remarkable Document to the long list of the calendar of Virginia State Papers. In it he said:—"The condition of the Commonwealth, as far as I can learn, is deplorable indeed. The fires of Civil War have lighted nearly every neighborhood in three-fourths of it." He proceeded to detail the difficulty of reorganizing the counties then under Federal control because of the hostility of General Butler, commandant of the Military District of Virginia and North Carolina.

December 8, 1864, the two Houses met in Joint Session for the purpose of electing a United States Senator to succeed the late Hon. Lemuel J. Bowden, deceased; and another as the successor of Hon. John S. Carlile, whose term would expire March 4, 1865. The House of Delegates presented the names of Joseph Segar, of Elizabeth City, and John Underwood, of Alexandria; the Senate those of Lewis McKenzie of Alexandria, and S. Ferguson Beach. The whole number of votes cast was sixteen, of which Segar received eleven, and was declared elected to succeed Lemuel J. Bowden, as United States Senator. December 9th the two Houses assembled in Joint Session to elect a successor of John S. Carlile, the present incumbent, to serve six years from the 4th day of March, 1865. Whole number of votes cast was sixteen, necessary to a choice, nine; John C. Underwood received twelve and was elected. Neither were ever admitted to seats in the Senate.

Another year had passed away and the joint Assembly proceeded to elect an Auditor of Public Accounts, and a Treasurer of the Commonwealth. For the office of Auditor, John W. Kelley received two votes and Lewis W. Webb thirteen votes; he was declared
Born at Martinsburg, Berkeley County, West Virginia, September 26, 1816; Died at Charles Town, Jefferson County, March 8, 1888. Served in Federal army during the Civil War; was on the staff of General John Pope in 1862, when the above picture was sketched from life by Joseph H. Diss Debar. Later, in 1865, he served as Adjutant-General under Governor Pierpont when the Seat of the Restored Government was removed from Alexandria to Richmond. Formerly, he was artistic and literary contributor to "Harper's Monthly" under the nom-de-plume of "Port Crayon." His literary fame is almost world-wide.
elected. For Treasurer: James P. Barlow received five votes and Warren W. Wing received eleven votes and was declared elected. Tuesday March 7, 1865 the Assembly finished its Second Regular Session and adjourned never to meet again at Alexandria.

THE RESTORED GOVERNMENT AT RICHMOND.

February 25 1865, the following "Joint Resolution to authorize the Removal of the Seat of Government;" was reported, as follows:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Delegates of Virginia, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be, and is hereby authorized to change the seat of Government of this State to Norfolk, or any other convenient place in this State, whenever in his opinion, the interests of the State would be promoted by such removal. Provided, however, that nothing in this resolution shall be (so) construed as to authorize the location or detention of the seat of Government, at any other place than the city or Richmond, when the city of Richmond can be safely occupied as the Seat of Government of the State."

Acting under this resolution Governor Pierpont, May 25, 1865, removed the capital of the Restored Government to Richmond, the recent capital of Virginia, and of the late Confederate Government. He was immediately waited upon by representative citizens from every portion of the State, and listened attentively to them and took counsel with them in their misfortunes. In response to his inquires he learned that but a few in any county, of none in some, could hold office because of the disqualification imposed upon them by the Alexandria Constitution for the participancy in the southern side of the War between the States. With the removal of the seat of the Restored Government to Richmond, the personnel of the Restored Government was again almost entirely changed. Lucian A. Hagans, the Secretary of the Commonwealth, had resigned and returned to his home in Preston county, West Virginia, and his successor was Charles H. Lewis. The Auditor of Public Accounts, Lewis W. Webb, had been succeeded by William F. Taylor; and Francis J. Smith was now Treasurer of the Commonwealth, instead of Warren J. Wing, who had served in that capacity the preceding year at Alexandria. David H. Strother of Martinsburg, West Virginia, "Port Crayon" of Harper's Weekly, author of "The Virginia Canaan," and who had risen to the rank of Brigadier-General in the Federal Army, was Adjutant-General. Governor Pierpont at once sent him in person to all counties that had repre-
sentatives in the General Assembly at Alexandria, summoning them to Richmond, in 1865, their legal terms ending July 1st ensuing. They met in the Governor's Reception Room. There the Governor informed them that without the repeal of the disfranchisement laws, he could not reconstruct the State, as there were no persons to vote: that they had the power to remove this disability, and that if they would agree to do so, he would call them in extra session. They assented. The extra session was called and the third session of the second Assembly convened in Richmond. Because of its historical signification the rolls of membership and organization is given as follows:

SESSION BEGINNING MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1865, AND ENDING FRIDAY, 23, ENSUING.
(Length of Session Five Days.)

SENATORS.

Accomac and Northampton .................................................. Sam W. Powell.
Lououn .............................................................. F. W. Mercier.
Norfolk City ............................................................. C. H. Whitehurst.
Norfolk and Princess Anne Counties ................................. F. W. Lemoy.
Hampton Senatorial District ............................................. T. S. Dennis.

Leopold C. P. Cowper, Lieutenant-Governor, President.
R. F. Walker, Richmond City ................................. Clerk.
F. V. Sutton .................................................... Sergeant-at-arms.
Miles C. Eggleston, Henrica County ................................. Doorkeeper.
Alfred Thornton ....................................................... Custodian of Senate Chamber.

DEEGATES.

Accomac County — Wm. H. Gibbons and Thomas H. Keilam.
Northampton—John R. Birch.
Prince William Co.—Enoch Halslip.

J. Madison Downey ....................................................... Speaker.
P. H. Gibbon, Richmond City, vice George Tucker, resigned ............................... Clerk.
Thomas L. Kendall, Northampton County ............................. Sergeant-at-arms.
Robert Somerville .................................................... Page.
Alfred Thornton ....................................................... Custodian, Hall House of Delegates.

This body, in five days, removed the disability to vote and by resolution, the next General Assembly was given continued authority to remove the disqualification to hold office. With the fund
in the Treasury of the Alexandria Government appropriated by the Assembly, Governor Pierpont rehabilitated the Western Lunatic Asylum, and the institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind at Staunton; and the Eastern Asylum at Williamsburg, all of which institutions were destitute of supplies. Dr. R. A. Brock, the distinguished Virginia historian, writing in 1882 of the administration of Governor Pierpont at Richmond; says: "He also found, upon his arrival in Richmond, the United States Marshall busy libeling the property of the late Confederates for confiscation. A few days afterward, President Johnson issued a proclamation confiscating the estates of certain classes unless pardoned. It was stipulated that all petitions should be recommended by the governor. He soon received that the President was temporizing, and was led to apprehend that the "Pardon Mill" was a force at least if no worse. He accordingly determined to recommend all petitions offered him. He next protested to the Attorney-General against the further iniquity of libeling property which it was never designed to confiscate, and which only entailed grievous expense on the owners. His protest was effective. He next interposed for the suppression of the class of pardon-broker harpies, who obstructed the due course of the Executive clemency as provided. He refused to recommend any petition which would pass into the hands of a broker, and this dearmed these repacious thieves. He next interposed for the relief of citizens who were under civil indictment for offenses which were within the province of military authority and recommended leniency and conciliation to the courts." He also appointed, upon the recommendation of those duly interested, efficient regents for the University of Virginia, and for the Virginia Military Institute, without reference to party affiliation. See "Eminent Virginians." R. A. Brock, p. 386.

Governor Pierpont continued in office beyond the period of his term, which expired January 1, 1868, and held until April 16, ensuing when he was succeeded by General Henry H. Wells appointed provisional Governor by General John M. Schofield, commanding the Military Department of Virginia. He retired to private life, his home being at Fairmont, Mason county, West Virginia. It was his boast that in the whole history of the Restored Government, but a single alteration had been made in the Constitution of Virginia, and that was to reduce the number of members in each branch of the General Assembly necessary to constitute a quorum to do business. The name of Francis H. Pierpont will long be an honored one on the pages of the history of the Virginias.
THE FINANCES OF THE RESTORED GOVERNMENT.
(From Wheeling to Richmond.)

The following statement is prepared from the Reports of the several Auditors of Public Accounts, under the Restored Government and submitted annually to Governor Pierpont, at the close of the fiscal years.

RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1861.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hancock County, from Taxes and Licenses</td>
<td>$4,664.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brooke County, from Taxes and Licenses</td>
<td>$4,664.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio County, from Taxes and Licenses</td>
<td>$27,220.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marshall County, from Taxes and Licenses</td>
<td>$10,892.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wetzel County, from Taxes and Licenses</td>
<td>$1,678.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tyler County, from Taxes and Licenses</td>
<td>$2,140.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood County, from Taxes and Licenses</td>
<td>$6,341.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doddridge County, from Taxes and Licenses</td>
<td>$874.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrison County, from Taxes and Licenses</td>
<td>$850.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preston County, from Taxes and Licenses</td>
<td>$1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monongahela County, from Taxes and Licenses</td>
<td>$320.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. M. Morton, loan to Commonwealth</td>
<td>$561.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amount of P. O. Pierce's check, Northwest Bank</td>
<td>$3,988.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From the Lunatic Asylum west of the Allegheny Mountains</td>
<td>$27,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From the Federal Government, Virginia's distributable share of the sale of Public Lands, Act of Congress, 1841</td>
<td>$44,577.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savings Banks of the city of Wheeling</td>
<td>$117.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes, Public of the city of Wheeling</td>
<td>$51.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hempfield Railroad</td>
<td>$75.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Insurance Companies</td>
<td>$62.07</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Making in all

$138,015.13

Expended to September 30, 1861

57,695.29

Balance in Treasury Oct. 1, 1861

$80,319.84

For the Fiscal Year ending Sept. 30, 1862, the Receipts were...

$205,231.80

Balance in Treasury Oct. 1, 1861

80,319.84

Making a total of

$285,607.84

Expended to Sept. 30, 1862

165,490.17

Leaving in Treasury Oct. 1, 1862

$120,116.67

For the period from Oct. 1, 1862, to June 19, 1863, receipts were...

$23,725.71

Balance in Treasury Oct. 1, 1862

120,140.38

Making a total of

$372,688.72

Expended from Oct. 1, 1862, to June 19, 1863

$147,408.60

Leaving a balance in Treasury, June 20, 1862

225,280.03

Appropriation to West Virginia by Restored Government, Feb. 4, 1863

150,000.00

Appropriation to West Virginia by Restored Government, Feb. 4, 1863, of all balance not otherwise appropriated.

25,000.00

By balance due of said appropriation, $209,771.46

Balance in Treasury June 20, 1863

$23,308.37

Receipts from June 20, 1863, to Oct. 1, 1863

$5,825.62

Balance brought forward

29,134.05

Making a total of

$37,771.59

Expended from June 20, 1863, to Oct. 1, 1863

$4,133.99

Leaving balance in Treasury Oct. 1, 1863

33,637.60

Receipts from Oct. 1, 1863, to Sept. 30, 1864

$104,520.32

Balance in Treasury Oct. 1, 1863

33,637.60

Making a total of

$138,157.92

Expended from Oct. 1, 1863, to Sept. 30, 1864

71,861.13

Leaving balance in Treasury Oct. 1, 1864

$66,296.79

Receipts from Oct. 1, 1864, to Sept. 30, 1865

$125,023.10

Balance in Treasury Oct. 1, 1864

68,296.79

Making a total of

$191,318.89

Expended from Oct. 1, 1864, to Sept. 30, 1865

93,253.16

Leaving balance in Treasury Oct. 1, 1865

$98,065.73
APPENDIX V.

HISTORICAL DATA RELATING TO THE FORMATION OF WEST VIRGINIA.

For full thirty years before the Civil War, State division had been a theme of earnest discussion throughout the trans-Allegheny Region—now West Virginia. It was the existence of the Restored Government at the head of which was Governor Pierpont, that made this possible. The Wood county delegates came to the First Wheeling Convention—May 13, 1861—with banners and transparencies bearing the legend, "New Virginia, now or never," and this became a rallying cry in that body. The ninth Resolution in the series which it adopted was as follows:

Resolved,—"That in as much as it is a conceded political axiom, that government is founded on the consent of the governed and instituted for their good, and it cannot be denied that the course pursued by the ruling power in the State is utterly subversive and destructive of our interests, we believe we may rightfully and successfully appeal to the proper authorities of Virginia, to permit us peacefully and lawfully to separate from the residue of the State, and form ourselves into a government to give effect to the wishes, views, and interests of our constituents."

In the second Wheeling Convention which assembled June 11, 1861, the thought uppermost in the minds of the delegates, was that of a New State west of the Alleghenies, "New Virginia and the Union" was now the rallying cry and the movement to secure this was afterward strongly supported by the officials of the Restored Government.

On the 7th of August, 1861, the President, Arthur I. Boreman, in compliance with a resolution of James G. West of Wetzel County, appointed a "Committee on a division of the State." It was composed of James G. West of Wetzel County; Wm. L. Crawford, of Hancock County; John D. Nicholas, of Brooke County; Andrew Wilson of Ohio County; James H. Burley, of Marshall County; Daniel D. Johnson, of Tyler County; Chapman J. Stuart, of Doddridge County; James W. Williamson, of Pleasants County; Wm. Douglas, of Ritchie County; Peter G. Van Winkle, of Wood County; Andrew Flesher, of Jackson County; Lewis Wetzel, of Mason County; Wm. W. Brumfield, of Wayne County; Leroy
An ordinance to provide for the formation of a new state out of a portion of the territory of this state.

(ADOPTED AUGUST 20, 1861.)

Whereas, It is represented to be the desire of the people inhabiting the counties hereinafter mentioned, to be separated from this commonwealth, and to be erected into a separate state, and admitted into the union of states, and become a member of the government of the United States;

Section 1. The people of Virginia, by their delegates assembled in convention at Wheeling, do ordain that a new state, to be called the state of Kanawha, be formed and erected out of the territory included within the following described boundary: Beginning on the Tug Fork of Sandy River, on the Kentucky line where the counties of Buchanan and Logan join the same; and running thence with the dividing line of said counties and the dividing line of the counties of Wyoming and McDowell to the Marsh Fork of the Kanawha River, and with the dividing line of the counties of Raleigh and Wyoming to the Raleigh county line; thence with the dividing line of the counties of Raleigh and Mercer, and with the dividing line of the counties of Randolph and Pocahontas, Randolph and Pocahontas, Randolph and Pendleton, to the south-west corner of Pendleton county; thence with the dividing line of said counties and the county line of Hardin and Tucker, to the Fairbanks stone; thence with the line dividing the states of Maryland and Virginia, to the Pennsylvania line; thence with the line dividing the states of Pennsylvania and Virginia, to the Ohio river; thence down said river, and including the same, to the dividing line between Virginia and Kentucky, and with the said line to the beginning; including within the boundaries of the proposed new state the counties of Logan, Wyoming, Raleigh, Fayette, Nicholas, Webster, Randolph, Tucker, Preston, Monongalia, Marion, Taylor, Barbour, Upshur, Harrison, Lewis, Braxton, Clay, Kanawha, Boone, Wayne, Cabell, Putnam, Mason, Jackson, Boone, Calhoun, Wirt, Gilmer, Ritchie, Wood, Pleasants, Tyler, Doddridge, Wetzel, Marshall, Ohio, Brooke, and Hancock.

Section 2. All persons qualified to vote within the boundaries aforesaid, and who shall present themselves at the several places of voting within their respective counties, on the fourth Thursday in October next, shall be allowed to vote on the question of forming a new state, as hereinbefore proposed; and it shall be the duty of the commissioners conducting the election at the several places of voting, at the same time, to cause polls to be taken for the election of delegates to a convention to form a constitution for the government of the proposed state.

Section 5. The commissioners conducting the said election in each of said counties shall ascertain, at the same time they ascertain the vote upon the formation of a new state, who has been elected from their county to the convention, hereinafter provided for; and shall certify to the secretary of the commonwealth, the name or names of the person or persons elected to the said convention.

Section 6. It shall be the duty of the governor, on or before the fifteenth day of November next, to ascertain and by proclamation make known the result of the said vote; and if a majority of the votes given within the boundaries mentioned in the first section of this ordinance, shall be in favor of the formation of a new state, he shall set the state in his said proclamation, and shall call upon said dele-
gates to meet in the city of Wheeling, on the 26th day of November next, and organize themselves into a convention; and said convention shall submit, for ratification or rejection, the constitution that may be agreed upon by it, to the qualified voters within the proposed state, to be voted upon by the said voters on the fourth Thursday in December next.

Section 7. The county of Ohio shall elect three delegates; the counties of Harrison, Kanawha, Marion, Marshall, Monongalia, Preston, and Wood shall each elect two; and the other counties named in the first section of this ordinance shall each elect one delegate to the said convention.

Section 10. When the general assembly shall give its consent to the formation of such new state, it shall forward to the congress of the United States such consent, together with an official copy of such constitution, with the request that the said new state may be admitted into the union of states.

G. L. Cranmer, Secretary.

The vote of the people on this "New State Ordinance" was taken on Thursday October 24, 1861, at which time 18,408 votes were cast for it and 781 against it; Governor Pierpont having learned of this, issued a Proclamation on the 6th of November ensuing requiring the delegates elected to the Constitutional Convention to assemble on the 26th of that month; they having been chosen by senatorial Districts, counties, and Delegate-Districts. The membership of the Convention which framed the first Constitution of West Virginia, was as follows:
### LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE FIRST WEST VIRGINIA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION WHICH ASSEMBLED AT WHEELING, VIRGINIA, NOVEMBER 26, 1861, AND ADJOURNED FEBRUARY 18, 1862; TOGETHER WITH THEIR AGE, PLACE OF NATIVITY, OCCUPATION, COUNTY REPRESENTED, AND POST OFFICE ADDRESS:

*(Reassembled February 12, 1862; and adjourn'd sine die, February 20, 1863.)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Nativity</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Postoffice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>J. A. F. Roche*</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Minister</td>
<td>Pendleton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>G. W. Green</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Preston</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>J. R. McCutchen*</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Lynchburg</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>J. H. Stephenson</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Preston</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>W. M. Thompson</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Presto</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>R. W. Lamb</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Presto</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>J. S. Adams</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>J. T. Steiner</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Presto</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>J. M. Stewart</td>
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<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Presto</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>J. L. Stevens</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Presto</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>J. L. C. Seamans</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Presto</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>J. W. Van Winkle</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Presto</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>W. T. Willey</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Presto</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>J. A. Wilson</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Presto</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**JOHN HALL, President.**

**ELLERY R. HALL, Secretary.**

**JAMES C. OXLEY, Wheeling, P. O.**

*See reference notes on next page.*
The Second Session of the Conventions—As will be seen hereafter this Convention reassembled February 12, 1863, for the purpose of making the changes in the Constitution required by Congress regarding the extinction of slavery in the proposed State. Because of the changes in membership which had taken place a committee on Credentials was appointed. Its report stated that A. F. Ross, had been elected a member of the Convention from Ohio County, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Gordon Battelle; David S. Pinnell of Upshur County, elected to fill vacancy resulting from the resignation of R. L. Brooks; Joseph S. Wheat, a member from Morgan County, hitherto unrepresented; John L. Boggs, of Pendleton County, not previously represented; J. Robinson, of Calhoun County, it having no representative heretofore; Andrew Mann appeared and took his seat as a representative from Greenbrier county: Rev. Moses Tichenacl, of Marion County, to fill vacancy caused by the removal of Hiram Haymond from the county, who thereby vacated his seat: James H. Brown of Kanawha County, reelected to fill vacancy resulting from his own resignation; Dr. Samuel T. Griffith, of Mason County, appeared as the successor of John Hall, President of the Convention, whose resignation was read and Abram D. Soper, of Tyler County, elected to the Presidency; There was a contest* between Dr. D. W. Gibson and Samuel Young, for a seat in the Convention as a representative from Pocahontas County, not hitherto represented. The decision was in favor of Dr. Gibson. Thus it was that from the time of the Assembling of the Convention until its final adjournment, sixty-one members occupied seats therein, and forty-seven counties were represented, thus leaving but one—Webster—without representation, there being but forty-eight counties then included within the proposed boundaries of the New State.

*Occupied seats in the Second Session of the Convention, which convened February 12, 1863, and adjourned February 20, ensuing; but not in first session.
2. James S. Cassady resigned February 1, 1862.
3. Richard M. Cook was admitted to a seat January 21, 1862.
4. J. P. Heback was admitted to a seat January 21, 1862.
5. Andrew Mann was admitted to a seat February 14, 1863, his credentials being a petition signed by fifty citizens of Greenbrier county.
6. J. R. McCrudden was admitted to a seat January 11, 1862.
7. Rev. Edward W. Ryan was admitted to a seat February 3, 1862.
8. Benjamin H. Smith resided in Kanawha county, but had petitions signed by citizens of Logan county, praying that he represent them in this Convention, and he was thereupon admitted to a seat.

*Note.—The report of the Committee on Credentials on the Contest between Dr. D. W. Gibson and Samuel Young, for a seat in the Convention from Pocahontas County, is indicative of the times—of the time when a new State was being born amid the throes of Civil War. The Committee says:
"The facts are in brief, that last October, in view of the probable recalling of the Convention, some twenty-five citizens of Pocahontas county drew up and
At length the work on the Constitution was completed, and a "Schedule" attached thereto. In this John Hall, James W. Paxton, Peter G. Van Winkle, Elbert H. Caldwell and Ephraim B. Hall, were named as Commissioners, whose duty it was to cause the Constitution and Schedule to be published in such newspapers printed within the proposed New State as they deemed proper. April 3, 1862, was designated as the day upon which the people should vote on the adoption of the amended Constitution. The result of the election was 18,062 votes for ratification, and 514 against ratification.

The General Assembly Under the Restored Government Grants Permission to Form a New State Within the Bounds of Virginia.

The Constitution of the United States provides that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, without the consent of the Legislature of the State concerned." Therefore it was necessary to have the permission or consent of the General Assembly of the Restored Government. For this purpose, Governor Pierpont, having learned the result of the vote on the Constitution, issued a Proclamation April 18th, convening that body in Extra Session, at Wheeling on the 12th day of May ensuing. That body assembled on the date fixed and on the second day of the session enacted as follows:

CHAP. 1.—An Act giving the consent of the Legislature of Virginia to the formation and erection of a new State within the jurisdiction of this State.

Passed May 13, 1862.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That the consent of the Legislature of Virginia be, and the same is hereby given to the formation and erection of the State of West Virginia, within the jurisdiction of this State, to include the counties of Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Marion, Monongalia, Preston, Taylor, Tyler, Pleasants, Ritchie, Doddridge, Harrison, Wood, Jackson, Wirt, Boone, Calhoun, Gilmer, Barbour, Tucker, Lewis, Braxton, Upshur, Randolph, Mason, Putnam, Kanawha, Clay, Nicholas, Cabell, Wayne, Boone, Logan, Wyoming, Mercer, McDowell, Webster, Pocahontas, Fayette, Raleigh, Greenbrier, Monroe, Pendleton, Hardy, Hampshire and Morgan, according to the boundaries and under the provisions set forth in the Constitution for the said State of West Virginia and the schedule thereto annexed, proposed by the convention which assembled at Wheeling, on the twenty-sixth day of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

Signed a petition that Samuel Young, of that county be permitted to occupy a seat on the floor of the Convention as the delegate from that County. That petition was drawn by Dr. Gibson, of Pocahontas county, present contestant for a seat, and was signed by him. Since a short period after that time, Mr. Young has not been in Pocahontas County and people there knew nothing of his whereabouts. On the day of the recent election to fill vacancies, a number of refugees from Pocahontas, who were in Upshur county, to make sure of being represented in the Convention, and having by consultation with an attorney, ascertained that a delegate so elected, would probably be received, held an election at Buckhannon, and elected Dr. D. W. Gibson. Both these gentlemen believing themselves entitled to seats by the best expression that could be obtained, had come in and made application. 

Dr. Gibson was awarded the seat, while the Convention paid the mileage and three days per diem of Mr. Young.—V. A. L.
Section 2. Be it further enacted, That the consent of the Legislature of Virginia be, and the same is hereby given, that the counties of Berkeley, Jefferson and Frederick, shall be included in and form part of the State of West Virginia whenever the voters of said counties shall ratify and assent to the said Constitution.

West Virginia Admitted Into the Union.

All eyes were now turned toward Washington City, where the Thirty-seventh Congress was in session. Virginia under the Restored Government had five members in that body. These were John S. Carlile, of Harrison county; and Waitman T. Willey, of Monongalia county; in the Senate; and Kellian V. Whaley, of Wayne county; Jacob B. Blair, of Wood county, and William G. Brown, of Preston county, in the House of Representatives.

The Commissioners named in the Schedule, supplied with copies of the ratified Constitution and certified copies of the Act of Assembly granting permission to erect a New State within the bounds of Virginia; and accompanied by Harrison Hagans of Preston county; Granville Parker of Cabell county; Daniel Polsley of Mason county, the latter the Lieutenant-Governor under the Restored Government; and others interested in the admission of a New State, proceeded to Washington where they arrived on the 22d of May 1862. Three days thereafter, Senator Willey laid the matter before the Senate, which body referred it to the Committee on Territories, of which Benjamin F. Wade of Ohio county, was Chairman. On the 23d of June—nearly a month later—he reported from his Committee, ‘‘Senate Bill No. 365’’ providing for the admission of the State of West Virginia into the Union and for other purposes; this was read a first time and passed to its second reading. On the 26th, it was read a second time and passed to its third reading. It had been so amended that the Constitution should be referred back to the people of the proposed State for amendment regarding the gradual extinction of slavery therein; and further, that when this had been done and certified to the President of the United States, he should make proclamation thereof, and that sixty days thereafter, the State should be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the other States. On the next day it was again considered. On July 1st, there was extended an animated debate, and this was renewed and continued on the 7th. On the 14th the Bill was variously amended and passed by a vote of 23 yeas and 17 nays—a majority of six votes.

The vote in the Senate on the admission of West Virginia is an interesting event. In 1860 there were thirty-three States represented by sixty-six Senators. By the withdrawal of Eleven Southern
States this number was reduced to forty-four. In 1861 it was increased by the admission of two members from the new State of Kansas; and by two from Virginia under the Reorganized Government, thus increasing the whole number to forty-eight. Let us see how these voted July 14, 1862, upon the question of admitting West Virginia into the Union. On that day Lafayette S. Foster of Connecticut occupied the chair pro tem in the absence of the Vice-President; Lazarus W. Powell of Kentucky, demanded the yeas and nays and they were ordered. John W. Forney called the roll:

Those voting yea were—

Henry B. Anthony and James P. Simmons of Rhode Island; Daniel Clark and John P. Hale of New Hampshire; Jacob Callamar and Solomon Foot of Vermont; William Pirt Fessenden and Lot M. Merrill of Maine; Lafayette S. Foster of Connecticut; Henry Wilson of Massachusetts; Ira Davis of New York; John C. Ten Eyck of New Jersey; John Sherman and Benjamin F. Wade of Ohio; James W. Grimes and James Harlan of Iowa; Timothy O. Howe of Wisconsin; Henry S. Lane of Indiana; James H. Lane and Samuel C. Pomeroy of Kansas; Henry M. Rice and Morton S. Wilkinson of Minnesota; and Waltman T. Willey of Virginia.

A total of 23 votes.

Those voting nay were—

James A. Bayard and Willard Saulsbury of Delaware; Orville H. Browning and Lyman Trumbull of Illinois; John S. Carille of Virginia; Zachariah Chandler and Jacob M. Howard of Michigan; Anthony Kennedy of Maryland; Preston King of New York; Edgar Cowan of Pennsylvania; Garrett Davis and Lazarus W. Powell of Kentucky; James A. McDougall of California; Benjamin Stark of Oregon; Charles Sumner of Massachusetts; Robert Wilson of Missouri; and Joseph A. Wright of Indiana.

A total of 17 votes.

Those not voting were—

James Dixon of Connecticut; John R. Thompson of New Jersey; David Wilmot of Pennsylvania; James A. Pearce of Maryland; James W. Nesmith of Oregon; Milton S. Latham of California; John B. Henderson of Missouri; and James R. Doelittle of Wisconsin.

A total of 8 votes.

Thus it is seen that the Senators from Rhode Island, Vermont, Maine, Ohio, Kansas, Iowa, and Minnesota voted for the Bill; while those from Kentucky, Illinois, and Michigan voted against; and those from New York, Massachusetts, Indiana and Virginia were divided. The most earnest friends of the Bill in the Senate were Willey, Wade, Collamar, Hale, Fessenden, Ten Eyck, Pomeroy, Lane of Kansas, and Wilkinson. The most active in their opposition were Carlile, Bayard, Trumbull, Wilson and Sumner.

On the 15th day of July, but one day after the final vote in the Senate, William Hickey, chief clerk of that body, appeared at the bar of the House of Representatives and informed it that the Senate had passed Senate Bill No. 365, entitled "An Act for the Admission of West Virginia into the Union, and for other purposes," and stated that he was directed to ask the concurrence of the House therein
On the next day the Bill came up for consideration, and was read a first and second time. Then John A. Bingham, of Ohio, demanded the previous question on its passage. Joseph E. Sagar objected to its third reading, and moved to lay it on the table. Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont, asked him to withdraw the motion that another might be made to postpone further consideration of the Bill until the following December. The Speaker declared any motion out of order pending a call for the previous question. The House refused by a vote of 70 nays to 44 yeas to lay on the table. Then Roscoe Conkling, of New York, moved that further consideration of the Bill be postponed until the second Tuesday in December next, and on that motion demanded the previous question. Jacob Beeson Blair, of Parkersburg, Virginia, asked him to withdraw the demand for the previous question, but this was declined. Blair then declared that if this motion prevailed it would be equivalent to killing the Bill. John A. Bingham then demanded the yeas and nays, and this was sustained; and the motion to postpone was adopted by a vote of 63 yeas and 33 nays—a majority of ten. On the next day the second session of the Thirty-seventh Congress closed; the proposed new State of West Virginia had not been admitted to the Union, and there was great discouragement on the part of its friends. It was evident that the great battle was yet to be fought.

THE THIRD SESSION.

Months came and went—August, September, October, November—and then on Monday, December 1, 1862, the Thirty-seventh Congress assembled in its third session. At noon on Tuesday, the 9th ensuing, John A. Bingham obtained the floor and demanded the regular order of business. "The regular order of business," said the Speaker, "is the consideration of Senate Bill No. 365, providing for the admission of West Virginia into the Union, which was postponed at the last session to this day." Bingham asked that it be put upon its passage, as it was important, as he said, that "it be passed at this time." Martin F. Conway, of Kansas, spoke against the Bill. Then began discussion and argument such as is without a parallel in the whole history of State admission in Congress. For two days there were many speeches, pro and con, all resplendent with rhetorical flourish and literary excellence. So many were there that the reports thereof cover many pages of the "Congressional Globe," in which they were printed. On Wednesday, the 10th, debate was closed by order of the House, and at two
o'clock on that day the Speaker said: "The question recurs on the third reading of the Bill." The Bill was ordered to its third reading, and it was accordingly read a third time. Charles A. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, then called for the yeas and nays upon the passage of the Bill, and the call was sustained. The roll was called, and the Bill was passed by a vote of 96 yeas to 55 nays—a majority of forty-one.

The vote in the House of Representatives when the final and greatest struggle was fought and won for the admission of the State, is of great interest to every West Virginian. One hundred and fifty-one votes were recorded.

Those voting yea were—


Those voting nay were—


The analysis of this vote presents some interesting facts. The representatives from Maine, six in number, voted solidly to admit West Virginia into the Union; in Illinois there were four votes for
it and three against it; Pennsylvania cast sixteen for and six against; New York, twenty for and eight against; Ohio, twelve for and eight against; Indiana, seven for and five against; Massachusetts, five for and six against; Missouri, one for and four against; while New Jersey divided equally—two yeas and two nays.

Thus it was that on the tenth day of December, 1862 was completed the legislative action necessary to the admission of West Virginia into the Union. On the 11th, Emerson Ethridge, of Tennessee, Clerk of the House of Representatives, informed the Senate that the House had passed Senate Bill No. 365, providing for the admission of the State of West Virginia into the Union. December 15th, George T. Cobb, of New Jersey, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that it had found truly enrolled, "An Act (S. B. No. 365) for the admission of West Virginia into the Union." December 16th, another message by Mr. Ethridge informed the Senate that the Speaker of the House had signed Senate Bill No. 365, providing for the admission of West Virginia, and that he was directed to bring it to the Senate for the signature of its President. Thereupon the Vice-President signed the Bill, and it was delivered to the proper committee to be presented to the President of the United States. On the 23rd ensuing, Orville H. Browning, of Illinois, reported from this committee that it had that day presented to the President of the United States the Enrolled Bill (S. No. 365) for the admission of West Virginia into the Union. On the 5th of January, 1863, a message from the President of the United States, by his Secretary, John G. Nicholay, informed the Senate that he had on the 31st of December, 1862, signed and approved an Act (S. No. 365) for the Admission of the State of West Virginia into the Union, and for other Purposes.

Reassembling of the Constitutional Convention:—Again the Constitutional Convention assembled, February 12, 1863, for the purpose of making the changes in the Constitution regarding slavery. The resignation of John Hall, its President, was received, accepted, and Abram D. Soper of Tyler County, was elected to fill the vacancy. The session continued eight days, when having made the necessary changes in the Constitution, the body adjourned sine die, February 20, 1863. The Constitution, as amended, was submitted to a vote of the people, March 26th ensuing and the result was as follows:
VOTE ON THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>For</th>
<th>Against</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barbour</td>
<td>471</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boone</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Braxton</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brooke</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
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<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clay</td>
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<tr>
<td>Doddridge</td>
<td>463</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fayette</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glimer</td>
<td>383</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
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<td>9</td>
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<tr>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>Logan*</td>
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<td>Marion</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Mercer*</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nicholas</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wayne</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vote in 38 counties, as above stated: 20,022 Favor, 440 Against.

Soldiers' votes taken within West Virginia: 6,007 Favor, 94 Against.

Total votes taken within West Virginia: 26,632 Favor, 534 Against.

Soldiers' votes taken out of West Virginia: 1,689 Favor, 38 Against.

Whole amount of votes, duly taken and returned: 28,321 Favor, 472 Against.

Rejected Votes, viz:

Soldiers: 379 Favor, None Against
Citizens: 43 Favor, None Against

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This result, together with copies of the amended Constitution, as ratified by the people, was certified, April 16th to President Lincoln by Hon. Abram D. Soper, President of the Convention; and Daniel Lamb, James W. Paxton, Peter G. Van Winkle, Ephraim B. Hall and Elbert H. Caldwell, the Committee of that body, as named in the Schedule and on the 20th of April, he issued a Proclamation declaring that sixty days thereafter—June 20, 1863—the State of West Virginia, should be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the other States.

*No returns received at date of tabulation.
APPENDIX VI.

COUNTIES OF WEST VIRGINIA AS THEY EXISTED IN 1861, WITH THEIR TOTAL REPRESENTATION IN THE MAKING OF THE STATE.

The First Convention of the people of Northwestern Virginia which assembled at Wheeling May 13, 1861, and the Second one which convened at the same place June 11, 1861, are popularly known as the First and Second Wheeling Conventions, respectively. The men composing these bodies, together with those who were members of the Constitutional Convention which assembled November 26, 1861, and which framed the first Constitution of the State, were the men who made West Virginia. Their names have been given in connection with the Conventions of which they were members; but the following classification or grouping by counties exhibits at a view the representation each county had in the making of the State. It will be remembered that the membership of the Second Wheeling Convention was composed of members of the General Assembly who had been elected on the 23d of May 1861, together with delegates appointed by the several counties, as members of the Convention only.

ALEXANDRIA COUNTY.*

1. In the First Wheeling Convention, May 13, 1861:—
   No representation.

2. In the Second Wheeling Convention, June 11, 1861:—
   Henry S. Martin and James T. Close,† delegates.

3. In the Constitutional Convention, November 26, 1861:—
   No representation.

*Note—The counties of Alexandria, Fairfax, Frederick, Accomac and Northampton, the last two on the eastern shore of Virginia, were not, of course, included in West Virginia, but their representatives, by their participation in the actions of the First and Second Wheeling Conventions, and as members of the General Assembly, at that time, did much to aid in reorganizing the Restored Government and in the formation of the New State.—V. A. L.

†James T. Close was afterward Colonel of the Seventeenth Regiment West Virginia Infantry.
BARBOUR COUNTY.

1. In the First Wheeling Convention:—
   E. H. Menafee, Spencer Dayton, and John H. Shuttleworth.

2. In the Second Wheeling Convention:—
   Nathan H. Taft and D. M. Myers, member of House of Delegates, and
   John H. Shuttleworth and Spencer Dayton, delegates.

3. In both Wheeling Conventions:—
   Spencer Dayton and John H. Shuttleworth.

4. In the Constitutional Convention:—
   Emmett J. O'Brien.

BERKELEY COUNTY.

1. In the First Wheeling Convention:—
   A. R. McQuilkin, John W. Dailey and J. S. Bowers.

2. In the Second Wheeling Convention:—
   No representation.

3. In the Constitutional Convention:—
   No representation.

BOONE COUNTY.

1. In the First Wheeling Convention:—
   No representation.

2. In the Second Wheeling Convention:—
   No representation.

3. In the Constitutional Convention:—
   Robert Hager.

BRAXTON COUNTY.

1. In the First Wheeling Convention:—
   No representation.

2. In the Second Wheeling Convention:—
   No representation.

3. In the Constitutional Convention:—
   Gustavus F. Taylor.

BROOKE COUNTY.

1. In the First Wheeling Convention:—

2. In the Second Wheeling Convention:—
   Joseph Gist, senator, and H. W. Crothers, member of House of Delegates, and John D. Nicholls, and Campbell Tarr, delegates.

3. In both Wheeling Conventions:—
   Joseph Gist, John D. Nicholls and Campbell Tarr.

4. In the Constitutional Convention:—
   James Hervey.

*The "Intelligencer" has it Basil.
CABELL COUNTY.

1. In the First Wheeling Convention:—
   Harrison County Delegates, acted as alternates. Instructed to do so by
   Cabell County Convention.

2. In the Second Wheeling Convention:—
   Albert Laidley, member of House of Delegates.

3. In the Constitutional Convention:—
   Granville Parker.

CALHOUN COUNTY.

1. In the First Wheeling Convention:—
   No representation.

2. In the Second Wheeling Convention:—
   No representation.

3. In the Constitutional Convention:—
   J. Robinson.

CLAY COUNTY.

1. In the First Wheeling Convention:—
   No representation.

2. In the Second Wheeling Convention:—
   No representation.

3. In the Constitutional Convention:—
   Benjamin L. Stephenson.

DODDRIDGE COUNTY.

1. In the First Wheeling Convention:—
   J. Cheveront, S. S. Kenney, J. Smith, James A. Foley, and J. P. F. Ran-
   dolph.

2. In the Second Wheeling Convention:—
   Chapman J. Stuart, Senator, William J. Boreman, member of House of
   Delegates, Dodridge-Tyler District, Daniel D. Johnson of Tyler county,
   and James A. Foley, of Doddridge county, delegates.

3. In both Wheeling Conventions:—
   James A. Foley.

4. In the Constitutional Convention:—
   Chapman J. Stuart.

FAIRFAX COUNTY.

1. In the First Wheeling Convention:—
   No representation.

2. In the Second Wheeling Convention:—
   John Hawxhurst and Eben E. Mason, delegates.

3. In the Constitutional Convention:—
   No representation.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

1. In the First Wheeling Convention:—
   No representation.

2. In the Second Wheeling Convention:—
   No representation.
3. In the Constitutional Convention:—
   James Cassady* and Edward W. Ryan.*

FREDERICK COUNTY.

1. In the First Wheeling Convention:—
   George S. Senseney.
2. In the Second Wheeling Convention:—
   No representation.
3. In the Constitutional Convention:—
   No representation.

GILMER COUNTY.

1. In the First Wheeling Convention:—
   No representation.
2. In the Second Wheeling Convention:—
   Henry H. Withers.
3. In the Constitutional Convention:—
   William J. Warder.

GREENBRIER COUNTY.

1. In the First Wheeling Convention:—
   No representation.
2. In the Second Wheeling Convention:—
   No representation.
3. In the Constitutional Convention:—
   Andrew Mann.†

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

1. In the First Wheeling Convention:—
   Owen D. Downey, George W. Broski, Dr. B. B. Shaw, George W. Sheetz, and George W. Rizer.
2. In the Second Wheeling Convention:—
   James R. Carskadon, senator, Owen D. Downey, James H. Trout, James J. Baracks, and George W. Broski, delegates.
3. In both Wheeling Conventions:—
   Owen D. Downey and George W. Broski.
4. In the Constitutional Convention:—
   Thomas R. Carskadon.

HANCOCK COUNTY.

1. In the First Wheeling Convention:—

* Cassady resigned February 1, 1862, and on the 4th day of February 1862, E. W. Ryan was admitted to a seat to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Cassady. Cassady had been admitted to a seat November 26, 1861. (See "Journal of the Convention," p. 7.)
† Was admitted to a seat February 14th, 1863, at "Called Session."—See "Intelligencer" February 16, 1863.
2. In the Second Wheeling Convention:—

3. In both Wheeling Conventions:—

4. In the Constitutional Convention:—
Joseph S. Pomeroy.

HARDY COUNTY.

1. In the First Wheeling Convention:—
No representation.

2. In the Second Wheeling Convention:—
John Michael, delegate.

3. In the Constitutional Convention:—
Abijah Dolly.

HARRISON COUNTY.

1. In the First Wheeling Convention:—

2. In the Second Wheeling Convention:—
John J. Davis, John J. Vance, members of the House of Delegates, John S. Carlile, Solomon S. Fleming, Lot Bowen, Charles S. Lewis, and Benjamin F. Shuttleworth, delegates.

3. In both Wheeling Conventions:—
John J. Davis, John S. Carlile, Lot Bowen, Solomon S. Fleming, and Benjamin F. Shuttleworth.

4. In the Constitutional Convention:—
Thomas W. Harrison and John M. Powell.

JACKSON COUNTY.

1. In the First Wheeling Convention:—
Andrew Flesher, David Woodruff, C. M. Rice, George Leonard, James F. Scott, G. L. Kennedy, and J. V. Rowley.

2. In the Second Wheeling Convention:—
Daniel Frost, member of the House of Delegates, James F. Scott, and Andrew Flesher, delegates.

3. In both Wheeling Conventions:—
Andrew Flesher and James F. Scott.

4. In the Constitutional Convention:—
E. S. Mahan.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

1. In the First Wheeling Convention:—
No representation.

2. In the Second Wheeling Convention:—
George Koontz.

3. In the Constitutional Convention:—
No representation.
KANAWHA COUNTY.

1. In the First Wheeling Convention:—
   No representation.

2. In the Second Wheeling Convention:—
   Lewis Ruffner, member of House of Delegates, and Greenbury Slack, Delegate.

3. In the Constitutional Convention:—
   James H. Brown,* and Lewis Ruffner.

LEWIS COUNTY.

1. In the First Wheeling Convention:—

2. In the Second Wheeling Convention:—
   Blackwell Jackson, senator, Perry M. Hale and James A. J. Lightburn, delegates.

3. In both Wheeling Conventions:—
   Perry M. Hale, and J. A. J. Lightburn.

4. In the Constitutional Convention:—
   Robert Irvine.

LOGAN COUNTY.

1. In the First Wheeling Convention:—
   No representation.

2. In the Second Wheeling Convention:—
   No representation.

3. In the Constitutional Convention:—
   Benjamin H. Smith.‡ (an alternate.)

MARION COUNTY.

1. In the First Wheeling Convention:—

2. In the Second Wheeling Convention:—

3. In both Wheeling Conventions:—
   Francis H. Pierpont.

4. In the Constitutional Convention:—
   Ephraim B. Hall and Hiram Haymond.§

*Brown resigned the last day of the Regular Session, February 18, 1862, was reelected and seated in the Second or Called Session.
†The author of "Chronicles of Border Warfare," published at Clarksburg, West Virginia, in 1831.
‡Was admitted to a seat January 5, 1862. See "Journal of the Convention."§Resigned. Moses Ticheneal elected to fill vacancy caused thereby. See "Intelligencer" for February 13th, 1863.
Hon. Campbell Tarr.
First Treasurer of the State of West Virginia.
(See Biographical Sketch, p. 221.)
MARSHALL COUNTY.

1. In the First Wheeling Convention:—

2. In the Second Wheeling Convention:—

3. In both Wheeling Conventions:—
   Remembrance Swan.

4. In the Constitutional Convention:—

MASON COUNTY.

1. In the First Wheeling Convention:—

2. In the Second Wheeling Convention:—
   Lewis Wetzel, member House of Delegates, and Charles B. Waggener, James Smith and Daniel Polsley, delegates.

3. In both Wheeling Conventions:—
   Daniel Polsley and Charles B. Waggener.

4. In the Constitutional Convention:—
   John Hall.†

*Marshall county had largest representation in the Convention.

†Hall was President; he resigned at the beginning of Called Session, February 12, 1863, and Dr. Samuel T. Griffith of West Columbia, Mason County, was elected to fill vacancy. See "Intelligencer" February 14, 1863.
null
MERCER COUNTY.

1. In the First Wheeling Convention:—
   No representation.

2. In the Second Wheeling Convention:—
   No representation.

3. In the Constitutional Convention:—
   Richard M. Cook.*

MONONGALIA COUNTY.

1. In the First Wheeling Convention:—

2. In the Second Wheeling Convention:—
   LeRoy Kramer and Joseph Snyder, members House of Delegates, and Ralph L. Berkshire, William Price, James Evans, and Dr. D. B. Dorsey, delegates.

3. In both Wheeling Conventions:—
   LeRoy Kramer, Joseph Snyder, William Price, James Evans, Dr. D. B. Dorsey.

4. In the Constitutional Convention:—
   Waitman T. Willey, and Henry Dering.

MONROE COUNTY.

1. In the First Wheeling Convention:—
   No representation.

2. In the Second Wheeling Convention:—
   No representation.

3. In the Constitutional Convention:—
   No representation.

MORGAN COUNTY.

1. In the First Wheeling Convention:—
   No representation.

2. In the Second Wheeling Convention:—
   No representation.

3. In the Constitutional Convention:—
   Joseph S. Wheat.

MCDOWELL COUNTY.

1. In the First Wheeling Convention:—
   No representation.

2. In the Second Wheeling Convention:—
   No representation.

3. In the Constitutional Convention:—
   J. P. Hoback.

NICHOLAS COUNTY.

1. In the First Wheeling Convention:—
   No representation.

2. In the Second Wheeling Convention:—
   No representation.

3. In the Constitutional Convention:—
   John R. McCutchen.

OHIO COUNTY.

1. In the First Wheeling Convention:—

2. In the Second Wheeling Convention:—
   Thomas H. Logan, and Andrew Wilson, members of House of Delegates, and George Harrison, Daniel Lamb, James W. Paxton, and Chester D. Hubbard, delegates.

3. In both Wheeling Conventions:—
   Thomas Logan, Andrew Wilson, Daniel Lamb, Chester D. Hubbard.

4. In the Constitutional Convention:—
   James W. Paxton, Daniel Lamb, Gordon Battelle, and A. F. Ross.

PENDLETON COUNTY.

1. In the First Wheeling Convention:—
   No representation.

2. In the Second Wheeling Convention:—
   No representation.

3. In the Constitutional Convention:—
   John L. Boggs.

*The "Intelligencer" has it J. L.
†The "Intelligencer" has it A. P.
‡The "Intelligencer" does not have names marked thus.
§The "Intelligencer" has it Steier.
The "Intelligencer" has it Handlin.
††The "Intelligencer" has it Wait.
‡‡The "Intelligencer" has it Bickle.
**The "Intelligencer" has it Barger.
PLEASANTS COUNTY.

1. In the First Wheeling Convention:—
   Friend Cochran, Robert Parker, R. A. Cramer, and James W. Williamson.

2. In the Second Wheeling Convention:—
   James W. Williamson, member House of Delegates, and C. W. Smith, delegate.

3. In both Wheeling Conventions:—
   James W. Williamson.

4. In the Constitutional Convention:—
   Joseph Hubbs.

POCAHONTAS COUNTY.

1. In the First Wheeling Convention:—
   No representation.

2. In the Second Wheeling Convention:—
   No representation.

3. In the Constitutional Convention:—
   Dr. D. W. Gibson.

PRESTON COUNTY.

1. In the First Wheeling Convention:—

2. In the Second Wheeling Convention:—

3. In both Wheeling Conventions:—
   Charles Hooton and John Howard.

4. In the Constitutional Convention:—
   John J. Brown and John Dille.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

1. In the First Wheeling Convention:—
   No representation.

2. In the Second Wheeling Convention:—
   George C. Bowyer, member House of Delegates, and Dudley S. Montague, delegate.*

3. In the Constitutional Convention:—
   Dudley S. Montague.

RALEIGH COUNTY.

1. In the First Wheeling Convention:—
   No representation.

*Another delegate from this county qualified and took his seat August 12th 1861, but his name has not been ascertained.—V. A. L.
2. In the Second Wheeling Convention:—
   No representation.
3. In the Constitutional Convention:—
   Stephen M. Hansley.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

1. In the First Wheeling Convention:—
   No representation.
2. In the Second Wheeling Convention:—
   Solomon Parsons and Samuel Crane, delegates from Randolph-Tucker Delegate District.
3. In the Constitutional Convention:—
   Josiah Simmons.

RITCHIE COUNTY.

1. In the First Wheeling Convention:—
   Noah Rexroad, D. Rexroad, J. P. Harris, and A. C. Cole.
2. In the Second Wheeling Convention:—
   William Douglas, a delegate.
3. In the Constitutional Convention:—
   Andrew J. Wilson.

ROANE COUNTY.

1. In the First Wheeling Convention:—
   Irwin C. Stump.
2. In the Second Wheeling Convention:—
   T. A. Roberts.
3. In the Constitutional Convention:—
   H. D. Chapman.

TAYLOR COUNTY.

1. In the First Wheeling Convention:—
2. In the Second Wheeling Convention:—
   Thomas Cather, senator, and Lemuel E. Dividson, member House of Delegates, and John S. Burdett and Samuel B. Todd, delegates.
3. In both Wheeling Conventions:—
   John S. Burdett.
4. In the Constitutional Convention:—
   Harmon Sinsel.

TUCKER COUNTY.

1. In the First Wheeling Convention:—
   No representation.
2. In the Second Wheeling Convention:—
   Solomon Parsons and Samuel Crane, from Randolph-Tucker Delegate District.
3. In the Constitutional Convention:—
   James W. Parsons.
TYLER COUNTY.

1. In the First Wheeling Convention: —

2. In the Second Wheeling Convention: —
   William J. Boreman, member House of Delegates, from the Doddridge-Tyler Delegate District, and Daniel D. Johnson and James A. Foley, delegates.

3. In both Wheeling Conventions: —
   Daniel D. Johnson.

4. In the Constitutional Convention: —
   Abram D. Soper.

UPSHUR COUNTY.

1. In the First Wheeling Convention: —
   W. H. Williams, and C. P. Rohrbaugh.

2. In the Second Wheeling Convention: —

3. In the Constitutional Convention: —
   Richard L. Brooks.

WAYNE COUNTY.

1. In the First Wheeling Convention: —

2. In the Second Wheeling Convention: —

3. In both Wheeling Conventions: —
   William W. Brumfield and William Copley.

4. In the Constitutional Convention: —
   William W. Brumfield.

WEBSTER COUNTY.

1. In the First Wheeling Convention: —
   No representation.

2. In the Second Wheeling Convention: —
   No representation.

3. In the Constitutional Convention: —
   No representation.

WETZEL COUNTY.

1. In the First Wheeling Convention: —
2. In the Second Wheeling Convention:—
   James G. West, a member of the House of Delegates, and Reuben Martin and James P. Ferrell, delegates.

3. In both Wheeling Conventions:—
   Reuben Martin.

4. In the Constitutional Convention:—
   R. W. Lauck.

WIRT COUNTY.

1. In the First Wheeling Convention:—

2. In the Second Wheeling Convention:—

3. In both Wheeling Conventions:—

4. In the Constitutional Convention:—
   Benjamin F. Stewart.

WOOD COUNTY.

2. In the First Wheeling Convention:—

2. In the Second Wheeling Convention:—
   John W. Moss, member of the House of Delegates, and Arthur I. Boreman, and Peter G. Van Winkle, delegates.

3. In both Wheeling Conventions:—
   John W. Moss.

4. In the Constitutional Convention:—
   Peter G. Van Winkle and William Erskine Stevenson.

WYOMING COUNTY.

1. In the First Wheeling Convention:—
   No representation.

2. In the Second Wheeling Convention:—
   No representation.

3. In the Constitutional Convention:—
   William Walker.
APPENDIX VII.

FIRST STATE OFFICIALS OF WEST VIRGINIA—THEIR NOMINATION, ELECTION AND INAUGURATION.

Early in the year 1863, it became evident to all that West Virginia would be admitted into the Union, and this meant officials for the New State. On the evening of February 19, 1863—the day before the final adjournment of the Constitutional Convention—a meeting was held in Wheeling for the purpose of taking the initiative in having a general convention of delegates from all the counties to nominate candidates for State officers at the election soon to be held under the new Constitution. Judge Abram D. Soper, of Tyler county, then President of the Constitutional Convention presided, and prominent men from all over the proposed State were present. A resolution was adopted recommending to the people of each of the forty-eight counties of the New State to appoint delegates to meet in Convention at Parkersburg, on the first Wednesday after the expiration of ten days from the date of the proclamation by the President declaring West Virginia a State in the Union.

The Unconditional Union Convention:—The people acted upon this recommendation, and delegates were selected accordingly, to the Convention to assemble at Parkersburg, May 6, 1863. Cabell county, at a convention at Barboursville, selected delegates thereto, on the 27th of March; Brooke County, April 2d; Tyler April 3rd; Braxton April 7th; Preston April 13th; Lewis April 13th; Harrison April 13th; Pleasant April 14th; Hancock April 14th; Wetzel April 18th; Barbour April 18th; Tucker April 20th; Marion April 25th; Hampshire April 25th; Ohio April 27th, and others following in rapid succession. On the 22d of April a Refugee Convention was held at Charleston, composed of Union men from the counties of Monroe, Greenbrier, Raleigh, Mercer and Wyoming. William Chambers of Monroe, was made Chairman, and A. G. Williams of Greenbrier, Secretary. A delegation was selected to represent each of these counties in the Parkersburg Convention.
At length the time arrived for the Convention, and on the evening of May 5th, fifty delegates thereto left Wheeling on the steamer "OHIO NO. 3," accompanied by a reporter for the "Intelligencer," and the delegates were from Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Tyler, Marion and Preston counties. Others joined them at Moundsville, New Martinsville, and Sistersville.

Wednesday morning May 6th the old town of Parkersburg was thronged with people. There was but one hotel—"Alls' Central," but the people opened their homes to the delegates, and all found entertainment.

The Convention assembled at 3:00 P. M. in the old Court House—a large room—but there was not standing room. Judge Chapman J. Stuart, of Doddridge county, called the Convention to order, and nominated James G. West of Wetzel for Temporary President—Thomas Cather of Taylor, nominated Ellery R. Hall of Marion, for temporary Secretary. Rev. Mr. Campbell of the Presbyterian church offered prayer in an impressive manner. A Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed, consisting of Chapman J. Stuart, of Doddridge; Benjamin H. Smith, of Kanawha; Abram D. Soper, of Tyler; Leroy Kramer, of Monongalia; James R. Carskadon, of Hampshire; Daniel Lamb, of Ohio; Joseph B. Nay, of Marion; and John J. Brown of Preston.

A Committee on Credentials was appointed as follows:—Thomas Cather, of Taylor; George McC. Porter, of Hancock; William Swearingen, of Marion; Chapman J. Stuart, of Doddridge; Robert Irvine, of Lewis; Spicer Patrick of Kanawha; Robert Hager, of Boone, and T. C. McCann, of Greenbrier.

On motion of Dr. Patrick, of Kanawha, the Rules of the House of Delegates were adopted for the government of the Convention. Judge Stuart of the Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following:

For President—Dr. Spicer Patrick, of Kanawha county.
For Secretary—Ellery R. Hall, of Marion county.
For Assistant Secretary—Jacob Edgar Boyers, of Tyler county.
Dr. Patrick was conducted to the chair, from which he made an eloquent address. He then substituted the name of General Lewis Ruffner, of Kanawha, for that of his own on the Committee on Credentials.

Campbell Tarr. of Brooke, moved the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions. He declined the chairmanship, and the Committee consisted of A. F. Ross, of Ohio county; George McC. Porter, a
Hancock Daniel Lamb, of Ohio; Benjamin H. Smith, of Kanawha; and William B. Zinn, of Preston. On motion of Daniel D. T. Farnsworth, of Upshur, a Committee on Basis of Representation was appointed. It consisted of D. D. T. Farnsworth; Daniel Lamb, of Ohio; William B. Zinn, of Preston; George W. Bier, of Taylor; Chapman J. Stuart, of Doddridge; W. P. Amiss, of Wood; John M. Phelps, of Mason; Robert Hager, of Boone; and T. K. McCann, of Greenbrier.

William E. Stevenson gave notice that the Methodist Episcopal Church had been procured for the use of the Convention and it adjourned to meet there at 8:00 A. M. the following day. That evening a great New State mass meeting was held at the Court House, and the speakers were Ross, of Ohio; Porter, of Hancock; E. M. Norton, of Ohio; and Kellian V. Whaley, of Mason. On Thursday morning the Convention assembled as per adjournment. The building was in an unfinished condition, the windows being partly boarded up. Immediately after reading the minutes of the preceding day, Mr. Harrison Hagans, of Preston, moved to adjourn to Wheeling. Daniel Pack, of Ohio, moved to lay the motion on the table and this was done. Thomas Cather then presented the report of the Committee on Credentials, the following being the list of Delegates with counties by them represented:—

BARBOUR—George M. Yeager, James F. Harvey and Spencer Dayton.
BOONE—Robert Hager.
BRAXTON—William D. Rollyson, and James G. McCoy.
CABELL—William H. Copley.
CLAY—F. J. Baxter and W. King.
GREENBRIER—J. F. Caldwell, T. K. McCann, and Andrew W. Mann.
HAMPShIRE—James Carskadon, Thomas R. Carskadon, and John Hughes.
HARRISON—Thomas L. Moore, and Benjamin Shuttleworth.
First State Officials of West Virginia.


MERCER—Joseph Snapp.

MONONGALIA—Leroy Kramer.

MONROE—William F. Chambers.

MORGAN—Joseph S. Wheat.

NICHOLAS—John R. McCutchen.


POCAHONTAS—David M. Burgess, and Samuel Young.

PUTNAM—Charles M. Pitrat, George C. Boyer, and Dudley S. Montague.


RANDOLPH—Joseph Hart, Milton Hart, and W. J. Drummond.


ROANE—Marcellus McWhorter, Joseph Boone and James Riddle.


TYLER—Abram D. Soper, I. T. Nicklin, V. Smith, Jacob Edgar Boyers Boyers, W. B. Kern, and Daniel Sweeney.


WYOMING—James O. Hawley, (Alternate).

Thus the report of the Committee showed two hundred and thirty-five duly accredited delegates present, and representing forty counties.

Nomination of a State Ticket:—The basis of representation was determined by dividing the white population of each county at the last census, by the number of delegates therefore, and each delegate separately, being entitled to give the vote ascertained by such division, to belong to him. A majority of the whole vote given was necessary to make a nomination.

Nominations were declared to be in order. For the office of Governor, James G. West, presented the name of Samuel Crane, of Randolph County; E. M. Norton, that of Arthur I. Boreman*.

*Arthur Inzram Boreman, the first Governor of West Virginia, was born at Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, July 24, 1823. At the age of four years he came with his parents to Tyler County, West Virginia, where he attended the school of that day. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1843, in which year he located in Parkersburg, and began the practice of his profession, in which he soon rose to distinction. In 1855 he represented Wood County in the General Assembly of Virginia, and by successive elections continued in that capacity until 1860. He became an ardent new state man, and was President of the Second Wheeling Convention which assembled June 11, 1861, and which reorganized the restored Government of Virginia and prepared the way for the formation of West Virginia. He was elected first Governor of West Virginia; was inaugurated June 20, 1863, and by successive elections served until 1869, when he was elected a member of the United States Senate in which body he served six years. Thereafter he resumed the practice of law in Parkersburg, where he was later elected Judge of the Circuit Court, and served eight years, his term beginning January 1, 1889. He was a leader of men in the time in which he lived, not from the intriguers of craft and cunning, but from an innate and rightful sovereignty of human nature.
Judge Jacob Edgar Boyers.
First Secretary of State of West Virginia.
(See Biographical Sketch, p. 221.)
Wood county; and Benjamin H. Smith, that of Peter G. Van Winkle of the same county. There was no choice on the first ballot; the name of Mr. Crane was withdrawn and Mr. Boreman was nominated on the second ballot.

For office of Secretary of State, Thomas Cather presented the name of Ellery R. Hall, of Marion County; Chapman J. Stuart, that of Jacob Edgar Boyers,† of Tyler; Leroy Kramer, that of Jasper Y. Moore, of Clarksburg; and William Douglas, that of S. R. Dawson, of Ritchie, Mr. Hall declined, and Mr. Boyers was nominated on first ballot.

For the Treasurer, Daniel Lamb named Campbell Tarr,‡ of Brooke county, and there being no other name presented, he was nomination by acclamation.

For the office of Auditor of State, E. M. Norton named Samuel Crane,‡ of Randolph; H. W. Crothers presented that of John J. Brown of Preston; a delegate named Thomas L. Moore of Harrison.

†Jacob Edgar Boyers, the first Secretary of State, was born on the banks of the Monongahela river, in Monongalia county, West Virginia, February 9, 1832. His father was Josiah, a son of Jacob Boyers of Culpeper county, Virginia; his mother, Susannah M. was a daughter of Jacob Pindall an able member of Congress from Clarksburg. She was child when the subject of this notice was but nine days old. When three years of age, his father removed to a farm two miles from Middlebourne in Tyler county, West Virginia, and here the boy grew to manhood. He attended the old Northwestern Virginia Academy at Clarksburg; where his teachers were the distinguished Gordon Batelle and Alexander Martin, the latter the first President of the University of West Virginia. In 1854-55 he attended Allegheny College at Meadville, Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the bar in Middlebourne in the latter year. In 1860-1-2-3 he was the editor of the Virginia Plunderer, published at Middlebourne. In 1863, he was nominated at the “Parkersburg Union Convention” for the office of Secretary of State; was the youngest of the eight nominees of that Convention and is now the last survivor. In 1864, he was appointed a brigadier-general by Governor Pierpont. After the formation of West Virginia he served three times as County Superintendent of Free Schools of Tyler County. In 1870, he removed to Mentor, Campbell county, Kentucky, where he engaged in the practice of law and there he now resides. In 1888, he wedded Landora Fitz-Allen, a daughter of William Swan of Middlebourne, and the issue was one son, now engaged in business in Marietta, Ohio. (p. 55.)

‡The Tarr family is of Prussian origin. Peter Tarr, the American emigrant ancestor, came to Pennsylvania near the close of the Revolutionary War: about the year 1800, he removed and settled on King's Creek, then in Brooke, but now Hancock county, West Virginia, where he established the first iron smelting establishment west of the Alleghenies. His eldest son, William, wedded Mary, a daughter of James Pery, veteran of the Revolution, and engaged in business, in Wheeling. Brooke county; where on January 8, 1812, Campbell, the subject of this sketch was born. He received his early training from his mother, who was an educated, cultured lady, and obtained his business experience in the mercantile house of his father. A student of books, men and environment, he became a leader of public opinion, and when the crisis of 1860 came the voters of Brooke county, elected him to represent them in the Convention at Richmond in 1861, in which he opposed and voted against the Ordinance of Secession. He served two years as Treasurer of the Commonwealth, under the Restored Government, and was then elected the Treasurer of the new State of West Virginia. In 1865 he returned to private life, on his farm near Wellsburg, where he died, December 22, 1879, leaving issue five children—one son and four daughters.

‡Samuel Crane, the first Auditor under the Restored Government, and the first one to fill that office in West Virginia, was born at Richmond Virginia; when he was a boy he came to Tucker county where he grew to manhood. He married a lady from near Richmond, and removed to Beverley, Randolph county, where he practiced law until the beginning of the Civil War, when he became an active New State man; and as such, represented the Randolph-Tucker District in the Second Wheeling Convention. While a member of this body he was elected, July 9, 1861,
but he declined and Mr. Crane was nominated almost unanimously.

For the office of Attorney General, George McC. Porter presented the name of Aquila Bolton Caldwell, of Wheeling; and Chapman J. Stuart that of Edwin Maxwell of Doddridge. Mr. Caldwell was nominated.

Next in order was the nomination of three Judges to compose the Supreme Court of Appeals. Daniel Peck presented the name of Benjamin H. Smith, of Kanawha; William H. Douglas that of Robert Kercheval, of Ritchie; E. M. Fitzgeral than that of James H. Brown, of Kanawha; William B. Zinn that of William G. Brown of Preston; Leroy Kramer that of Ralph L. Berkshire, of Monongalia; Loyd Moore that of William A. Harrison of Clarksburg; and Campbell Tarr that of Peter G. Van Winkle of Parkersburg. A vote was taken and Berkshire, Harrison and Brown of Kanawha, were found to be nominated.

Thus was nominated the first State ticket in West Virginia. All nominations were made unanimous. Of the nominees, four—Bor- man, Berkshire, Harrison and Caldwell—had been Whigs; and four—Boyer, Crane, Tarr, and Brown—had been Democrats; now all alike were loyal New State Men, working for its success and the preservation of the Union. An Executive Committee with power to fill vacancies on the ticket should any occur, was appointed. It consisted of Benjamin H. Smith, of Kanawha, as Chairman, William E. Stevenson of Wood; and Chapman J. Stuart of Doddridge. On motion of William E. Stevenson the loyal papers of the State were requested to publish the proceedings, and then the Convention—the first nominating State Convention that ever assembled in West Virginia—adjourned sine die. The delegations going up the Ohio left Parkersburg at 5:00 P. M. on the steamer "Eagle", to Marietta,

Auditor of Virginia under the Restored Government. It is to his official report that we are indebted for much of our knowledge of the financial history of that time. He was prominently mentioned in connection with the nomination for first Governor, but that honor went to Arthur J. Borman, and he was nominated and elected as the first Auditor of West Virginia. His wife died in Wheeling in 1863, and in 1866, he removed to Missouri to assume the management of the family and property of a deceased brother. Soon after he entered the ministry of the Method- ist Episcopal Church, in which he continued until his death, which resulted from exposure to inclement weather while conducting revival exercises. His only child was a daughter who wedded James Shriver of Wheeling. Soon after she died, leaving a little son, that was killed under a street car in that city.

Aquila Bolton Caldwell was a representative of one of the oldest and most influential families of the Northern Pan-Handle. His Grandfather, James Caldwell, settled in the vicinity of Wheeling in 1777—the darkest of the Revolution—and his father, Joseph, born that year, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and long President of the Exchange Bank of Wheeling. He wedded Mary Tarnall of Winchester, Virginia, and had issue ten children, one of whom was Aquila B., the subject of this sketch. He was educated for the law; rose rapidly in its practice. He wedded Matilda Newman of the Pan-Handle. He made an excellent Attorney-General and an efficient member of the Board of Public Works. He was Attorney-General again in 1869-70.
null
where they were transferred to the "Iowa". From Marietta the correspondent of the Wheeling Intelligencer, who had been in attendance at the Convention, sent a telegram to his paper, giving the names of the nominees, and a few minutes thereafter, an extra edition informed the people of Wheeling of the result of the work of the Convention.

On the 12th of May ensuing, Daniel Lamb, James W. Paxton, Peter G. Van Winkle, E. H. Caldwell, and E. B. Hall, the Executive Committee, of the Constitutional Convention, issued a Proclamation declaring May 28th as the date upon which an election for the choice of State officials should take place. Accordingly polls were opened throughout the State, with the following results:

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF THE VOTE FOR OFFICERS OF THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA, SO FAR AS RECEIVED, JUNE 12, 1863.

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<th>For Governor</th>
<th>For Secretary of State</th>
<th>For Treasurer</th>
<th>For Auditor-General</th>
<th>President</th>
<th>Judge of Supreme Court of Appeals</th>
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The Beginning of the New State Government, June 20, 1863.

The 20th day of June 1863, was a remarkable one in the History of the Virginias. In Wheeling a vast multitude thronged the streets. Thousands of flags fluttered in the breeze; the display of bunting was the most attractive ever seen in the "Western Metropolis." It threatened rain—June showers; now all the beauties of a clear sunlight were shown, then a cloud chased all away. There were June showers—little ones—not enough to drive the people from the streets. A procession marched through the principal streets and then halted in front of the Linsly Institute. It was filled with people; the streets were filled with men, women and children, and the yards, windows and roofs were filled with eager faces. A large platform had been erected in front of the Institute, and thither the officers—officials of two State Governments—were conducted as they arrived. Hon. Chester D. Hubbard called the multitude to order. Thirty-five tastefully attired and beautiful little girls, representing the American States, sang the "Star Spangled Banner." Rev. J. T. McLure addressed the Throne of Grace. Then came two Governors—Francis H. Pierpont, the head of the 'Restored Government,' and Arthur I Boreman, chief Executive of a State just then beginning to be. The first delivered a Valedictory, the second an Inaugural Address. The sovereignty of the Restored Government of Virginia was terminated on the soil of West Virginia. Governor Pierpont retired with the Restored Government to Alexandria. Three cheers were given for West Virginia; the little girls sang \textit{E Pluribus Unum}; the band played the "Star Spangled Banner," and thus terminated the ceremonies of the inauguration of West Virginia as a free and independent State.
Hon. Arthur Ingram Boreman.
First Governor of West Virginia. (See Biographical Notice, p. 220.)
APPENDIX VIII.

THE LEGISLATURE OF WEST VIRGINIA—MEMBERSHIP AND ORGANIZATION.

Under the provisions of the first Constitution of the State—1863 to 1872—the Legislature met annually and State Senators were elected for a term of two years; and members of the House of Delegates for one year. Under the present Constitution—1872 to the present time—the Legislature meets biennially; State Senators are elected for a term of four years; and members of the House of Delegates for two years.

THEN AND NOW.—It is nearly forty-seven years since the meeting of the First Legislature, in the Linsly Institute Building, in Wheeling, at twelve o'clock, high noon, June 20, 1863. Then there were nine Senatorial Districts and the Senate consisted of eighteen members; then there were forty-eight counties, and forty-seven members representing counties and Delegate Districts. Since then two counties—Berkeley and Jefferson—have been added, and five others—Mineral, Lincoln, Grant, Summers and Mingo—have been created, thus increasing the number to fifty-five. Since then the number of Senatorial Districts has been increased to fifteen. Since then the number of members of the House of Delegates has been increased from forty-seven to eighty-six; and the number of Senators from eighteen to thirty—membership in both Houses nearly doubled. Then the subjects of legislation were few; for there were then no public institutions and no material development; and Sessions of the Legislature attracted comparatively little attention. Now how different! Not quite a half century gone, but the growth and development of the State have surprised the Nation and enlisted almost world-wide interest. This has brought with it vastly increased needs of legislation, and a Session of the Legislature, with its more than a hundred members and attaches, presents a
...
busy scene and attracts wide interest. The changes which have taken place in the Legislature indicate the progress and development made by the State.

The Journals of the Legislature.—The Transactions and Proceedings of the Senate and House of Delegates are printed in the "Senate Journals" and "House Journals," a volume for each House. There have been twenty-eight Regular Sessions—ten Annual and eighteen Biennial. In addition thereto separate volumes of the Journals have been printed for five Extra Sessions—those of 1868, 1887, 1890, 1904 and 1908—those for other extra, extended, or adjourned Sessions having been printed as appendixes to the Journals of preceding regular Sessions. Thus it will be seen that the Legislative History of the State is comprised in sixty-six bound volumes of Journals—thirty-three of the Senate and thirty-three of the House—and if we would acquaint ourselves with that History we must consult these volumes—many of them ponderous ones. This has been done in the preparation of the following material; and some interesting facts have been presented. From June 20, 1863, to January, 1879, a period including thirteen Legislatures or regular Sessions—ten Annual and three Biennial—the rolls of the membership are full, containing as they do, with slight exceptions the name, age, nativity, occupation, postoffice and residence county of each member. From January 8, 1879, to January 13, 1899, a period in which there were ten Biennial Legislatures—there is, with the exception of that of 1891, a total absence of data relating to the membership, save that the names, with counties or districts represented, are given. From January 11, 1899, to 1908, a period in which there were four biennial sessions, the data given in connection with the membership of both Houses is again full and well arranged.

Throughout the long period, from 1779 to 1899, the only sources of information as to the membership (that of 1891 excepted) consist of the enrollment on the first day of the Session of members "who appear to have been elected," and the Report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections; it being difficult in some instances, to determine the county or district represented by the persons named. In the Session of 1881, it is impossible to ascertain the residence county of Senators, and the rule seems to have been to give initials instead of the full given names of members. For the years 1881 and 1883, the list of Senators has to be made up from the Journals of these two Sessions, each Journal containing
the names of new Senators, but not those of hold-over members, either by Counties or Districts.

Such is a notice in brief of the Journals—sixty-six volumes—of the Legislature; and they contain the Legislative History of the State for nearly a half century. Neither time nor labor has been spared in consulting them in the preparation of the following material compiled, as is believed, as accurately as it is possible to do it. It exhibits at a glance the names of all the law makers of the State, with interesting facts relating to them, together with names of attachments, and data concerning them.

THE FIRST LEGISLATURE.
(Convened at Wheeling, June 20, 1863; Adjourned December 11, 1863.)

SEMITORS.

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**Spencer Patrick, Speaker**

**Granville D. Hall, Clerk**

**Sylantes W. Hall, Assistant Clerk**

**S. G. W. Morrison, Gentlemen-at-arms, Door-keeper**

**W. M. Holliday, Pages**

**John K. Duncan**

**Reuben J. Bullard**

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**THE SECOND LEGISLATURE.**

(Convened at Wheeling, January 19, 1864. Adjournd March 3, 1864.)

**Senators.**

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THE THIRD LEGISLATURE.

(Convened at Wheeling January 17, 1865. Adjourned March 3, 1865.)

**Senators.**

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**THE FOURTH LEGISLATURE.**

(Convoked at Wheeling January 16, 1866. Adjourned March 1, 1866.)

**SENATORS.**

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*At the beginning of this session Henry Mason Mathews, of Greenbrier county, appeared as a senator-elect from the Ninth Senatorial District, but he refused to take the required oath and on February 15th his seat was declared vacant.

John S. P. Carroll successfully contested the seat of William W. Brumfield, of Wayne county, and qualified January 24, 1863.

John E. P. Little, of Mercer county, presented a petition claiming a seat as a delegate from that county, and to this he was admitted on the 5th of the ensuing February.
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THE FIFTH LEGISLATURE.

(Convened at Wheeling, January 15, 1867. Adjourned, February 28, 1867.)

SENATORS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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*Charles A. Thatcher was elected at a special election held Fourth Thursday in May, 1866, in the Ninth District, to fill vacancy therein caused by Henry Mason Mathews’ refusal to subscribe to the prescribed oath.
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**Delegates.**

- Maryland: Marshall, Moundsville.
- Virginia: Logan, Bald Knob.
- Virginia: Bododrige, Oxford.
- Virginia: Marion, Fairmont.
- Pennsylvania: O., Wheeling.
- Virginia: Jefferson, Shepherdstown.
- Virginia: Roane, Spencer.
- Pennsylvania: Tyler, Middlebourne.
- Virginia: Putnam, Winfield.
- Virginia: Monongalia, Andy.
- Virginia: Ohio, Elm Grove.
- Virginia: Greenbrier, Lewisburg.
- Virginia: Wayne, Buffalo Shoals.
- Virginia: Hampshire, Casapton Bridge.
- Pennsylvania: Kanawha, Charleston.
- Virginia: Marion, Manning.
- Virginia: Taylor, Webster.
- Virginia: Cabell, Cabell, C. H.
- Virginia: Harrison, Shinston.
- Pennsylvania: Preston, Brandonsville.
- Virginia: Harrison, Clarksburg.
- Virginia: Ritchie, Ritchie C. H.
- Pennsylvania: Preston, Kincaid.
- Virginia: Hancock, Weavellville, O.
- Virginia: Pendleton, Brushy Run.
- Virginia: Monongalia, Morgantown.
- England: Jackson, Sandyville.
- Virginia: Parsons, Pleasant Creek.
- Virginia: Fayette, Fayetteville.
- Pennsylvania: Ohio, Wheeling.
- Virginia: Wetzel, Proctor.
- Pennsylvania: Lewis, June Lew.
- Virginia: Mercer, Frenchville.
- Virginia: Wirt, Wirt C. H.
- Virginia: Greenbrier, Falling Spring.
- Pennsylvania: Marshall, Dallas.
- Virginia: Berkeley, Shepherdstown.
- Ohio: Kanawha, Charleston.
- Virginia: Monroe, Indian Creek.
- Virginia: Upshur, Buckingham.
- Virginia: Brooke, Weavellville.
- Pennsylvania: Berkeley, Martinsburg.
- Ohio: Braxton, Braxton C. H.
- Virginia: Mason, Upland.
THE SIXTH LEGISLATURE.

(Conv. at Wheeling, January 21, 1868. Adjourned, March 5, 1868.)

SENATORS.

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WILLIAM E. STEVENSON, President.
ELLERY R. HALL, Clerk.
EDWIN W. S. MOORE, Assistant Clerk.
A. J. CLARK, 22, Lawyer.
L. R. ABBOTT, 21, Lawyer.
ORLANDO STEVENSON, 21, Student.
EDWIN FRED, 21, Lawyer.
ALPHIEUS D. HAGANS, Sergeant-at-arms.
R. G. MAHON, Door-keeper.

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**HENRY C. McWHORTER, Speaker.**

**WILLIAM P. HUBBARD, Clerk.**

**ANDREW JOHNSON, Assistant Clerk.**

**GEORGE W. WILLIAMS, Jr.**

**DANIEL K. SHIELDS.**

**HENRY C. SHOWALTER.**

**HENRY A. C. ZIEGLER, Committee Clerks.**
THE SEVENTH LEGISLATURE.

(Convened at Wheeling, January 19, 1869. Adjourned March 4, 1869.)

SENATORS.

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DAN. D. T. FARNWORTH, President.

EDWARD W. S. Moore, Clerk.

H. M. Cage, Assistant Clerk.

L. R. Abbott, Clerk.

JAMES E. HOOTEN, Assistant Clerk.

HENRY A. G. ZEIGLER, Committee Clerks.

ALPHIUS D. HAGANS, Sergeant-at-arms.

ROBERT HAGAN, Door-keeper.

John H. Charnock, Janitor.

Joseph S. Chapline, Pages.

Willie A. Northcott, Pages.

Henry Long, Pages.

DELEGATES.

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### THE EIGHTH LEGISLATURE.

(Convened at Wheeling, January 18, 1870. Adjourned, March 4, 1870.)

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**Notes:**
- The names and occupations listed are from the 1870 session of the Virginia Legislature.
- The districts and post-offices listed are for the state of Virginia.
- The table includes senators and delegates, with their respective ages, occupations, and districts.
- The occupations listed include farmer, lawyer, merchant, miner, grazier, bricklayer, student, and civil engineer.
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**THE NINTH LEGISLATURE.**

(Convened at Charleston, January 17, 1871. Adjourned, March 2, 1871.)

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**THE TENTH LEGISLATURE.**

(Convened at Charleston, January 16, 1872. Adjournded February 29, 1872.)

**SENATORS.**

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*At the election held in Marion county for members of the House for this session, James Morrow, Jr., and Joseph R. Nay received the same number of votes—each 1,123. January 17th the House by a vote of 32 yeas to 13 nays gave the seat to Morrow.*
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*Andrew J. Pannell to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of M. P. Hullihen.
THE ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE.

(Convened at Charleston, November 19, 1872; adjourned April 7, 1873.)

(Re-assembled September 20, 1873; adjourned December 22, 1873.)

SENATORS.

Jonathan M. Bennett. 56. Lawyer. Virginia. 9th. Weston.
George A. Bakemore. 34. Lawyer. Virginia. 11th. Franklin.
Gibson D. Camden. 60. Lawyer. Virginia. 3d. Clarksburg.
J. L. Hall. 27. Lawyer. Virginia. 9th. Philippi.
Simon B. Hall. 25. Lawyer. Virginia. 2d. New Martinsville.
Isaac E. McDonald. 34. Grazier. Virginia. 7th. Wyoming C. H.

*The seat of Andrew J. Pannell of Ohio county was successfully contested by John A. Cunningham, who qualified December 11, 1872.
NAME. | AGE. | OCCUPATION. | NATIVITY. | COUNTY. | POST-OFFICE.
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---
Bushrod W. Price. | 64. | Farmer | Virginia | 2d. | Moundsville.
Charles P. Scott. | 54. | Lawyer | Virginia | 3d. | Harrisville.
Elliot Yawter. | 60. | Surveyor | Virginia | 8th. | Union.
George J. Walker. | 43. | Lawyer | England | 5th. | Jackson C. H.
William E. Wilkinson. | 32. | Blacksmith | Virginia | 7th. | Wayne C. H.
Joseph S. Miller. | 24. | Lawyer | Virginia | Cabell C. H.
William T. Beddett. | 25. | Lawyer | Virginia | Kanawha C. H.
Louis Bennet. | 23. | Lawyer | Virginia | Weston.
N. S. Clark. | | Mechanic | Ohio | Parkersburg.
John D. Alderson. | 18. | Student | Virginia | Nicholas C. H.
S. L. Reger. | 17. | Student | Virginia | Philippi.
Fuller Hardwicke. | 16. | Printer | Virginia | Kanawha C H.

DELEGATES.

Thomas A. Bradford. | 46. | Lawyer | Virginia | Virginia. | Philippi.
Isaac J. Ellison. | 67. | Lawyer | Virginia | Mercer. | Spanishburg.
Lewis Bungardiner. | 66. | Farmer | Virginia | Mason. | Hartford City.
B. P. Clearfield. | 38. | Farmer | Virginia | Boone. | Mouth Sh. Creek.
Leroy Cotran. | 47. | Manufacturer | Pennsylvania | P. | Grafton.
M. Guinn. | 58. | Farmer | Virginia | Logan. | Logan C. H.
John Hinchman. | 44. | Farmer | Virginia | Summers. | Green Sulphur S.
William H. Hudson. | 43. | Carpenter | Virginia | Roane. | Walnut.
Andrew J. Pannell. | 56. | Physician | Virginia | Kanawha. | Paint Creek.
Jacob P. Johnson. | 63. | Farmer | Virginia | Ohio. | Wheeling.
Abel Knotts. | 41. | Lawyer | Virginia | Calhoun. | Minora.
William S. Laidley. | 34. | Lawyer | Virginia | Kanawha. | Kanawha C. H.
Albert A. Lewis. | 45. | Merchant | Virginia | Lewis. | Weston.
William W. Miller. | 34. | Lawyer | Virginia | Ohio. | Wheeling.
Robert Monroe. | 52. | Farmer | Virginia | Braxton. | Braxton C. H.
George E. Morris. | 34. | Teacher | Virginia | Morgan. | Sleepy Creek.
William H. Potter. | 31. | Farmer | Virginia |...

†Abel Knotts, of the Second Delegate District, successfully contested the seat of A. S. H. Price, and qualified November 26, 1872.
‡Isaac J. Ellison, of Mercer county, took his seat in the Adjourned Session October 20, 1873, as the successor of William L. Bridges, resigned.
THE TWELTH LEGISLATURE.

(Convened at Charleston, January 13, 1875; Adjourned February 26, 1875.)

(Re-assembled at Wheeling November 10, 1875; Adjourned, December 23, ensuing.)

SENATORS.

Jonathan M. Bennett. 9th. Lewis. Weston.

†Patrick B. Duffy died February 21, 1873, and Gibson J. Butcher was appointed in his place.

†Appointed in place of Patrick B. Duffy, deceased, January 23, 1873.
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**DELEGATES.**

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<td>Pennsylvania</td>
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<td>Tucker</td>
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*Alfred Caldwell was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Andrew J. Tannoh, who died before his term expired.*
THE THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE.

Convened at Wheeling, January 10, 1877. Adjourned March 2, 1877.)

SENATORS.

<table>
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<td>U. N. Arnett</td>
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<td>8th</td>
<td>Summers</td>
<td>Hinton</td>
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<td>Felix J. Baxter</td>
<td>6th</td>
<td>Braxton</td>
<td>Sutton</td>
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<td>Ralph L. Berkshire</td>
<td>10th</td>
<td>Monongahela</td>
<td>Morgantown</td>
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<td>William T. Burdett</td>
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<td>Kanawha</td>
<td>Kanawha C. H.</td>
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<td>C. F. Butler</td>
<td>12th</td>
<td>Jefferson</td>
<td>Shepherdstown</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alfred Caldwell*</td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>Wheeling</td>
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[**Archives and History.** [W. Va.]**]
### THE LEGISLATURE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

#### NAME.
- William C. Clayton
- Robert F. Dennis
- Wayne Ferguson
- Thomas Ferrell
- David Goff
- Moses S. Grantham
- Daniel Johnson
- John P. Jones
- Mahlon S. Kirtley
- George Loomis
- Levi M. Lowe
- Iras D. McGinnis
- Charles W. Newton
- David Pugh
- Charles F. Scott
- William H. Tarr
- Eli Marsh Turner

#### District.
- 11th
- 8th
- 7th
- 5th
- 9th
- 12th
- 4th
- 10th
- 5th
- 4th
- 2d
- 3d
- 1d

#### County.
- Mineral
- Greenbrier
- Wayne
- Roane
- Randolph
- Berkeley
- Tyler
- Preston
- Putnam
- Wood
- Wetzel
- Cabell
- Taylor
- Hampshire
- Ritchie
- Brooke
- Harrison
- Marion
- Pendleton
- Cabell
- Nicholas
- Calhoun
- Morgan
- Wayne
- Jefferson
- Kanawha
- Putnam
- Ohio
- Boone
- Lewis
- Grant
- Roane
- Ohio
- Mason
- Raleigh
- Greenbrier
- Pleasant
- Wetzel
- Wood
- Hardy
- Marion
- Mercer
- Grant
- Preston
- Upshur
- Berkeley
- Kanawha
- Braxton
- Cabell
- Summers
- Monongalia
- Ritchie
- Tyler
- Gilmer
- Ohio
- Hampshire
- Jefferson
- Berkeley
- Ohio
- Randolph

#### Post-Office.
- Keyser
- Lewisburg
- Fort Gay
- Roanoke
- Beverley
- Martinsburg
- Long Reach
- Portland
- Hurricane Station
- Parkersburg
- Pine Grove
- Guyanotone
- Grafton
- Capon Bridge
- Harrisville
- Weisburg
- Clarksburg
- Fairmont
- Franklin
- Huntington
- Nicholas C. H.
- Grantsville
- Berkeley Springs
- Fort Gay
- Parkersburg
- Moorefield
- Harper's Ferry
- Hesville
- Red Oak Ridge
- Bridgeport
- Point Pleasant
- Reelsville
- Buckhannon
- Martinsburg
- Kanawha C. H.
- Braxton C. H.
- Huntington
- Hinton
- Laurel Point
- Harrisville
- Centreville
- Glenville
- Wheeling
- Williamstown
- North River Mills
- Charles Town
- Mill Creek
- Huttonsville

### DELEGATES.

#### NAME.
- Albert Allen
- William E. Arnold
- Charles M. Babb
- James W. Ball
- R. G. Barr
- Jabez Beckd
- Alfred Beckley, Sr.
- Kyle Bright
- Robert H. Browne
- A. G. Calvert
- William N. Chancellors
- John J. Chipley
- G. P. Cross
- P. W. Cunningham
- William B. Davidson
- James Dunkin
- Albert G. Eastham
- William Elliott
- Thomas J. Farnsworth
- E. Boyd Faulkner
- James H. Ferguson
- Benjamin F. Fisher
- Eastace Gibson
- R. P. Good
- John R. Gray
- M. S. Hall
- O. W. O. Hardman
- Perigrine Hays
- William L. Hearn
- Hugh V. Henderson
- Asa Hiltz
- James Law Hooff
- E. L. Hoffman
- Elphin Hutton

#### Occupation.
- Farmer
- Lawyer
- Farmer
- Farmer
- Farmer
- Farmer
- Farmer
- Farmer
- Farmer
- Farmer
- Farmer
- Farmer
- Merchant
- Farmer
- Physician
- Man.
- Farmer
- Farmer
- Farmer
- Farmer
- Physician

#### County.
- Boone
- Lewis
- Grant
- Roane
- Ohio
- Mason
- Raleigh
- Greenbrier
- Pleasant
- Wetzel
- Wood
- Hardy
- Marion
- Mercer
- Grant
- Preston
- Upshur
- Berkeley
- Kanawha
- Braxton
- Cabell
- Summers
- Monongalia
- Ritchie
- Tyler
- Gilmer
- Ohio
- Hampshire
- Jefferson
- Berkeley
- Ohio
- Randolph

#### Post-Office.
- Boone C. H.
- Weston
- Greenland
- Reedsburg
- Wheeling
- Arbutke
- Raleigh C. H.
- Williamsburg
- Grape Island
- Silver Hill
- Parkersburg
- Moorefield
- Harper's Ferry
- Hesville
- Red Oak Ridge
- Bridgeport
- Point Pleasant
- Reelsville
- Buckhannon
- Martinsburg
- Kanawha C. H.
- Braxton C. H.
- Huntington
- Hinton
- Laurel Point
- Harrisville
- Centreville
- Glenville
- Wheeling
- Williamstown
- North River Mills
- Charles Town
- Mill Creek
- Huttonsville.
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THE FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE.

(Convened at Wheeling, January 8, 1879. Adjourned, March 10, 1879.)

SENATORS.

First District—William H. Tarr of Brooke County, and Joseph J. Woods of Ohio County.


Third—Eli M. Turner of Harrison County, and David McGregor of Ritchie County.

Fourth—Daniel D. Johnson of Tyler County, and John W. Stout of Wood County.
Fifth—Mahlon S. Kirtley of Putnam County, and Robert S. Brown of Jackson County.
Sixth—Felix J. Baxter of Braxton County, and Albert E. Summers of Kanawha County.
Seventh—Wayne Ferguson of Wayne County, and David E. Johnston of Mercer County.
Eighth—W. W. Adams of Summers County, and Robert F. Dennis of Greenbrier County.

Daniel D. Johnson, President.
E. A. Cunningham, Clerk.
H. C. Entler, Assistant Clerk.
H. C. Duncan, Committee Clerk.
Thomas W. Keller, Committee Clerk.
Thomas F. Parke, Sergeant-at-arms.
John D. Alderson, Door-keeper.
George S. Culiton, Page.
Charles M. Wheat, Page.
William P. Fry, Page.
Thomas R. Kennedy, Page.

Ninth—C. W. Newton of Taylor County, and William Ewin of Tuckers County.
Tenth—John P. Jones, of Preston County, and William C. McGrew of Monongalia County.
Eleventh—David Push of Hampshire County, and Charles Williams of Grant County.

Barbour County—Thomas A. Bradford.
Berkeley—Bethuel M. Kitchen, and D. F. Billmyer.
Boone—Samuel H. Campbell.
Braxton—Ellis S. Hyer.
Brock—Joseph C. Gist.
Cabell—Thomas H. Harvey.
Doddridge—Chapman J. Stuart.
Fayette—Samuel Carter.
Gilmer—William H. Snider.
Grant—Arnold C. Scherr.
Greenbrier—Samuel P. Hawver.
Hampshire—Alexander Monroe.
Hancock—Joseph H. Quinn.
Hardy—John J. Chipley.
Harrison—John C. Johnson, and Ira C. Post.
Jackson—William A. Parsons.
Kanawha—A. A. Rock, Martin Hill, and John C. Montgomery.
Lewis—George J. Arnold.
Lincoln—Thomas L. Bell.
Logan—Hugh Toney.
Marshall—John Nnson, and James Alex. Ewing.

Marion—John Righter, and James H. Furbee.
Mercer—Carroll Clarke.
Mineral—Joseph V. Bell.
Grant—James Hare.
Morgan—Washington Unger.
Monroe—R. T. McNeer.
Ohio—John J. Jacob, Andrew Wilson, Thomas H. Logan, and Benjamin Fisher.
Pendleton—J. E. Pennybacker.
Pocahontas—George H. Moffett.
Putnam—William Kirtley.
Raleigh—William McCrory.
Roane—A. L. Vandal.
Summers—B. P. Gooch.
Taylor—L. E. Davidson.
Tyler—Henry A. Rymer.
Upshur—A. M. Poundstone.
Wayne—Albert C. Fulkerson.
Wetzel—A. G. Calvert.
Wirt—Jonathan Sheppard.
THE FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE.

(Convened at Wheeling, January 12, 1881. Adjourned, March 15, 1881.)

**SENATORS.**

First District—Joseph J. Woods, and John R. Donehoo.

Second—Lewis S. Newman, and Fontain Smith.

Third—David McGregor, and Franklin Maxwell.

Fourth—John W. Stout, and D. A. Roberts.

Fifth—Robert S. Brown, Andrew R. Barbee.

Sixth—Albert E. Summers, and Harvey Samples.

First Del. Dist.—Hugh Mearns, Benjamin Jamin H. Butcher, and C. P. Ross.

Second Del. Dist.—E. J. Taylor, and James S. Barr.

Third Del. Dist.—Geo. W. Reynolds.

Fourth Del. Dist.—Elilhu Hutton.

Fifth Del. Dist.—Winston Shelton.

Sixth Del. Dist.—John McGraw.

Speaker.

Clerk.

Committee Clerk.

Committee Clerk.

Committee Clerk.

Sergeant-at-arms.

Door-keeper.

Page.

Page.

Pocahontas County.

Monroe County.

Tyler County.

Jefferson County.

Mason County.

Marion County.

Wood County.

Hampshire County.

Kanawha County.

Ohio County.

Ohio County.

Kanawha County.

President.

Clerk.

Assistant Clerk.

Sergeant-at-arms.

Door-keeper.

Committee Clerk.

Committee Clerk.

Committee Clerk.

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Kanawha County.

Tyrer County.

Ohio County.

Nicholas County.

Greenbrier County.

Wood County.

Calhoun County.

Ohio County.

Ohio County.

Marshall County.

**DELEGATES.**

Barbour—Lewis Wilson.

Berkeley—B. F. Brady, George Ferrel.

Boone—James Meadows.

Braxton—Benjamin F. Fisher.

Brooke—George W. McCord.

Cabell—George W. Hackworth.

Doddridge—Williams Maxwell.

Fayette—Isaac J. Settle.

Gilmer—Levi Johnson.

Grant—Charles M. Babb.

Greenbrier—John M. Sydenstricker.

*It is to be regretted that the resident counties of the members of the Senate cannot be determined from the Journal of that body for this session.

†David E. Johnston, who had been a member of the Senate in 1879, tendered his resignation July 29, 1880, to take effect August 10th ensuing, and Jerome Shelton was elected at a special election to fill the vacancy.
Hampshire—Alexander Monroe.
Hancock—John W. Hobbs.
Hardy—William Fisher.
Harrison—Beverly H. Lurty, Moses H. Davis.
Jackson—John H. Riley.
Jefferson—Frank Beckwith, John W. Grantham.
Kanawha—William A. Quarrier, James H. Ferguson, and E. Willis Wilson.
Lewis—Andrew Edmiston.
Lincoln—Joseph W. Holt.
Logan—John B. Floyd.
Marion—James Morrow, Jr., and Charles E. Wells.
Marshall—W. D. Wayt, and Josiah Sinclair.
Mason—George Rowley, and George W. Tippett.
Mercer—Isaiah Bee.
Monongalia—Henry L. Cox, and James S. Watson.
Morgan—John T. Siler.
Monroe—Benjamin F. Irons.

Speaker.
Clerk.
Sergeant-at-arms.
Door-keeper.
Committee Clerk.
Committee Clerk.
Committee Clerk.
Committee Clerk.
Mailing & Banking Page.
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E. WILLIS WILSON.
J. BERNARD PEYTON.
HARRISON PAYTON.
JAMES D. NEALIS.
George J. Thompson.
John N. Clarkson, Jr.
R. W. Taylor.
John W. Pultz.
James M. Johnson.
John L. Thornhill.
Frank P. Thompson.
Harvey M. Scott.
A. C. Swartz.
Frank M. Engle.

Pendleton—Joshua Day.
Pocahontas—George H. Moffett.
Putnam—John K. Thompson.
Raleigh—William Prince.
Roane—Marshall Depue.
Summers—N. M. Lowry.
Taylor—Reuben Davison.
Tyler—Selman Wells.
Upshur—David Poe.
Wayne—Albert C. Fulkerson.
Wetzel—Seabright and Santinius Hall.
Wirt—Lewis Sheppard.

Second Del. Dist.—J. B. Crumrine, George Lynch.
Third Del. Dist.—J. L. Hall.
Fourth Del. Dist.—C. J. P. Cesar.
Sixth Del. Dist.—Floyd Lusk.

Kanawha County.
Greenbrier County.
Gillespie County.
Barbour County.
Greenbrier County.
Mason County.
Randolph County.
Hampshire County.
Jefferson County.
Kanawha County.
Kanawha County.
Kanawha County.
Ohio County.
Ohio County.

THE SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE.
(Convened at Wheeling, January 10, 1883. Adjourned, February 23, 1883.)

SENATORS.*

First District—John R. Donehoo, and Nathan B. Scott.
Second—D. M. Hostutler, and Fountain Smith.
Third—George W. Hays, and Franklin Maxwell.
Fourth—D. A. Roberts, and Anthony Smith.
Fifth—Andrew R. Barbee, and William Woodward.
Sixth—Goldie G. Burgess, and Robert T. Harvey.

*It is to be regretted that the resident counties of the members of the Senate cannot be determined from the Journal of that body for this session.
Seventh—Joel E. Stallings, and
John B. Floyd.
Eighth—John G. Lobban, and Wil-
liam L. McNiel.
Ninth—Harvey Samples, and Benja-
min W. Byrne.
Tenth—Thomas J. Farnsworth, and
M. W. Coburn.

THOMAS J. FARNWORTH, President.
John D. Alderson,
J. M. Hamilton.
F. J. Parke.
H. C. Duncan.
T. H. Marshall,
CHARLES H. Vandiver,
DAVID O. Kelley,
Frank Wheat,
Frank Thompson,
Bushrod Burley,
Henry Emsheliner.

Clerk.
Assistant Clerk.
Committee Clerk.
Committee Clerk.
Committee Clerk.
Door-keeper.
Page.
Page.
Page.
Postal Messenger.

Upshur County.
Nicholas County.
Calhoun County.
Monroe County.
Wayne County.
Ohio County.
Mineral County.
Greenbrier County.
Ohio County.
Kanawha County.
Marshall County.
Ohio County.

Mason—John M. Eckard, and J. Or-
ville Sayre.
Mercer—Isaiah Bee.
Monongalia—Henry L. Cox.
Monroe—James H. Adair.
Morgan—J. J. Hetzel.
Nicholas—David McQueen.
Ohio—Joseph J. Woods, Louis F.
Steifel, Blackburn B. Dovener, and
J. Hamilton Burtt.
Pendleton—J. Edward Pennybacker.
Pleasants—Oliver Gorrell.
Preston—John D. Rigg, and Uriah
N. Orr.
Putnam—Lewis J. Timms.
Raleigh—Wm. C. Riffe.
Ritchie—Thomas E. Davis.
Summers—A. A. Miller.
Taylor—David Powell.
Tyler—Wm. M. Powell.
Upshur—J. J. Morgan.
Wayne—Thomas Harrison.
Wetzel—Septimus Hall.
Wirt—M. H. Shirtz.
Wood—Samuel T. Stapleton, Er-
win D. J. Bond, James T. Mc-
Mehen,† and W. A. Cooper.†

Barbour County—John W. Corder.
Berkley—George F. Evans, and Ma-
rian L. Henshaw.
Boone—Albert Allen.
Braxton—James A. Boggs,* and
John H. Cunningham.*
Cabell—P. H. McCulloch.
Calhoun—Taylor R. Stump.
Doddridge—Williams Maxwell.
Fayette—L. D. Isbell.
Gilmer—Melville Stump.
Greenbrier—William H. McClung,
and John F. Garing.
Hampshire—Henry B. Gilkeson.
Harrison—John L. Ruhl, Charles
W. Lynch.
Jackson—Virgil S. Armstrong, and
Charles L. Brown.
Jefferson—John W. Rider, and Isaac
Fouke.
Kanawha—James F. Brown, James
H. Brown, and John M. Collins.
Lewis—William K. Wilson.
Lincoln—Joseph W. Holt.
Logan—L. D. Chambers.
Marion—John C. Jones, and Jesse F.
Sturm.
Marshall—John Nixon, and W. S.
Simonton.

*James A. Boggs, of Braxton, was elected, December 21, 1882, to fill the vacancy
cau sed by the death of John H. Cunningham, who died on the preceding 8th of
November.
†James T. McMehen was elected on the 4th of January, 1883, to fill the vacancy
cau sed by the resignation of W. A. Cooper, of Wood county.
**First Del. Dist.**—George W. McCord.

**Second Del. Dist.**—George Harmon.

**Third Del. Dist.**—William P. Payne.

**Fourth Del. Dist.**—Henry A. Yeager.

**Fifth**—Del. Dist.—A. B. Parsons.

**Sixth Del. Dist.**—A. D. Wells, and Jacob Salisbury.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>First</th>
<th>Second</th>
<th>Third</th>
<th>Fourth</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F. P. Nuzum.</td>
<td>Frank Roberts.</td>
<td>Frank Roberts.</td>
<td>Committee Clerk.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**The Seventeenth Legislature.**

(Convened at Wheeling, January 14, 1855. Adjourned, February 27, 1855.)

**Senators.**

**First District**—Nathan B. Scott of Ohio County, and J. B. Somerville of Brooke County.

**Second**—Daniel M. Hostutler,* and Jacob Cochran* of Wetzel County, and Bushrod W. Price of Marshall County.

**Third**—George Warren Hayes of Calhoun County, and Presley W. Morris of Ritchie County.

**Fourth**—Anthony Smith of Tyler County, and E. D. J. Bond of Wood County.

**Fifth**—William Woodyard of Roane County, and Charles L. Brown of Jackson County.

**Sixth**—Goble G. Burgess of Wayne County, and Rufus Switzer of Putnam County.

**Seventh**—John B. Floyd of Logan County, and John W. McCreery of Raleigh County.

**Eighth**—John G. Lobban of Monroe County, and Marion Gwinn of Summers County.

**Ninth**—Benjamin W. Byrne of Kanawha County, and J. W. Morrison, Jr., of Braxton County.

**Tenth**—M. W. Coburn of Barbour County, and Stark W. Arnold of Upshur County.

**Eleventh**—Wm. C. McGrew of Monongalia County, and Wm. M. O. Dawson of Preston County.

**Twelfth**—Geo. E. Price of Mineral County, and Samuel L. Flournoy of Hampshire County.

**Thirteenth**—Jacob S. Melvin of Jefferson County, and Algernon R. Unger, of Morgan County.

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*Jacob Cochran was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. D. M. Hostutler, for whom memorial exercises were held in the Senate January 19, 1855.*
Delegates.

Barbour County—S. C. Rusmisell.  
Hampshire—Henry B. Gilkeson.  
Boone—Wm. Workman.  
Braxton—Benjamin F. Fisher.  
Cabell—John B. Laidley.  
Calhoun—Charles H. Richardson.  
Doddridge—E. G. Taylor.  
Fayette—W. J. Davies.  
Lewis—George I. Davison.  
Lincoln—Benjamin H. Oxley.  
Logan—M. S. Ferrell.  
Marion—Alpheus F. Haymond, and Eli L. Parker.  
Mason—A. Green Beard, and J. Orville Sayre.  
Mercer—A. C. Davidson.  
Monongalia—John E. Price.  
Monroe—George Alderson.  
Morgan—Silas J. Hovermale.  
Nicholas—H. C. Callison.  
Ohio—John J. Jacob, Jr., William Myles, Edward Robertson, Robert White.  
Penielton—Jacob Hinkle.  
Placquists—John J. Poynter.  
Preston—Thomas Fortney, W. H. Glover.  
Harrison—Ira G. Post, Jesse F. Randolph.  
Jackson—J. P. Campbell, S. H. Hayman.  
Putnam—Charles McGill.  
Raleigh—Aden Thompson.  
Ritchie—W. G. Miller.  
Summers—John G. Crockett.  
Taylor—David Powell.  
Tyler—William W. Givens.  
Upshur—J. S. W. Dean.  
Wayne—C. W. Ferguson.  
Wetzel—Aaron Morgan.  
Wirt—W. C. McConaughey.  
First Del. Dist.—E. J. Owings.  
Second Del. Dist.—Wilbur F. Dyer.  
Third Del. Dist.—L. B. Chambers.  
Fifth Del. Dist.—Harmon Snyder.  
Sixth Del. Dist.—Andrew Parks and Jesse Roach.

THE EIGHTEENTH LEGISLATURE.

(Convened at Charleston, January 12, 1887. Adjourned, February 25, 1887.)

Senators.

First District—J. B. Somerville of Brooke County, and Nathan B. Scott of Ohio County.

Second—Bushrod W. Price of Marshall County, and J. H. Furbee of Marion County.
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
THE NINETEENTH LEGISLATURE.

(Convened at Charleston, January 9, 1889. Adjourned February 22, 1889.)

SENATORS.

First District—Nathan B. Scott of Ohio County, and B. J. Smith of Hancock County.

Second—J. W. Yeater of Wetzel County, and James H. Furbee of Marion County.

Third—Edwin Maxwell of Harrison County, and Presley W. Morris of Ritchie County.

Fourth—Milton R. Lowther of Wood County, and John D. Swee-ney of Tyler County.

Fifth—William Woodyard of Roane County, and Alex. R. Campbell of Jackson County.

Sixth—E. M. McCallister of Cabell County, and B. J. Pritchard of Wayne County.

Seventh—Benjamin H. Oxley of Lincoln County, and John W. McCreery of Raleigh County.

Eighth—Mexico Van Pelt of Fayette County, and John W. Ar-buckle of Greenbrier County.

Ninth—Robert S. Carr of Kanawha County, and J. W. Morrison, Jr., of Braxton County.

Tenth—A. C. Minear of Tucker County, and Thomas E. Davis of Taylor County.

Eleventh—Joseph Snyder of Monongalia County, and William G. Worley of Preston County.

Twelfth—George E. Price of Mineral County, and Samuel L. Flour- noy of Hampshire County.

Thirteenth—J. Howard Gettinger of Berkeley County, and Charles H. Knott of Jefferson County.
Barbour County—David W. Shaw.
Boone—Jacob C. Edelman.
Braxton—George Goad.
Cabell—Henry J. Samuels.
Calhoun—Henry A. Altizer.
Doddridge—J. W. Stuck.
Fayette—Charles Hill.
Gilmer—William H. Jack.
Hampshire—A. L. Pugh.
Harrison—A. C. Moore, and Gwinn Minter.
Jackson—A. E. Archer, V. L. Casto.
Kanawha—A. E. Aultz, Daniel May-er, and W. Parrish.
Lewis—William E. Lively.
Lincoln—A. B. Shelton.
Logan—W. E. Justice.
Marion—C. A. Pritchard, and D. M. Harr.

President. Kanawha County.
Clerk. Jackson County.
Sergeant-at-arms. Kanawha County.
Door-keeper. Wood County.
Assistant Clerk. Ritchie County.
Assistant Clerk. Cabell County.
Assistant Clerk. Upshur County.
Assistant Clerk. Grant County.
Engrossing Clerk. Grant County.
Committee Clerk. Kanawha County.
Committee Clerk. Kanawha County.
Asst. Sergeant-at-arms. County.
Asst. Sergeant-at-arms. County.
Asst. Sergeant-at-arms. County.
Asst. Sergeant-at-arms. County.
Asst. Sergeant-at-arms. County.
Asst. Sergeant-at-arms. County.
Postal Messenger. Braxton County.
Page. Kanawha County.
Page. Kanawha County.

**DELEGATES.**

**Barbour County**—David W. Shaw.


**Boone**—Jacob C. Edelman.

**Braxton**—George Goad.

**Cabell**—Henry J. Samuels.

**Calhoun**—Henry A. Altizer.

**Doddridge**—J. W. Stuck.

**Fayette**—Charles Hill.

**Gilmer**—William H. Jack.

**Greenbrier**—J. M. Sydenstricker, Wm. H. McCullough.

**Hampshire**—A. L. Pugh.

**Harrison**—A. C. Moore, and Gwinn Minter.

**Jackson**—A. E. Archer, V. L. Casto.

**Jefferson**—B. D. Gibson, and R. P. Che.

**Kanawha**—A. E. Aultz, Daniel May-er, and W. Parrish.

**Lewis**—William E. Lively.

**Lincoln**—A. B. Shelton.

**Logan**—W. E. Justice.

**Marion**—C. A. Pritchard, and D. M. Harr.

**Marschall**—J. T. McCombs, Samuel R. Hanan.

**Mason**—John V. Stearne, Thomas Lansing Davies.

**Mercer**—R. G. McAdor.

**Mineral**—J. P. Williams.

**Monongalia**—Edgar W. St. Clair.

**Monroe**—John P. Shanklin.

**Morgan**—G. F. Weber.

**Nicholas**—John E. Peck.

**Ohio**—A. D. Garden, L. F. Stifel, Joseph J. Woods, and John Cor-coran.

**Pendleton**—George A. Blakemore.

**Pleasants**—Robert J. Hammett.

**Preston**—Uriah N. Orr, M. S. Bryte.

**Putnam**—J. W. Kirk.

**Raleigh**—Azilay Ford.

**Ritchie**—J. C. Gluck.

**Summers**—John W. Johnson.

**Taylor**—A. H. Thayer.

**Tyler**—Silas Smith.

**Upshur**—Stillman Young.

**Wayne**—Robert Napier.

**Wetzel**—Aaron Morgan.

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*At the session of 1889, the Senate balloted twelve days before it elected a President. Hon. Robert S. Carr, of Kanawha county, being then chosen on the 126th ballot.*
Wirt—Lindsay Merrill.
First Del. Dist.—Brooke and Hancock—Isaiah H. Duvall.
Second Del. Dist.—Grant and Hardy—Joseph Sprigg.
Third Del. Dist.—Wyoming and Ohio County.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>DISTRICT</th>
<th>NATIVITY</th>
<th>OCCUPATION</th>
<th>POST-OFFICE</th>
<th>COUNTY</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John W. Arbuckle</td>
<td>6th</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Lewis-Boonesville</td>
<td>Greenbrier</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alex. R. Campbell</td>
<td>5th</td>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>Gen. Ins. Agt</td>
<td>Wheeling</td>
<td>Ohio</td>
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<td>Solomon Cunningham</td>
<td>12th</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td>Upper Tract</td>
<td>Pendleton</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thomas E. Davis</td>
<td>10th</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Merchant</td>
<td>Clarksburg</td>
<td>Taylor</td>
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<td>D. A. Dorsey</td>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Stock Dealer</td>
<td>Moundsville</td>
<td>Marshall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David W. Gall</td>
<td>10th</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Banker</td>
<td>Philippi</td>
<td>Barbour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alpheus Garrison</td>
<td>11th</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Editor &amp; Law.</td>
<td>Logan's Run</td>
<td>Monongalia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry B. Gilkeson*</td>
<td>12th</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Romney</td>
<td>Hampshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orlando Hardman</td>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
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<td>Grantsville</td>
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<tr>
<td>Charles H. Knott</td>
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<td>Elizabeth</td>
<td>Wirt</td>
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<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td>Huntington</td>
<td>Cabell</td>
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<tr>
<td>Presley W. Morris</td>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td>Ritchie C. H.</td>
<td>Tyler</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Morris†</td>
<td>4th</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td>Middlebourne</td>
<td>Ritchie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. W. Morrison</td>
<td>9th</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td>Braxton C. H.</td>
<td>Braxton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newton Ogden†</td>
<td>4th</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Flour Man' &amp; Grain Merch.</td>
<td>St. Marys</td>
<td>Pleasants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexander Parks</td>
<td>13th</td>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Martinsburg</td>
<td>Berkeley</td>
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<td>B. J. Prichard</td>
<td>6th</td>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Wayne C. H.</td>
<td>Warne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John A. Sheppard</td>
<td>7th</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Logan C. H.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>John W. St. Clair</td>
<td>8th</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Fayetteville</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frank W. Stewart††</td>
<td>1st</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Agent</td>
<td>N. Cumberland</td>
<td>Hancock</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cornelius C. Watts</td>
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<td>Nelson E. Whitaker</td>
<td>1st</td>
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<td>Manufacturer</td>
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<td>Ohio</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rankin Wiley, Jr.</td>
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<td>Preston</td>
<td>Mason</td>
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<td>William G. Worley</td>
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<td>New Dale</td>
<td>Wetzel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. W. Yeater</td>
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<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Physician</td>
<td>Raleigh C. H.</td>
<td>Raleigh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John W. McCready</td>
<td>7th</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Henry B. Gilkeson of Hampshire county, was elected at the general election in 1890, as the successor of Samuel L. Flourney, who had resigned.
†William Morris, of Taylor county, in the Fourth District, contested the seat of Newton Ogden, of Pleasant county, and was seated February 18, 1891.
††Frank W. Stewart, of Hancock county, in the First District, took his seat in the Senate, he having been elected at a special election held January 3, 1891, for the unexpired term of B. J. Smith, who had died in vacation.
### NAME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Nativity</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Post-Office</th>
<th>County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JOHN W. McCREAKEY, President</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Lawyer</td>
<td>Raleigh C. H.</td>
<td>Raleigh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOLLY G. ARMSTRONG, Clerk</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Clerk</td>
<td>Ritchie C. H.</td>
<td>Ritchie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WILL A. STRICKLER, Assistant Clerk</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Clerk</td>
<td>Cabell</td>
<td>Cabell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. B. HARDING, J. W. WELLMAN, Assistant Clerks</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>Clerk</td>
<td>Wayne C. H.</td>
<td>Wayne</td>
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<tr>
<td>R. S. Blair Jr.</td>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>Teacher</td>
<td>Ritchie C. H.</td>
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<td>Milton McDonald</td>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>Farmer</td>
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<td>Henry A. Smith</td>
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<td>Monroe</td>
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<td>Book-keeper</td>
<td>Charleston</td>
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<td>M. F. TRACY, Sergeant-at-arms</td>
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<td>Willis Bent, Door-keeper</td>
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<td>Kanawha</td>
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<td>Student</td>
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### DELEGATES

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THE TWENTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE.

(Convened at Charleston, January 11, 1893. Adjourned February 24, 1893.)

SENATORS.

First District—Nelson E. Whitaker of Ohio County, and William H. Tarr of Brooke County.

Second—D. A. Dorsey of Marshall County, and James H. Furbee of Marion County.

Third—Orlando Hardman of Calhoun County, and George W. Farr of Doddridge County.

Fourth—William Morris of Tyler County, and High C. Henderson of Wood County.
Fifth—Rankin Wiley, Jr., of Mason County, and Sylvester Hardman of Roane County.
Sixth—James H. Marcom of Cabell County, and James H. Stewart of Putnam County.
Seventh—John A. Sheppard of Logan County, and Wm. M. Mahood of Mercer County.
Eighth—John W. St. Clair of Fayette County, and William Haynes of Summers County.
Ninth—Cornelius C. Watts of Kanawha County, and John E. Peck of Nicholas County.

President.
Clerk.
Sergeant-at-arms.
Page.
Clerk.

Barbour—David W. Shaw.
Berkeley—E. S. Tabler.
Boone—James A. Allen.
Brooke-Hancock Delegate District—Samuel W. Atkinson.
Cabell—Alvin Davis and E. M. Allister.
Calhoun—Aristotle Smith.
Doddridge—Walter Holle.
Gilmer—French N. Hayes.
Greenbrier—Wm. McClung and James F. Clark.
Hampshire—George A. Hott.
Harrison—Edwin Maxwell and Henry Wickenhofer.

Tenth—David W. Gall of Barbour County, and Charles H. Scott of Randolph County.
Eleventh—Alpheus Garrison of Monongalia County, and William G. Worley of Preston County.
Twelfth—Solomon Cunningham of Pendleton County, and John B. Finley of Tucker County.

Mason County.
Braxton County.
Wirt County.
Putnam County.
Ritchie County.
Roane County.
Cabell County.
Logan County.
Tushar County.
Tyler County.
Mason County.
Mason County.
Cabell County.
Mason County.
Wayne County.
Calhoun County.
Kanawha County.
Jackson County.
Mineral County.

DELEGATES.

Jefferson—A. S. Dandridge, Jr.
Lincoln—H. B. Griffith.
Logan—L. D. Chambers.
Marion—John H. Brock and Clarence L. Smith.
Mason—John P. Austin and H. J. Greer.
Mercer—H. M. Shumate.
Monongalia—James M. Anderson.
Monroe—Albert S. Johnston.
Nicholas—F. L. McGee.
Ohio—C. W. Brockunier, I. W. Imhoff, J. B. Wilson, S. G. Smith* and M. J. O'Kane.*
Pendleton—Peter Harper.
Pleasant—Robert G. Hammett.
Pocahontas—J. P. Moomeau.
Putnam—William W. Thomas.
Raleigh—Isaac Prince.
Richie—J. M. McKinney.
Roane—N. B. Hoff.
Summers—Ballard P. Shumate.
Taylor—Samuel H. Gramm.
Tyler—Stephen G. Pyle.
Upshur—A. B. Clark.
Wetzel—Charles J. Lavelle.

David W. Shaw, Clerk.
J. Bernard Peyton, Speaker.
C. F. Lynch, Sergeant-at-arms.
E. M. Vickers, Door-keeper.
Silas G. Croush, Committee Clerk.
Beauregard McCaw, Committee Clerk.
J. A. Hopkins, Committee Clerk.
J. R. Stanley, Committee Clerk.
Alfred E. Kenney, Committee Clerk.
R. B. McCormick, Committee Clerk.
Thomas M. Wilson, Committee Clerk.
C. L. Campbell, Committee Clerk.
George Kenna Welch, Library Page.
R. B. Smoot, Clerk Page.
Benjamin Wheeler, Clerk Page.
J. R. McMahon, Clerk Page.
Charles H. Knapp, Clerk Page.
James C. Hoge, Clerk Page.
Willie Trimble, Clerk Page.
Kenna McClung, Clerk Page.
Henry Lively, Clerk Page.
Far Simon, Clerk Page.
John W. Fry, Clerk Page.
J. A. Summerfield, Clerk Page.

Barbour County.
Kanawha County.
Lewis County.
Doddridge County.
Harrison County.

THE TWENTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE.
(Convened at Charleston, January 9, 1895. Adjourned February 22, 1895.)

SENATORS.

First District—William H. Tarr of Brooke County, and Nelson E. Whitaker of Ohio County.
Second—James H. Furbee of Marion County, and John A. Hoge of Wetzel County.
Third—George W. Farr of Doddridge County and Stuart F. Reed of Harrison County.
Fourth—High C. Henderson of Wood County, and Henry C. Lockney of Calhoun County.

*M. J. O'Kane, of Ohio County, successfully contested the seat of S. G. Smith, and qualified January 16, 1895.
Fifth — Sylvester Hardman of Roane County, and James M. Hensley of Mason County.

Sixth — James H. Stewart of Putnam County, and James A. Hughes of Cabell County.


Eighth — William Haynes of Summers County, and Thomas P. Davies of Fayette County.

Ninth — John H. Peck of Nicholas County, and George H. Patton of Kanawha County.

Tenth — C. H. Scott of Randolph County, and U. G. Young of Upshur County.

Eleventh — William G. Worley of Preston County, and Samuel H. Gramm of Taylor County.

Twelfth — John B. Finley of Tucker County, and P. S. Hyde of Mineral County.

Thirteenth — Robert Earle of Jefferson County, and Brice W. Catlett of Morgan County.


President.

Clerk.

Assistant Clerk.

Assistant Clerk.

Assistant Clerk.

Assistant Clerk.

Engrossing Clerk.

Committee Clerk.

Committee Clerk.

Committee Clerk.

Committee Clerk.

Sergeant-at-Arms.

Door-keeper.

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Delegates.

Barbour — William B. Corder.

Berkeley — George F. Evans, and Charles L. Stuckey.

Boone — George Hill.

Calhoun — Jacob S. Davis and Thomas Hawkins.

Cabell — G. W. Maze.

Doddridge — J. R. Kemper.

Fayette — John McNabb and George F. Bumgardner.

Gilmer — S. F. Whiting.


Hampshire — Evan P. Pugh.

Harrison — T. W. Hess and Harvey W. Harmer.

Jackson — O. B. Kiser and Robert F. Fleming.

Jefferson — A. S. Dandridge.


Lincoln — J. D. Porter.

Logan — S. B. Lawson.

Marion — J. F. Sturm and J. H. Brownfield.


Mason — Byrd Hill and H. J. Greer.

Mercer — James A. White.

Mineral — Frances M. Reynolds.

Monongalia — James M. Anderson.

Monroe — Marcellus J. Kester.

Nicholas — J. D. Groves.

Ohio — Joseph C. Brady, Alex. R. Campbell, S. G. Smith and Abraham Stamm.

Pendleton — William H. Boggs.

Pleasants — Charles McKnight.
Pocahontas—J. P. Moormau.
Preston—William H. Glover and James W. White.
Raleigh—Isaac C. Prince,* and Azel Ford.*
Ritchie—P. W. Morris.
Roane—Cyrus A. Crislip.
Summers—M. J. Cook.
Taylor—F. B. Blue.
Tyler—Stephen G. Pyle.
Upshur—A. B. Clark.
Wetzel—Wm. Ankrom and John M. McKimmie.
Wirt—A. Pearson.

Brooke-Hancock Delegate District
—Frank H. Smith.
Tyler-Wetzel Delegate District—
William Ankrom.
Braxton-Clay Delegate District—
Lewis-Webster Delegate District—
Andrew Edmiston and J. M. Hoover.
Tucker-Randolph Delegate District—
J. F. Harding and Lloyd Hansford.
Hardy-Grant Delegate District—
John D. Rinehart.
Morgan-Berkeley-Jefferson Delegate District—A. W. McDonald and
Charles L. Stuckey.
Wyoming-McDowell Delegate District—A. W. Cook.

Kanawha County.
Preston County.
Preston County.
Cabell County.
Lincoln County.
Roane County.
Morgan County.
Wirt County.
Putnam County.
Cabell County.
Tucker County.
Mason County.
Kanawha County.
Fayette County.
Wood County.
Upshur County.
Gilmor County.
Wood County.
Kanawha County.
Grant County.

THE TWENTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE.
(Convened at Charleston, January 13, 1897. Adjourned February 26, 1897.)

SENATORS.

First District—Nelson E. Whitaker of Ohio County, and Oliver S. Marshall of Hancock County.


*The seat of Isaac C. Prince, of Raleigh county, was successfully contested by Azel Ford, who qualified January 14, 1895.
### Delegates

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**Barbour**—James W. Gawthrop.

**Berkeley**—James B. Small.

**Boone**—F. Marion Vickers.

**Cabell**—Edward A. Bennett and W. Childers.

**Calhoun**—Alfred E. Kenney.

**Doddridge**—E. G. Taylor.

**Fayette**—John L. Ryan and Christopher H. Payne.

**Ninth**—George W. Patton of Kanawha County, and E. G. Pierson of Clay County.

**Tenth**—U. G. Young of Upshur County, and George C. Cole of Lewis County.

**Eleventh**—Samuel H. Gramm of Taylor County, and Richard E. Fast of Monongalia County.

**Twelfth**—P. S. Hyde of Mineral County, and Bernard G. Baker of Grant County.

**Thirteenth**—Brice W. Catlett of Morgan County, and Harry C. Getzendanner* of Jefferson County.

*Harry C. Getzendanner, of Jefferson county, took his seat January 21, 1897, having successfully contested that of G. W. Shafer.
Lincoln—Grant Cremans.
Logan—P. D. Ferrell.
Marion—John A. Bock and W. H. Bunner.
Mason—Byrd Hill and William W. Jackson.
Mercer—J. C. Pack.
Mineral—Charles F. Hahn.
Monongalia—Geo. W. Laishley.
Monroe—M. J. Kester.
Nicholas—John D. Groves.
Pendleton—John McCoy.
Pleasants—George Kelsall.
Pocahontas—M. J. McNeil.
Preston—W. H. Glover and James W. White.
Raleigh—C. P. Stover.
Ritchie—C. L. Zinn.
Roane—A. R. Parsons.
Summers—J. T. Hume.

SAMUEL R. HANEN.
E. E. Hoop.
Crisis A. CRISLIP.
Jesse M. ALLEN.
Hon. John B. Floyd.
Edward Corder.
Edwin M. Keatley.
Joseph Sparks.
T. W. B. Duckwall.
C. Summers.
W. E. Crooks.
Hon. W. M. O. Dawson.
Roy Collins.
William B. Mathews.
F. C. Cook.
W. H. Brand.
F. H. Curtis.
W. T. Grose.
John P. Austin.
Reed Crane.
A. R. Stallings.
S. C. dailey.
Samuel Grimes.
Samuel Jacob.
C. W. Moore.
Kenna L. Hunt.
Edward Young.
Hollister Rummel.
Charles Neale.
Barbee McGill.
Willie Leach.
Freeman Lingle.
John McElhowney

Secretary.
Clerk.
Sergeant-at-arms.
Door-keeper.
Assistant Clerk.
Assistant Clerk.
Assistant Clerk.
Assistant Clerk.
Assistant Clerk.
Assistant Clerk.
Assistant Clerk.
Assistant Clerk.
Committee Clerk.
Committee Clerk.
Committee Clerk.
Committee Clerk.
Committee Clerk.
Mail and Banking Page.
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Marshall County.
Kanawha County.
Roane County.
Taylor County.
Kanawha County.
Roane County.
Mercer County.
Nicholas County.
Morgan County.
Kanawha County.
Mineral County.
Preston County.
Putnam County.
Marshall County.
McDowell County.
Marion County.
Brooke County.
Nicholas County.
Mason County.
Preston County.
Grant County.
Lincoln County.
Webster County.
Brooke County.
Harrison County.
Kanawha County.
Kanawha County.
Kanawha County.
Kanawha County.
Putnam County.
Marshall County.
Lincoln County.
Wetzel County.
The Twenty-Fourth Legislature.

(Convoked at Charleston, January 11, 1899. Adjourned February 25, 1899.)

Senators.

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Oliver S. Marshall, President.
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Louis E. Schrader, Assistant Clerk.
W. B. Parkhurst, Assistant Clerk.
F. M. Thomas, Assistant Clerk.
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A. T. West, Assistant Clerk.
A. W. Brown, Assistant Clerk.
E. F. Chapman, Assistant Clerk.
E. W. McKnown, Assistant Clerk.
Ezra D. Baker, Committee Clerk.
A. C. Holmes, Committee Clerk.
D. T. McNeil, Committee Clerk.
T. W. B. Duckwall, Committee Clerk.
F. B. Burke, Committee Clerk.
J. H. Haney, Committee Clerk.
Pierce Campbell, Committee Clerk.
Charles W. Swisher, Sergeant-at-arms.
C. C. Hayes, Door-keeper.
A. Hoyt Hughes, Page.
Raymond Fast, Page.
Robert Cole, Page.
Frank Croel, Page.
J. A. White, Page.
Charles Neal, Page.
Alfred Lee, Page.

*At the beginning of the session of 1899, protests were made against Harry C. Getzendanner and E. G. Pierson participating in the deliberations and proceedings of the Senate, they having served in the United States Army, in the Spanish-American war; the former as Captain of Company M, 2d Regiment West Virginia Infantry; and the latter as Second Lieutenant of Company H, Second Regiment West Virginia Infantry—both being lucrative offices under the United States Government. But the Senate, on January 24, 1899, decided that they should retain their seats.
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*William R. B. Dent, of Taylor county, took his seat in the House February 14, 1899, he having successfully contested the seat of Humphrey F. Brohard.

In the session of 1899, J. D. Logan of Monroe county, successfully contested the seat of Charles M. Via, and by decision of the House qualified January 16, 1900.
| Senators |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Name                        | Post-Office Address         |
| First Samuel George         | Wellsburg, Brooke County    |
| Second Nelson E. Whitaker   | Wheeling, Ohio County       |
| Third Andrew Clark          | Dean, Wetzel County         |
| Fourth Harvey W. Harmer     | Summersville, Monongalia    |
| Fifth Anthony Smith         | Harrisville, Ritchie County |
| Sixth John W. May           | Charleston, Kanawha County  |
| Seventh James F. Beavers     | Astor, Taylor County        |
| Eighth Alex McVeigh Miller  | Beverly, Randolph County    |
| Ninth Charles W. Osenton    | Grafton, Taylor County      |
| Tenth W. B. Corder          | Newburg, Preston County     |
| Eleventh Thomas E. Davis    | Moorfield, Hancock County   |
| Twelfth William Campbell    | Romney, Hampshire County    |
| Thirteenth Robert C. Burkhart| Charles Town, Jefferson Co. |

**THE TWENTY-FIFTH LEGISLATURE.**

(Convened at Charleston January 9, 1901. Adjourned February 22, 1901.)
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*R. W. Morrow, elected November 6, 1900, as a member of the House from Jefferson County, died before the beginning of the session, and at a special election held January 5, 1901, C. M. Wetzel was elected to fill the vacancy caused thereby.
THE TWENTY-SIXTH LEGISLATURE.
(Convened at Charleston January 14, 1903. Adjourned February 27, 1903.)

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**FRANK P. MOATS, Speaker.**
- Parkersburg, Wood.
- Marion, Kanawha.

**HARRY SHAW, Clerk.**
- Fairmont, Marion.
- Charleston, Kanawha.

**C. L. TOPPING,** Assistant Clerk.
- Charleston, Kanawha.

**W. B. PARKHURST,** Assistant Clerk.
- Charleston, Kanawha.

**HOLLISTER S. REMMEL,** Assistant Clerk.
- Charleston, Kanawha.

**J. P. GLASS,** Assistant Clerk.
- Charleston, Kanawha.

**H. G. JOHNSON,** Assistant Clerk.
- Charleston, Kanawha.

**STANLEY HODGES,** Assistant Clerk.
- Charleston, Kanawha.

**KELLY MALCOLM,** Assistant Clerk.
- Charleston, Kanawha.

**UPSHUR HIGHTONOTH,** Assistant Clerk.
- Charleston, Kanawha.

**CLARK COLELDER,** Assistant Clerk.
- Charleston, Kanawha.

**J. L. SPIVER,** Assistant Clerk.
- Charleston, Kanawha.

**J. F. MAYNARD,** Assistant Clerk.
- Charleston, Kanawha.

**W. E. CROOKS,** Assistant Clerk.
- Charleston, Kanawha.

**BEET E. SATRE,** Assistant Clerk.
- Charleston, Kanawha.

**CAMDEN SWISHER,** Assistant Clerk.
- Charleston, Kanawha.

**C. H. BELL,** Assistant Clerk.
- Charleston, Kanawha.

**GILBERT HOLMAN,** Assistant Clerk.
- Charleston, Kanawha.

**PHIL WATERS,** Assistant Clerk.
- Charleston, Kanawha.

**J. BERNARD PEYTON,** Assistant Clerk.
- Charleston, Kanawha.

**J. E. BOYER,** Assistant Clerk.
- Charleston, Kanawha.

**SAMUEL T. STAPLETON,** Committee Clerk.
- Charleston, Kanawha.

**CHARLES SIEBERT,** Committee Clerk.
- Charleston, Kanawha.

**SYLVESTER CURTIS,** Committee Clerk.
- Charleston, Kanawha.

**C. R. MARTIN,** Committee Clerk.
- Charleston, Kanawha.

**STANLEY C. CUMMINGS,** Committee Clerk.
- Charleston, Kanawha.

**F. C. COOKE,** Committee Clerk.
- Charleston, Kanawha.

**DANIEL MONTAGUE,** Committee Clerk.
- Charleston, Kanawha.

**E. BURT KUNS,** Committee Clerk.
- Charleston, Kanawha.

**ELIJAH MCLA,** Committee Clerk.
- Charleston, Kanawha.

**GEORGE S. MOORE,** Committee Clerk.
- Charleston, Kanawha.

**HARRY N. MCCORTY,** Committee Clerk.
- Charleston, Kanawha.

**C. STEPHENS,** Committee Clerk.
- Charleston, Kanawha.

**GEORGE W. HANNA,** Committee Clerk.
- Charleston, Kanawha.

**H. H. WOODBURY,** Sergeant-at-arms.
- Davis, Tyler.

**EDGAR McRAE,** Asst. Sergeant-at-arms.
- Davis, Tyler.

**J. M. MAYNARD,** Door-keeper.
- MacDonald, Fayette.

**HARRY HALLIBAN,** Page.
- Cumberland, Pleasants.
### THE TWENTY-SEVENTH LEGISLATURE.

(Convened at Charleston, January 11, 1905. Adjourned March 1, 1905.)

#### SENATORS.

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**FRED PAUL GROSSCUP** Speaker, Charleston, Kanawha.

**HARRY SHAW** Clerk, Charleston, Kanawha.

**C. L. TOPPING** Assistant Clerk, Charleston, Marion.

**W. B. PARKHURST** Assistant Clerk, Marion.

**M. L. DAVIS** Assistant Clerk, Marion.

**S. S. BUZZED** Assistant Clerk, Marion.

**J. F. GLASS** Assistant Clerk, Marion.

**B. E. SAKRE** Assistant Clerk, Marion.

**J. L. STRIVER** Assistant Clerk, Marion.

**O. A. ASBHORN** Assistant Clerk, Marion.

**GEORGE W. STRUM** Assistant Clerk, Marion.

**E. F. MORRIS** Assistant Clerk, Marion.

**K. C. DOORE** Assistant Clerk, Marion.

**S. P. SMITH** Assistant Clerk, Marion.

**ADOLPH SCHERR** Assistant Clerk, Marion.

**W. C. WORDEN** Assistant Clerk, Marion.

**R. M. WARREN** Assistant Clerk, Marion.
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<td>First</td>
<td>Robert Hazlett</td>
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*William A. Carroll, of Lincoln County, in the Fifth District, was elected at a special election, January 20th, 1907, as the successor of J. D. Porter, deceased.

**William J. Talbot, of Upshur County, in the Thirteenth District, died at Charleston, February 21, 1907; and the vacancy was filled by William Post, of the same county, elected at a special election held January 11, 1908.
<table>
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<td>Joseph H. McDermott</td>
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APPENDIX IX.

THE STATE ADMINISTRATIONS OF WEST VIRGINIA—
ELECTIVE CIVIL OFFICIALS OF EACH.

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

NOTE:—Under the first Constitution of West Virginia—1863 to 1873—the Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer and Attorney-General were elected by the people for a term of two years. The General Superintendent of Free Schools was elected by the joint vote of the Legislature for a term of two years. The length of an administration under this Constitution was, therefore, two years.

Under the present Constitution—1872 to the present time—the Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney-General and State Superintendent of Free Schools, as he is now called, are elected by the people. The Secretary of State was, however, an appointive officer from 1872 to 1905, when this office was likewise made elective. An administration under the present Constitution is four years.

THE FIRST ADMINISTRATION.

(From June 20, 1863, to March 3, 1865.)

Governor—Arthur Ingram Boreman, of Wood County.
Secretary of State—Jacob Edgar Boyers, of Tyler County.
Auditor of State—Samuel Crane, of Randolph County.
Treasurer of State—Campbell Tarr, of Brooke County.
Attorney-General—Aquila Bolton Caldwell, of Ohio County, until Dec. 31, 1864; then Ephraim B. Hall, of Marion County, until the close of the Administration.
State Superintendent of Free Schools—William Ryland White, of Marion County.

THE SECOND ADMINISTRATION.

(From March 4, 1865, to March 3, 1867.)

Governor—Arthur Ingram Boreman, of Wood County.
Secretary of State—Granville Davison Hall, of Harrison County.
Auditor of State—Joseph Marcellus McWhorter, of Roane County.
Treasurer of State—Campbell Tarr, of Brooke County.
Attorney-General—Ephraim B. Hall, of Marion County, until Dec. 31, 1865; then Edwin Maxwell, of Harrison County, until Dec. 31, 1866; and then Thayer Melvin, of Brooke County, until the close of the Administration.

State Superintendent of Free Schools—William Ryland White, of Marion County.

THE THIRD ADMINISTRATION.

(From March 4, 1867, to March 3, 1869.)

Governor—Arthur Ingram Boreman, of Wood County, until February 27, 1869, then Daniel D. T. Farnsworth, of Upshur County, until close of the Administration.

Secretary of State—John S. Witcher, of Cabell County.

Auditor of State—Joseph Marcellus McWhorter, of Roane County.

Treasurer of State—Jacob H. Bristol, of Berkeley County.

Attorney-General—Thayer Melvin, of Brooke County.

State Superintendent of Free Schools—William Ryland White, of Marion County.

THE FOURTH ADMINISTRATION.

(From March 4, 1869, to March 3, 1871.)

Governor—William Erskine Stevenson, of Wood County.

Secretary of State—James M. Pipes, of Marshall County.

Auditor of State—Thomas Boggess, of Roane County.

Treasurer of State—James McCawley, of Harrison County.

Attorney General—Thayer Melvin, of Brooke County, to July 1, 1869; then Aquila Bolton Caldwell, of Ohio County, to Dec. 31, 1870; then Joseph Sprigg, of Hardy County, to the close of the Administration.

State Superintendent of Free Schools—Henry A. G. Zeigler, of Barbour County, to Feb. 17, 1870; then Alvin D. Williams to the close of the Administration.

THE FIFTH ADMINISTRATION.

(From March 4, 1871, to March 3, 1873.)

Governor—John Jeremiah Jacob, of Hampshire County.

Secretary of State—John M. Phelps, of Mason County.

Auditor of State—Edward A. Bennett, of Marion County.

Treasurer of State—John Sinsel Burdett, of Taylor County.

Attorney-General—Joseph Sprigg, of Hardy County, to Dec. 31, 1872; then Henry Mason Mathews, of Greenbrier County, to the close of the Administration.

State Superintendent of Free Schools—Charles S. Lewis, of Harrison County, to Dec. 31, 1872; then William K. Pendleton, of Brooke County, to the close of the Administration.

*Arthur Ingram Boreman having been elected a United States Senator, resigned the office of Governor February 27, 1869. By this act Daniel D. T. Farnsworth, by virtue of being President of the Senate, became the Acting Governor and served six days—February 27th to March 3, 1869,—the end of the term.
THE SIXTH ADMINISTRATION.
(From March 4, 1873, to March 3, 1877.)
Governor—John Jeremiah Jacob, of Hampshire County.
Secretary of State—Charles Hedrick, of Kanawha County.
Auditor of State—Edward A. Bennett, of Marion County.
Treasurer of State—John Sinsel Burdett, of Taylor County, to Jan. 30, 1876; then Sobieski Brady, of Ohio County, to the close of the Administration.
Attorney-General—Henry Mason Mathews, of Greenbrier County.
State Superintendent of Free Schools—Benjamin Wilson Byrne, of Clay County.

THE SEVENTH ADMINISTRATION.
(From March 4, 1877, to March 3, 1881.)
Governor—Henry Mason Mathews, of Greenbrier County.
Secretary of State—Sobieski Brady, of Ohio County.
Auditor of State—Joseph S. Miller, of Cabell County.
Treasurer of State—Thomas J. West, of Harrison County.
Attorney-General—Robert White, of Hampshire County.
State Superintendent of Free Schools—William K. Pendleton, of Brooke County.

THE EIGHTH ADMINISTRATION.
(From March 4, 1881, to March 3, 1885.)
Governor—Jacob Beeson Jackson, of Wood County.
Secretary of State—Randolph Stalnaker, of Greenbrier County.
Auditor of State—Joseph S. Miller, of Cabell County.
Treasurer of State—Thomas O'Brien, of Ohio County.
Attorney-General—Cornelius C. Watts, of Kanawha County.
State Superintendent of Free Schools—Bernard Lee Butcher, of Randolph County.

THE NINTH ADMINISTRATION.
(From March 4, 1885, to March 3, 1889.)
Governor—Emanuel Willis Wilson, of Kanawha County.
Secretary of State—Henry S. Walker, of Kanawha County.
Auditor of State—Patrick Fee Duffy, of Webster County.
Treasurer of State—William T. Thompson, of Cabell County.
Attorney-General—Alfred Caldwell, of Ohio County.
State Superintendent of Free Schools—Benjamin S. Morgan, of Monongalia County.

THE TENTH ADMINISTRATION.
(From March 4, 1889, to March 3, 1893.)
Governor—Emanuel Willis Wilson, of Kanawha County, to Feb. 5, 1890; then Aretus Brooks Fleming, of Marion County, to the close of the Administration.
Secretary of State—Henry S. Walker, of Kanawha County, to April 21, 1890; then William A. Ohley, of Marion County, to the close of the Administration.

Auditor of State—Patrick Fee Duffy, of Webster County.

Treasurer of State—William T. Thompson, of Cabell County.

Attorney-General—Alfred Caldwell, of Ohio County.

State Superintendent of Free Schools—Benjamin S. Morgan, of Monongalia County.

THE ELEVENTH ADMINISTRATION.

(From March 4, 1893, to March 3, 1897.)

Governor—William Alexander MacCorkle, of Kanawha County.

Secretary of State—William A. Ohley, of Marion County, to March 24, 1893; then William E. Chilton, of Kanawha County, to the close of the Administration.

Auditor of State—Isaac V. Johnson, of Barbour County.

Treasurer of State—John M. Rowan, of Monroe County.

Attorney-General—Thomas S. Riley, of Ohio County.

State Superintendent of Free Schools—Virgil A. Lewis, of Mason County.

THE TWELFTH ADMINISTRATION.

(From March 4, 1897, to March 3, 1901.)

Governor—George Wesley Atkinson, of Ohio County.

Secretary of State—William M. O. Dawson, of Preston County.

Auditor of State—Latelle M. LaFollette, of Taylor County.

Treasurer of State—M. A. Kendall, of Wood County.

Attorney-General—Edgar P. Rucker, of McDowell County.

State Superintendent of Free Schools—James Russell Trotter, of Upshur County.

THE THIRTEENTH ADMINISTRATION.

(From March 4, 1901, to March 3, 1905.)

Governor—Albert Blakeslee White, of Wood County.

Secretary of State—William M. O. Dawson, of Preston County.

Auditor of State—Arnold C. Scherr, of Mineral County.

Treasurer of State—Peter Silman, of Kanawha County.

Attorney-General—Romeo H. Freer, of Ritchie County.

State Superintendent of Free Schools—Thomas C. Miller, of Marion County.

THE FOURTEENTH ADMINISTRATION.

(From March 4, 1905, to March 3, 1909.)

Governor—William M. O. Dawson, of Preston County.

Secretary of State—Charles Wesley Swisher, of Marion County.

Auditor of State—Arnold C. Scherr, of Mineral County.

Treasurer of State—Newton Ogdin, of Pleasants County.

Attorney-General—Clark W. May, of Lincoln County, until his death. April 25, 1903; vacancy until 9th of May, ensuing; then William G. Conley, of Preston County, to the close of the Administration.

State Superintendent of Free Schools—Thomas C. Miller, of Marion County.
APPENDIX X.


Section Seven of Article VI of the first Constitution of the State provided that the Supreme Court of Appeals should consist of three Judges to be elected by the voters of the State and hold their offices for twelve years, except that of those first elected, one, to be designated by lot, shall hold for four years, another for eight years and the third for twelve years, so that one should be elected every four years after the first election.*

As stated elsewhere (See Appendix VIII), the first elective State officials were nominated by a Convention held at Parkersburg May 6th and 7th, 1863. When all of the executive officers had been named, the President—Dr. Spicer Patrick of Kanawha county—declared the nomination of Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals to be in order. Daniel Peck of Ohio county, placed in nomination the name of Benjamin H. Smith of Kanawha; William H. Douglas of Ritchie, named Samuel Kerchinal of that county.

*By the provisions of Section two of Article VIII, of the Constitution of 1872—the present one—the Supreme Court of Appeals was made to consist of four Judges. By the twelfth Section of the Schedule attached to this Constitution the terms of all Judges then on the bench were made to terminate December 31, 1872. Four Judges were, accordingly, elected at the general election in 1872, to take office January 1, 1873. These were Charles P. T. Moore, James Paul, Alpheus F. Haymond and John S. Hoffman. By the Constitution it was provided that of these Judges, two should serve for four years, a third for eight years, and a fourth for twelve years. This was determined by lot, in the presence of the Governor, John J. Jacob (See Act of December 20, 1872), at twelve o'clock, January 29, 1873—the tenth day after the commencement of the first term of said Court—when Judge Moore drew the full term of twelve years, Judge Paul that of eight years; and Judges Haymond and Hoffman the short terms of four years. Immediately thereafter, Judge Haymond was chosen President of the Court.

By an Amendment to the Constitution, (See Joint Resolution No. 6, February 20, 1901, Acts of 1901 p. 462) adopted at the General Election in 1902, this Court was made to consist of five Judges, the term of office of the Judges then on the bench not being affected thereby. The Governor was required to appoint a Judge—the fifth—one who should serve until January 1, 1905, when a Judge elected for the full term of twelve years should succeed him.
E. M. Fitzgerald of Mason, named James Henry Brown, of Kanawha; William B. Zinn of Preston, presented the name of William Guy Brown; Leroy Kramer of Monongalia, named Ralph Lazier Berkshire of that county; Thomas Loyd Moore of Harrison, named William A. Harrison, of that county; and Campbell Tarr of Brooke, placed in nomination the name of Peter G. Van Winkle of Wood. While the ballot was in progress, the Mayor of Parkersburg informed the Convention that Van Winkle would not accept if nominated. Colonel B. H. Smith withdrew his own name, and the completion of the ballot resulted in the nomination of Ralph L. Berkshire, William A. Harrison and James H. Brown. All were elected without opposition at the general election, May 23d ensuing.

Organization of the Court:—The Legislative and Executive Departments of the New State Government were put into full force and operation June 20, 1863; but nineteen days passed away before the Judicial Department was organized. Then, on the afternoon of Thursday, July 9, 1863, the Judges-elect, and other persons interested, proceeded to the Ohio county Court-house in the city of Wheeling, where William A. Harrison was made President pro tem. It was ordered that the Judge receiving the short term in the drawing by lot, about to take place, should be permanent President. Sylvanus W. Hall prepared "three equal and similar ballots upon one of which was written the words, "For Four Years;" upon another the words, "For Eight Years;" and upon a third, the words, "For Twelve Years." Judge Harrison drew the long term of twelve years; Judge Brown, that of eight years; and Judge Berkshire, the short term of four years. He was, therefore, under the order previously made, declared the President of the Court. Sylvanus W. Hall, of Marion county, was then elected Clerk and Samuel Irwin of Ohio county, was made Crier. Then appeared Zachariah Jacob, Daniel Peck, Benjamin H. Smith, James S. Wheat, Aquila B. Caldwell, Moses C. Goode, Edwin Maxwell, Edward C. Bunker, John L. Brown, Hannibal Forbes, Nathaniel Richardson and Ellery R. Hall, practicing attorneys, who were granted leave to practice in this Court. Thus it was, that as the sun sank behind the low hills beyond the Ohio that day, the Supreme Court of Appeals—the Court of last resort—and the head of the Judicial Department of our State Government—that of the newest State east of the Mississippi river—was completely organized.
JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT:—The following named persons have occupied seats on the Bench of the Supreme Court of Appeals of the State, viz:—

1. WILLIAM A. HARRISON, of Harrison county. Born August 27, 1793; drew the long term of twelve years, beginning July 9, 1863; served until September 1, 1868, when he resigned. Died at Clarksburg, December 31, 1870.

2. RALPH LAZIER BERKSHIRE, of Monongalia county. Born April 8, 1816; served term of four years from July 9, 1863 to December 31, 1866; and again from January 1, 1869 to December 31, 1872, when filling unexpired term of Judge William A. Harrison. Was President of the Court from 1863 to 1866, and again from 1871 to 1872. Died November 5, 1902.

3. JAMES HENRY BROWN, of Kanawha county. Born December 25, 1818; served a term of eight years from July 9, 1863, to December 31, 1871. Was President of the Court from 1867 to 1870. Died October 28, 1900.

4. EDWIN MAXWELL, of Harrison county. Born July 16, 1825; elected for a full term of twelve years, serving from January 1, 1867, to December 31, 1872, when term was ended by the provision of the new Constitution. Died February 5, 1903.

5. CHARLES PAGE THOMAS MOORE, of Mason county. Born February 8, 1831; elected in 1870 for full term of twelve years; service ended December 31, 1872, by the operation of the new Constitution; was re-elected for full term of twelve years and served from January 1, 1873, to December 31, 1880, when he resigned. Was President of the Court in 1880. Died ——— ———.

6. JOHN S. HOFFMAN, of Harrison county. Born June 25, 1821. On the reorganization of the Court, January 23, 1873, drew short term of four years, and served from January 1, 1873, to December 31, 1876. Died November 18, 1877.

7. JAMES PAULL, of Ohio county. Born July 6, 1818; elected for full term of twelve years, and served from January 1, 1873, to May 11, 1875, when he died in office.

8. ALPHEUS F. HAYMOND, of Marion county. Born December 15, 1823; served term of four years, from January 1, 1873, to December 31, 1876; re-elected in 1876 for full term of twelve years, beginning January 1, 1877; served until January 1, 1883, when he resigned. Was President of the Court from 1873 to 1876, and again from 1877 to 1879. Died December 15, 1893.

9. MATTHEW EDMISTON, of Lewis county. Born in Pocahontas county, September 9, 1814. Served in both branches of the General Assembly before the Civil War. Appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals as the successor of John H. Hoffman, who resigned June 13, 1876, and served until January 1, 1877. Died at Weston June 29, 1887.
10. Thomas C. Greene, of Jefferson county. Born November 5, 1820; appointed in 1875 as the successor of Judge Paull; elected in 1876 for unexpired term; re-elected in 1880 for full term of twelve years; served until his death, December 4, 1889.

11. Okey Johnson, of Wood county. Born March 24, 1834; served from January 1, 1877, to December 31, 1888. Was President of the Court from 1881 to 1888. Died June 16, 1903.


13. Adam C. Snyder, of Greenbrier county. Born March 26, 1834; appointed April 1882, to fill vacancy caused by death of Judge James F. Patton who had been appointed successor to Judge Moore, of whose term nearly three years yet remained; served until January 1, 1885; elected for full term of twelve years in 1884, and served until November, 1890, when he resigned. Was President of the Court 1889 and 1890. Died July 24, 1896.


15. Henry Brannon, of Lewis county. Born November 26, 1837; elected in 1888 for full term of twelve years, from January 1, 1889, to December 31, 1900; re-elected for another full term of twelve years, beginning January 1, 1901. Was President of the Court 1894 and 1898, and again in 1901 and 1905. Still in service.

16. John Warth English, of Mason county. Born January 31, 1831; elected in 1888 for full term of twelve years, from January 1, 1889, to December 31, 1900. Was President of the Court 1893 and 1897.

17. Daniel Bedinger Lucas, of Jefferson county. Born March 16, 1836; appointed in 1859 to fill the unexpired term of Judge Thomas C. Green; served from January 1, 1859, to December 31, 1892. Was President of the Court in 1891 and 1892.

18. Homer A. Holt, of Greenbrier county. Born April 27, 1831; appointed in 1890 as the successor of Judge Adam C. Snyder, and served from November, 1890, to December 31, 1895. Was President of the Court in 1895 and 1896. Died January 7, 1898.

19. Marmaduke H. Dent, of Taylor county. Born April 18, 1849; elected in 1892 for full term of twelve years, from January 1, 1893, to December 31, 1904. Was President of the Court in 1899 and 1902.

20. Henry Clay McWhorter, of Kanawha county. Born February 29, 1836; was elected for full term of twelve years, from January 1, 1897, to December 31, 1908. Was President of the Court in 1900, 1902 and 1906.

21. George Poffenbarger, of Mason county. Born November 24, 1861; elected for full term of twelve years, from January 1, 1901, to December 31, 1912. Was President of the Court in 1904 and 1908. Still in service.
22. Warren Miller, of Jackson county. Born April 2, 1848; appointed January 17, 1903, under the provision of the Amendment to the Constitution, and served until December 31, 1904, when he was succeeded by Judge Joseph M. Saunders.

23. Frank Cox, of Monongalia county. Born June 18, 1862; elected for full term of twelve years, beginning January 1, 1905; resigned, to take effect January 28, 1907, and Judge William N. Miller was appointed his successor on the same day. Was President of the Court in January, 1907.

24. Joseph M. Saunders, of Mercer county. Born August 26, 1866; elected for full term of twelve years, beginning January 1, 1905; resigned, to take effect October 1, 1907. Was President of the Court during early part of 1907.

25. William N. Miller, of Wood county. Born October 18, 1855; appointed January 28, 1907, to fill the vacancy caused by resignation of Judge Frank Cox, and was qualified on January 29, 1907. Was President of the Court in the latter part of 1907. Elected in 1908 for unexpired term of eight years. Still in service.

26. Ira E. Robinson, of Taylor county. Born September 16, 1869; appointed October 9, 1907, as the successor of Judge Joseph M. Sanders, resigned, and qualified October 15, 1907. Elected in 1908 for unexpired term of eight years. Still in service.

27. Luther Judson Williams, of Greenbrier county. Born October 18, 1856; elected in 1908 for full term of twelve years, beginning January 1, 1909.

The Reporter of the Court of Appeals:—The only person appointed Reporter by the Supreme Court of Appeals was John Marshall Hagans of Preston county. Born near Brandonville, August 13, 1833; appointed Reporter July 16, 1864; continued in office until March 1873, when by the provision of Section 1 of Article VII of the new Constitution the Attorney-General was made ex-officio the Reporter of the Court of Appeals. Reported and superintended the printing of five Volumes of the Reports of West Virginia, designated "Hagan's Reports." The Court made an order February 6, 1866, directing him to publish the first volume of "West Virginia Reports" in the style of Grattan's Virginia Reports, and authorized him to "include in said volume brief notes on the history of the formation of the Court and the causes which had led thereto." This he did as an introduction under the title of "Sketch of the Erection and Formation of the State of West Virginia." This invaluable chapter, as he wrote it, is imperishably safe in the first volume of the Court of Appeals' Reports. Judge Hagans died ———— —— ——.

Clerks of the Court of Appeals:—The clerks of the Supreme Court of Appeals have been as follows:

1. Sylvanus W. Hall, of Marion county; born in Monongalia county, now Marion, June 21, 1838; served from July 9, 1863, to August 18, 1874, when he resigned. Died at Fairmont, March 12, 1908.
2. Odell S. Long, of Ohio county; born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, October 16, 1836; served from August 18, 1874, to December 26, 1897, the date of his death.

3. James A. Holly, of Lincoln county; born in Cabell county, now Lincoln, November 12, 1855; served from January 11, 1898, to November 17, 1902, when he resigned.

4. William B. Mathews, of Kanawha county; born in Marshall county, August 27, 1866; has served from November 17, 1902, to present time. Still in service.

**SOME HISTORY OF THE STATE LAW LIBRARY.**

The State Law Library, like every other institution, pertaining to, or belonging to the State Government, has an interesting history. At the time of the organization of the Court of Appeals—July 9, 1863—there was of course, not even the nucleus of a Library. As stated elsewhere.—page five of this Report— the old Law Library of the Virginia Court of Appeals located at Lewisburg, came into the possession—what there was remaining of it—of the new State of West Virginia. On the page cited above, it will be seen that by the efforts of Sylvanius W. Hall, clerk of the Court of Appeals, and Henry Mason Mathews, this was shipped from Lewisburg to Wheeling. On the 10th of February, 1866, a resolution was reported in the Senate providing for paying the first-named gentleman $150.00, and to the latter $100.00 for their time and service while thus employed. It was adopted by that body but the House never concurred to this. Some of the old books from Lewisburg reached Wheeling. On February 7, 1866,—less than a year after the close of the Civil War—the Judges of the Court of Appeals by a Memorial, requested the Legislature to appropriate $2,500.00 for the purchase of books for the Law Library. This interested that body and for the first time in its history a "Committee on Library"—one that has been continued ever since—was created. It was a Senate Committee and was composed of Hon. Emmett J. O'Brien, of Barbour county; Hon. D. H. K. Dix, of Putnam county; and Hon. Edward D. Wright, of Cabell county. Its report, made February 28, 1866, gives us the first view we have of the State Law Library. This report was as follows:

"The Committee on the Library upon whom devolves the duty of examining the State Library, beg leave to report: "That they have performed that duty and find that the present Library of

*The State Law Library consists of law-books—texts and reports—exclusively. The State's Historical and Miscellaneous Library is in the custody of the Department of Archives and History. It has no connection with the Law Library.—P. A. L.
the State consists of Reports and Journals received from the executives of other States since the organization of the State, with Reports of State officers and Acts and Journals of the Legislature of this State, and the United States Statutes for the same period. Your Committee find that the number of Volumes is near five hundred, not classified, the number not being sufficient to render a classification practicable or necessary. The Volumes are properly marked as the property of the State and are well taken care of in tight cases.” See Senate Journal, Session of 1866 p. 149.

By an Act of February 25, 1867, the Legislature defined the Library. It declared that “all books, maps, or charts, now in the Library in the State Capitol—Linsly Institute Building—or which are required by law to be placed therein, or which may be donated to or purchased, together with the Library, now in charge of the Court of Appeals, shall constitute the State Law Library.”

The Legislature after receiving the report of the Senate Committee heard with favor the petition or memorial of the Court of Appeals, and on March 1, 1866, appropriated $2,000.00 for the purchase of books for the “State Law Library.”

Now, that the appropriation had been made, the Court of Appeals by an order made July 20, 1866, appointed Hon Edwin Maxwell, then Attorney-General; Judge George Hay Lee, of Clarksburg, a former Judge of the Virginia Court of Appeals, and Daniel Lamb, of Ohio county, then engaged in compiling the first code of West Virginia—that of 1865—a committee of three to expend the appropriation for the purchase of such books as were needed most in the Library. This was done and a report of the action of the committee made to the Court July 2, 1867. In 1868, the Secretary of State was made the Custodian of the State Law Library, with authority to appoint a Librarian whose salary was fixed at $600.00 per annum, payable out of the Contingent Fund. An excellent system of “Rules and Regulations,” for the management of the Library was now for the first time, formulated. An Act of the Legislature passed March 28, 1873, provided that the Board of Public Works should appoint a competent Librarian who should make a catalogue of the books and papers in the State Law Library, and should keep on file all the newspapers in the State which might be furnished the Library, and one published in the city of Washington. His term was four years, and his salary

*Here for the first time in its history, the Library is given its legal designation—that of State Law Library.
$750.00 per annum. By this Act he was made *ex officio* Superintendent of Weights and Measures. February 26, 1875, the State Law Library was for the first time made an item of insurance among the contents of the State house. In 1877, Act of February 17th, it was made the duty of the Governor to appoint a State Law Librarian. An Act passed three days later,—Act of February 20, 1877,—made him *ex officio* Adjutant-General, and another Act—that of February 20, 1877—made him *ex officio* Quartermaster-General. His term was four years, bond in the penalty of $5,000.00, and salary $866.66, of which sum $200.00 was salary as Adjutant-General. By an Act of March 6, 1879, a contingent fund of $100.00 was appropriated for the Library, and $500.00 to the Librarian as Adjutant-General. He had to discharge the duties of this office as required by the laws of the United States. In 1883—Act of February 22d—the Librarian was for the first time required to furnish to the Legislature an itemized statement of the disbursements of the contingent fund of his office. In 1891, the present law relating to the State Law Library was enacted. It was Senate Bill No. 98, "A Bill providing for the appointment of a State Librarian and prescribing his duties, "the author and patron thereof being Hon. William G. Worley of Preston county. From the foregoing it appears that prior to 1867, there was no such office as State Law Librarian: that in 1868, the Librarian was appointed by the Secretary of State; in 1873, by the Board of Public Works; and in 1877, and thereafter, by the Governor. The following named persons have filled the office of State Law Librarian:

S. A. Heaton, Wood county, from March 4, 1869, to March 3, 1871.
John L. Cole, Kanawha county, from March 4, 1871, to June 1, 1875.
Edward L. Wood, Kanawha county, from June 1, 1875, to March 3, 1877.
Edward L. Wood, Kanawha county, from March 4, 1881, to October 1, 1882.
W. F. Butler, Ohio county, from October 1, 1882, to March 3, 1885.
Edward L. Wood, Kanawha county, from March 4, 1885, to February 6, 1890.
Benjamin H. Oxley, Lincoln county, from February 6, 1890, to April 1, 1891.
Charles L. Hagan, Marion county, from April 1, 1891, to March 3, 1893.
Guy T. Scott, Ohio county, from March 5, 1897, to July 14, 1898.
Pleasant S. Shirkey of Kanawha county, from July 15, 1898, to March 3, 1901.
Samuel W. Starks, Kanawha county, from March 4, 1905, to April 3, 1908.

John C. Gilmer, Kanawha county, from December 1, 1908, to —— ——.

From the foregoing, it appears that from 1877 to 1891, the State Librarian was an officially burdened official. In the intervening years of this period in addition to being Librarian he was Superintendent of Weights and Measures, Quartermaster-General, and Adjutant-General. For six years previously to the date on which the Librarian was made ex officio Adjutant-General; that is, from February 18, 1871, to February 20, 1877, the duties of that office were made incumbent upon the State Superintendent of Free Schools,—a curious combination,—war and education,—scarcely less so, when the War Department of the State was attached to the office of State Librarian. It has been stated frequently that the Adjutant-General was, in this period ex officio Librarian. Such was not the case. The Librarian was ex officio Adjutant-General. See Section 1, of Act of February 20, 1877.
APPENDIX XI.

THE SECOND CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF WEST VIRGINIA WHICH ASSEMBLED AT CHARLESTON, KANAWHA COUNTY, JANUARY 16, 1872; ADJOURNED APRIL 9th, ENSUING.

In pursuance of an act of the Legislature of West Virginia, entitled "An act to take the sense of the people upon the call of a convention and for organizing the same," passed 23d of February, 1871, and of the election held in pursuance thereof on the 26th day of October, 1871, and of the Governor's proclamation announcing the result of said election, the Convention elected on the last named day, assembled in the Capitol building, at Charleston, the seat of government, at 12 o'clock M., on January 16th, 1872. The sessions were held in the Methodist Episcopal church, known as Asbury Chapel, which stood on the north-east side of Virginia street, between Alderson and Summers streets. The members were elected by Senatorial Districts, Counties, and Delegate Districts, as follows:—

MEMBERSHIP OF THE CONVENTION.

Second Senatorial District — Joseph W. Gallaher and Alpheus F. Haymond.
Third Senatorial District — Waitman T. Willey, and A. H. Thayer.
Fourth Senatorial District — Benjamin Wilson and Daniel D. Johnson.
Fifth Senatorial District — Okey Johnson and David H. Leonard.
Sixth Senatorial District — Blackwell Jackson and Samuel Woods.
Seventh Senatorial District — Nicholas Fitzhugh and Alonzo Cushing.
Eighth Senatorial District — Everett Ward and Isaiah Bee.
Ninth Senatorial District — Samuel Price and William McCreery.
Tenth Senatorial District — James D. Armstrong and John T. Peerce.
Barbour County — Joseph N. B. Crim.
Berkeley County — Joseph B. Hoge
and Andrew W. McClairy.
Boone County — William D. Pate.
Braxton County — Homer A. Holt.
Brooke County — Alexander Campbell.
Doddridge County — Jephtha F. Randolph.
Fayette County — Hudson M. Dickinson.
Hampshire County — Alexander Monroe.
Hancock County — John H. Atkinson.
Harrison County — John Bassel and
Beverley H. Lurty.
Jefferson County — Logan Osburn
and William A. Morgan.
Kanawha County — John A. Warth
and Edward B. Knight.
Lewis County — Mathew Edmiston.*
Logan County — M. A. Staton.
Marion County — Fountain Smith
and Ulysses N. Arnett.
Marshall County — Hanson Criswell
and James M. Pipes.
Mason County — Charles B. Wagg-
gener.
Mercer County — James Calfee.
Mineral County — John A. Robin-
son.
Monongalia County — John Marshal
Hagans and Joseph Snyder.
Morgan County — Lewis Allen.
Ohio County — James S. Wheat,
George O. Davenport and Wil-
liam W. Miller.

Pendleton County — Charles D.
Boggs.
Preston County — William G.
Brown and Charles Kantner.
Putnam County — John J. Thomp-
son.
Ritchie County — Jacob P. Strickler.
Roane County — Thomas Ferrell.
Taylor County — Benjamin F. Mar-
tin.
Tyler County — David F. Pugh.
Upshur County — Daniel D. T.
Farnsworth.
Wayne County — Charles W. Fergu-
son.
Wetzel County — Septimius Hall.
Wirt County — D. A. Roberts.
Clay-Nicholas Delegate District —
Benjamin W. Byrne.
Cabell-Lincoln Delegate District —
Thomas Thornburg.
Gilmer-Calhoun Delegate District —
Lemuel Stump.
Greenbrier-Monroe-Summers Dele-
gate District — Henry M. Mat-
ews, James M. Byrnside and Wil-
liam Haynes.
Hardy-Grant Delegate District —
Thomas Maslin.
Pocahontas-Webster Delegate Dis-
trict — George H. Moffett.
Raleigh-Wyoming-McDowell Dele-
gate District — William Prince.
Randolph-Tucker Delegate District —
J. F. Harding.
Wood-Pleasants Delegate District —
James M. Jackson and W. G. H.
Core.

Samuel Price, of Greenbrier County . . . . . . President.
Gibson J. Butcher, of Weston, Lewis County . . Secretary.
Barney A. Galligan, of Ohio County . . . . . . First Assistant Secretary.
Beuhring H. Jones,† of Greenbrier County . . Second Assistant Secretary.

* Mathew Edmiston did not qualify and therefore never occupied his seat in the Convention.
†Beuhring H. Jones died March 18th, and his death was announced to the Con-
vention by President Price; whereupon as a testimony of respect for the deceased,
that body adjourned until ten o'clock the next day. His remains were taken in a
hearse from Charleston to Lewisburg, where they were laid to rest in the cemetery
at that place. He has been called the "Poet of Johnson's Island."
This is the most remarkable body of men that ever assembled in the State. Herein were gathered lawyers, orators and statesmen—men who had been history-makers in the stirring and thrilling scenes of the past few years—men, some of whom had followed the fortunes of the old government of Virginia; others who had assisted in placing a State Line on top of the Alleghenies; and still others who had been foremost in the work of creating a Trans-Allegheny State. Some had worn the Blue and others the Gray. Now all came together to frame an organic law—a Constitution—for West Virginia, a land that had given birth to nearly every one of them. It will never cease to be a matter of greatest regret that the debates in that body are lost—never printed.
APPENDIX XII.

THE CAPITALS AND CAPITOLS OF WEST VIRGINIA.

The city of Wheeling was the capital of the Restored Government of Virginia although never declared to be such. The first and second Conventions of the People of Northwestern Virginia, assembled, the former on May 13th, 1861, and the latter on June 11th ensuing, in Washington Hall, in that city. The General Assembly under that Government held four sessions—one regular and three extra. Of these the first and fourth sessions, sat in the United States Court Room in the Custom House; while the second and third sessions convened in the Linsly Institute building.

The Convention which assembled November 26th, 1861, and framed the first Constitution of West Virginia, held its sessions in the United State Court Room in the Custom House. Mention has been made of the Linsly Institute Building and its history is of interest to all West Virginians for it was the capitol of the State from June 20, 1863, to April 1, 1870. Noah Linsly from whom it derives its name and owes its existence, was an early attorney of Wheeling, coming thither from Bradford, Connecticut. His family were of English descent, the immigrant ancestor being John Linsly who emigrated from London, England in 1664, and settled near New Haven. Noah, the subject, and who came to Wheeling was the third son of Josiah and Mary (Fowler) Linsly. He prepared for College at East Gifford, and then spent five years at Yale, being graduated therefrom in 1791. He then engaged in teaching; studied law; attended the law school at Litchfield, and was admitted to the bar. He came to Morgantown, West Virginia in 1797, where he spent two years and then removed to Wheeling, where he practiced his profession successfully for several years, a portion of which time he was Commonwealth's Attorney. He
died unmarried, of hemorrhage of the lungs in 1814, having provided in his will for the establishment and maintenance of a school on what was known as the "Lancasterian System." Samuel Sprigg and Noah Zane were named as executors of the will, and they applied to the Virginia Assembly for an Act of incorporation or charter for the school. Such an Act incorporating the "Trustees of the Wheeling Lancasterian Academy," was passed November 29, 1814, the following persons being named therein as trustees; viz: William Irwin, Daniel Smith, Archibald Woods, Samuel Sprigg, John Good, George Knox, Noah Zane, Alexander Caldwell, James Hervey, Salathiel Curtis, William Chapline, Jr., Josiah Updegraff, Joseph Caldwell, Jesse Edgington and James H. Ralph. The Trustees had power to fill vacancies in their own body. (See Acts of 1814-15, pp. 123,124.)

A lot on the line of Alley 11, between Market and Chapline Streets was purchased, and thereon was erected a three-story building which was in use until 1858, when this property was sold and a lot purchased on the corner of Eoff and Fifteenth Streets, where in that year, the present structure then and now known as the Linsly Institute, was erected. It was this building that became the first Capitol or State House of West Virginia.

It was on a large platform erected in front of this building, that Governor Arthur I Boreman, the first Governor of West Virginia, stood when delivering his inaugural address,—June 20, 1863—and within it, convened at 12:30 p. m. on that day, the first Legislature of West Virginia. The first official reference to, or mention of a Capital and Capitol for the New State is to be found in the first message of Governor Boreman, which he sent to the Legislature that evening. In it he said:

"I recommend that you take speedy action for the establishment of a permanent seat of government. I know it is said by some, that it would be best to wait until the war is ended, but I fear if the question is not settled by the present Legislature, it will, in a short time, enter into contests for office throughout the State, and thus become a matter of contention for years to come; and until it is settled, the Legislature will not be justified in expending the money necessary to prepare the accommodations for themselves, and the other officers, which are demanded, not only as a matter of comfort and convenience, but for the reasonable dispatch of the public business. When the location is made and the public grounds selected in such manner as you may provide, you will then be warranted in making appropriations for the public buildings, and they may soon be in process of construction." (See Governor's Message, Senate Journal Session of 1863, pp. 12, 13.)
But the Legislature did not act favorably upon the recommendation of the Governor in this matter. Instead of this, that body, on the 9th of December, 1863, by Joint Resolution, authorized him to secure the Linsly Institute Building for a State Capitol, the resolution being as follows:

"JOINT RESOLUTION RESPECTING THE OCCUPATION OF THE LINSILY INSTITUTE BUILDING."

"Resolved, by the Legislature of West Virginia, That the Governor be authorized, whenever he may deem it expedient to do so, to cause the Executive Offices, or any of them, to be removed to the Linsly Institute Building, and to designate what room, or rooms, in the said building, shall be occupied for any office so removed."

"Resolved, further. That the Governor have the authority to rent any portion of said Building not required for the use of the Legislature, or for Executive Offices as aforesaid, to such person and on such terms as he may deem expedient; Provided, that no part of the Building shall be occupied or rented for schools during any session of the Legislature."

—(See Acts of 1863, p. 273.)

This, Governor Boreman appears to have done, for the Legislature continued to make annual appropriations from 1863 to 1870, to pay rent on this building. In his message to the Legislature, January 16, 1866, under the caption of "Permanent Capitol," he says:

"It may be proper for me to state that the lease on the building now occupied as the State Capitol expires in 1868. With this statement I submit the question of the propriety of early action with a view to the permanent location of the Capitol without making any recommendation whatever on the subject.

Still the Legislature took no action in the matter. It was not even discussed in that body. A year passed away and Governor Boreman renewed the recommendation more fully than before. In his annual Message to that body under date of January 15, 1867, he said:

"The subject of the permanent location of the capital of the State will, no doubt, be considered by you at the present session; and I have no hesitation in saying that, in my opinion, the interests of the State require definite and final action thereon before you adjourn. It has hitherto been a source of much controversy and irritation between different sections of the State, and will probably continue to be until it is settled. It is also referred to by the enemies of the State as an evidence of a want of confidence in its permanent existence, which, although wholly without foundation, nevertheless has its influence on some who are not advised on the subject, and who, otherwise, contemplated making
their homes among us. It should be settled also, with a view to the location of other public buildings that are needed, the construction of which should be entered upon as soon as practicable. It may also, in time, if left open, have an undue effect on other subjects of legislation, and will, probably, until finally disposed of, occupy the attention of succeeding sessions of the Legislature to the prejudice of other matters entitled to consideration."

One more entire session of the Legislature passed away and no action taken with reference to a permanent seat of government for the State. But Governor Boreman, although seemingly a little impatient because of the failure of that body to take action on what seemed to him of such importance, again renewed his recommendation of previous years. In his message to the Legislature, dated, January 21, 1868, we find the following:

"The permanent location of the capital of the State is a subject which will, no doubt, be considered by you at the present session. In my message to the first Legislature of the State, in 1863, I recommended immediate action on this question, and my opinion ever since has been, as expressed in subsequent messages, that its settlement would tend to the harmony and prosperity of the State. I refer to what I have heretofore said, and have nothing to add on this subject."

Still the subject was deferred by the Legislature; but Governor Boreman was not discouraged. He, however, saw that the continued delay was beginning to exert an influence upon legislation, and for the fourth time in succession, he referred to the subject. In his last message to the Legislature, dated January 19, 1869, under the head of "State Capital", he gave expression to the following:

"I think it my duty to again call your attention to the subject of permanently locating the capital of the State. I am aware that this is regarded by some as a matter of little consequence. With such, of course, I differ, but do not propose to trouble you with any extended discussion of the subject. It is my opinion, however, that the omission to settle this question has, in some degree at least, retarded the improvement and prosperity of the State; and I submit to the more experienced members of your body, whether it has had an influence on the legislation of the State. I trust you may find it compatible with your better judgment to put an end to this existing controversy before the close of the present session."

CHARLESTON MADE THE CAPITAL OF WEST VIRGINIA:—At last the Legislature looked with favor upon the continued recommendations of Boreman. On the 20th of January, 1869, Andrew Mann, a member of the House of Delegates from the Greenbrier-Monroe
Delegate District, offered the following Preamble and Joint Resolution, No. 2:—

"Whereas, The location of the State Capital has been deferred from time to time without any good reason for such delay; and whereas the failure to locate the State Capital has created great dissatisfaction on the part of the people, deterring enterprising parties abroad from locating in the State, rendering ourselves an unsettled people in the estimation of the public. Therefore

Resolved by the Legislature of West Virginia:

That we use our utmost endeavors to locate the State Capital during the present session of the Legislature, by such concessions and deferences to the different desires of members of the Legislature, and the people we represent, as will finally settle this vexed question harmoniously, placing the Capital where it will develop the natural resources of the State the most, and accommodate the largest number of inhabitants."

This was adopted by the House and at once reported by Mr. Mann to the Senate which body referred it to its Judiciary Committee with instructions to report a Bill in relation to locating the Capital. But the House did not wait for this. January 21. James T. McClaskey, a delegate from Monongalia county, offered House Bill No. 4. entitled "A Bill permanently locating the seat of Government of this State." This passed the House February 17th. by a vote of 29 yeas to 23 nays. It passed the Senate February 26. the vote standing yeas 17. and nays 4. This Act was to take effect April 1, 1870—more than thirteen months after its passage. Section 1, provided that. "The permanent seat of Government for this State is hereby located at the town of Charleston, in the county of Kanawha."

There was great rejoicing at Charleston, where the people hastened to prepare for the coming of the State Government. Public meetings were held soon after the passage of the Act and various plans were suggested and considered as to the best method of providing accommodations for the officers, records and archives of the State; and finally, on the 27th of May 1869, a few enterprising citizens resolved to take subscriptions to a joint stock company for the erection of a building to answer the temporary purposes of the law locating the Capital here. This plan seemed to succeed well, and when $16,500.00 had been subscribed, and $1,650.00 paid in, the subscribers were incorporated under the name of "The State-House Company." the charter bearing date August 25, 1869, was to expire June 1, 1889. The Capital stock might be increased to $100,000.00. The original stock-holders were as follows:
George Jeffries, two shares.
L. L. Comstock, two shares.
John Claypool, one share.
William A. Quarrier, one share.
Greenbury Slack, two shares.
Henry C. McWhorter, one share.
Nicholas Fitzhugh, one share.
Samuel A. Miller, one share.
Edward B. Knight, one share.
Henry Chappell, one share.
Benjamin H. Smith, two shares.
Moses Frankenberger, one share.
Hill & Laidley, one share.
William T. Thayer & Samuel Chris- 
tey, one share.

Job E. Thayer, one share.
John Slack, Sr., two shares.
Hedgeman Slack, one share.
Thomas B. Swann, two shares.
James H. Brown, one share.
John Dryden, one share
Albert M. Doyle, one share.
John P. Hale, one share.
Henry C. McWhorter, Agent for
Charleston Extension Company,
one share.
David Eagan, one share.
Duice R. Laidley, one share.
Gilliland & Anderson, one share.
William H. Edwards, one share.

A meeting of the stock-holders was held at the Kanawha county
Court house, September 24, 1869, for the purpose of organization.
Benjamin H. Smith was elected President; Alexander T. Laidley,
Secretary; John Slack, Sr. Treasurer; and George Jeffries, Will-
iam A. Quarrier, Greenbury Slack, S. S. Comstock, Thomas B.
Swann, Edward B. Knight, Henry C. McWhorter and John Slack,
Sr., Directors.

Plans, drawings and specification with estimates of cost of a
building thought to be adequate to the wants of the State authori-
ties, were obtained from competent architects of Cincinnati; then
after published notice for bids, the contract for the erection of the
building, was let to Dr. John P. Hale of Charleston. Laborers
were immediately employed in cutting stone at the quarry on Coxe's
Hill in the rear of town; lumber and other material placed upon
the grounds preparatory to the erection of work-shops thereon;
Monday the 20th of September, the ground was laid off, and the
next day excavation for the foundation was begun. The first stone
was laid off at the south-west corner of the building under the
direction of Mr. Phillips, the master-workman, on Monday, Sep-
tember 29th, and on the 3d of November ensuing the corner-stone
was laid by the Masonic Fraternity. Work was prosecuted as rapid-
ly as possible, but the building could not be completed by April
1, 1870, the time fixed by law for the removal of the seat of govern-
ment. But other arrangements were made for its accommodation,
and the citizens of Charleston chartered the steamer "Mountain
Boy," a popular Kanawha river packet, to convey the Executive
officers with the archives and paraphernalia of the State Govern-
ment from Wheeling. At 5:00 a. m., Monday March 28th, 1870,
the "Mountain Boy" arrived at the wharf at Wheeling having on board a Reception Committee appointed by the citizens of Charleston to escort the State officials to that place. It was composed of Dr. Albert E. Summers and Dr. Spicer Patrick of Charleston; Colonel Jerome T. Bowyer of Winfield, Putnam county; and Colonel Hiram R. Howard and Hon. John M. Phelps of Point Pleasant, Mason county. These gentlemen waited on Governor William E. Stevenson, and the other State officials at an early hour, and informed them of the plans for transportation. Preparations had been made for the removal, and the day was spent in transferring to the steamer the boxes containing the books, papers, records, etc. of the executive officers, the State Library, and the baggage and household goods of the officers. At midnight, the steamer enveloped in a mass of flags and bunting, cast off her moorings and steamed down the Ohio, having on board the State officials, archives and paraphernalia of the government of the newest State east of the Mississippi. Parkersburg was the home of Governor Stevenson, and here the "Mountain Boy" made her first landing. Many persons of the town and vicinity went on board to greet the officials. While this was in progress, a little boy named Dobbins, strayed away from the boat; extended search was made, and he was found, after which the voyage down the Ohio was continued. Early on the morning of March 30th the Committee on Arrangements accompanied by the Charleston brass band went down the Kanawha river on the steamer "Kanawha Bell", to meet the State party. At ten o'clock a. m. attentive ears at Charleston, heard, in the distance, the shrill whistle of the "Mountain Boy." An hour later, she came in sight and steamed slowly up to the landing, while the United States Artillery, then stationed at Charleston, fired a salute from the head of the wharf. All was excitement, but all was in readiness. The following is the programme of exercises for the day: it exhibits the manner in which the people welcomed the seat of government to their town.

A procession formed on Front street, with the left resting on the corner of Central avenue, half an hour before the arrival of the steamer at the wharf. It was under command of Colonel A. B. Jones, Marshall of the day. Its order was:

1st. The Charleston Brass Band.
2nd. Company of United States Artillery.
3rd. The Committee of Arrangements and Reception Committee, mounted.
The Second State Capitol Building of West Virginia.
Erected by the State-House Company, at Charleston-on-Kanawha in 1870-1.
4th. The Governor with all other Officers of the State, mounted.
5th. The Mayor and Council of Charleston, mounted.
6th. The Mayors and Councils of other cities.
7th. The Judges of Court of Appeals and Circuit Courts.
8th. Members of the Bar.
9th. Representatives of all neighboring cities.
10th. The Charleston Fire Company.
11th. The several Orders of Odd-Fellows present.
12th. The Orders of Masons present.
13th. The Temperance Societies present.
14th. The children of the Charleston Institute.
15th. The children of the Union School.
16th. The citizens generally.

The Mayor of Charleston with members of the municipal government received the State officials, and he then delivered an address of welcome. This concluded, the procession moved up Front street to Dunbar street, thence by Dunbar street to Church street; then down Church Street to Central avenue; thence up Central avenue, to the residences provided for the Governor and other officers of the State. It was a gala day, such as had never been seen in Charleston before. As previously stated, the Capitol building being erected by "The State-House Company" was not yet ready for occupancy, but the people did all possible to accommodate the officials, and aided in the transportation of the property. The Bank of the West gave the entire building theretofore occupied by it, for the use of a number of the State Officers; the Merchants Bank of Charleston furnished a portion of its building to the State Treasurer; while the trustees of St. John’s Protestant Episcopal Church, gave the free use of its schoolroom for the State Library. On the 20th of December, 1870, the "State House Company" made formal delivery of the Capitol to the Governor and it was immediately occupied by the State officials. Governor Stevenson, in his ensuing message to the Legislature when speaking of the building, said: "It is, as you cannot fail to observe, a neat, commodious, and substantial structure, and reflects much credit upon the public spirited citizens under whose management it was completed and finished." When completed it had cost $79,000.00.

Wheeling a Second Time the Capital of West Virginia:—For a time all went well with Charleston, but disappointment awaited the people of that town. On the 18th of January, 1875,—five days after the session began—Hon. Jonathan M. Bennett, of Lewis county, a senator from the Ninth Senatorial District, introduced "Senate
Bill No. 29," entitled "A Bill to remove the seat of Government temporarily to Wheeling." On the 13th of February this passed the senate by a vote of thirteen yeas, to eleven nays. It was reported to the House of Delegates the same day, and five days later, passed that body, the vote standing thirty-eight yeas and twenty nays. Governor Jacob did not approve this Act and on the twentieth of February it became a law without his signature. This Act was in form like many of those of the old time Virginia Assembly, that is, it was an Act having a Preamble. In this it was set forth that:—

"Whereas, Henry K. List, Michael Reilly, John McLure, Geo. W. Franzheim and Simon Horkheimer, citizens of Wheeling, have agreed to furnish the State, without cost thereto, suitable accommodations, in said city for the legislative, executive and judicial departments of the State, including the state library, should the seat of government of the State be removed temporarily to said city; and

Whereas, It appears to the legislature that the capital of the State should be located at a more accessible and convenient point; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia. That on and after the passage of this act, until hereafter otherwise provided by the law, the seat of government of the State of West Virginia shall be at the city of Wheeling."

This meant a new Capitol Building or State House at Wheeling, and the people of that city proceeded with much energy, to erect it. A Capitol Committee was appointed. Captain John McLure being its Chairman. On the 17th of March ensuing, the city council adopted an ordinance providing for an issue of city bonds to the amount of $100,000.00. the proceeds to be used for the erection of a Public Building. The Ordinance did not allude to the occupancy of it but it was known to all that the State Government was to be its tenancy as long as Wheeling remained the capital city of West Virginia. This ordinance was approved by a vote of the people on the first Monday in April, following. The bonds were issued and put on the market. Bids aggregating $429,000.00 were made for them, and all were sold above par on July 19th, the purchasers being:

John J. Brown of Morgantown, West Virginia...........$20,000.00
Exchange Bank of Wheeling, West Virginia .......... 60,000.00
Bank of Wheeling, West Virginia ..................... 15,000.00
Kingwood National Bank, Kingwood, West Virginia... 5,000.00

Total bonds sold ...........................................$100,000.00
J. S. Fairfax, a competent architect was employed and his plans were accepted by the city council early in May. The estimated cost of erection was $90,000.00. On the 19th of July, the contract for the erection of the Capitol was let to A. R. Sheppard of Meadville, Pennsylvania, his bid therefor being $82,940.00; he gave bond in the penalty of $30,000.00 for the faithful performance of the work. He immediately sub-let the contract for the stone work to Henry Gunther who began work two days thereafter—July 21, 1875. On the 4th of the ensuing September, the foundation was completed, and on the 18th of that month, the corner stone was laid by the Masonic Fraternity.

But now the people of Charleston resolved to test the constitutionality of the Act providing for the removal of the seat of government. The date fixed for this was the twenty-first day of May,—and sixty days prior to this—March 30th—John Slack, Sr., John T. Cotton, Edward C. Stolle, John C. Ruby, John T. White, Alexander H. Wilson, and Gustave Stolle, representing the interests of Charleston, applied to Evermont Ward, Judge of the Ninth Judicial District, for an injunction restraining the State officials from removing the State Archives and other public property from Charleston to Wheeling or elsewhere. The applicants having entered into bond under the penalty of $5,000.00, the injunction was granted and thus began, what proved to be in some respects at least, the most remarkable legal proceedings recorded in the judicial history of the State. On the 18th of May, John L. Cole, the State Librarian, appeared in the Circuit Court of Kanawha County, and asked that the injunction be dissolved. James H. Ferguson and William A. Quarrier, made able arguments in favor of its perpetuation, but Joseph Smith, the presiding Judge, ordered the injunction dissolved. He, however, suspended his decree as to the dissolution until the 27th, that the plaintiffs might apply to the Supreme Court for an appeal. This they did, and it was granted by Judge Charles P. T. Moore at Point Pleasant on the 20th of May. The time allowed by Judge Smith—from May 18th to 27th—extended beyond the time—May 21st—the date on which the removal was to have been made as fixed by law.

In the meantime, on April 24th, Governor John J. Jacob issued a notice to the Auditor and all other heads of Departments to have the archives and paraphernalia of their offices made ready for shipment to Wheeling on the 21st of May. He employed carpenters to make boxes for packing the archives; draymen to convey them
to the wharf-boat; these were arrested and taken into court where they were held to answer the charge of violating the terms of the injunction. Writs were also served upon the State officials all of whom made answer except Governor Jacob who gave the matter no attention and he was not arrested. On the 12th of May, the City Council of Wheeling appropriated $1,500.00 to defray the expenses of the removal. The steamer "Emma Graham," one of the most popular passenger packets on the Ohio, was chartered at a cost of $1,000.00 to transport the officials and State property from Charleston. At the appointed time she steamed up the Great Kanawha like the Ship "Argo" on the Colchis coast in quest of the golden fleece, only she was a "capitol ship" in quest of a State Government. She arrived at the landing at Charleston at 10:00 A. M., Thursday, May 21, 1875, and made fast to the wharf. Captain John McClure, Chairman of the Wheeling Removal Committee, was on board and he hastened to notify the Government of the presence and purpose of the steamer. All the State officials went on board and selected their quarters, and at 12:30 P. M., the steamer let go her lines and steamed down the Great Kanawha, leaving all the public property behind in the custody of Judge Smith, a responsibility which he was loth to accept. Point Pleasant was passed that evening at seven o'clock; at Parkersburg all passengers were transferred to the steamer "Chesapeake," bound for Wheeling. When near Sistersville, the boat received an escort Committee composed of twenty gentlemen from Wheeling, who had descended the river on the steamer "Hudson" for the purpose of conducting the State officials to the new capital city. It was 8:30 P. M. Sunday, May 23d, when the "Chesapeake" arrived at Wheeling. The erection of the new Capitol Building was not yet begun and on Monday morning the State officials established their offices in the Linsly Institute Building—the State Capitol of former years. The offices of the Governor and Superintendent of Free Schools were on the first floor; those of Auditor, Treasurer and Secretary of State were on the second. It was a peculiar condition of affairs, that of the State officials being in Wheeling, and the State property—library, archives and paraphernalia,—in Charleston. Nothing could be done until the Supreme Court of Appeals should render a decision in the case. Then there were three Judges on the bench, viz: Alpheus F. Haymond, John S. Hoffman and Charles P. T. Moore. Arguments in the case were made August 23d, by E. Willis Wilson, William A. Quarrier and James H. Fer-
Built by the City of Wheeling in 1876.

Third State Capitol Building of West Virginia.
guson for Charleston; and by W. W. Arnett, Daniel Lamb, and Henry Mason Mathews, the latter the Attorney-General of the State, for Wheeling. The decision of the Court dissolving the injunction was handed down September 13th, the opinion—an exhaustive one—having been written by Judge Haymond. Soon after Edward A. Bennett, the Auditor, and Benjamin Daley, the private secretary of Governor Jacob, left Wheeling to superintend the shipping of the State property. This was boxed and placed on two model barges and the steamer “Iron Valley” with them in tow, left Charleston, at 3:00 P. M. Thursday September 22d and at 3:00 P. M. Saturday, the 25th, arrived at Wheeling. On Monday all was taken to the offices of the State officials, and on the 28th Governor Jacob issued a Proclamation declaring the Linsly Institute Building to be for the time the capitol, and Wheeling the capital of West Virginia. The Legislature which met on the 10th of November assembled in Washington Hall. It was not until December 4, 1876, that the new Capitol Building erected by the city was occupied by the State. On that day, the Governor made proclamation thereof.

CHARLESTON A SECOND TIME THE CAPITAL OF WEST VIRGINIA:—
The question of a permanent seat of government now came to be one of earnest discussion by the people of the State, who, as it was said, had grown weary of having the capital on steamers plying between Charleston and Wheeling. The members of the Legislature in the session of 1877, were made aware of this dissatisfaction, and accordingly sought to remove the cause. On the 16th of January, that year, Peregrine Hays, a member of the House of Delegates from Gilmer County, submitted “House Bill No. 25” entitled “A Bill providing for the location of a permanent Seat of Government for this State, and the Erection thereat of the necessary Public Buildings for the use of the State.” This passed the House February 5th, by a vote of 40 yeas to 16 nays; and on the 19th of that month, it passed the Senate, yeas 12, nays 9.

By the provisions of this Act the sense of the people was to be taken on the question of a permanent location of the Seat of Government, at an election to be held on the first Tuesday in August, 1877. The places to be voted for were Charleston, in Kanawha County; Martinsburg, in Berkeley County; and Clarksburg, in Harrison County. The one receiving a majority of the votes cast was to be the permanent capital of the State after May 1, 1885.—eight years
thereafter. There was a spirited contest. The following shows the vote by counties on this question:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>COUNTIES</th>
<th>Charleston</th>
<th>Martinsburg</th>
<th>Counties</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>431</td>
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<td>10</td>
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<td>Greenbrier</td>
<td>1,902</td>
<td>1,902</td>
<td>Randolph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hampshire</td>
<td>1,426</td>
<td>1,426</td>
<td>Summers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hampshire</td>
<td>1,426</td>
<td>1,426</td>
<td>Summers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrison</td>
<td>3,873</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Taylor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>2,159</td>
<td>Tucker</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jefferson</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>1,340</td>
<td>Tyler*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanawha</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>2,610</td>
<td>Upshur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lewis</td>
<td>1,426</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Wayne</td>
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<td>Lincoln</td>
<td>1,167</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>Webster</td>
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<tr>
<td>Logan</td>
<td>1,885</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>Wetzel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McDowell</td>
<td>3,873</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Wirt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marion</td>
<td>2,431</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marshall</td>
<td>1,473</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Wyoming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mason</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Totals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercer</td>
<td>1,841</td>
<td></td>
<td>Totals</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* No return.

Charleston had received a majority of all the votes cast. Thirty days thereafter the Governor made proclamation of the result, and declared Charleston to have been selected as the permanent capital of the State, after the expiration of eight years.

The Act further provided that when the permanent location had been decided by the people, the Board of Public Works should select and procure a suitable site on which to erect the necessary Public Buildings; and it was authorized to receive such donations in land or money or both, as should be tendered said Board. In order to further aid in carrying into effect the provisions of the Act the sum of $50,000.00 was appropriated from the State Treasury. This money, together with such donations as might be received, was to be expended in the erection of a new Capitol Building, or in any building which might be upon the site acquired as aforesaid so far as might be deemed necessary to fit the same for occupation by the several Departments of the State Government.

The State House Company still owned the Capitol Building at Charleston, which it erected for the State in 1870. This property
was conveyed to the Board of Public Works by deed bearing date August 13, 1878; and thus the State came into possession of land for which the State House Company had paid $8,000.00 and a building thereon the erection of which had cost $71,000.00, the total cost of the land and building aggregating $79,000.00. This building had to be remodeled, in fact demolished, and a new one erected on the site thereof. The Board of Public Works employed C. C. Kemple and A. Peoples as architects to prepare plans and specifications for the contemplated building; and on May 27, 1880, the contract for its erection was let to A. H. Sheppard of Meadville, Pennsylvania, the same who had erected the State Capitol at Wheeling, his bid being $183,245.00. To meet this obligation on the part of the State, the Legislature, in addition to the $50,000.00, carried by the Act providing for the permanent location of the Seat of Government, made additional appropriations of $50,000.00 in 1881; $34,000.00 in 1882; and $50,247.00 in 1883. Sheppard failed to complete his contract, and in June, 1884, the Board of Public Works, employed S. W. Howard as architect and superintendent and let the contract for the completion of the work to Henry D. Ruffner and James Grady of Charleston, whose bid therefor was $61,500.00. Jones and Kelly of Pittsburg whose contract was signed August 13, 1881, put in the steam-heating apparatus, ventilators, plumbing, gas-fitting, machinery and elevators at a cost of $34,000.

Meantime, the date fixed by law for the removal of the Seat of Government from Wheeling to Charleston—May 1, 1885—arrived. For days prior to this the State Officials had been busy packing the public archives and paraphernalia in the Capitol at Wheeling; and having it transferred to the river where much of it was placed upon the model barge "Nick Crawley." Two steamers, the "Chesapeake," Captain William Prince; and the "Bell Prince," Captain Kugler; were chartered and early in the morning of May 2, 1885, the former having on board the State officials and their effects; and the latter having the barge in tow, left the wharf at Wheeling and began the descent of the Ohio. Large canvas banners decorated the sides of the barge and steamers, and legends thereon informed the populace along the river that the State Capital of West Virginia was again in transit. At 7:00 P. M. Sunday, May 3d, the
Steamers hove in sight at Charleston. A cannon on the deck of the "Bell Prince" was fired every few seconds; and all the steamers in port kept up a continuous blowing of whistles. This was the only demonstration, but the entire population lined the banks of the river. Thus Charleston became the permanent capital of the State, from which place, so said the law by which it became such, "shall never be removed, except by vote of the majority of the qualified voters of the State cast at an election held for that purpose, in pursuance of an Act of the Legislature."

From the foregoing it is seen that the Seat of Government of West Virginia has been located as follows, that is to say:

At Wheeling from June 20, 1863, to April 1, 1870.
Time—6 years, 7 months, and 11 days.

At Charleston from April 1, 1870, to May 21, 1875
Time—5 years, 1 month, and 20 days.

At Wheeling from May 21, 1875, to May 1, 1885.
Time—9 years, 11 months, and 11 days.

At Charleston from May 1, 1885, to present time, October 1, 1908.
Time—23 years, 5 months, and 0 days.

For data relating to the new Capitol Annex Building, see Frontispiece in this Report.
APPENDIX XIII.

WEST VIRGINIANS WHO HAVE BEEN MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL CONGRESS SINCE THE STATE WAS ADMITTED INTO THE UNION.

West Virginia was formally admitted into the Union on the 20th of June, 1863, and her members of Congress—both Senators and Representatives—took their seats in that body—the Thirty-eighth Congress—on the 7th of December, ensuing. The Representatives were three in number, and this was continued until, by the apportionment made under the Census of 1880, the number was increased to four; no change occurred thereafter until by the Census of 1900, the State became entitled to five members. The State's representation in Congress since its admission into the Union has been as follows:

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.
(From March 4, 1863, to March 3, 1865.)

SENATORS.
Waitman T. Willey .................................. Morgantown.
Peter G. Van Winkle .................................. Parkersburg.

REPRESENTATIVES.
Jacob Beeson Blair .................................. Parkersburg.
Kellian V. Whaley .................................. Point Pleasant.
William Guy Brown .................................. Kingwood.

THE THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.
(From March 4, 1865 to March 3, 1867.)

SENATORS.
Peter G. Van Winkle .................................. Parkersburg.
Waitman T. Willey .................................. Morgantown.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Congress</th>
<th>Senators</th>
<th>Representatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40th</td>
<td>Waitman T. Willey, Peter G. Van Winkle</td>
<td>Chester D. Hubbard, Daniel Polsley, Bethuel M. Kitchen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41st</td>
<td>Arthur Ingram Boreman, Waitman T. Willey</td>
<td>Isaac Harden Duvall, John S. Witcher, James C. McGrew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42nd</td>
<td>Henry Gassaway Davis, Arthur Ingram Boreman</td>
<td>John J. Davis, James C. McGrew, Frank Hereford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43rd</td>
<td>Arthur Ingram Boreman, Henry Gassaway Davis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WEST VIRGINIANS IN THE FEDERAL CONGRESS.

REPRESENTATIVES.

John J. Davis,* .............................................. Clarksburg.
Frank Hereford .............................................. Union.
John Marshall Hagans,† ...................................... Morgantown.

THE FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

(From March 4, 1875, to March 3, 1877.)

SENATORS.

Allen T. Caperton‡‡ .............................................. Union.
Samuel Price‡ .............................................. Lewisburg.
Frank Hereford§ .............................................. Union.
Henry Gassaway Davis ........................................ Piedmont.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Charles James Faulkner ...................................... Martinsburg.
Benjamin Wilson .............................................. Clarksburg.
Frank Hereford .............................................. Union.

THE FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

(From March 4, 1877, to March 3, 1879.)

SENATORS.

Henry Gassaway Davis ........................................ Piedmont.
Frank Hereford .............................................. Union.

REPRESENTATIVES.

John Edward Kenna ............................................ Charleston.
Benjamin Wilson .............................................. Clarksburg.
Benjamin Franklin Martin ..................................... Pruntytown.

THE FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

(From March 4, 1879, to March 3, 1881.)

SENATORS.

Frank Hereford .............................................. Union.
Henry Gassaway Davis ........................................ Piedmont.

*Election unsuccessfully contested by Benjamin Wilson; took his seat January 27, 1874.
‡Election unsuccessfully contested by Benjamin F. Martin; took his seat January 27, 1874.
‡‡Died July 26, 1876.
†Appointed in place of Allen T. Caperton, deceased; took his seat December 4, 1876.
§Elected Senator in place of Allen T. Caperton, deceased, Samuel Price having been appointed pro tempore; took his seat January 31, 1877.
REPRESENTATIVES.

Benjamin Wilson .............................................Clarksburg.
Benjamin Franklin Martin .................................Piedmont.
John Edward Kenna ........................................Charleson.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.
(From March 4, 1881, to March 3, 1883.)

SENATORS.

Johnson N. Camden .......................................Parkersburg.
Henry Gassaway Davis .................................Piedmont.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Benjamin Wilson .............................................Clarksburg.
John Blair Hoge ...........................................Martinsburg.
John Edward Kenna ........................................Charleson.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.
(From March 4, 1883, to March 3, 1885.)

SENATORS.

Johnson N. Camden .......................................Parkersburg.
John Edward Kenna ........................................Charleson.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Nathan Goff, Jr. ...........................................Clarksburg.
Charles Philip Snyder ....................................Charleson.
Eustace Gibson ...........................................Huntington.

THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.
(From March 4, 1885, to March 3, 1887.)

SENATORS.

Johnson N. Camden .......................................Parkersburg.
John Edward Kenna ........................................Charleson.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Nathan Goff, Jr. ...........................................Clarksburg.
Charles Philip Snyder ....................................Charleson.
Eustace Gibson ...........................................Huntington.
THE FIFTIETH CONGRESS.
(From March 4, 1887, to March 3, 1889.)

SENATORS.
Charles James Faulkner .................................. Martinsburg.
John Edward Kenna ........................................ Charleston.

REPRESENTATIVES.
Nathan Goff, Jr. ........................................... Clarksburg.
Charles Philip Snyder .................................... Charleston.
Charles Edgar Hogg ........................................ Point Pleasant.

THE FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.
(From March 4, 1889, to March 3, 1891.)

SENATORS.
Charles James Faulkner .................................. Martinsburg.
John Edward Kenna ........................................ Charleston.

REPRESENTATIVES.
George Wesley Atkinson .................................. Wheeling.
John D. Alderson .......................................... Summersville.
James Monroe Jackson* ................................... Parkersburg.
Charles Brooks Smith† .................................. Parkersburg.
John O. Pendleton‡ ....................................... Wheeling.

THE FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.
(From March 4, 1891, to March 3, 1893.)

SENATORS.
Charles James Faulkner .................................. Martinsburg.
John Edward Kenna* ....................................... Charleston.
Johnson N. Camden† ...................................... Parkersburg.

REPRESENTATIVES.
John O. Pendleton ......................................... Wheeling.
John D. Alderson .......................................... Summersville.
James Capehart ............................................. Point Pleasant.

*Unseated February 2, 1890, by Charles Brooks Smith.
†Took his seat February 3, 1890.
‡Unseated February 26, 1890, by George Wesley Atkinson, who took his seat February 26, 1890.
*Died January 11, 1893.
†Elected as successor of John Edward Kenna, deceased; and took his seat January 28, 1893.
THE FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.
(From March 4, 1893, to March 3, 1895.)

SENATORS.
Charles James Faulkner ........................................ Martinsburg.
Johnson N. Camden ........................................ Parkersburg.

REPRESENTATIVES.
John O. Pendleton ........................................ Wheeling.
John D. Alderson ........................................ Summersville.
James Capehart ........................................ Point Pleasant.

THE FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.
(From March 4, 1895 to March 3, 1897.)

SENATORS.
Charles James Faulkner ........................................ Martinsburg.

REPRESENTATIVES.
Blackburn Barrett Dovenor ................................ Wheeling.
Alston Gordon Dayton ..................................... Philippi.
James H. Huling .......................................... Charleston.
Warren Miller ........................................ Ripley.

THE FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.
(From March 4, 1897, to March 3, 1899.)

SENATORS.
Charles James Faulkner ........................................ Martinsburg.

REPRESENTATIVES.
Blackburn Barrett Dovenor ................................ Wheeling.
Alston Gordon Dayton .................................. Philippi.
Charles P. Dorr ........................................ Webster Springs.
Warren Miller ........................................ Ripley.

THE FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.
(From March 4, 1899, to March 3, 1901.)

SENATORS.
Nathan Bay Scott ........................................ Wheeling.

THE FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.
(From March 4, 1901, to March 3, 1903.)

SENATORS.
Nathan Bay Scott ........................................ Wheeling.

REPRESENTATIVES.
Blackburn Barrett Dovenor .................................................. Wheeling.
Alston Gordon Dayton .................................................. Philippi.
David E. Johnston .................................................. Bluefield.
Romeo Hoyt Freer .................................................. Harrisville.

THE FIFTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.
(From March 4, 1903, to March 3, 1905.)

SENATORS.
Nathan Bay Scott ........................................ Wheeling.

REPRESENTATIVES.
Blackburn Barrett Dovenor .................................................. Wheeling.
Alston Gordon Dayton .................................................. Philippi.
Joseph Holt Gaines .................................................. Charleston.
James A. Hughes .................................................. Huntington.

THE FIFTY-NINTH CONGRESS.
(From March 4, 1905, to March 3, 1907.)

SENATORS.
Nathan Bay Scott ........................................ Wheeling.

REPRESENTATIVES.
Blackburn Barrett Dovenor .................................................. Wheeling.
Joseph Holt Gaines .................................................. Charleston.
Thomas Beall Davis .................................................. Keyser.
Harry Chapman Woodyard .................................................. Spencer.
James Anthony Hughes .................................................. Huntington.
THE SIXTIETH CONGRESS.
(From March 4, 1907, to March 3, 1909.)

SENATORS.

Stephen Benton Elkins ...................................... Elkins.
Nathan Bay Scott ........................................... Wheeling.

REPRESENTATIVES.*

William Pallister Hubbard ................................... Wheeling.
Joseph Holt Gaines ........................................... Charleston.
George Cookman Sturgiss ................................... Morgantown.
Harry Chapman Woodyard ................................... Spencer.
James Anthony Hughtes ...................................... Huntington.

WEST VIRGINIA MEMBERS OF CONGRESS, WITH RESIDENCE, BY COUNTIES.

SENATORS.

Berkeley County ............................................ Charles J. Faulkner, Jr.
Greenbrier County ......................................... Samuel Price.
Kanawha County ............................................. John Edward Keena (Both).
Mineral County ............................................... Henry Gassaway Davis.
Monongalia County .......................................... Waitman T. Willey.
Monroe County ............................................... Frank Hereford (Both).
Monroe County ............................................... Allen T. Caperton.
Ohio County .................................................. Nathan Bay Scott.
Randolph County ............................................ Stephen Benton Elkins.
Wood County .................................................. Arthur Ingram Boreman.
Wood County .................................................. Johnson N. Camden.
Wood County .................................................. Peter G. Van Winkle.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Barbour County ............................................... Alston Gordon Dayton.
Berkeley County—John Blair Hoge, Charles James Faulkner and Bethuel M. Kitchen.
Brooke County ............................................... Isaac H. Duvall.
Cabell County ............................................... John S. Witcher and Eustace Gibson.
Harrison County—Nathan Goff, Jr., John J. Davis, and Benjamin Wilson.
Jackson County ............................................... Warren Miller.
Kanawha County—Joseph Holt Gaines, James H. Huling, John E. Keena (Both Houses), and Charles Phillip Snyder.
Mason County—Daniel Polsley, Kellian V. Whaley, Charles E. Hogg and James Capehart.
Mercer County ............................................... David E. Johnston.
Mineral County ............................................... Thomas Beall Davis.
Monongalia County—George Cookman Sturgiss, and John Marshall Hagans.

Note—All the last named Representatives have been reelected to membership in the Sixty-First Congress.
Monroe County .................. Frank Hereford, (Both Houses.)
Nicholas County ............................. John D. Alderson,
Ohio County—William P. Hubbard, John O. Pendleton, George W. Atkinson,
.......... Chester D. Hubbard, and Blackburn Barrett Dove-
ner.
Preston County .................. William Guy Brown, and James C. McGrew.
Ritchie County ................................ Romeo H. Freer.
Roane County ............................ Harry Chapman Woodyard.
Taylor County .......................... Benjamin F. Martin and George R. Latham.
Webster County ........................... Charles P. Dorr.
Wood County ... Jacob B. Blair, James M. Jackson, and Charles B. Smith.

From the foregoing it appears that twelve different persons have
been members of the Senate; and forty-one persons members of the
House of Representatives.
APPENDIX XIV.

WEST VIRGINIANS WHO WERE IN SOME WAY CONNECTED WITH THE VIRGINIA GOVERNMENT, WHILE THE TWO STATES WERE ONE.

In the years preceding the war between the States, that is, before the division of Virginia, numbers of West Virginians were in various ways connected with the Government of the Old State—the proud "Old Dominion." Among these were the following:

HON. JOSEPH JOHNSON:—Of Bridgeport, Harrison county; was born December 10th, 1785; served as a soldier in the Second War with England; was a member of the General Assembly in 1815; elected to Congress in 1823 and re-elected for different terms between that date and 1850; March 21st, 1851, was elected Governor of Virginia by the joint ballot of the General Assembly, receiving seventy-three votes out of a total of one hundred and twenty-two; fourth Tuesday in May, 1852, was elected Governor by the people for the term of four years, defeating George W. Summers of Kanawha county, by a majority of five thousand votes; died at Bridgeport, February 27, 1877; the only West Virginian that ever filled the Gubernatorial chair of Virginia.

ELISHA WESLEY McCOMAS:—Born in Cabel county; educated at the Ohio University, at Athens; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1841; was commissioned as Captain in the Eleventh Virginia Infantry, at the beginning of the War with Mexico; served through the war; was wounded and taken prisoner; became a member of the General Assembly; was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia on the ticket with Henry A. Wise, in 1855; President State Senate, session of 1855-56; resigned later and removed to Chicago; became Editor in Chief of the "Chicago Times", the paper being owned by Cyrus H. McCormack; delivered the address of welcome to the Prince of Wales upon the occasion of his visit to Chicago; died March 11, 1890, aged seventy years.

JAMES LAWRENCE CARR:—Born in Albemarle county, Virginia, February 26, 1813; educated at the University of Virginia, class of 1834;
came to Kanawha county in 1834; practiced law in Wheeling in 1835; re-located in Charleston in 1836, and engaged in the practice of law; upon the resignation of Elisha Wesley McComas, he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor, but declined to qualify; served on staff of Governor Wise in the War between the States; died in Charleston, February 1, 1875, and is buried in Spring Hill Cemetery.

HON. WILLIAM LOWTHER JACKSON:—Born at Clarksburg, Harrison county, February 5, 1825; studied law; was admitted to the bar; served as Prosecuting Attorney; member of the General Assembly; was second Auditor of Virginia, from 1854 to 1857; was appointed Lieutenant-Governor on the failure of James Lawrence Carr to qualify; President of State Senate, session of 1857-58; became a Confederate Brigadier-General of Cavalry; removed to Louisville, Kentucky, where he served as a Circuit Judge, and died there March 26, 1890.

JUDGE LEWIS SUMMERS:—Born in Fairfax county, Virginia, November 7, 1788; settled at Gallipolis, Ohio, in 1805; member of the Ohio Senate in 1812; located in Kanawha county, in 1814; was a member of the General Assembly in 1817-18; was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1829-30; elected a Judge of the General Court of Virginia in 1819, by a joint ballot of the General Assembly; died at White Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier county, August 27, 1843, having been on the bench twenty-four years, and was buried at “Walnut Grove”, the old homestead, on the Great Kanawha river.

HON. GEORGE W. SUMMERS:—Born in Fairfax county, Virginia, March 4, 1807, and as an infant, came with his parents to Kanawha county; was graduated from the Ohio University at Athens, in 1826; admitted to the bar in Charleston in 1827; member of the General Assembly in 1830, and succeeding years; elected to Congress in 1841, and re-elected in 1843; member of the Constitutional Convention of 1850-51; nominated by Whig party for Governor in 1852; and came within five thousand votes of an election; in the spring of 1861, was a representative on the part of Virginia, in the “Peace Conference”, held at Washington, one of the most important gatherings of public men ever assembled in America; in that body took an active part in defence of the Union; died in September, 1868, and is buried beside his wife and brother Lewis, at “Walnut Grove” on the Great Kanawha River.

JUDGE EDWIN S. DUNCAN:—Born in the Shenandoah Valley in 1790; came to Randolph county in 1819; member therefrom in the General Assembly; served as Chief of Staff in Colonel Boothe’s Virginia Regiment, in the Second War with England; removed to Clarksburg in 1816; member of the State Senate in 1820; United States District Attorney for the Western District of Virginia, in 1824; a member of the Constitutional Conven-
tion of 1829-30; elected a Judge of the General Court of Virginia, by a joint ballot of the General Assembly in 1831; represented Virginia at the World’s Fair at London, England, in 1851; died at Clarksburg, February 4th, 1858.

JUDGE GEORGE HAY LEE:—Born at Winchester in the Shenandoah Valley, in 1807, and graduated from the University of Virginia; settled in Clarksburg, and was admitted to the bar in 1831; represented Harrison county in the General Assembly; was Prosecuting Attorney of the same county; then United States District Attorney for the Western District of Virginia; then a Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals in 1850; died at his home at Clarksburg, November 20, 1873.

COLONEL CHARLES S. MORGAN:—Born in Monongalia county, June 4, 1799; died in Richmond, Virginia, February 15, 1859; was long connected with the office of the Auditor of Public Accounts; was Superintendent of the Penitentiary, and held other positions of public trust in the service of the Commonwealth. The following is an inscription on the monument at his tomb in Hollywood Cemetery, the “Beautiful City of the Dead”, at Richmond: “Purity and Wisdom characterized his every action in the various positions of Public Life which he occupied for nearly forty years.”

JUDGE JAMES NEESON:—Of Marion county; born February 2, 1822; died in Richmond, January 28, 1889; was a Judge of the Courts of that city. On his monument in Hollywood Cemetery, is the legend: “A Wise-Legislator, a Learned Jurist, and a True Gentleman.”

HON. SAMUEL PRICE:—Of Greenbrier county; born July 28, 1805; studied law; was admitted to the bar; was clerk of county in 1831; Prosecuting Attorney in 1833; member of the General Assembly in 1835; member of the Conventions of 1850-51 and 1860; was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia in 1863; member of the United States Senate from West Virginia in 1876-77; and President of the Second Constitutional Convention of West Virginia in 1872; died at Lewisburg, February 25, 1884.

HON. JONATHAN M. BENNETT:—Born in Collins Settlement, Lewis county, October 4, 1816; Clerk of both Courts of his native county; admitted to the bar in 1843; member of the General Assembly in 1851; became Auditor of Public Accounts in 1857, and served until the close of the war; did much to secure the location of the Hospital for the Insane at Weston; was a member of the West Virginia Debt Commission, appointed in 1871; was a member of the Second West Virginia Constitutional Convention; died at Weston, October 28, 1887.
JUDGE JOHN J. ALLEN:—An eminent lawyer in Clarksburg, Harrison county; was elected as Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia; was for many years the president of that body; removed to southwest Virginia, where he died several years ago.

Among West Virginians who were members of the Board of Public Works, between the years 1816, and 1860, were James McLaughlin, Thomas P. Moore, Robert Craig, Heirome L. Opie, Andrew Russell, Peter Scales, Lewis Summers, Philip R. Thompson, and John Jay Jackson, Sr., some of whom served periods of ten and twelve years.