

Origins of the CCRP program

During 1989 and 1990, the Library of Virginia (LVA) and the Virginia State Historical Records Advisory Board completed forty preservation site surveys of repositories containing representative historical records collections of the commonwealth. These sites included libraries, archives, and nine circuit court clerks' offices. The funding and support for this project was provided by a \$50,000 grant from the National Historic Publications and Records Commission (NHPRC) and matching funds appropriated by Virginia's General Assembly.

The surveys focused on the facilities and collections with the goal of assessing records preservation needs. The findings of the surveys indicated that the greatest need for preservation efforts was in the offices of the circuit court clerks. Backed by these findings, former State Archivist Louis H. Manarin gathered support from the Virginia Court Clerks Association and key legislators for the passage of a bill to create circuit court records preservation program.

During their 1990 session, the General Assembly amended the *Code of Virginia*, §17.1-275 (A.2.), which increased the circuit court recording fees for land records by three dollars, one of which was designated for preservation of the circuit court records. The legislation, as amended, specifically read: *One dollar of the fee collected for recording and indexing shall be designated for use in preserving the permanent records of the circuit courts. The sum collected for this purpose shall be administered by the Library of Virginia in cooperation with the circuit court clerks.* Thus was created the Virginia Circuit Court Records Preservation Program (CCRP). Collection of the one dollar fee on land recordings began July 1, 1990. These funds were collected for one year while the elements of the preservation program were developed by the LVA staff members Lyndon Hart, Sue Woo, and Glenn Smith, under the direction of the State Archivist. In 1991, the General Assembly increased the recording fees for Fiduciary Accounts and Certificates of Satisfaction effective July 1 of that year; the program received one dollar from this fee increase. Operating funds for the CCRP are based on fees collected from the prior fiscal year. In 2001, the General Assembly amended the program language in the Code of Virginia and increased the amount allotted to the program to one dollar and fifty cents per applicable recording.

The CCRP was implemented in September 1991 with the hiring of a grants administrator. The program was introduced to the circuit court clerks in October of that year at conferences held in Roanoke and Richmond that focused on records preservation issues such as environmental conditions, disaster planning, site inspections, alkaline paper standards, conservation treatment of paper, microfilm and optical reformatting, legalities of reformatting, and procedures for preparing a grant application.

One of the first initiatives of the program was to complete surveys of the conditions and preservation needs of the records in the remaining 112 clerks' offices. The surveys followed a similar format to those conducted for the 1989–1990 NHPRC grant. The Conservation Center for Art and Historic Artifacts (CCAHA), the vendor that conducted the surveys for the original project, was awarded the \$170,000 contract. The grants administrator and a CCAHA preservation consultant developed a pre-survey questionnaire, site survey, and database of responses. The surveys aided in determining the short- and long-term records preservation needs of each clerk's office and provided a comprehensive overview of records preservation needs across the commonwealth. Many of the first grant applications submitted addressed concerns identified in these surveys. The initial round of applications was submitted by February 1, 1992. The first Grants Review Board met February 21 and awarded twenty grants totaling \$318,668.

Preservation of circuit court records

Legislation creating the CCRP program was directed solely toward preserving circuit court records, those in the 120 offices now existing across the commonwealth and those that have been transferred to the Library of Virginia.

This mandate is carried out in the following ways:

1) Allocation of grants. Localities applied and received grants to preserve the records in their offices. These grants were for the purchase of security cameras, fire suppression systems, plat cabinets, and shelving. These grants greatly enhanced the security, protection, and storage of the records in the localities. Grants were also given to process, index, and conserve the records in localities, particularly chancery causes. These records were decaying away in drawers, filing cabinets, attics, basements, and in the instance of one locality inside a wall. The records were being heavily damaged by constant use. Through the CCRP program, the localities hired field processors trained by the Library of Virginia to process, conserve, and index the records in the courthouses. Following completion of a chancery processing project, localities could apply for a grant to have the chancery microfilmed so that the originals could be preserved. Localities also applied for grants to purchase microfilm machines to be used in their offices so that the public could have access to the reformatted chancery. Since the early 2000's, grants have been given to localities to digitally reformat various records to be placed on the clerks' secure records management system.

Finally, grants have been given to conserve thousands of records that date back to the 17th century such as deed books, will books, order books, plat books, etc., stored in the localities. Many of these items experienced damage due to fires, wars, floods, environmental conditions, and centuries of constant use. From 1992 to 2015, there have been 44 grant cycles. A total of

119 localities applied for over 1400 grants with the total cash amount of the grants awarded exceeding \$18,000,000.

2) Processing and indexing records transferred to LVA. The mandate of the CCRP program was to fund the preservation of circuit court records whether they are stored in the locality or at LVA. Before 1992, numerous localities had transferred their records to the Library of Virginia for storage due to lack of storage in their courthouses. Approximately 20,000 cubic feet of circuit court records were transferred to LVA for preservation. Most of these records sat on the shelves unprocessed and unidentified because there was no funding to do so. The creation of the CCRP program made it possible to fund the preservation of these records by hiring four archivists to flatten, conserve, identify, index, and place the records in acid-free boxes. The records of Lancaster County, Southampton County, Princess Anne County (Virginia Beach) were the first to be processed.

Following the creation of the CCRP program, localities concerned about the preservation of the records in their courthouses chose to take advantage of the CCRP program not through the option of applying for grants but by a second option offered by the CCRP - transferring their records to LVA. Localities chose to transfer their records to LVA for the following reasons:

- a) Lack of storage space in their courthouses** - Clerks needed more space for voluminous amount of modern records being generated at the time.
- b) Poor environmental conditions in the courthouses** - In most courthouses, the historical records were stored in small metal drawers, tightly bound, and experiencing temperature and humidity extremes. All contributed to the rapid degradation of the records.
- c) Concerns for the security of the records**

Rather than apply for a field processing grant, localities chose to transfer their records to LVA to be processed, conserved, indexed, and reformatted. CCRP funded the hiring of in-house professionally trained archivists and conservationists to make this possible.

With the opening of the two new state of the art LVA facilities in 1997 and 1999, the number of localities that chose to transfer their records to LVA increased. In all, 117 localities have transferred their records to LVA for preservation. Some localities chose only to transfer a few cubic feet of records while others transferred all of their pre-1913 records. Over 25,000 cubic feet of circuit court records are now stored at LVA. Currently, there are six processing archivists addressing this backlog.

Since 1992, local records archivists at LVA have flattened, conserved, identified, indexed, and placed in acid-free folders and boxes hundreds of thousands of circuit court records transferred to LVA. (See Appendix A for processing life cycle.) These records include chancery, judgments,

criminal records, land records, wills, fiduciary records, marriage records, officials bonds, election records, military and pension records, slave and free African American records, coroners' inquisitions, and road and bridge records. The dates for these records range from the mid-1600's until the mid-20th century. Due to the decline in staff, the processing priority since 2007 has been the chancery records.

An integral part of processing is conservation. Over the centuries, circuit court records have been damaged due to constant use, poor storage conditions, pests, floods, fires, mold, and wars. These records have to be conserved in order to be accessible to the public and especially for capturing the best image possible during reformatting. Local records archivists have mended thousands of documents. Between 2007 and 2012, one local records archivist mended over 2500 documents each year. Local records archivists also identified thousands more documents to be conserved by LVA's in-house conservation laboratory. See Appendix B for a list of localities whose records were conserved by the in-conservation laboratory as well as before and after images of conserved records. Also, LVA produced a video showing the conservation of the Montgomery County Cohabitation Register that can be viewed on our Youtube site.

(<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vfvc6wWLGqo&feature=youtu.be>)

LVA through our Foundation has pursued and received funding from private donors for the conservation of circuit court records through its Adopt Virginia's History Program (<http://www.lva.virginia.gov/involved/adopt.asp>) which has lessened the burden to fund these projects through CCRP. For example, the National Society Daughters of the Barons of Runnemede partially funded the conservation of the Lancaster County Fiduciary Records, 1656-1714 and the Accomack County (Va.) Fiduciary Records and Wills, 1678-1755.

The work of local records archivists has not been confined to LVA. Since the inception of the CCRP, in-house archivists have visited numerous localities to train field processors in arrangement, description, conservation, and indexing of circuit court records. They have consulted with clerks regarding the preservation of the records in their offices. In-house archivists have also performed records inventories for over 20 localities.

3) Maintain and duplicate circuit court microfilm - LVA is responsible for maintaining more than 250,000 reels of security microfilm on behalf of the localities stored at the State Records Center. Nearly all the permanent volumes (deed books, will books, order books, etc.) stored in the circuit court offices have been microfilmed for preservation purposes. The history of Virginia is stored on these reels. Nearly all the permanent volumes (deed books, will books, order books, etc.) stored in the circuit court offices have been microfilmed for preservation purposes, which is mandated by the Code of Virginia and funded by the CCRP. LVA is devoted to ensuring that microfilm backups survive in case the original documents are damaged or lost.

For the microfilm backups, the staff works to ensure the preservation and security of archival and vital records through their life cycle, estimated life expectancy of 500 years.

LVA Imaging Services staff perform the following tasks:

- Monitoring and maintaining over 250,000 security rolls of microfilm on behalf of the localities which were created by LVA, Genealogical Society of Utah, Clerks' offices, or vendors. Digital images converted to microfilm are also received, inspected and stored in the SRC's Media Vault. If a disaster occurs that destroys a courthouse and its original records, the microfilmed version can be used to reconstruct the material. For example after the fire in Arlington County in 1990, the Library reproduced over 1200 reels for the land title portion of the operational clerk's office.
- Reproducing paper copies or digital images of missing pages from security microfilm for records custodians.
- Performing quality control on all original and duplicate microfilm to ensure they meet the required specifications. If the original reel fails to meet the requirements, the microfilm is returned to the record custodian for correction by their vendor. Digital images are also inspected for quality.
- Monitoring all microfilm stored at LVA to ensure the long-term preservation of reformatted circuit court records in a secure and environmentally controlled area. This is particularly necessary for circuit court microfilm generated by the Genealogical Society of Utah, vendors and others. Due to the chemical make-up of microfilm, they are more susceptible to microscopic blemishes from silver oxidation (sometimes called "measles.") and/or vinegar syndrome. Vinegar syndrome is a pungent vinegar odor that is released from acetate film base degradation. When deterioration is identified, the microfilm is sent to a vendor for duplication and replacement.
- Arranging with a vendor to have reels duplicated for public usage, and/or digital conversion projects for record custodians. Reels are inspected before and after duplication for damage, film polarity and film type.
- Maintaining a database to track more than 250,000 reels of circuit court security microfilm.
- Assisting with and providing on-site training for quality control operation as needed.

4) Generating and maintaining digital images of chancery records for the Chancery Records Index project

Index project - During the mid-1990's, circuit court clerks and LVA made the processing, indexing, conserving, and reformatting of chancery records a priority project. The chancery records are a source of great use by genealogists, local historians, and title searchers. The

chancery was not easily accessible because they were commonly stored in tightly bound bundles inside metal drawers. The constant use of these valuable records was extremely harmful.

Under the mandate of the CCRP, the clerks and LVA created the Chancery Records Index project. Not only would the chancery be preserved but they would be made more accessible to clerks and the public. At first, the chancery would be reformatted on microfilm. Some clerks applied for grants to process, index, and conserve the chancery in their offices while other clerks chose to transfer them to LVA to be processed, indexed, and conserved there. In the case of about 20 localities, their chancery collections were processed in the courthouse and at LVA because in the years before the CCRP a portion of their unprocessed chancery had been transferred to LVA.

The chancery was then to be reformatted on microfilm with the clerk's office and LVA receiving copies of the film with the security film stored in the media vault at the State Records Center. Clerks could apply and receive microfilm reader/printers in their offices for the public to access. An online searchable database for the chancery available on the LVA website was created known as the Chancery Records Index (<http://www.virginiamemory.com/collections/chancery/>)

In the early 2000's the circuit court clerks and LVA agreed to have the chancery reformatted into digital images that would be available on the Chancery Records Index. LVA was given the task of coordinating the digital chancery portion of the CCRP. LVA would contract with a vendor, oversee the transfer of chancery to and from the vendor, the quality control of the chancery images, loading the images online, and the maintenance and preservation of the images on LVA servers. After 2004, clerks no longer had to apply for a grant to have their chancery reformatted.

Since 2004, the CCRP has funded over \$9 million in digital chancery projects for dozens of localities. This total does not include the \$300,000 in the form of federal grant money that LVA was awarded to fund the scanning of the Augusta County and City of Petersburg chancery. The chancery of 65 localities have been scanned and made available online. This total includes approximately twenty localities that received grants prior to 2004 to microfilm their chancery. Currently, there are nearly 10 million images online. LVA stores and maintains duplicates of these images bringing the total to 20 million images that we preserve and make accessible to the clerks and the public. Add the total expended on the digital chancery projects to the total amount awarded to localities in grants, the CCRP has funded over \$26 million dollars in CCRP projects since 1992.

In addition to the Chancery Records Index, local records archivists have made circuit court records accessible to clerks and the public by creating finding aids. Since 2003, local records archivists have created over 2600 finding aids that describe the content and history of the records. They can be searched at www.vaheritage.org. An example of a finding aid can be found here - <http://ead.lib.virginia.edu/vivaxtf/view?docId=lva/vi03398.xml>. Local records archivists have also enhanced accessibility of circuit court records by contributing stories they find in the records to the Library of Virginia's *Out of the Box* blog (http://www.virginiamemory.com/blogs/out_of_the_box/). The *Out of the Box* blog is LVA's most popular site with over one million "hits" since June 2015. Finally, local records archivists have increased awareness about the genealogical and historical value of circuit court records by delivering presentations to local genealogical and historical societies around the Commonwealth and to professional organizations such as National Genealogical Society and the Society of American Archivists.

Conclusion

After 25 years, the CCRP program is a success story. It is accomplishing what it was created to do – the preservation of circuit court records. It has done so through grants to localities and through the work of CCRP funded staff at the Library of Virginia. The work is far from over. There are still historical circuit court records in clerks' offices around the Commonwealth and at the Library of Virginia in dire need of preservation. The Library of Virginia looks forward to continue to work with the circuit court clerks through the CCRP to fulfill our (clerks and LVA) mandate to preserve circuit court records.

Appendix A

Circuit Court Records: From Courthouse to the Library of Virginia



1) Circuit court records stored at courthouse.



2) LVA staff remove records from courthouse.



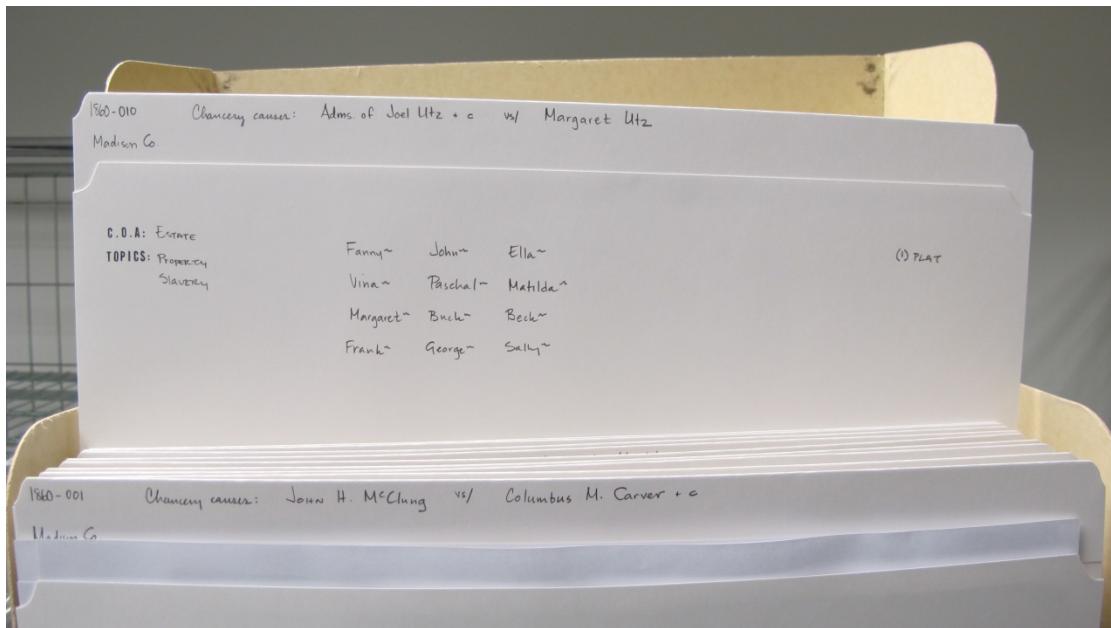
3) The records are placed in acid-free boxes.



4) Documents are removed from bundles, flattened, identified, and indexed.



5) Damaged and fragile documents are conserved



6) Documents are placed in acid free folders. Indexed information placed on front of folder.



7) Chancery causes are scanned by vendor



8) Upon return to LVA, the chancery images are qc'd by Imaging Services staff.

Virginia Memory: Chancery Records Index - Windows Internet Explorer provided by VALT Infrastructure Partnership

Favorites | Home | Help | Making History - Transcribe | Virginia Odyssey | Art & Architecture Themes | Chancery Records Index | Classmate Max-Mini | County and City Records | Databases Available to LVA | EAD | Facebook LVA | Flickr | Historic American Newspapers | Library Logon (2) | Library of Virginia

Virginia Memory: Chancery Records Index

DIGITAL COLLECTIONS | READING ROOM | EXHIBITIONS | ONLINE CLASSROOM | ABOUT VIRGINIA MEMORY
HOME > COLLECTIONS > CHANCERS

Chancery Records Index

[Close Case Details](#)

Locality	Index Number	Original Case Number
CAMPBELL CO	1899-025	
Plaintiff(s)	Defendant(s)	
THOMAS B DAVIDSON & WIFE	THOMAS G MCCRAW ETC	
Surname(s)		
CARTER DAVIDSON EPERSON GEE HUBBARD JETER MARSHALL MASON MCCRAW		
Wills	Plat?	
1861 JAMES L MCCRAW OF CAMPBELL CO VA	NO	
Format		
Scanned		

If you have any problems viewing the images please update your version of [Adobe Reader](#).

Image Number: 1 of 64 [prev next](#) [Open in full view](#)

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Favorites | Home | Help | Making History - Transcribe | Virginia Odyssey | Art & Architecture Themes | Chancery Records Index | Classmate Max-Mini | County and City Records | Databases Available to LVA | EAD | Facebook LVA | Flickr | Historic American Newspapers | Library Logon (2) | Library of Virginia

Virginia Memory: Chancery Records Index

DIGITAL COLLECTIONS | READING ROOM | EXHIBITIONS | ONLINE CLASSROOM | ABOUT VIRGINIA MEMORY
HOME > COLLECTIONS > CHANCERS

[Close Case Details](#)

Plaintiff(s)	Defendant(s)	Wills	Plat?
MASON	MCCRAB	1861	NO
Format			
Scanned			

If you have any problems viewing the images please update your version of [Adobe Reader](#).

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- 9) Images are matched up with indexing information by LVA IT staff and uploaded onto Chancery Records Index.



10) Reformatted and non-reformatted circuit records shelved at downtown building and State Records Center.

Appendix B

Circuit Court Records Conserved at LVA by Conservator since 2002

Accomack County Bond and Fee Books, 1727-1807
Accomack County Chancery, 1727-1816
Accomack County Commission of Justices of Peace, 1745
Accomack County District Court Papers, 1789-1792
Accomack County Fiduciary Records, 1678-1749
Accomack County Judgment and Execution Docket and List of Free Negroes Over 12 Years of Age
Accomack County Oyer and Terminer Papers, 1700's
Accomack County plan of courthouse, circa 1755
Accomack County Tithables 1725, 1744, 1750, undated
Accomack County Tithables, Oyer and Terminer Commissions, Military and Pension records, Bonds Commissions, Oaths, and one Judgment
Albemarle County Chancery Causes
Albemarle County Commonwealth Causes
Albemarle County Index to Marriage Records, 1831-1842
Albemarle County Miscellaneous records, Thomas Jefferson documents, 1785, 1798
Amelia County Bonds, Commissions, Oaths, 1734, 1741, 1777, and 1786
Amelia County Chancery Causes
Amelia County Fiduciary Records
Amelia County Free Negro Register, 1804-1835
Amelia County Free Negro Register, 1835-1855
Amelia County Free Negro Register, 1855-1865
Amelia County Military and Pension Records, 1782
Amelia County Slave and Free African American Records
Amherst County Chancery Causes
Amherst County Register of Free Negroes 1822-1864
Arlington County Book of Records (Gladwin Register) 1863-69
Arlington County Book of Records, 1863-1869
Arlington County Chancery Causes
Arlington County Deed and Plats
Arlington County Freedom Suits
Arlington County Slave and Free African American Records
Augusta County Chancery Causes
Augusta County Cohabitation Register
Augusta County Deeds
Bedford County Courthouse Plans, 1764-1840
Bedford County Tithable List, 1782

Botetourt County Minute Book for Court Exemption
Botetourt County Return of Souls, 1782
Botetourt County Tithable List
Botetourt Minutes of the Provisional Committees
Brunswick County Chancery Causes
Brunswick County Marriage Records
Buckingham County Tithable List, 1764 (found in Prince Edward County District Court Records)
Campbell County Chancery Causes
Caroline County Chancery Causes
Caroline County Deeds
Caroline County Naturalization Records, 1744
Caroline County Slave and Free African American Records
Caroline County Wills
Charles City County Registration and Certificates for Ebenezer Pennington
Charlotte County Justices of Oyer and Terminer appointments, 1771
Charlottesville Chancery Causes, 1899-1904
Chesterfield County Chancery Causes
Chesterfield County Coroner's Inquisitions, 1786-1904
Craig County Chancery Causes
Craig County Tax and Fiscal Records
Culpeper County Cohabitation Registers
Culpeper County Town of Fairfax Minute Book
Cumberland County Chancery Causes
Cumberland County Deed Book 1779-1790
Cumberland County Judgments
Cumberland County Marriage Records and Vital Statistics Register
Cumberland County Order Book for 1st Brigade
Cumberland County Tithable Lists, 1767-1769
Danville (City) Chancery, 1900-1901
Dinwiddie County Chancery Causes
Dinwiddie County Plats
Dinwiddie County Teachers' Registers, 1901-1905
Elizabeth City County/Hampton Chancery Causes
Essex County Court Records
Essex County Wills
Fairfax County Fee Book, 1788
Fairfax County Minute Book, 1749-1751
Fluvanna County 12th Regiment Virginia Militia Court of Enquiry Proceedings, ca. 1838-1861 and Ledger Book, ca. 1881-1883

Fluvanna County Chancery, 1780-1880, circa
Fluvanna County Cohabitation Register, 1866
Franklin County Chancery Causes
Franklin County Land Grant with Thomas Jefferson signature
Frederick County Certificate of Freedom
Frederick County Chancery Causes
Frederick County Military and Pension records
Frederick County Minister's Returns, 1790-1817
Gloucester County Chancery Causes
Goochland County Chancery Causes
Goochland County City Hospital Report, 1799
Goochland County Deed Book 24
Goochland County Election Records, 1768
Goochland County Oyer and Terminer Papers
Goochland County Report of Superintendent Of the Poor, 1877
Goochland County Tithables and Taxable Property Lists, 1730-1806
Goochland County Warrant for slave Jack, 1754
Goochland County Wills, 1720-1765
Greene County Board of School Commissions reports
Greenville County Chancery Causes
Greenville County Marriage Records and Vital Statistics, 1787-1851
Halifax County Chancery Causes
Henrico County Chancery Causes
Henrico County Circuit Court Records, 1650-1807 v. 2
Henrico County Circuit Court Records, 1650-1807 v.1
Henrico County Land Records, Map of the town of Sydney (1806 or 1817)
Henrico County Land Records, Map of the town of Sydney (1817)
Henrico County Land Records, Map to Divide Estate of Richard Adams, from Adams vs Adams (Chancery Cause 1822-001)
Henrico County Land Records, Plats
Henrico County Oversized Plat of Upper, Middle and Lower Docks in Richmond, 1829
Henry County Chancery Causes
Henry County Free School No. 12 Register, 1847-1852
Henry County Marriage Licenses
Henry County Register of Colored Persons, 1866
Highland County Register of Births, 1870-1898
Isle of Wight County Chancery Causes
Isle of Wight County Coroner's Inquisitions
King George County

King George County Chancery Causes
King George County Maps
King George County Rule Book, 1785-1799 / Free Negro Register, 1794-1822
King William County Chancery Causes
Lancaster County Building Specifications
Lancaster County Chancery Causes
Lancaster County Fiduciary Records 1656-1714
Lancaster County Guardian's Account Book, 1770-1825, 1 volume
Lancaster County Miscellaneous Records
Lancaster County Oversized Plats
Lancaster County Plat, 1858, showing land of Nicholas P. Buchan
Lancaster County Tithable List, 1801
Lancaster Court Volume
Lee County Chancery Causes
Louisa County Chancery Causes
Louisa County Judgments
Louisa County Land Records
Louisa County Marriage Records, 1781-1853
Louisa County Slave and Free African American Records, 1848, 1857, 1861
Lunenburg County Chancery Causes
Lunenburg County Election Records
Lunenburg County Fee Book, 1746
Lunenburg County Oyer and Terminer Commissions
Lunenburg County Register of Colored Persons Cohabiting Together
Lunenburg County Tithables and Taxable Property
Lynchburg Chancery Causes
Lynchburg Marriage Register, 1805-1853
Madison County Chancery Causes
Mathews County Roster of Ex-Confederate Soldiers and Sailors
Mecklenburg County Chancery Causes
Mecklenburg County Roster of Ex-Soldiers and Sailors, 1899
Middlesex County Chancery Causes
Montgomery County Cohabitation Register, 1866
Nansemond County/Suffolk (City) Chancery Causes
Nelson County Chancery Causes
Nelson County Plats
New Kent County Freedmen's Bureau Records
New Kent County Land Tax Book, 1851-1852
Norfolk County Court Document, 1758

Norfolk County Chancery Causes
Norfolk County Coroner's Inquisitions
Norfolk County Executor's Bond Book, 1741-1745
Norfolk County Naturalization Records
Norfolk County Oyster Plat
Norfolk County Tithables, 1766, 1781, 1782, 1783
Norhampton County Chancery Causes
Northampton County Fiduciary Records, Oyer and Terminer Records, and Ejectment Suit
Northampton County Judgment, 1655
Northumberland County Chancery Causes
Nottoway County Chancery Causes
Nottoway County Land Records, 1818-1864
Orange County Chancery Causes
Page County Coroners' Inquisitions
Patrick County Chancery Causes
Petersburg (City) Chancery Causes
Petersburg (City) Coroners' Inquisitions
Petersburg (City) Hustings Court Judgments and Miscellaneous Records
Petersburg Courthouse Plans, 1785
Portsmouth (City) Chancery Causes, 1859-1924
Portsmouth (City) Wards, Streets, and Places of Norfolk and Portsmouth, 1919
Powhatan County Chancery Causes
Powhatan County Plat of proposed changes to Scottville (Powhatan Court House), 1835
Prince Edward County Broadside-Letter from convicted horse stealer sentenced to death to his family, 1789.
Prince Edward County Chancery Causes
Prince Edward County Court resolutions on the death of John Randolph of Roanoke
Prince Edward County Deed, 1792
Prince Edward County Ended Law papers
Prince Edward County Free Negro Registrations
Prince Edward County Lists of Free Negros, 1801-1863
Prince Edward County Plan of Farmville, 1797
Prince Edward County Register of Colored Persons Cohabiting together as Husband and Wife on 27th February 1866
Prince Edward County Roster of Confederate Soldiers
Prince Edward County Tithables, 1755-1760
Prince George County Chancery Causes
Princess Anne County Chancery Causes
Princess Anne County Judgments, City of Norfolk vs. McDermott, etc., 1898

Pulaski County Chancery Causes
Richmond (City) Cemetery Records, Oakwood Cemetery Register of Interments, 1874-1972
Richmond (City) Coroner's Inquisitions
Richmond City Coroners' Inquisitions
Richmond County Chancery Causes
Richmond County Land Records
Roanoke County Chancery Causes
Rockbridge County Chancery Causes
Rockbridge County Record of Marriages and Surveys
Rockingham County Chancery Causes
Rockingham County Wills and Estate Settlements
Russell County Chancery Causes
Scott County Chancery Causes
Smyth County Register of Persons cohabiting together as husband and wife, 1866
Southampton County Chancery Causes
Southampton County Nottoway Tribe Land Sales, 1821
Southampton County Public Buildings and Grounds, Courthouse plans, 1833-1834
Spotsylvania County Chancery Causes
Stafford County Chancery Causes
Staunton (City) Chancery Causes
Surry County Chancery Causes
Tazewell County Chancery Causes
Warren County Chancery Causes
Warwick County Court Docket
Warwick County Court Records
Warwick County Election Records (Voters' Register), 1902-1903
Warwick County Miscellaneous Documents
Warwick County Will of Henry Cary, 1716
Westmoreland County Chancery Causes
Westmoreland County Sheriff's Tax Book, 1794-1795
York County Chancery Causes

Conservation work performed by in-house conservation laboratory

18th century Accomack County Records – Before Conservation



18th century Accomack County Fiduciary Records – After Conservation

Pursuant to an Ord^r of Court Dated the 6th October
1727. Wee the Subscribers have valued & Divided the
Estate of Robt. Smead Deceased provided to us by Mary Smead
his Administrat^r estd 7. 1672.

Dido a Negro Woman at	30 ^s 8 ^d
Stafford a Negro Man	30 ^s
Pompey a Negro Man	20 ^s
Cesar a Negro Man	30 ^s
Amos a Negro Boy	20 ^s
Rhody a Negro Girl	25 ^s
Lucy a Negro Child	10 ^s
Bristol a Negro Boy	25 ^s
Guya a Negro Man	25 ^s
	<u>197^s</u>

Wee Having Valued & Appraised the above Nine
Negroes provided to us by Mary Smead Administrat^r. above men-
tioned to one hundred and Ninety seven pounds per the
said Administrat^r. Having chosen Guy a Negro Man, Dido
a Negro Woman & Lucy a Negro Child Valued in the above
Appraisement at Sixty five pounds for her third part of the
aforesaid Negroes. Wee did Divide and allot the six remaining
parts amongst her Children as followeth. Viz. To Mary
the wife of Robt. Gascoyne one Negro Man named Stafford Valued in
the above Appraisement at thirty pounds to Ann Smead a Negro Ma-
rried named Cesar Valued at thirty pounds, to Ann Smead Rhody
a Negro Girl Valued at twenty five pounds Bristol a Negro Boy
Valued Seven pounds, and to Catherine Smead a Negro Boy
Named Amos Valued at twenty pounds, and a Negro Man named
Pompey Valued at twenty pounds, Shee paying off the same to
her Brother & Sister Robt. Gascoyne three pounds to John Smead
Three pounds to Ann Smead one pound. At witness our hands
the 7th October 1727.

J. D. Rumford
Jno. Smith
M. O. Jackson

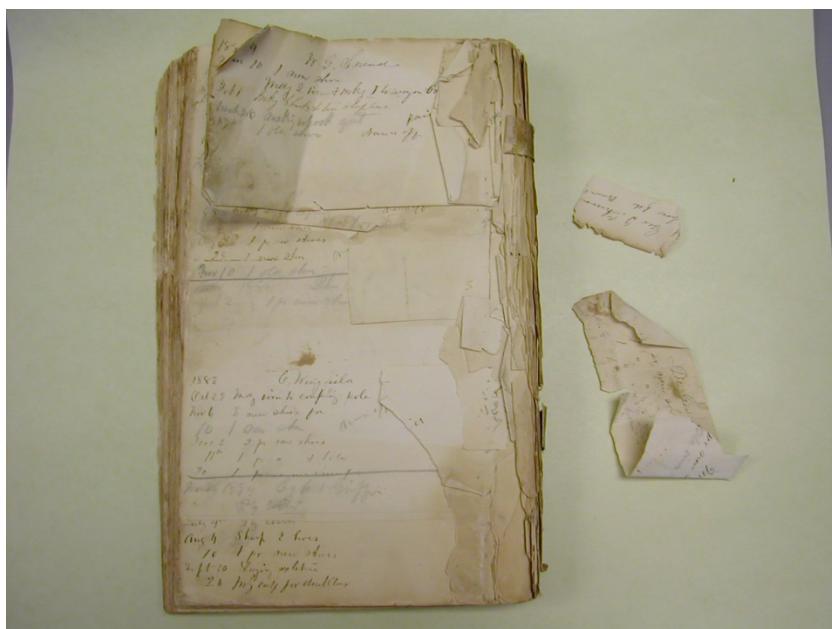
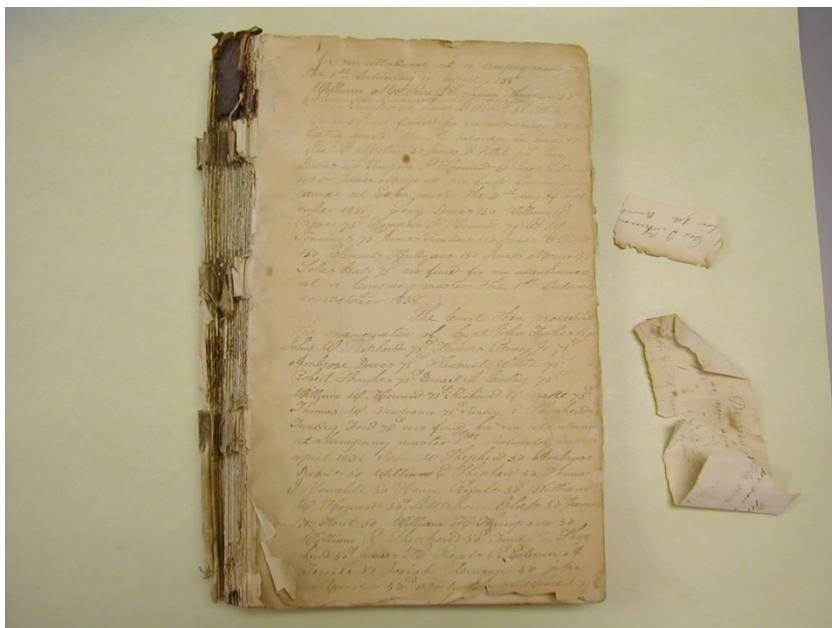
18th century Accomack County Fiduciary Records – After Conservation

To 10 Cows & 10 Calves	16:18:6	
To 12 barren Cows	10:16:0	
To 3 Sheep of two year olde	2:10:0	
To 1 Large Bull	0:18:0	
To 4 hewes of 3 years olde	8:00:0	
To 1 Bell of a year olde	0:07:6	
To 2 Hifes of a year olde	0:18:0	
To 1 Calf	0:03:0	
To 1 Bell of 5 year olde	0:14:0	
To 8 head of a year olde	8:00:0	
To 4 Shears of 4 year olde	8:00:0	
To 1 large Bell	0:18:0	
To 1 Large Slass	1:15:0	
To 5 Sons	1:17:6	
To 13 Sheats	1:06:0	
To boar	0:02:6	
To 18 young hoggs ab 31	2:08:6	
To 1 gilding loape	5:00:0	
To 1 young Spaid main	1:10:0	
To 1 gilding horse	1:08:0	
To 1 mair & 2 Coulters	2:00:0	
To 1 mair of 3 y - 22	1:08:0	
To 1 Do - of 2 y - 22	2:12:0	
To 1 youth of 2 y - 22	2:12:0	
To 1 Do - of 2 y - 22	3:10:0	
To 7 1/2 l of new wax	4:11:3	
To 7 1/2 l of painted Cell	3:09:2	
To 4 1/2 l of old par	1:10:8	
To 1 feather bed &c	2:04:0	
To 1 Do and	2:02:6	
To 1 Do	1:12:9	
To 1 Do 8 pillow	4 wt 23	0:17:6
To 1 Do 8 bolster & 2	1 wt 28	1:03:6
To 1 Do 8 2 pillow & 1	5-14-29%	1:09:9
To 1 Do 8 bolster & 10	wt 47%	1:09:7
To 1 Do 8 Do No	15-56%	2:11:9
To 1 Do 8 Do No	15-45	1:06:8
To 1 Do 8 Do No	10-14-41	2:01:0
To 1 Do 8 Do No 11	wt 57%	2:12:9
To 1 Do 8 Do No 12	wt 53%	2:13:6
To 1 Silk Counterpain	0:10:0	
To 8 Silk rugg	10:16:0	
To 5 Calico Quilts	6:05:0	
To 2 holland Do	2:10:0	
To 1 silk Do	1:02:6	
To 2 olde Calico Do	1:16:0	
To 1 olde wester Do	0:02:6	
To 1 Calico Counterpain	0:18:0	
To 3 pillows	0:04:0	
To 1 Suite of Calicoe Curtains & valans	3:10:0	
To 1 Suite of damask Do	1:10:0	

18th century Accomack County Tithable List – After Conservation

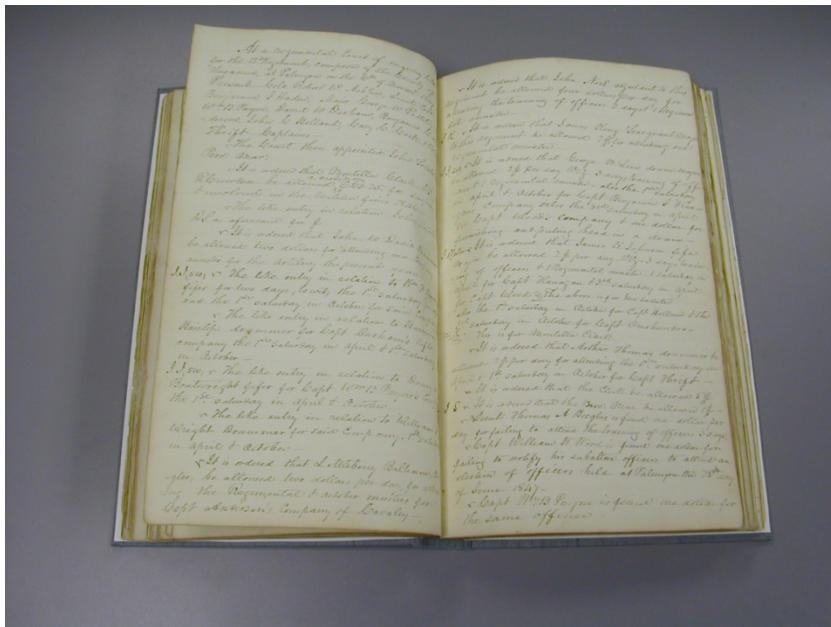
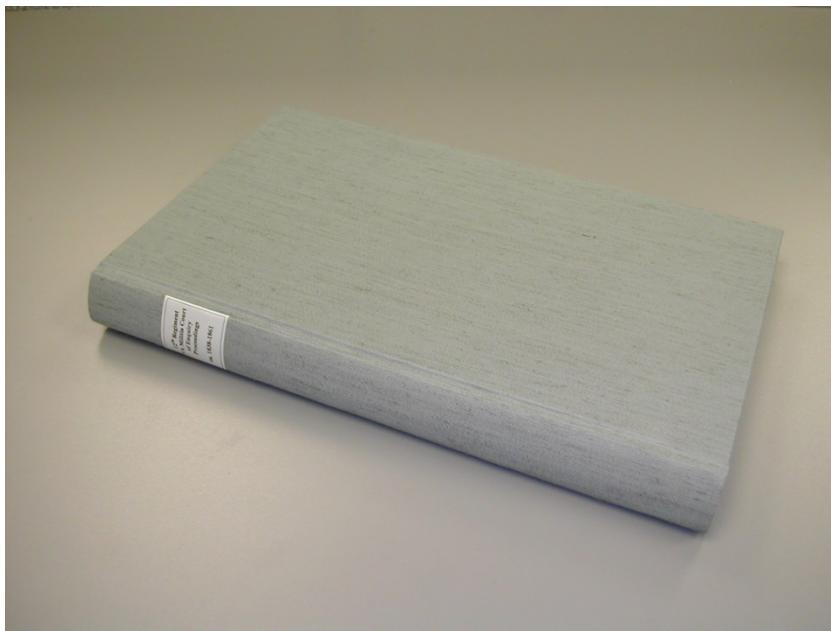
Fluvanna County Twelfth Regiment Virginia Militia Court of Enquiry Proceedings, circa 1838-1861

Before Conservation



Fluvanna County Twelfth Regiment Virginia Militia Court of Enquiry Proceedings, 1838-1861

After Conservation



Powhatan County 19th century plat – Before and after conservation

