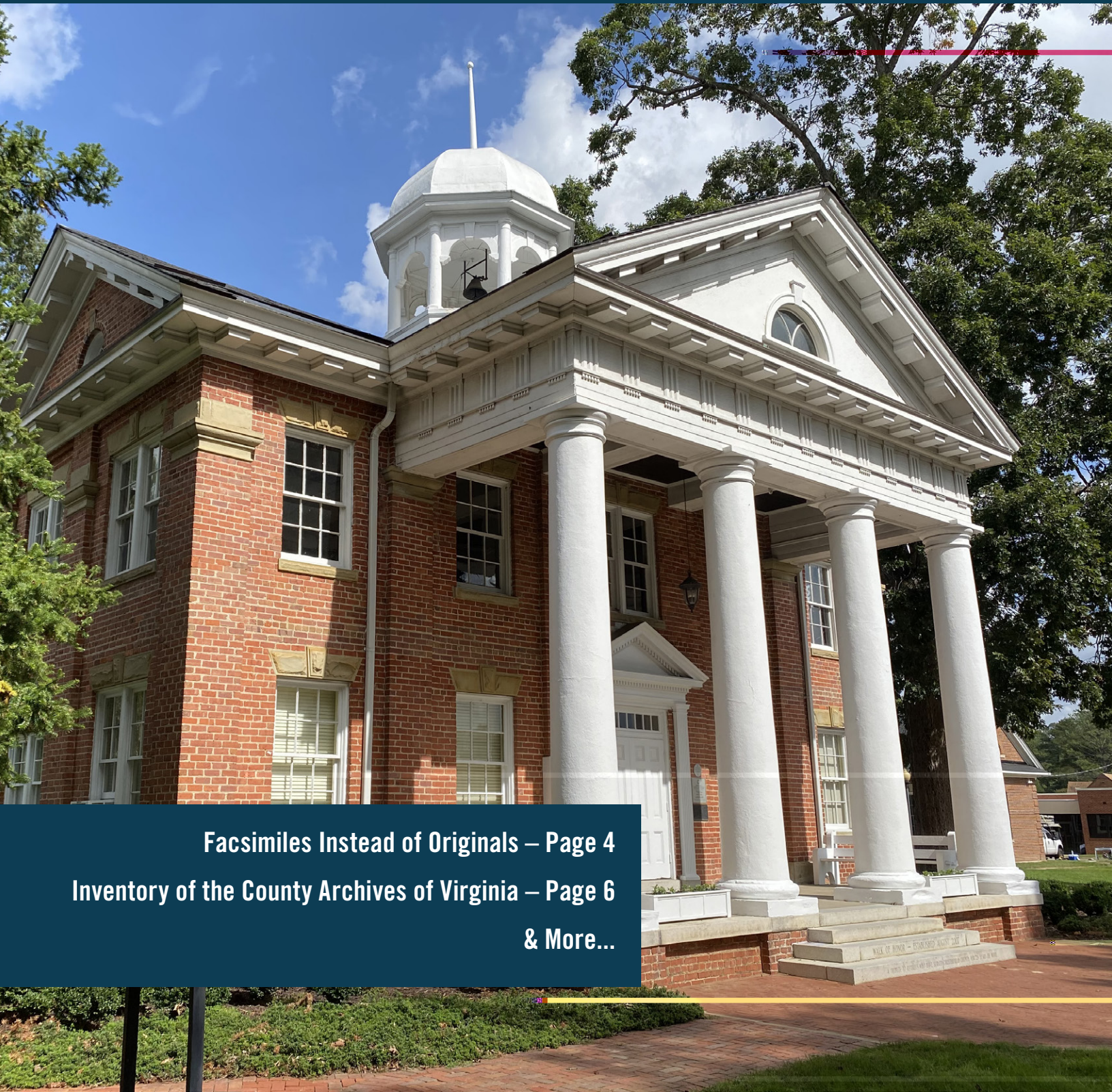


The Newsletter of Virginia's Circuit Court Records Preservation Program ■ No. 17 ■ Spring 2025

CCRP NEWS



LIBRARY OF VIRGINIA



Facsimiles Instead of Originals – Page 4

Inventory of the County Archives of Virginia – Page 6

& More...

CCRP NEWS

No. 17 ■ Spring 2025

This newsletter is published twice a year to keep circuit court clerks informed about the court records preservation program for the Commonwealth of Virginia. Reader participation is invited.

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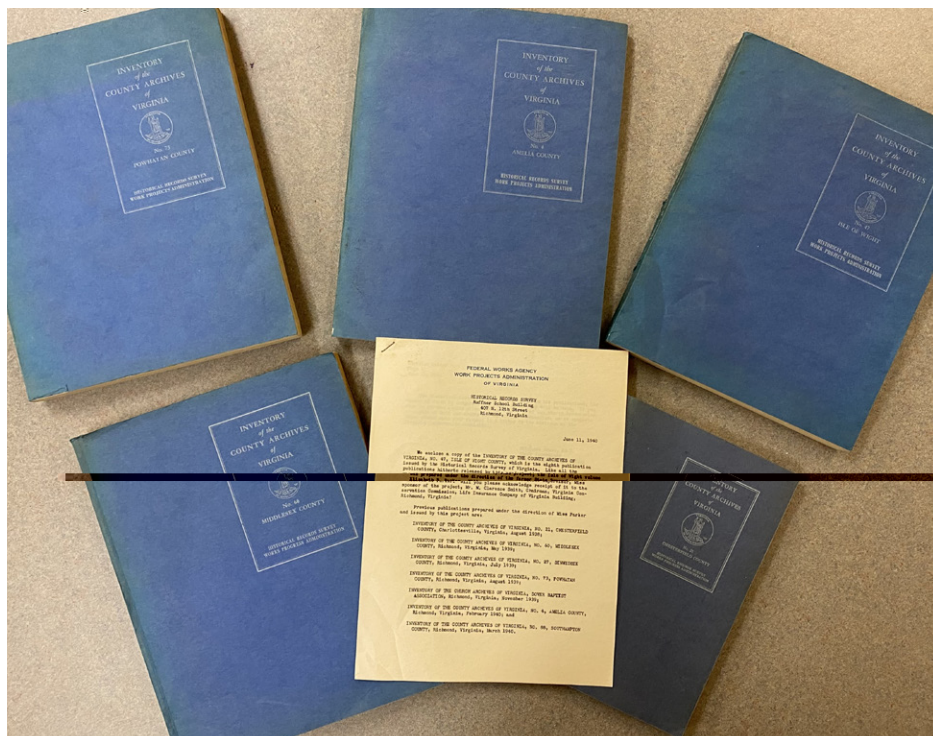
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Above: The Inventory of the County Archives of Virginia volumes for Amelia County (No. 4), Chesterfield County (No. 21), Isle of Wight County (No. 47), Middlesex County (No. 60) and Powhatan County (No. 73). These are all in the collection at the Charles City County circuit court clerk's office. The explanatory June 11, 1940, letter accompanied the Isle of Wight volume when it was sent to the clerk's office.

Cover image: Chesterfield County Courthouse, October 5, 2023. Local Government Records Collection, Library of Virginia.

Draining Dehumidifiers

Monitoring and regulating the environmental conditions in areas where circuit court records are stored has been covered in previous issues of the CCRP News. As mentioned in the past, the desired temperature in the records room and other archival storage areas should generally be below 70°F, with a relative humidity of 30–50%. With variations in HVAC systems (especially older ones), doors opening and closing, and other factors, it is nearly impossible to maintain a stable, climate-controlled environment with the constant desired temperature and humidity level. That said, because lower temperatures with a low relative humidity will reduce the possibility of mold or the accelerated aging of documents, we should do everything we can to promote optimal environmental conditions (cooler and dryer).

Because of the importance of maintaining a stable climate-controlled environment, environmental monitoring and control equipment are eligible for CCRP essential equipment and storage grants. Any type of equipment used to ensure proper environmental conditions in areas where records are stored, such as temperature/humidity monitors and dehumidifiers, will receive 100% grant funding (up to \$20,000 during this past FY2025 grant cycle).

Temperature and humidity monitoring and regulating equipment and dehumidifiers are fairly common in records rooms and archival storage areas. Monitoring the temperature and relative humidity is helpful in order to get an overall sense of the environmental conditions (and their fluctuations) and can provide a starting point for moving forward. Dehumidifiers can be set for the desired humidity, kicking

on when the humidity level gets too high and then shutting off when the desired humidity level has been achieved. Appropriately sized dehumidifiers are helpful in removing moisture from the air. The downside, however, is that they require constant monitoring and the emptying of the reservoir, which can be problematic when no one is in the building overnight and on weekends.

Two localities that we know of have recently installed dehumidifiers with modifications for emptying the water that is sucked out of the atmosphere. All dehumidifiers have the option of attaching a hose to drain the water. It is obviously not as simple as that, however, because the water needs to drain somewhere. In Craig County, circuit court clerk Sharon Oliver has remedied this situation by elevating the dehumidifier on a platform and then running a draining hose through the wall to the outdoors. (The unit is elevated because gravity is needed to pull the water out of the unit.) Recently, Greenville County circuit court clerk Linda Edwards had a water leak in an archival storage area, which led to a small mold outbreak. In order to help with the mold remediation, she added a new dehumidifier with a dehumidifier pump add-on, which piped the water out of the storage area, through the ceiling tiles, and then outside. In both instances, these clever adaptations eliminate the main drawback of a dehumidifier, which is the nearly constant monitoring and reservoir emptying.

If your circuit court clerk's office has come up with creative ways to maintain a stable, climate-controlled environment, please let us know.



Left: Dehumidifier mounted on an elevated platform in the Craig County circuit court clerk's office records room, with a hose from the reservoir draining the water outside.



Right: Dehumidifier in the Greenville County circuit court clerk's office storage area, with a hose from the reservoir draining the water into a dehumidifier pump, then up through the ceiling tiles, and then outside.

Facsimiles Instead of Originals

Sometimes when an original document of local historical significance is found or comes to light, there is a temptation to put it on display in the courthouse or the circuit court clerk's office so that residents can view the actual historical record. Unfortunately, it is never in the best interest of the document to do so.

First of all, displaying an important and potentially valuable historical record presents unnecessary security risks. If the document is not under some type of constant surveillance, there is a chance that it might walk away, as so many of our old court records have in the past, especially those with the signatures of prominent historical figures on them.

Perhaps more importantly, we want to avoid the permanent display of important historical documents so that we can limit the irreversible damage caused when they are exposed to light over a prolonged period of time. We all know that the damage from exposure to light can cause fading. Depending on the chemical makeup of the paper, however, it might also cause yellowing, darkening, bleaching, embrittlement or any number of undesirable changes. Too much light might fade the ink in a document and make it permanently unreadable. Additionally, light damage is cumulative, meaning that dim light over a long period of time is just as damaging as bright light over a short period of time. When any of these undesirable alterations occur, the damage cannot be undone. This does not even take into consideration the issues that arise when records are stored outside of a climate-controlled environment for an extended duration.

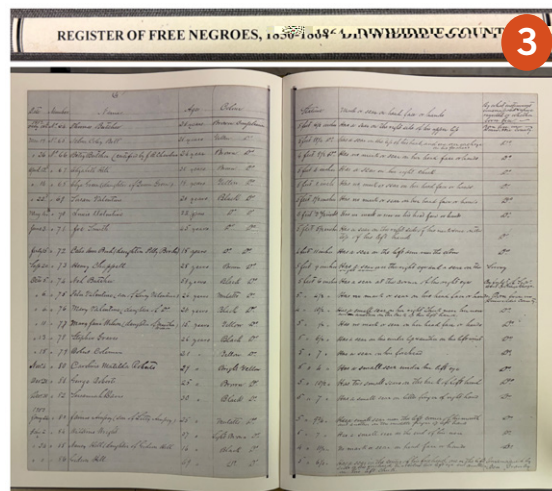
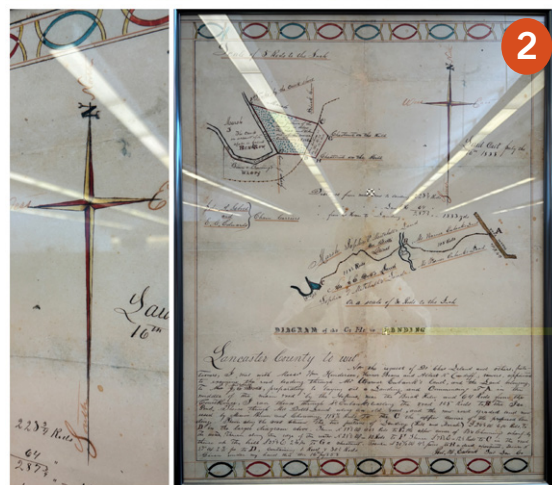
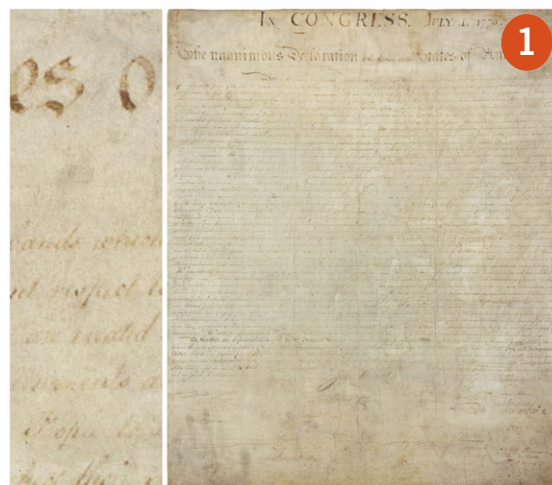
If the display of an original document is desired, the best alternative is to create an exact color inkjet reproduction, or a facsimile. Facsimiles are created to conserve rare and valuable documents by making them accessible to a broader audience without exposing the original to the risks outlined above. If an inkjet facsimile fades, simply toss it and reproduce another one. Additionally, facsimile records such as volumes that are created for use in the records room rather than for display protect the originals from needless wear and tear by enabling researchers and students to access the historical information without endangering the originals.

A facsimile is not a photocopy. It's a reproduction created to approximate the color and look of the original to provide the most authentic experience possible without compromising the condition of the original. Whether on display or available for use in the records room, it will make history more tangible while at the same time preserving the historical integrity of the original for future generations. It would be wrong to imply that the facsimile was the original, and it should never be used with the intention to fool people. It should be exhibited with the understanding that, by displaying an exact reproduction, the item can be shared and made accessible without compromising the preservation or security of the original.

1. As a result of many years of exhibition and display, including for some time in a storefront window, very little of the original ink remains on the Declaration of Independence. According to the National Archives, "the cumulative exposure to light," while on display led to the decrease in intensity and legibility of the ink, as well as the darkening of the original parchment. While the document is now protected from sunlight, the damage done in the past is irreversible.
2. After it was transferred to the Library of

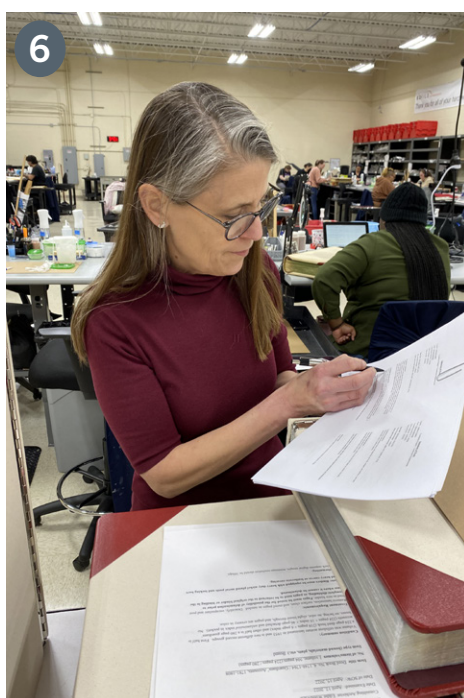
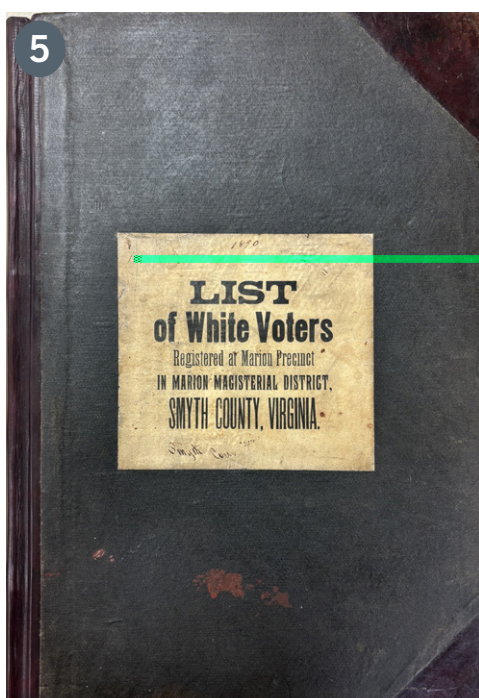
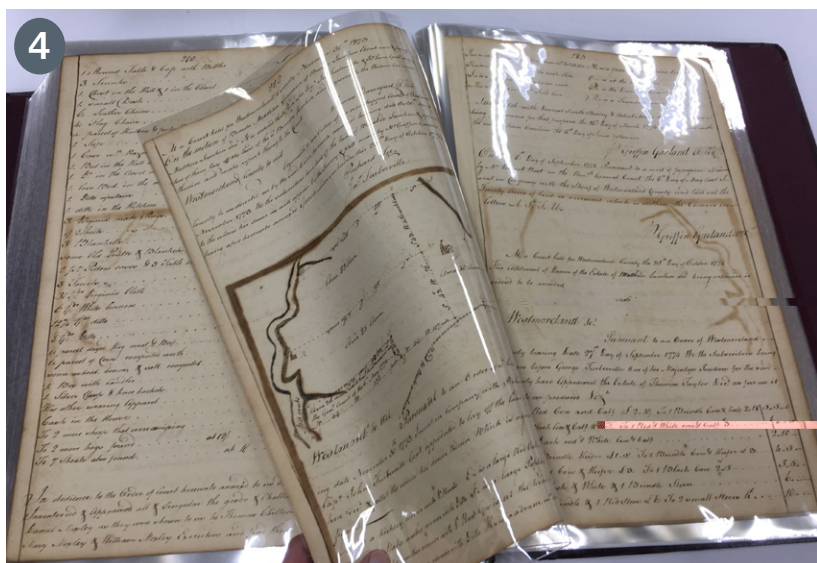
Virginia in 2012, this 1858 Lancaster County plat was scanned and a color inkjet facsimile was created for the Lancaster County circuit court clerk to hang on the wall in her office. The original is stored in a box on the fourth floor of the Library, and this framed inkjet facsimile hangs on wall on the fifth floor at the Library of Virginia.

3. The Library of Virginia worked to create a bound, inkjet facsimile of the Dinwiddie County Register of Free Negroes, 1850-1864, after partnering with the Dinwiddie County



clerk to transfer the original volume to the Library of Virginia for digitization as a part of the Virginia Untold project. After it was transferred to the Library of Virginia, the volume was sent in for conservation, where two copies of the facsimile were created, one for the clerk's office and one for the Library.

CCRP Vendor Visits



CCRP archivists routinely travel to the Kofile Technologies and HF Group conservation facilities in Greensboro, North Carolina, to inspect items that have been sent to them for conservation through CCRP item conservation grants.

1. Conserved items at HF Group awaiting inspection, Sept., 11, 2024; 2. CCRP consulting archivist Eddie Woodward inspecting Buckingham County court records at Kofile Technologies, Nov., 14, 2023; 3. CCRP consulting archivist Tracy Harter inspecting an unidentified volume at Kofile Technologies, Oct., 9, 2024; 4. Successfully delaminated pages in a Westmoreland County volume at Kofile Technologies, Dec., 18, 2024; 5. Senior conservator Matt Johnson and CCRP consulting archivist Tracy Harter discussing conserved loose records at HF Group, Nov., 16, 2023; 6. 1890–1899 Smyth County voter register restored by HF Group, June 27, 2024; 7. CCRP consulting archivist Tracy Harter discussing a statement of work for an Amherst County volume at Kofile Technologies, March 22, 2024.

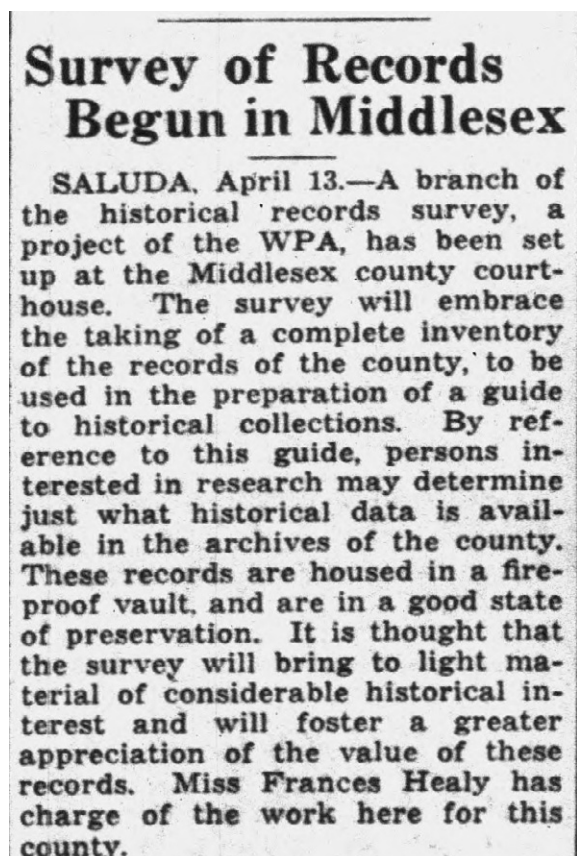
Inventory of the County Archives of Virginia

The “Inventory of County Archives of Virginia” is an excellent resource for inventories of circuit court clerks’ offices. The somewhat random and mysterious content of this nine-volume series, however, makes it an underutilized one. Created as a part of the Historical Records Survey and published between 1938 and 1943, the inventories were intended to include all the counties in the Commonwealth of Virginia. However, by the time the work was suspended in 1942 only nine had been completed.

Originating in January 1936, the Historical Records Survey was to be a nationwide project of the Division of Women’s and Professional Projects of the Works Progress Administration. Two months later, its work in Virginia began as a part of the Federal Writers’ Project, with the ambitious goal of creating complete inventories of the government records of the state, counties, cities and towns. According to the preface of the Dinwiddie County volume (No. 27), the principal objective of the surveys was to “discover, preserve, and make accessible the basic materials for research.” The information contained in the inventories was to include, but was not limited to, the types of records and their office of origin, their inclusive dates, the quantity (such as number of bundles or volumes in a given series), and the reasons for obvious gaps, such as fires and floods. Each volume also includes a brief history of the county, and a detailed history and description of the

organization and functions of each of the agencies and departments that generated the records, as well as essays titled “Governmental Organization and Records System” and “Housing, Care, and Accessibility of the Records.” The first volume, Chesterfield County (No. 21), was the only one to include the essay “The Evolution of County Government in Virginia” by University of Virginia archivist Lester J. Cappon (in place of “Governmental Organization and Records System”) and another titled “Uniformity of Records and Record Keeping.” At the project’s outset, Cappon served as an assistant state supervisor in charge of the survey. In June 1937, Elizabeth B. Parker was appointed state director for the project, and in September 1939 it became a statewide, non-federal project with Parker continuing as director. In 1940 it merged with the Survey of Federal Archives, and in 1942 it was absorbed into the War Information and Records Services, effectively ending its mandate to inventory county archives.

The “Inventory of the County Archives of Virginia” series was to consist of a separate number for each Virginia county with the numbers assigned alphabetically. (The inventories for state and municipal archives, as well as other historical inventories, were to be issued separately.) When the project began, during the Great Depression, it appears that the University of Virginia had agreed to sponsor the printing of the volumes. By the summer of 1939, however, new federal regulations required a sponsor’s funding in order to complete the project and see the information through to publication. This meant that each county would need to contribute in order to defer

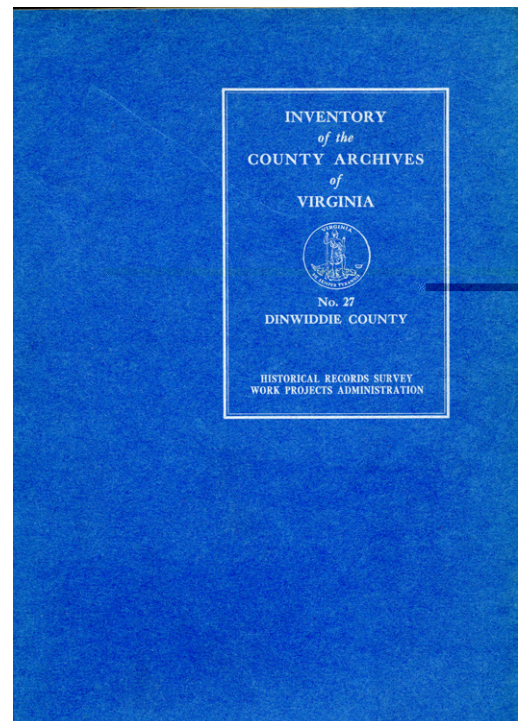


Left: April 13, 1936, Richmond News Leader article announcing the commencement of the WPA inventory of the Middlesex County Court records.

Above: Chesterfield County Courthouse photograph that makes up the frontispiece of the Chesterfield County volume (No. 21), which was the first inventory, published in 1938.

the cost to "mimeograph" and bind the volumes. The fee, which appears to have been somewhere between \$100 and \$200, would guarantee the publication of 300 copies, 50 of which were to be returned to the locality, with the remaining copies going to each of the 100 county clerks' offices, to the Richmond and Washington headquarters, and then shared nationally and internationally. According to the author of a July 1939 Richmond News Leader article, "This hardly seems unreasonable in view of the time and money expended to collect and edit this material. Unless such contributions are made, the material will have to remain in the files and serve no useful purpose." The article encouraged the counties to "act promptly in approving publication. No larger service to local history could be rendered; none ever will cost a county so little." Unfortunately, as shown by the small number of published volumes (nine), that was not to be the case.

Newspaper articles about the project went out of their way to emphasize the project's employment aspects during the Great Depression. An August 1940 Tidewater News article announcing the publication of the Southampton County edition (No. 88) stated that the work was performed by a number of different personnel and stressed the objective of providing "employment for needy historians, lawyers, teachers, research and clinical workers." A November 1936 Richmond News Leader article indicated that, once hired for the project, workers would "be taken from the relief rolls, as the project is distinctly a relief project." For the Southampton County inventory, research began in January 1938 and was completed in December 1939. The same July 1939 Richmond News Leader article cited above indicated that the project employed 104 people in all phases of its work at that time.



Above: The iconic cover of the Dinwiddie County volume (No. 27), published in 1939. All of the volumes had the same cover design.

36 HRS Va D
3rd Rev. May 13, 1940

Check Sheet No. 445

HISTORICAL RECORDS SURVEY OF VIRGINIA

For one type of record only.
Use separate check sheet for each volume when variations occur under items on check sheets.

Name Lila L. Colver Date 8/16/40 Sheet 1 of 2 Sheets

Name of County Pittsylvania Office Clerk's Type of Record File box
Bundle, File, Vol.

12. Room Clerk's Office 11. Location in Room South wall
Name or No.

3 Quantity	1 Exact title written on bundle, file, or vol.	4 No. or letter	10 Size and pages	2 Inclusive dates	9 Handwritten. Give dates	9a Typed. Give dates	7 Arrangement			8 How indexed	
							Alph.	Chron.	Num.	On page in vol.	In booklet
1 box	Judgments Dec Term 1820 to May 1821	none	same 9 bundles 1818, 1820-1821	1818, 1820-1821	same						

1a. What Court? County? Circuit? Trial Justice? Justice of the Peace? Superior Court of Chancery? County

6. Description, that is, use, purpose, and what record shows.
Case Papers, 1820-1821
Order for List of Hands to Work Road, 1818, 1820-1821 *
(Copy) Emancipation of Negro, 1820 shows state, name of negro, emancipated by court, reason, description of negro, and teste of clerk.
Appointment of surveyor of Road, 1818, 1820
Order to Survey Road, 1820-1821
Application for pension - 1820, shows state, county, court, date, name of person applying for pension (by act of Congress, Mar. 18, 1818), grounds supporting application, reason for application, and signature of Justice of the Peace.
Report of Road Viewer, 1821
Oath of Lieutenant of Militia, 1821
Oath of Ensign of Militia, 1821

7a. Description: when more than one arrangement is shown.
same

8a. Description of Index: by whom or what. If no index, state.
no index

Note: Records are arranged alphabetically by names of persons or by subject; or chronologically - that is by dates in sequence, beginning with the earliest date; or numerically - that is numbers in sequence, beginning with the lowest number. Sometimes you will find an arrangement which combines two or perhaps all three of these arrangements.

When more space is needed for description or any other item, use blank sheet. Do not write on back of any sheet.

Above: 1940 Historical Records Survey worksheet for Pittsylvania County Judgments. The Pittsylvania County Inventory of the County Archives of Virginia was never published. However, the manuscripts

(or "production files") for all the localities that were surveyed make up a part of the 554 boxes that comprise the Work Projects Administration of Virginia Records, 1939-1943, Collection at the Library of Virginia.

The nine inventories published are:

Amelia County, No. 4 (1940)

Brunswick County, No. 13 (1943)

Chesterfield County, No. 21 (1938)

Dinwiddie County, No. 27 (1939)

Isle of Wight County, No. 47 (1940)

Middlesex County, No. 60 (1939)

Powhatan County, No. 73 (1939)

Prince George County, No. 75 (1941)

Southampton County, No. 88 (1940)

(Next entry 91, p. 95)

III. CIRCUIT COURT

In the work of recording the circuit court has from its establishment been subject to more detailed and more specific regulation than the county court. So strong was the contemporary impression of the quality of the court in its common law and chancery jurisdictions that the act which established the circuit court in 1831 directed the clerks of the new court to procure two complete sets of books, one for law and one for chancery records.¹ This was perhaps natural inasmuch as the new agency was the immediate result of the union of two separate agencies, the district superior courts of chancery and the circuit superior courts of law. The realization that no need existed for complete separation of records, which in some courts extended even to the clerk's fee books, had apparently become evident by 1849. In that year the provisions of the law became less specific in requiring the separation of all records.² The judge of the circuit court is chosen by the vote of both houses of the General Assembly for a term of 8 years, and he serves in more than one county.³ The county clerk, chosen for 8 years by popular election, is the clerk of the circuit court.⁴

So alike are the records and proceedings at common law and chancery that it would be repetition to trace the two separately. Both divisions of the court employ similar methods for recording the records, and, unless specially noted, the records discussed are kept separately for the two jurisdictions.

Papers relating to each case are bundled together and filed for ready reference. Chancery case papers have a separate index. In the common law index cases are classified as civil or criminal.⁶ Coroners' reports of inquests on the bodies of those who have died under suspicious circumstances take their place among the papers of criminal cases, provided foul play is indicated.⁷ When a suit is to be instituted, or further process issued, the party, or his attorney, informs the clerk of the process desired and of the names of the persons on whom it is to be served. In criminal cases the clerk may act directly or at the instance of a county officer, such as the commonwealth's attorney. Record of the issuance and return of process is maintained in a separate volume; law and chancery are together. Space is also provided on the pages of the standard loose-leaf docket for notes on writs issued and returned.⁸ In civil cases process is made returnable on a specified day.

1. Acts 1830-31, pp. 47, 67, 70; for general provisions relating to this agency in the Commonwealth as a whole, see essay on the circuit court in inventories of the county archives of Virginia published by the Historical Records Survey prior to the date of this publication. A list of these inventories. see p. 276.

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Circuit - Judgments

(151-154)

handwritten on ptd. forms. Bundles aver. 2 1/2 x 3 x 8; file box 10 x 5 x 14. Bundles, 1852-1904, clk's. off., n. room storage; file box, 1890--., clk's. off., record vault.

151. CERTIFICATE OF CLEMENCY OF CIRCUIT COURT AS TO JUDGMENTS THAT HAVE BEEN SATISFIED IN WHOLE OR IN PART, 1866-1901. 1 bundle (labeled by contained letters of alphabet).

Original certificates of satisfaction or part satisfaction of judgments, 1866-1901, showing date, names of plaintiff and defendant, date judgment obtained, date satisfied or partly satisfied, signature of clerk of circuit court, and date entered on judgment docket. Also contains:

Extracts of judgments showing date, names of plaintiff and defendant, amount of judgment, date interest begins, amount of costs, amounts and dates of credits, signature of clerk of circuit court, and date returned and entered on judgment docket. Arr. alph. by name of plaintiff. No index. Handwritten and handwritten on ptd. forms. 2 x 3 x 7 1/2. Clk's. off., n. room storage.

152. OFFICE JUDGMENTS, 1825-1934. 3 vols. (2 vols., 1825-55, 1857, unlabeled; 1 vol., 1853-1934, labeled 2). Title varies: Record Book, 1825-55, 1857, 2 vols.

Record of judgments rendered on confession of defendant in office of clerk and confirmed in the circuit court showing term of court, names of attorneys, names of plaintiff and defendant, nature of action, date and amount of judgment, amount of plaintiff's costs, amounts of credits, and by whom judgment discharged. Arr. chron. by date judgment confirmed in court. Indexed alph. by first letter of surname of plaintiff and defendant. Handwritten 1825-20; handwritten on hand-drawn forms 1831-55, 1857; handwritten on ptd. forms 1856-1934. Aver. 460 pp. 16 x 11 x 2 1/2. 2 vols., 1825-55, 1857, clk's. off., n. room storage; 1 vol., 1856-1934, clk's. off.

153. JUSTICE'S JUDGMENT AND EXECUTION BOOK, 1906-9, 1913-18, 1922-34. 7 vols.

Record of civil judgments and executions kept by individual justices of the peace and returned to the circuit court, when the book was filled or the justice left office, to give the clerk of the circuit court a record for issuing abstracts of judgment, showing names of plaintiff and defendant, date of judgment, amount of judgment exclusive of costs, date from which judgment bears interest, and amount of costs, date of execution, date delivered, to whom delivered, and when returnable. Arr. chron. by date of judgment. Indexed alph. by first letter of surname of plaintiff. Handwritten on ptd. forms. Aver. 50 pp. 13 1/2 x 9 x 1 1/2. 4 vols., 1906-9, 1913-18, clk's. off., 1922-30, clk's. off., s. room storage; 1 vol., 1922-34, record vault.

The ambitious Historical Records Survey spread to any number of history-related fields, and included transcriptions of historical records such as order books, more than 20,000 imprints from Virginia libraries, and inventories of church records, similar to the county archives inventories. It's worth noting that the Virginia Historical Inventory, which gathered and surveyed thousands of photographs, maps and reports documenting the architectural, cultural and family histories of thousands of 18th- and 19th-century buildings across the Commonwealth in the late 1930s, followed the models of the Survey of Federal Archives and the Historical Records Survey of City, County and State Records. The manuscripts (or "production files") for all of the localities that were surveyed, the vast majority of which were never published, were eventually deposited in the Virginia State Library and Archives and make up a part of the 554 boxes that comprise [The Work Projects Administration of Virginia Records, 1939-1943](#).

Southampton Gets Archives Volume
News Leader Correspondence
BOYKINS, July 4.—Clerk H. B. McLeMore, Jr., has informed the Southampton County Board of Supervisors that the fifty copies of the WPA "Inventory of the County Archives of Virginia, Southampton County" have just arrived and are at the disposal of the board. The board had previously agreed that the School Board get twenty-five copies of the volume. It was voted that each county officer and member of the Board of Supervisors receive a copy, which leaves several to be put on file for public perusal in the courthouse. The work is an historical record survey of Southampton County.

Above left: Page 88 in the Prince George County volume (No. 75), which begins the lengthy section of circuit court records. Published in 1941, it was mimeographed, as were all of the volumes except for the first (Chesterfield County), which was published by the University of Virginia in 1938.

Above right: Page 109 in the Brunswick County volume (No. 13), which lists some of the records, in this instance, judgments in the circuit court section. Published in 1943, this was the last volume of the nine.

Left: July 4, 1940, Richmond News Leader article announcing the publication of the Southampton County volume (No. 88).

It would be difficult to overstate the importance of this county archives inventories project. Inventories are a fundamental aspect of the stewardship of any archival collection and help to gain and maintain intellectual and physical control over the records. While only nine of these inventories were eventually

published, they offer a unique snapshot in time, and can be a valuable resource on agency and department information and the records they generated (especially older, defunct or discontinued departments, agencies and record series).

CCRP GRANT REVIEW BOARD AWARDS FUNDING

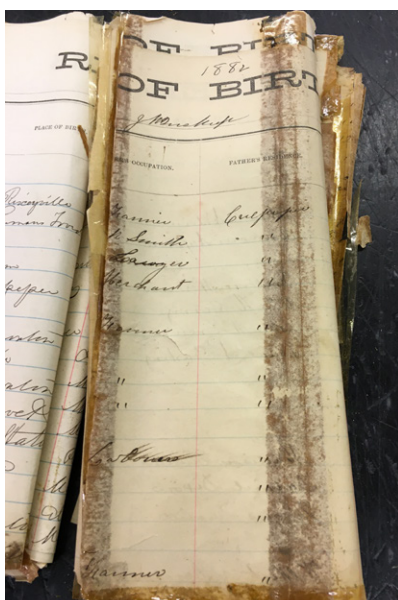
The Circuit Court Records Preservation Program (CCRP) Grant Review Board met on Feb. 25, 2025, at the Library of Virginia to evaluate 140 records preservation grant requests from 105 circuit courts across the Commonwealth. Five voting members comprise the board: three circuit court clerks, appointed by the president of the Virginia Court Clerks' Association; and two staff members from the Library of Virginia. Board members meet once a year to evaluate grant applications. Clerks of the circuit courts are eligible to apply for funds to conserve, secure and increase access to circuit court records.

The board approved 114 grant projects totaling \$2,000,492.93. Most of the approved applications covered professional conservation treatment for hundreds of records that date from the 1690s to the mid-20th century. They include deed books, will books, land tax books, marriage licenses, order books and plat books housed in circuit court clerks' offices, which suffered damage from use, age, pests, water, cellulose acetate lamination or previous non-professional repairs. The remaining grants funded additional preservation projects such as reformatting and storage shelves.

The Library of Virginia's Government Records Division administers the CCRP. A \$3.50 recordation fee on land instruments recorded in the circuit court clerks' offices funds the program. The CCRP provides resources to preserve and make accessible Virginia's permanent circuit court records. Since 1992, the CCRP has awarded 2,282 preservation grants totaling \$38,582,370.25. CCRP grants ensure the preservation of Virginia's past for future generations.



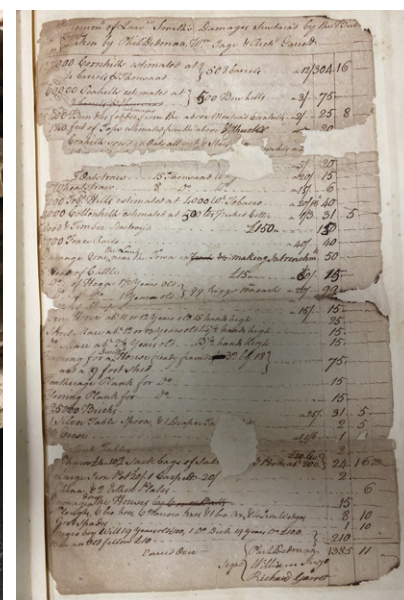
CCRP Grant Review Committee and Library of Virginia Advisory Support Staff FY2024 (left to right): Chaz Haywood (Rockingham County, Committee Member), Greg Crawford (State Archivist and Grants Administrator), Tracy Harter (CCRP Consulting Archivist), Rene Lamey (Lee County, Committee Member), Vince Brooks (Local Records Program Manager, Committee Member), Leslie Courtois (Conservator), Mary Ann Mason (Senior Archivist, Committee Member), Leeta Louk (Madison County, FY2026 Committee Member) and Mark "Bo" Taylor (Scott County, Committee Member).



Culpeper County Register of Births, 1880-1896.



Bedford County Land Book, 1910.



York County Claims for Losses for York County Citizens in British Invasion of 1781.

**Virginia Circuit Court Records Preservation Grant Program
FY2024 GRANT CYCLE AWARDS**

2025FY-053	Accomack County	Reformatting/Indexing	19,825.00
2025FY-119	Albemarle County	Item Conservation	19,988.00
2025FY-131	Alexandria City	Item Conservation	17,607.99
2025FY-071	Alleghany County	Reformatting/Indexing	8,550.00
2025FY-070	Alleghany County	Item Conservation	11,330.76
2025FY-075	Amelia County	Item Conservation	18,751.28
2025FY-018	Amherst County	Item Conservation	14,912.00
2025FY-049	Appomattox County	Item Conservation	9,357.50
2025FY-082	Arlington County	Item Conservation	11,873.00
2025FY-027	Augusta County	Item Conservation	21,517.00
2025FY-019	Bath County	Item Conservation	17,364.76
2025FY-009	Bedford County	Item Conservation	22,927.00
2025FY-033	Bland County	Reformatting/Indexing	11,600.00
2025FY-032	00691/114.2306g En-SM CID.667 BDC BT0 Tw 8.Tw 550 025 0428237 571.1229 Tm004.76	00691/114.2306g En-SM CID.667 BDC BT0 Tw 8.Tw 550 025 0428237 571.1229 Tm004.76	00691/114.2306g En-SM CID.667 BDC BT0 Tw 8.Tw 550 025 0428237 571.1229 Tm004.76