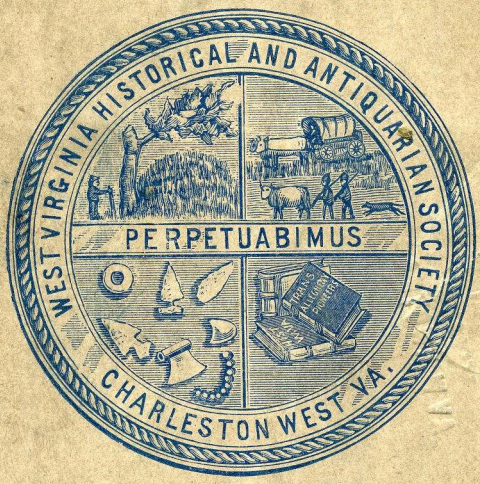


P2940



—THE—  
**WEST VIRGINIA**  
**Historical and Antiquarian**  
**SOCIETY.**

"It is better to found Libraries than Empires."



**AN HISTORICAL SKETCH**  
 —OF ITS—  
**ORIGIN AND PROGRESS**  
 —WITH ITS—  
**CONSTITUTION, BY-LAWS, RULES, ETC.**



CHARLESTON:  
 BUTLER PRINTING COMPANY,  
 MDCCCXCI.







THE  
WEST VIRGINIA  
HISTORICAL *and* ANTIQUARIAN  
SOCIETY.

---

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH OF ITS ORIGIN AND  
PROGRESS.

---

WITH ITS CONSTITUTION, BY-LAWS, RULES, ETC.,

---

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY.

---

CHARLESTON :  
BUTLER PRINTING COMPANY, PRINTERS.  
MDCCXCXI.



# OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

## WEST VIRGINIA HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

1891.

---

### OFFICERS.

President—Dr. John P. Hale.

### VICE PRESIDENTS—

First Congressional District—Dr. E. M. Turner.  
Second Congressional District—Hon. M. S. Bryte.  
Third Congressional District—Hon. A. F. Gibbens.  
Fourth Congressional District—Hon. J. N. Camden.

Secretary—Prof. Virgil A. Lewis.

Treasurer—Maj. Thomas L. Broun.

---

### EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Gen. B. H. Oxley,	Prof. J. F. Cork,
Rev. R. D. Roller,	Col. B. W. Byrne,
Hon. E. W. Wilson,	Dr. John P. Hale,
Maj. T. L. Broun,	Hon. A. F. Gibbens.
	Prof. Virgil A. Lewis.

---

### COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY.

Prof. J. F. Cork,      Maj. T. L. Broun,      Gen. B. H. Oxley.

---

### COMMITTEE ON PORTRAITS.

Dr. A. L. Knight,      Prof. Virgil A. Lewis,      Hon. A. F. Gibbens.

---

### COMMITTEE ON MUSEUM AND RELICS.

Dr. A. J. Vosburgh,      Hon. D. L. Ruffner,      Dr. John P. Hale.



## HISTORICAL REVIEW.

---

On the evening of January 29th, 1890, the following appeared in the Charleston daily papers:

### STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

“An effort is being made to secure the establishment of a State Historical Society. The projectors are among the best known literary men of the State and they have chosen an excellent time for the organization, now that so many men from throughout the State are here. They extend the following invitation to the public.”

#### THE CALL.

We invite all West Virginians feeling an interest in the history of their State, to meet with us in the Senate Chamber at the Capitol on Thursday at 7:30 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of organizing a West Virginia Historical and Antiquarian Society.”

E. M. TURNER,

JOHN P. HALE,

VIRGIL A. LEWIS,

JOHN L. COLE,

B. L. BUTCHER,

A. L. WADE,

D. MAYER,

D. B. LUCA,

C. B. HART,

THOMAS D. HOUSTON,

P. W. MORRIS,

L. S. NEWMAN,

WILLIAM H. McCLUNG,

C. P. SNYDER,

M. S. BRYTE,

I. H. DUVAL,

R. P. CHEW,

J. B. PEYTON,

S. L. FLOURNOY.

On the next day, Thursday, on motion of State Senator P. W. Morris, the use of the Senate Chamber was granted for the purpose of the meeting and at 8 p. m. the same day—January 30th, 1890—the meeting was called to order by Major T. L. Brown, on whose motion Dr. E. M. Turner, President of the State University was made temporary chairman, and on motion of Judge Thomas D. Houston, Prof. Virgil A. Lewis was chosen temporary secre-



tary. The chairman explained the objects of the meeting to be the organization of a society, the purpose of which is and shall be the collection and preservation of books, maps, manuscripts, charts, relics and all matter pertaining to the general and local history of our country. Addresses were delivered by Major Broun, Judge Houston, Hon. D. Mayer and Prof. Lewis, and on motion of the latter the society is and shall be styled the West Virginia Historical and Antiquarian Society.

It was resolved to effect a permanent organization and on motion of Judge Houston, Dr. John P. Hale was elected president and on motion of Hon. B. D. Gibson, Virgil A. Lewis was chosen permanent secretary. Dr. E. M. Turner and Hon. A. F. Gibbens were elected first and second vice-presidents respectively, and Maj. T. L. Broun was made permanent treasurer.

An Executive Board was then chosen, consisting of Major Broun, Judge Houston, Dr. Hale, Mr. Gibson and Governor Wilson. The latter tendered the society the use of rooms in the Capitol building. Virgil A. Lewis was appointed to secure a charter for the society and the following was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer be appointed a Legislative Committee to formulate and solicit such legislation from the next Legislature, as in their judgment may be necessary, for the successful and perpetual existence of this society.

The following named gentlemen were present and enrolled as members of the society, viz.: Dr. E. M. Turner, Dr. John P. Hale, Judge T. D. Houston, Hon. D. Mayer, Maj. Charles Hedrick, Major Thomas L. Broun, Hon. A. F. Gibbens, Hon. David W. Shaw, Dr. M. S. Bryte, Col. John L. Cole, C. Homer Morrison, Hon. W. H. Jack, Hon. P. W. Morris, Hon. B. L. Butcher, Prof. A. L. Wade, Hon. J. G. Kitchen, Hon. Joseph Snyder, Hon. J. W. Parish, Governor E. W. Wilson, Hon. Braxton D. Gibson, Prof. Virgil A. Lewis and Hon. G. F. Webber.

After the transaction of various miscellaneous business the body adjourned to meet in the Senate Chamber at Charleston at 8 P.M. on the third Tuesday in January, 1891.

The Executive Board continued its work throughout the year, and in January, 1891, the Society through its secretary addressed the following appeal to the Legislature:

## AN APPEAL.

*A Plea of the West Virginia Historical and Antiquarian Society for Aid in Carrying Forward the Work Undertaken by it.*

A love of history is inseparable from human nature because it is inseparable from a regard for ourselves. The same principle



carries us backward or forward to past or future ages, and we imagine that the things which affect us, must affect humanity in all its varied conditions. This sentiment runs through all mankind from the king upon the throne, to the barbarian, and you and we are fond of preserving as far as we can the memory of our own adventures or those of our own time and of those who preceded it.

"He that careth not whence he came,  
Careth little whither he goeth."

Rude heaps of stone have been reared and ruder hymns composed for this purpose by nations without letters or the arts of civilization. Not only these, but all savage and barbarous nations have customs of this character, and long historical ballads, commemorative of their hunting and their wars, are sung at their festivals and on other occasions.

Then, if savage tribes without letters would thus preserve by song, legend and tradition the memory of the past, how much more should be expected of civilized and enlightened commonwealths? Certainly they should rescue from oblivion their history of the past and preserve beyond the possibility of loss or destruction the records of the present. This is being done by the leading Nations and States of the world, and to-day, the antiquarians of Europe and our own country have changed the field of exploration from the West to the Orient, where they search among the monumental ruins of a remote antiquity to find if possible, a record or a stone that will shed, if but a ray of light upon the early and benighted annals of our race. To such an extent has this work been prosecuted that Egyptology—research among the ruins of Egypt—has risen to the dignity of a science.

But the history, the records, the annals of the New World must be preserved; and almost every American State, aided by its learned societies, is now bestowing money upon the work.

The State of West Virginia has within it much valuable and rapidly wasting historical matter that should be preserved. Among the many duties which government casts upon a people is the preservation of the annals, memoirs and records which spring from the operations of government and the habits of life of the people. All men who properly appreciate their relations to other contemporary societies, to the members of their own society and to the after coming societies of life, recognize the force of the demand and agree that the State should make permanent provisions for matters of this kind. A State Historical Society, instituted and supported by the State is the logical outcome of the argument. And if the subject is properly presented to the Legislature, that honorable body will cheerfully enact the proper laws. The society, among other things should receive contributions of the following character:



1. Old letters, journals, and manuscript statements of pioneer settlers, relative to the early history and settlement of the State, with sketches of prominent citizens of West Virginia, either living or dead, and acts relative to the Indian tribes, chiefs, and warriors; also, Indian implements, ornaments, and curiosities.

2. Newspapers, exchanges, or papers of old and curious print and date, pamphlets, magazines, catalogues of institutions of learning, minutes of ecclesiastical associations, conventions, conferences, and synods, with their origin and history.

3. Information concerning ancient coins or other curiosities found in the State. Drawings and descriptions of any ancient mounds or fortifications, with articles found in them.

4. Indian geographical names, names of streams and localities in the State, and their significations.

5. Books of all kinds, and especially such as relate to American history, travels, and biographies in general, family genealogies, maps, historical manuscript, autographs of distinguished persons, coins, medals, paintings, portraits, statutes, and engravings.

6. Exchanges from historical societies and other learned bodies, of such books and other articles as these institutions have for distribution.

7. The favor of all authors and publishers to the end that they furnish the society free of charge, copies of their respective productions, with their autographs.

8. Specimens of conchology, geology, mineralogy, and natural history, relating to West Virginia, or other regions.

Such a society would, in the near future, gather up a large quantity of material, out of which the future historian would be able to construct a true history of the progress of the people, the causes of their successes and defeats, and the results of their investigations, examinations, observations, experiences and operations. This material would be a source of facts from which alone authentic history can be written. The uncertainty of tradition would give place to the certainty of fact; and the truth of history would be firmly maintained. The legacy of regrets which the sons and daughters of the older States have inherited from their negligent sires ought to stimulate us to provide for our children a legacy of delight, and to remove from West Virginia history the grounds of doubt which cluster around the history of the older States, and around almost every branch of human knowledge. The annals of historical literature, and the arena of polemic discussion, abound in facts which make it possible to maintain truth and to remove doubt.

England after many losses, went to work in earnest upon this matter. They began in 1871, to erect a public record office, which another generation will live to see completed. The perils of water, fire, and official neglect are to be overcome by the con-



struction of a building of the most massive stones, interlined with thick iron gratings on slate shelves, and in which the beauties of architectural design have been subordinated to the one thought, "security above all other considerations."

The illustrious Guizot has succeeded in accumulating and printing, under the sanction of government, the sources of French history from the earliest times. This is the grandest as well as the crowning act of his career.

Nor has America wholly neglected its duty in this regard. In 1814, DeWitt Clinton, President of the New York Historical Society, made an eloquent and successful appeal to the Legislature of that State for funds to assist the society, "in drawing from their dark abodes documents that would illumine the obscure, explain the doubtful and embalm the memories of the good and great." The result is the imposing array of folio volumes upon the shelves of all our State libraries (except that of West Virginia) entitled "Documentary History of New York."

The burning of the State House at Boston, the destruction of part of old Cambridge College, and of certain private residences involved the people of Massachusetts in the loss of so many valuable papers as to convince them that no depositary of that State was at that time free from danger. They very wisely determined to multiply copies of the records of that ancient colony and have perpetuated them in several series of books, each series consisting of several volumes.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1851, began this work of rescue and preservation, and to-day we have a dozen folio volumes, beginning with the year 1664 and coming down to the present time. New Jersey has been equally active, Maryland, Georgia, and Louisiana have not been idle, Wisconsin, Michigan and Iowa have been careful from the beginning to take care of all these varied interests.

In 1831, Virginia chartered her Historical Society, and through it has been given to the world the volumes of her colonial annals gathered from the four quarters of the globe, and in its archives are treasured the works of her authors from the settlement of Jamestown to the present. Her legislature in 1875, began the work of tardy justice and has already issued eight folio volumes of matter intimately connected, not only with the rise and growth of that great commonwealth, but also with the growth and development of Pennsylvania, Maryland, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, and the States carved out of the great Northwest Territory—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin.

Ohio is earnestly engaged in the work and last year she purchased 1,200 copies of "Howe's Ohio Historical Collections" to exchange for works pertaining to her own annals and those of her



sister commonwealths and her Historical Society aided by the State, will this year publish a large volume on the early settlement of Gallipolis.

Nearly or quite every American State makes its history one of the branches to be taught in its public schools. North Carolina followed in the wake and in the past year 30,000 copies of her history have been put in her public schools.

The perils of water, fire and official neglect are constantly reminding us that we are not doing that which reason, justice and prudence demand of a thinking people. Every year adds to these perils. *The time to act is now.*

But what is West Virginia doing in this work? Heretofore but very little. Her resources are boundless, her people progressive, her school system equal to that of her sister commonwealths. On her soil were enacted many of the scenes of pioneer history—scenes which can never more be reproduced because there now remains no theatre on which to reproduce them. Within her confines was fought and decided much of the struggle between civilization and barbarism and her pioneers who engaged in that contest were as hardy and honored a race as ever braved the perils of the wilderness, but the State has no record of them.

More than sixty different works have been written relative to her history and her people, but one of which can be found within the walls of her capitol. Yet it is here that her people should have access to them. Greenbrier and other counties have at public expense published good county maps; but where in the Capital City can one of them be seen?

Our Pioneer History, our church history, the records of our soldiers—yea the annals of our State are passing rapidly out of mind. The great Roman lyric poet tells us that the memory of the heroes who flourished before the days of Agamemnon, perished for want of a recording pen. Our history is passing rapidly to oblivion, not for the want of a recording pen, but for want of *preservation*. This, then is a duty which we owe to the present generation and to posterity, but the work cannot be done by individual effort, and therefore the aid of the State is invoked.

Long ago, the New England and western states entered actively upon the work, and to-day there is not a new state or territory in the west that does not have a flourishing historical society, in the archives of which are the relics, records and history of the people, together with portraits of prominent men, and other matter relative to the settlement, progress and intellectual and material development of the State.

The Southern States—every one of them—from Delaware to Texas and from West Virginia to Florida, are moving in the all important work, and, aided by the State, their historical societies are gathering and preserving in the several capital cities the material which of itself makes a State University.



West Virginia has a Historical and Antiquarian Society, the membership of which is composed of those who, to preserve the history of the Trans-Allegheny commonwealth, are giving of their time and limited means, but they are unable to accomplish properly the work to be done without that aid which can come only from the State. With that extended, to but a limited extent, the work will be done and the duty discharged. The society to do this must have something to exchange with the societies of other commonwealths, for they *exchange* rather than *buy or sell*, and thus a library and cabinet which will be a credit to the State for all after times will be collected and placed in our Capitol, and to which the people of our State and all others interested will have free access. The societies offer us their publications but we have nothing to exchange for them and they want matter pertaining to West Virginia in return. The degree of success therefore of our society depends upon the support of the people who, through their representatives, can give it.

Do we not owe it to ourselves and to those who shall come after us to rescue from the oblivious hand of time, important books, papers and all matter relating to our people? We are proud to be called West Virginians, and there is a laudable solicitude to know anything in respect to our history. Those pioneers, many of them, were once soldiers of the Revolution, and hundreds of them formed the line in Morgan's famous Rifle Regiment, or in the Hampshire Regiment which was mustered in the Hampshire hills, and other sections of West Virginia. Long years they marched barefoot over the snows of the North, or through the pestilential swamps of the South. The bones of many of these men crumbled to dust in the valleys and on the hills slopes of West Virginia, and to-day they sleep in unmarked graves, overgrown with thorns and thistles. True patriotism will at least preserve the memory of these heroes. They belonged to that class of men of whom it was said: "They are statesmen to-day, farmers to-morrow and soldiers always." Of all the men who fought the battles of the Revolution, none stood higher in the estimation of Washington, than those from the mountains of West Virginia, and in the darkest days of that struggle, when the Pennsylvania and New Jersey lines had mutinied, he was heard to exclaim: "Leave me but a banner to plant upon the mountains of West Augusta, and I will rally around me the men who will lift our bleeding country from the dust and set her free." Should not the records of these men be preserved?

When the second war with the Briton came, these men and their sons were ready. Virginia called loudly on her sons to defend her soil from the tread of the armed invader, and nowhere did it meet with a readier response than amid the hills and valleys of West Virginia. Thousands of men from the country between the Blue Ridge and the Ohio shouldered their arms and



hastened to the seat of war, so that in less than a month fifteen thousand men were encamped in and around Richmond, among them the largest body of cavalry—horsemen from the west side of the Blue Ridge—that had up to that time ever been reviewed on the American continent. There were too many, and in one morning, one thousand were discharged and sent home. On their way they met whole companies passing over the Blue Ridge, and their course was only stopped when the Briton was gone from the banks of the James. The bones of many of those heroic men were buried in the sands of Norfolk, and West Virginia has no record of them.

Sons of these men were ready at the first drum tap of the Mexican war, and hundreds of them hastened away to the recruiting stations at Newport Barracks, to Christiansburg or to Lynchburg and thence marched away to study the science of war on the tablelands of Mexico.

When the storm of Civil War burst over this fair land, more than *forty* thousand enlisted under the banners of the respective causes which seemed to them just, and they represented West Virginia on almost every battle field of that struggle.

They were the sons and grandsons, of men who had fought the battles of civilization, against the barbarous hordes on many fields; of men who were at Braddock's defeat, at Point Pleasant at Taladega, at St. Clair's defeat, with Wayne at Fallen Timbers and with Harrison at Tippecanoe.

Such were the men on whose labors, toils, privations, virtues, valor and patriotism a generation yet living has reared the perfect and enduring commonwealth. Will the people of that commonwealth now aid those engaged in collecting, preserving and transmitting to those who come after us, the records, traditions of these men and their ancestors and descendants? If so posterity will crown with bays of honor the memory of the generation which performed the work.

#### WHAT THE SOCIETY IS DOING.

The West Virginia Historical and Antiquarian Society is chartered under the laws of the State, and has as the object of its creation the collection of books, portraits, maps, charts, drawings, relics and everything pertaining to our people, and is depositing the same in the State Capitol there to be free to the public.

The Executive Board has held monthly meetings during the past year, in which time one hundred and fifty-seven interested in the work of the society have become members. These include persons in six different States. Our representatives in Congress, with leading men in almost every county in the State, write us saying that they will do all in their power to assist in the collection of such matter as we need.



The work is sub-divided among these Committees: One on Library, another on Portraits and a third on Museum. Each is doing effective work. Books are being rapidly collected, relics and specimens of all kinds are being added, while the Committee on Portraits have an artist at work making life size portraits of prominent pioneers and representative men of the State. The work will be vigorously prosecuted in the future, and if the State will aid the Society, its rooms will in a short time be the most attractive in the city, and its assets to the value of the amount contributed, will be the property of the State.

---

The appeal was referred to the Committee on Taxation and Finance, and on the evening of the 16th of February, 1891, Dr. John P. Hale, Col. B. W. Byrne, Major T. L. Broun, Prof. Virgil A. Lewis, Adj. General B. H. Oxley and Prof. Jacob F. Cork went before that Committee and explained the objects, aims and needs, and the following was included in the report and passed as a General Appropriation without a dissenting voice:

“To The West Virginia Historical and Antiquarian Society. One thousand dollars, to be paid out of the revenues of 1890, and one thousand dollars out of the revenues of 1891, in the aggregate two thousand dollars, for the purpose of collecting, purchasing and preserving relics, books, etc., pertaining to the history of West Virginia—the articles which may be collected, and purchased by the said funds, to be and remain the property of the state, and to be held in trust by said society for the said state.”

#### BOOKS RECEIVED FROM THE STATE.

February 17th, 1891, Hon. M. S. Bryte offered the following Joint Resolution, which was passed unanimously by both branches of the Legislature:

House Joint Resolution No. 26, Authorizing the State Librarian, with the approval and consent of the Supreme Court of this State, to turn over certain books, documents, &c., to “The West Virginia Historical and Antiquarian Society.”

WHEREAS, There are in the possession of the State Librarian, several volumes and copies of books, documents and papers, which are of no value to the State Law Library, but of great value for historical, biographical and scientific researches and references, and,

WHEREAS, Such books, documents and papers are being continually received in the Library, Therefore,

*Resolved by the Legislature of West Virginia:*

That the State Librarian, with the consent and approval of the Supreme Court of Appeals of this State, be and is hereby author-



ized 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, which may be deemed of special importance and interest to the said Society, both as collections and for reference in publishing and preserving historical, biographical, scientific and other information relating to this State; but no books, documents or papers shall be so taken from the Library, until an order shall have been made and entered by the Supreme Court, specifying the number and title thereof, and until a receipt therefor shall have been signed by the Executive Board of said Society, or the proper officers thereof, in a book to be kept by the State Librarian for that purpose, and the said Librarian shall include such books in his bi-ennial report to the Legislature.

The legal title to all such books, documents and papers shall remain in the State of West Virginia, and shall be returned by said executive board, or the officers thereof, to the State Library when ordered by the Supreme Court so to do.

In compliance with this Resolution, the Society has received more than six hundred volumes from the state and which it holds subject to the conditions named in the resolutions.

At the annual meeting held in the Senate Chamber, January 19th, 1891, Dr. John P. Hale and Virgil A. Lewis were reelected to the offices of President and Secretary respectively. The number of Vice-Presidents was increased from two to four—one from each Congressional District, and the Executive Board was increased to nine members.

The work of collecting has gone steadily on and a complete catalogue will be issued as soon as completed. The Society has rooms in the State House, given by the Board of Public Works. Thus it is seen that the Society is in a prosperous condition, and its work is doing honor to the State. Its collection represents History, Science and Art, and its object is to collect from all quarters of the earth. At the present rate of increase, it will very soon have the most extensive miscellaneous library in the State.



## CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

---

### NAME OF THE SOCIETY.

This Society shall be known as the West Virginia Historical and Antiquarian Society.

### OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.

1. The *general* object of this society shall be to encourage historical research and enquiry, spread historical information especially within the State of West Virginia, and, to embrace alike aboriginal and civil military and ecclesiastical history and biographical literature.

2. The particular objects of this society shall be: *First*, The establishment of a library of books, and all publications appropriate to such an institution, with convenient works of reference, and also a cabinet or museum of antiquities, relics, etc.; *Second*, The collection into safe and permanent depository, of manuscripts, documents, papers, tracts, pamphlets possessing historical or scientific value and worthy of preservation; *Third*, To encourage investigation of aboriginal remains, and more particularly to provide for the complete and scientific exploration, survey and preservation of such aboriginal movements as exist within the limits of this State.

### OFFICERS.

1. The regular officers of this Society shall be a President, four Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, corresponding and recording Secretary, and an Executive Board.

2. All the above-named officers shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting of the Society, and hold their respective offices until their successors shall be duly elected and qualified.

3. Vacancies occurring from any cause in any of the regular offices of the Society or in the Executive Board or in any of the standing committees, shall be filled by the Executive Board by ballot at any of its regular meetings, and such election shall be for the unexpired term.



## MEMBERSHIP.

The members of this Society shall be composed of two classes, active and honorary. The active members exclusively, shall conduct its affairs, elect its officers, admit its members and fill its offices. They shall pay an admission fee of \$3.00 and an annual assessment of \$2.00 as long as they continue members. Either class may become life members upon the payment of Twenty-five Dollars, and such membership shall be entitled to all the benefits and privileges of the Society; and receive all its publications without a further assessment.

Honorary members shall be elected in the same manner as active members, and shall be selected from those persons beyond the limits of the State—who shall manifest sufficient interest in the Society to make donation to the same. They shall have the right to attend any of the Society meetings and of participating in any scientific or historical discussions, but they shall not vote nor hold any regular office in the same, and they shall be exempt from all charges, fees and assessments but shall be entitled to the publications of the Society. The qualifications necessary to membership is an interest in the general and local history of our country. Females shall be eligible to membership in either class.

## FORFEITURE OF MEMBERSHIP.

1. Failure to pay the regular assessment before the succeeding annual meeting shall entail forfeiture, unless the member is absent from the State and has not been duly notified by the Secretary of the Executive Board as herein provided.

2. Conduct unsatisfactory to the members, and by them deemed incompatible with membership, shall work a forfeiture. The mode of enquiry and proceedings therein, to be prescribed by the by-laws.

## MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

1. The annual meeting for the election of officers shall be held at the State House on the third Tuesday of January in each year and quarterly meetings may be held upon a call for the same issued by the Executive Board and approved by the President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Society.

## QUORUM.

Ten active members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all business at the annual meeting.

## MANUSCRIPTS, CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

All manuscripts, correspondence, and unpublished papers deposited with this society shall be forever held by them in trust for



the public benefit and shall remain in possession of the society, unless otherwise directed by the donors, or those having legal control of the same. Copies of the same shall never be taken or removed out of the society's immediate custody, without express permission from the Executive Board, previously asked and obtained.

### SEAL AND DIPLOMA.

This society shall have a seal; bearing such emblems, devices or inscriptions, as shall be agreed upon by its members. A suitable form of diploma or certificate of membership shall be furnished by the Secretary, with the seal of the society attached thereto.

### OFFICERS AND THEIR DUTIES.

**THE PRESIDENT.**—It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the society, and conduct its proceedings in conformity to its Constitution and By-laws. *Provided, however,* That it may be at his discretion, and when present, to call any member temporarily to the chair. He shall also deliver an appropriate address at the close of his term of office.

**THE VICE PRESIDENTS.**—It shall be the duty of the Vice-Presidents in the order of their election, to perform the duties of the president in his absence.

**TREASURER.**—The Treasurer shall have charge of the funds and securities of the society. He shall pay no moneys, except by a vote of the society, or by order of the Board of Directors. He shall keep regular and faithful accounts in proper books of the society of all moneys and securities of the society that may come into his hands, and of all receipts and expenditures connected with the same, and shall present a full and accurate report thereof to the society at its annual meeting. His accounts shall always be open to the inspection of the Executive Board, and he shall make a written statement of the financial condition of the society at its annual meeting. He shall deposit all sums of money received or collected by him for the society in some banking house in the city of Charleston, in the name of the society, as soon as he shall have in his hands or under his control the sum of \$25.00 or more, and he shall not draw out the same or any part thereof, except for payments duly authorized when he shall give his official check for the same. Whenever there shall be any occasion for the services of the Treasurer, and the same can not be had in convenient time, then the President and Secretary of the Executive Board together with the President of the society, may perform the such duties with like effect and validity as if performed by the Treasurer. He shall purchase a blank book at the expense of the



society, which shall be regarded as official and the property of the society, and in which he shall enter every and all acts of his official doings, with their respective dates and balances struck at the time reports are made to the society, showing the statements to be exact copies of his cash account. When required by the society to do so, the Treasurer shall give bond with security to be approved by the Executive Board for the faithful performance of his duties and the amount of said bond shall be fixed by said Executive Board, and may be increased from time to time as occasion may require.

1. **THE SECRETARY.**—The Secretary shall keep a record of all the society's meetings which record shall be duly signed and certified by him and read at the opening of the succeeding meeting for information and revision. He shall have charge of the seal, charter-certificates, constitution and rolls and records of the society.

2. He shall also duly certify in print or writing, in conformity with the constitution and by-laws, the several active members of all meetings, and also all new members of their election.

3. All written communications relating to the society and its operations, which may be received by him in the interval the society's meetings shall be duly preserved by him, and deposited with the society's collections, and a report of the same shall be made by him to the members of the Executive Board and if by it deemed necessary, to the annual meeting.

4. He shall have charge of the library and cabinet, including all manuscripts, papers and documents in the society's possession, and do his utmost to increase the society's historical, scientific and biographical treasures.

5. He shall prepare a suitable catalogue of the same and have all papers and manuscripts properly numbered, filed or arranged for security and convenient reference.

6. He shall keep an account of all books taken from the library by members or any person specially authorized so to do by the society, and by whom taken, and mark their return.

7. He shall in no case allow manuscripts to be taken from his possession, or copies of the same to be made, or articles to be removed from the cabinet, without express permission from the society or Executive Board previously asked and obtained.

8. He shall also keep a record of all donations in a book specially set apart for that purpose, giving date of donations, how received, name of donor, where residing, full description of books, pictures, manuscripts, tracts, antiquities or relics presented, where donation is to be found, how endorsed, numbered and filed, and as similar concise record shall be kept of all articles loaned or deposited with the society.

9. It shall also be his duty to provide for the full security of all books and collections belonging to the society, by reporting as



occasion may require, their condition to the Executive Board, and recommend such steps as he shall judge necessary for their perfect preservation, and make an annual report in writing to the society or all donations and general condition of cabinet and library.

10. He shall perform all other duties specially required of him by the constitution and by-laws, and in his absence a secretary *pro tempore* shall be appointed by the presiding officer.

### THE EXECUTIVE BOARD AND ITS DUTIES.

The Executive Board shall consist of nine members to be elected at the annual meeting for one year, and shall hold monthly meeting at such time and place as may be by it determined, and five members thereof shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. It shall elect a president and secretary, the former of whom shall preside at all meetings, and the latter shall keep a full and complete record of the transactions of the board. In the absence of either, the vacancy shall be filled by *pro tem.* appointment. The Executive Board shall have control of the entire business management of the society, and through its committee which shall consist of three and be appointed from its members, it shall elect all members of the society and from its action no appeal shall be taken. *Provided,* That all its acts shall be in accordance with the corporate laws of the State enacted for the government of Boards of Directors and similar bodies.

### UNION OF OFFICERS IN THE SAME INDIVIDUAL.

The offices of treasurer, secretary or vice-president or any of them may be conferred on the same individual and any or all elective officers of the society shall be eligible to membership in the Executive Board.

### COMMITTEES.

All committees, whether standing or special, shall be appointed by the Executive Board. Standing committees shall be appointed for one year, and special committees shall be discharged when the duties for which it was created shall have been discharged and report made thereof to the board. Of the former, three shall be a Committee on Library, one on Museum and Relics, and one on Portraits and Art.

### REMOVAL FROM OFFICE.

Any officer of this society, member of the Executive Board or standing committee, may be removed by a vote of a majority of the members present at a special meeting of the society. *Provided,* That ten active members be present, and the party moved



against be notified one month next previous, if in the State of West Virginia.

### REVISION OF THE LIST OF MEMBERS.

1. A revision of the list of members of this society shall be made annually by the Executive Board, at its monthly meeting in December of each year, at which time shall be erased or discontinued the names of such members as by virtue of the society's constitution or by-laws shall have ceased to be entitled to membership therein.

2. In all cases of complaint against *any* member for misdemeanor or conduct incompatible with membership, the party complained of shall be served by the secretary of the Executive Board with a copy of the specific charges preferred against him ; he shall also notify the accused to appear before the committee on Membership at a certain place and time therein specified, to show cause why he should not be dismissed from membership in the society.

### ALTERATION IN THE CONSTITUTION.

This constitution may be altered by a vote of the majority of the members present at any annual meeting of the society or by a three fourths vote of the members of the Executive Board. *Provided* that any proposed alteration or amendment shall, before a vote can be taken, have been read publicly and discussed at the last previous meeting than the one at which the vote is to be taken.

---

### BY-LAWS.

1. The regular meetings of the society shall be held at such a place as the officers may select, on or near the third Tuesday in January of each year, the hour to be designated by the secretary in his notices of the meeting.

### NOTICES.

2. Written or printed notice of each meeting shall be given by the secretary to the members not less than three days next before such meeting shall be held, either through the post-office, or by leaving the same at the usual place of abode, or by the publication in at least one of the daily newspapers published in the city of Charleston.



## ELECTION OF ACTIVE AND HONORARY MEMBERS.

3. At any regular meeting of the Executive Board a quorum being present, any member may propose others for active or honorary membership, and if seconded by two members, a vote shall be taken and a majority of the members present shall constitute an election. The vote may be taken by ballot or *viva voce* as the members present may determine. And no one shall be deemed a member until he has accepted in writing his election as a member, and shall have paid their initiation fee.

## ORDER OF BUSINESS AT ANNUAL MEETINGS.

1. The president shall preside at all meetings, but in case of his absence, one of the vice-presidents shall take his place; and should the presidents and vice-presidents be absent, then the president of the Executive Board shall discharge the duties of the office.

2. Upon being called to order and duly organized, the proceedings of the society at its regular meetings shall be as follows:

*First*, The record of the proceedings held at the previous meeting shall be read.

*Second*, This shall be followed by reports from the secretary and the treasurer.

*Third*, Report from standing and special committees shall be next in order.

*Fourth*, The secretary shall then call the roll of active members in alphabetical order, affording an opportunity to each member to communicate any information, or propose any measure of interest to the society. All such communications must be put in writing and become the property of the society.

*Fifth*, At any special meeting called for extraordinary business, of which the members shall be notified in the calls to the meeting, the order of proceeding at the regular meeting provided for in this section may be for the time being suspended or modified as shall be determined by a majority of the members present, but no other business shall be transacted in the call, except such as may belong to the ordinary transactions of the society.

## NOMINATION OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

All special committees shall be nominated by the presiding officer of the Executive Board, unless their election shall be otherwise provided for by the express vote of a majority of the members present.

## EX-OFFICIALS.

All officials of this society who shall serve one or more terms in the official capacity to which they shall have been elected shall become, upon the expiration of their term, honorary officials of the society and shall thus be distinguished from the active officers.



## AMENDMENTS.

These by-laws may be altered or amended, as provided for in the constitution.

## RULES OF ORDER.

The rules of order in this society at its meetings, unless otherwise ordered and specified in its by-laws, shall be those of Cushing's Manual.

## LIBRARY RULES.

- I. The Library shall be open every day from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
- II. Any person fifteen years of age, shall be entitled to all the advantages of the library, but books, charts, maps, relics or specimens shall in no case be taken from the rooms except as provided for by the Executive Board.
- III. Students and those making historical or scientific research shall have free access to the entire collection and will be furnished seats, tables and writing material free of charge.
- IV. No article shall be handled except under the direction or supervision of the librarian, and all loud talking, laughing or conduct in the rooms not consistent with good order will be prohibited.
- V. Every person desiring books for use in the reading-room shall fill out the slips provided for that purpose and present them to the librarian, and before leaving the room the borrower shall return such book or books to the attendant or librarian and shall not, under any circumstances take the same from the room.
- VI. Writing in or marking books in any way is prohibited, and all injuries to books beyond reasonable wear shall be promptly adjusted to the satisfaction of the librarian.
- VII. If any one using a book, chart, paper or magazine shall materially injure the same, he shall furnish another copy of the same or a later edition, or pay the librarian's appraisal at his option. If the so lost or injured, be part of a set, he shall replace or pay for the entire set and may thereupon receive the remaining volumes as his property.
- VIII. Any person *loaning* the Society any article whatever, shall have the same marked "deposited," and have the right to recover the same at any time after one year, upon applying to the librarian for the same.
- IX. All articles *given* to the Society shall be marked "contributed," and where so marked, shall ever after remain the property of the Society.
- X. Any person abusing the privileges of the library or violating the foregoing regulations shall be temporarily denied the use of the library, and such persons may at the discretion of the Executive Board forfeit all right to the library.



