

# The Old Thomas James Store

Mathews, Virginia

Owned by the Mathews County Historical Society



Report compiled by Laurie P. Whiteway

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## Introduction

The Old Thomas James Store in Mathews County, Virginia is an excellent and rare example of an early nineteenth-century rural commercial building. Although it has undergone some alterations and was likely moved from its original location, the store retains most of its original fabric and is remarkably well-preserved for its age. With its construction dating to c.1810-1815, it is also one of the oldest buildings in the downtown commercial district.

The James Store is a one-story vernacular A-frame wood structure located on tax parcel number 106 in downtown Mathews.<sup>1</sup> The floor plan of the original building measures approximately 375 square feet, with an attic above that has the same footprint. Shed-roof rectangular wings were a later addition on the east and west facades of the building. The store is owned by the Mathews County Historical Society, and is located on a plot of land measuring less than half an acre that is owned by the Mathews County Visitor and Information Center. The Old Thomas James Store is currently used only for storage, as it has been for many years, but the Mathews County Historical Society has plans to stabilize the building and open it to the public for historic interpretation.

The purpose of this report is to compile the various informative documents that have been prepared on the James Store over the past several years into a single cohesive report and database. This database includes a history of the building, its uses, and its owners; a thorough architectural description of its exterior and interior; major alterations that have been made to the building; the efforts that have been made thus far to preserve the store; recommendations for the future stabilization of the building; and finally goals and suggestions for the future management and interpretation of the James Store.

## Historical Information and Significance

### *Historical and Physical Context: Mathews County*

Mathews County is located at the eastern tip of the Middle Peninsula of Virginia. It is bounded on the north by the Piankitan River and the Chesapeake Bay, on the east by the Chesapeake Bay, and on the south by Mobjack Bay. Mathews is a rural county of 87 square miles, with a population of approximately 9,500, and is the smallest rural county in the state.<sup>2</sup>

The county seat and center of commerce in Mathews County is the village known as Mathews, or Mathews Court House. It is located in the center of the county at the intersection of Rt. 14 and Rt. 198, at the head of Put-In Creek. This downtown commercial area covers only a few blocks, with most buildings located on Main Street (Rt. 14) and a few on the intersecting Church Street. At the center of the downtown area is the Courthouse Green, which houses several county buildings including the historic courthouse. A majority of the buildings downtown are commercial or governmental, although some historic residences remain on the fringes of the village.

Mathews County was originally known as Kingston Parish, and was the eastern part of Gloucester County. Kingston Parish was prosperous, and in 1704 116 landowners were recorded with total landholdings of 46,537 acres.<sup>3</sup> In 1790, Kingston Parish citizens petitioned the General Assembly to separate them from Gloucester, arguing that the size of the county made it difficult for residents of the lower section to travel the forty miles to Gloucester Court House. Speaker of the House of Delegates General Thomas Mathews supported the petition, and the county was divided on May 1, 1791. In gratitude for General Mathews' interest in their cause, the citizens named their new county Mathews.<sup>4</sup>

In 1792, construction began on the first of the brick county buildings located on the courthouse green at the head of Put-In Creek. By the mid-nineteenth century, several more county buildings had been erected on the green, including two jails and a clerk's office. The area surrounding the courthouse became the central marketplace of the county, and was originally known as

Westville. In *A New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia and the District of Columbia*, published in 1835, Joseph Martin states that there were “about 30 houses, 4 mercantile stores, 1 tanyard, 3 boot and shoe factories, 1 tailor, 2 blacksmiths, 1 saddler, 1 carriage maker, and 1 tavern...population 150, including 3 regular physicians.”<sup>5</sup> Westville gradually evolved into the Mathews commercial district that exists today.

The economy of Mathews County has always been closely tied to the sea, with commercial fishing and shipbuilding historically being two of its largest industries. Shipbuilding was the main trade in the county from as early as the American Revolution, with timber being harvested from across the county. One-third of the ships constructed in Virginia between 1790 and 1820 were built in Mathews; by the mid-nineteenth century, the shipbuilding industry in the county had declined as sea vessel industry sprang up in the Norfolk and Baltimore areas. During the 1800s and first half of the 1900s, Mathews was a steamboat port for boats carrying both passengers and cargo. Fishing industries have also long been an important trade, with crabbing, oystering, and fishing being the main source of income for many Mathews families. The seafood industry peaked around 1920 and then declined due to a lessened market and general resource depletion in the Bay.<sup>6</sup> This lack of sustaining industry resulted in little population growth within the county since the mid-nineteenth century and slow commercial growth in the downtown commercial district, which has been beneficial in preserving the rural historic character of the village.

### ***Thomas James and the James Store in the Historic Record***

Thomas James, the original owner of the Old Thomas James Store, was born on February 24, 1777 in Kingston Parish of Gloucester County to Matthias James and Elizabeth Davis.<sup>7</sup> He was married in c.1815 to Frances Lewis, and had three sons and three daughters. James was a merchant, with retail licenses recorded in the Mathews Land Tax Records between 1815 and 1820.<sup>8</sup> It is likely that he continued to hold a license after 1820, but that was the last year that retail licenses were recorded in the local land tax records. In the census of 1820, Thomas James was listed as the head of a household that included five children under the age of ten, one child under the age of sixteen, and one female and one male aged 26 to 45. Two of these family

members were stated as engaged in commerce, with the second likely being James's eldest son, who may have apprenticed with his father in anticipation of one day taking over the family business.<sup>9</sup> James was a prominent citizen of Mathews County; he was also a postmaster at Mathews Court House in 1810<sup>10</sup> and a recorded Justice of the Peace from 1819 to 1821, as well as in 1824.<sup>11</sup>

Thomas James first appears in the Mathews County Land Tax Records in 1807, owning 76 acres of land in an unlisted location. These 76 acres were later listed in the 1814 Land Tax Records as being located in "Milford Haven," which also listed another 16 acres of land at "Pudding Creek." In 1815, James purchased 54 acres of land in Mathews Court House from John Patterson. This purchase included the property upon which the Old Thomas James Store stands. By 1819, the buildings standing on these 54 acres were valued at \$630.<sup>12</sup> Although it is likely that the Old Thomas James Store had been constructed by 1819, it is impossible to tell from the Land Tax Records which building values signify the James Store, so we must rely on architectural evidence to determine a construction date for the building. Thomas James's family home was probably also located on this property in the Court House, with the store being one of several outbuildings.

Over the next 25 years, Thomas James's landholdings in Mathews Court House gradually rose; in 1820, he owned 74 acres, in 1824 he added an additional 18-acre property in the Court House, and by 1840 his Mathews Court House holdings totaled 129  $\frac{3}{4}$  acres. The building value on the Court House property fluctuated as well, presumably as new structures were built and older ones destroyed or moved, and by 1845 James owned \$2000 in buildings on the property. He owned other properties in the county as well; between 1819 and 1827, James acquired land in Reade Swamp, Milford Haven, East River, Bandy Ridge, Pudding Creek, and Mathews Court House. By the time the James Store lot was sold in 1846, Thomas James owned approximately 317 acres of land, with buildings valued at \$2,150.<sup>13</sup> It is apparent that James was wealthy enough to be able to gradually increase his landholdings, and to build and pay taxes on these highly valued buildings. In addition to land and buildings, Thomas James owned a large number of slaves, particularly considering his comparatively small landholdings. In the 1820 census, James was listed as owning ten slaves; by 1830 he owned fifteen slaves, and by 1840 he was listed with sixteen slaves. Since James's landholdings were too small to be involved in large-scale

agriculture, his profession in commerce must have proven a lucrative one. By 1840, the census lists six members of the James family occupied in agriculture, and none in commerce.<sup>14</sup> It is possible that upon retirement from commerce, James used his accrued lands to pursue agriculture for the remainder of his life.

### *Significance of the Old Thomas James Store*

The Old Thomas James Store is significant historically for the part it played locally in the Mathews County community, as well as architecturally as a rare surviving example of an early nineteenth century commercial building type. Due to sparse historic records regarding the store or Thomas James, our knowledge of the store itself is very limited. However, we can look at the role that other southern country stores played in local economic and social history to gain a better understanding of the James Store.

By the time the Thomas James Store was built, the architectural style of the southern rural store had been established as a vital part of local communities across the south. Colonial stores were operating as early as the mid-eighteenth century, once the demand for local goods began to grow with increased settlement. By the end of the eighteenth century, these country stores had become one of the most common non-domestic buildings in Virginia. Stores or storehouses could be found in towns, at country crossroads, or on plantations and farms. They were used as a place for the purchase and trade of crops and other goods. In addition to foodstuffs, stores often also sold tools and other necessary provisions, as well as excess goods produced by the plantation's slave artisans. The storehouses often imported and exported goods, selling imports to local residents and storing materials awaiting export; in Mathews, the exported goods were likely food crops, tobacco, and cotton. Southern stores like the Old Thomas James Store were the center of economic and social activity in the community, linking residents to one another and to the outside world through the importing and exporting of goods.<sup>15</sup>

Small southern stores are also significant for the role that the storekeeper generally played in the community. He collected crops from small farmers and arranged for their sale in his store, or for their export. He acted as a banker for farmers, allowing them to purchase goods from the store with credit against their future crop sales. Because storekeepers were such important and well-



known figures in their communities, they often held other prominent offices, such as Justice of the Peace as in the case of Thomas James. Storekeepers also often held the office of postmaster, allowing them to easily send and receive correspondence, and to attract trade.<sup>16</sup> As postmasters would have access to newspapers and magazines, the storekeeper was often more linked with events outside of the community than the average resident.

Architecturally, the Old Thomas James Store is significant as it is one of only a handful of surviving southern antebellum commercial buildings. It follows the general floor plan of most stores from its time period<sup>17</sup>, having only two rooms on the ground floor: a larger retail room and a smaller counting room. As in the James Store, the basic store plan would have a main entrance into the retail room, as well as a back door leading from the counting room. The James Store has a third exterior door, which is interesting as a testament to the rising popularity of a loading door in the early to mid-nineteenth century. On the traditional store, windows were generally located only on the front wall of the building to maximize wall space for shelving, and there was a counter in the sales room to separate the customers from the goods on the shelves. There was usually living space for the storekeeper on the second floor of the store, which could be reached by a staircase that rose from the counting room. The James Store is unusual in that the second floor appears to have been used for storage only rather than a living area.

### *Chain of Title and Subsequent Uses of the Building*

In 1846, John Dixon Jarvis and Elijah Barnum purchased the one-acre property fronting Main Street that contained the Old Thomas James Store and other outbuildings, together valued at \$350. By 1859, the building value on the land had diminished to \$300, and then rose again to \$400 in 1872 as improvements were made to the property.<sup>18</sup> It is unknown whether the Old Thomas James Store was still being operated as a retail store at this time, but records show that the land was still used commercially. Elijah Barnum was listed as a merchant in the 1850 census<sup>19</sup>, and the property was recorded as "Store Lot" in the Land Tax Records in 1859. The James Store itself may have still been used as a retail establishment, or it may have been utilized as a storage building for a new store.

By 1869, the property was solely owned by Elijah Barnum, and remained in the possession of him and his family until 1893, when it was purchased by William Northam Trader and John W. Dixon, Jr.<sup>20</sup> At this time, the property became dubbed the “Barnum Store House Lot” in the Mathews Land Tax Records. It appears that the land was still being used commercially, as Trader and Dixon were involved in a mercantile partnership. In 1899, a lawsuit over the partnership resulted in a settlement that transferred full ownership of the property containing the James Store to William Northam Trader.<sup>21</sup> By 1898, the property had diminished to ½ acre of land with buildings valued at \$250.<sup>22</sup>

In May of 1899, Trader sold the ½ acre containing the James Store to brothers Henry Sibley and Francis Joseph Sibley, grandsons of Thomas James.<sup>23</sup> Henry and Francis Joseph had already established their retail business, Sibley Bros. General Store, by the time they purchased the property. It is unknown whether they operated their store elsewhere in Mathews prior to 1899, or whether they rented one of the buildings on the property from William Northam Trader. What is certain is that by 1900, the Sibley brothers had constructed a new 2 ½ story building fronting Main Street from which to operate their business, and the building value on the property rose to \$1100.<sup>24</sup> By this time, The Old Thomas James Store was almost certainly used as a storehouse rather than a retail location.

The property remained in the Sibley family for nearly a century; with the death of Francis Joseph Sibley, the property and business was passed to his son, Cecil Miller Sibley, on December 13, 1945.<sup>25</sup> Sibley's continued to operate until Cecil's death in 1987, when the property transferred to his wife, Mary Virginia Shinault Croft Sibley.<sup>26</sup> In 1989, she sold the property to Jerry and Carol Fruehbrodt, who reopened the general store.<sup>27</sup> By this time, the land had been reduced to 0.1268 acres, containing the Old Thomas James Store, Sibley's General Store, and a third building that was likely utilized as a store at one time, but had been used for storage since the construction of Sibley's. The Fruehbrodts owned the property until 2003, when they sold it to Michael and Lisa Brown.<sup>28</sup> The property changed hands again in September 2008 with its sale to the Mathews County Visitor and Information Center. However, Brown had agreed to donate the Old Thomas James Store to the Mathews County Historical Society prior to the sale, so the building itself is currently owned by MCHS.

## Architectural Description – Exterior

### *Framing*

The Old Thomas James Store was built with an “English frame,” meaning that it has a joined box frame with a base of continuous sills. English framing was common in rural construction from approximately the time of the American Revolution through the middle of the nineteenth century. The joints are mortise and tenons that are pegged only at the more significant joints. The building has half dovetail lapped down braces, and flush-framed walls intended for an interior wall finish. The roof is framed in the common rafter style footed on a board false plate, with the rafters neatly aligned with the joists.

The sills and corner posts of the frame are cut from oak, with most of the other framing components made of yellow poplar. Since these types of wood were more commonly used earlier than the construction date of the Old Thomas James Store, they are likely a simple reflection of available timber in the area at that time. The structural timbers are hewn square and pit-sawn, a technique which was commonplace in Virginia until approximately 1820. The nails used in framing the store are machine cut with double-struck heads, which were only commonly used in the area between 1805 and the early 1820s.<sup>29</sup>



Brick pier foundation with concrete block infill. Photo by Jennifer Glass.

### ***Foundation***

The foundation of the Old Thomas James Store is of brick piers laid in English bond with concrete block infill. This is probably not the original foundation, as the building was likely moved and set on a new foundation. However, since English bond was not commonly used past about 1825, the foundation is early if not original.<sup>30</sup> It appears that the building originally sat above a raised cellar, rather than the crawl space that currently separates the floor joists from the ground. The joists beneath the store are limewashed beneath the floorboards; this aesthetic detail only makes sense if the joists were to be seen from below, as in the case of a cellar.<sup>31</sup>



**Whitewashing on underside of floor joists. Photo by Jennifer Glass.**

### ***Roof***

The Old Thomas James Store has a gable roof with an approximately 40 degree pitch, with gently sloped shed roof additions on the east and west sides of the building. Since it is likely that the original front façade (facing Main Street, or west) of the building was the side that now faces east, the gable was originally side-oriented.

The roof of the store is currently covered in asphalt shingles, which are a modern alteration. Early roofing shingles were found in the rafters of the shed additions, having been used to shim up the rafter feet. These shingles likely came from the roof of the store when it was resingled, and were square butt shingles that had been laid with an exposure of approximately 6 ¾".<sup>32</sup>

### ***Cladding***

The store is clad in mill-sawn beaded weatherboard siding with corner boards. This is not the original siding, which was likely replaced with the construction of the east and west shed additions. Upon his investigation of the building, Mark Wenger noted that the placement of the original weatherboard could be seen in parts of the exterior east wall, where framing was exposed. Dirt and debris from inside of the wall had collected on the upper edge of each

weatherboard, leaving behind a mark on the exterior of the stud even after the original cladding was removed. Measuring the distance between these marks shows that the exposure of the original weatherboards was between 7" and 7 3/8".<sup>33</sup>



**Interior view of sill cutout for chimney.  
Photo by Jennifer Glass.**

### *Chimney*

The Old Thomas James Store does not have a standing chimney. However, an examination by Mark Wenger produced evidence that the building did at one time have a chimney on the current north gable elevation, with a fireplace in the counting room of the store. A chimney thusly located is almost universal in existing rural southern stores with a similar floor plan from this time period.

The sill on the north elevation of the building has a gap centered under the gable of the façade, with an insert of timber to close the gap. This is where the chimney, with a width of 55", would have risen from the foundation. The two cut ends of the sill could be seen from the inside of the building beneath the floorboards, and each had been chased with a lap mortise into which the header of the hearth would have been inserted. The measurement between these laps, and thus the width of the original hearth, is 56 1/4". Although the original joist at the front of the hearth has been replaced, the joist's original drop mortises were still in place; measuring from these mortises to the inside of the north wall frame suggests that the hearth was 27" deep. The east side of the chimney was located 60" from the inside framing of the east wall. As there is no visible evidence of a fireplace at the attic level of the north gable, it is likely that the chimney had a set of shoulders at approximately attic floor level that narrowed the stack.<sup>34</sup>

## *Porches*

There was initially some speculation that the Old Thomas James Store may have had a front porch on the east elevation, due to the absence of shingles on the lower section of the original building's roof which is now covered by the shed additions. However, an examination of the early sheathing just above the eaves of the original building revealed nails and nail holes indicating the placement of the original shingles. The prior presence of shingles in this location makes it unlikely that there was a porch.<sup>35</sup> This is in keeping with the general architecture of early stores, as porches were much more common on houses and taverns than on retail stores.



**Exterior of right double door on south facade.  
Photo by Jennifer Glass.**

## *Openings*

Most of the store's original openings are no longer visible from the exterior, as they have been covered with weatherboard or are obstructed by the newer east and west wings. On the south elevation is a batten board double-leaf door which serves as an entrance to the building. Originally, this doorway would have faced the alley to the north of the building, and was probably used to load goods from the alley into the retail room. Although this opening is original, it was enlarged at some point and the original doorway was destroyed. Mortises in the top plate of the doorway indicate that the original doorway was 41" wide, allowing 1 ¼" for the plank jamb linings. The original door is no

longer in place, but was likely a double-width or "folding" door; it is possible that one of these doors was reused in the south opening of the east wing. It is also possible that the double-leaf door now occupying the enlarged south opening was originally located in the loft doorway directly above.

The other original opening that can still be seen on the building's exterior is the garret or attic doorway directly above the double-leaf door on the south elevation. This opening is

approximately 62” in height. Although the framing of the opening is original, the batten board door, sill, and linings for the head and jamb are modern additions. This doorway was likely used for loading and unloading goods from the alley into the attic storage area of the building.

There are three openings on the east elevation of the original store, which are no longer visible on the building’s exterior due to the east wing addition. The first is a double-leaf wood batten door, which would have served as the store’s main entrance. This door is double-sheathed, with an interior horizontal layer and an exterior vertical layer of laminated sheathing secured together with clinched rosehead nails. The layers are offset ½” to form rabbets that fit the opposite door and the stops of the door frame. The exterior faces of the leaves have a beaded edge of approximately 2 ¼” width. The doors are hung on strap hinges with driven pintles and are secured on the interior by a wooden bar that is held at each jamb by a pair of closed keepers. The other two openings on the east elevation are windows; one of which lit the retail room, and the other the counting room. The retail space window has been enlarged into a doorway, but evidence of the original window can still be seen in the frame. The window was originally framed on the north side by a large post, which was later cut out and moved further northward to create the existing door frame. The cut-off end of the north post still remains in the mortise at its original location. On the south side of the door frame, the dado for the opposite end of the original window sill can still be seen.



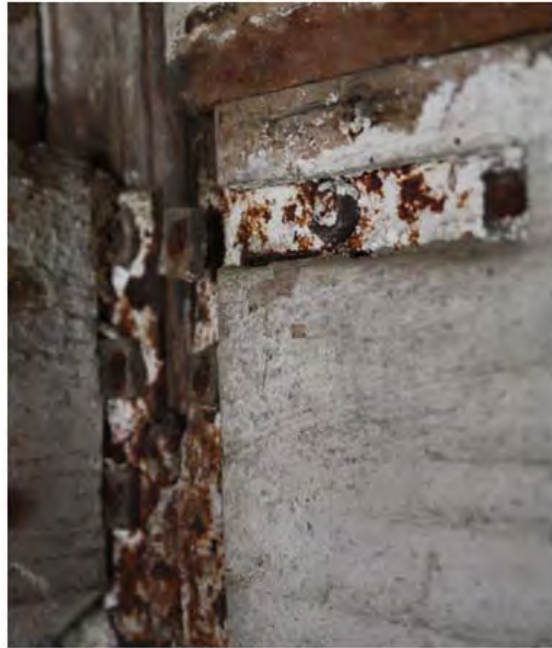
**Interior east wall, showing shuttered counting room window, retail room window that was enlarged into a doorway, and half of the double-leaf main entrance door. Photo by Jennifer Glass.**

The 4/4 wood sash counting room window is approximately centered on the east wall of the original room. There are dados for another window sill cut into the wall next to the existing window, against the original partition location. However, these dados appear to have never been used; the method of installing window frames necessitates the jambs being nailed directly to the flanking studs. Therefore, nail holes on the studs above the dados should be seen anywhere that a window was framed. There are no holes above the dados in this instance, suggesting that the window was originally intended for placement against the partition, but was moved further north before being framed. The exterior shutters on the window are original and, like the doors, are of double-layered sheathing with a beaded edge. They are hung on H-shaped side hinges.<sup>36</sup> The shutters are secured by a wrought iron bar hung on a pin at the top of the jamb and run diagonally across the exterior of the window. A pin at the lower end of the bar would be wedged inside the shutters so that they could not be opened from the exterior.<sup>37</sup>





Exterior view of east window and shutter with H-hinges and iron bar. Photo by Jennifer Glass.



Detail of hinge on north counting room door. Photo by Jennifer Glass.

On the north elevation of the store, covered on the exterior by weatherboard, is a single original double-sheathed door set against the northwest corner post, which served as an exit from the counting room. It is secured by a stock lock and staple, as well as a wooden bar set in keepers like that on the east entrance. This door swings on small H-L hinges, which are secured to the frame by clinched nails with leather botching behind the heads. At the garret level of the north façade, also covered on the exterior with weatherboard, are two windows. Originally, these would have flanked the chimney stack.

There are several exterior openings on the east and west shed roof additions that are not original to the store. The west wing now serves as one of the building's principle entrances, and features a modern single-leaf wood paneled door with four lights. On each side of the door are wood tripartite windows, each consisting of a central square fixed light flanked by 2/2 wood sash windows. On the south elevation of the east wing is a single-leaf, double-sheathed wood batten door hung on strap hinges. Although this opening is not original to the store, it is possible that the double-sheathed door was reused from the original south façade opening after it was widened and a new double-leaf door installed.<sup>38</sup>

## **Architectural Description – Interior**

### ***Floor Plan***

The original 15' by 25' store was originally divided into two rooms by a partition wall. The larger of the two rooms, currently on the southern end of the building, was the retail room. It was connected to the smaller northern counting room by an interior doorway near the center of the partition wall. The location of the partition wall can be seen in the joist above the vanished wall. Two sets of bevel lap mortise, originally used for setting the studs of the partition wall, are evident in the joist. The spacing of the mortise, and thus the studs, indicates the width of the partition doorway between the retail and counting rooms. One set of laps is later than the other, cutting partly into the earlier set. Upon inspection, Mark Wenger suggested that it is possible only the later set was used to set the partition studs.

The store's main entrance on the east elevation, as well as a freight loading door on the south elevation, opened into the retail room. A single exit door from the counting room was located in the northwest corner of the room. A staircase to the store's attic was located in the southwest corner of the counting room, against the wall partition. The staircase was removed sometime in the nineteenth century, and it is uncertain whether it was a conventional wooden stair, or a simpler ladder stair. Mark Wenger recommends removing the sheathing on the upper west wall of the counting room where the stair rose to the attic. The presence of nails or nail holes for winders or a landing would indicate that a conventional staircase was used.<sup>39</sup> The attic space of the building was a single unfinished room over the same footprint as the ground floor.

The east and west shed roof additions are each a single room, presumably added onto the building for extra storage. The east wing accesses the original retail room by the original east elevation double-leaf front door, as well as a single doorway that was originally a window. The west wing has no interior access to the original store.

### ***Wall and Ceiling Finish***

The wall and ceiling finishes in the retail room differ from those in the counting room, due to the likelihood that the counting room was intended to be finished with plaster. This is common

among early stores; the counting room would have been the more nicely finished of the two rooms, while the retail room would have been simply sheathed to simplify wall shelving.

In the retail room, the walls retain their original finish. They are sheathed with wide horizontal boards that are planed on their outer face and have a narrow beaded edge. The exposed ceiling joists are planed and beaded, and the underside of the flooring above was also planed smooth. This is an indication that the ceiling was meant to be exposed from the time of construction.

In contrast, the counting room walls are covered in horizontal bevel-edged board sheathing that dates to a remodeling that likely occurred in the third quarter of the nineteenth century.<sup>40</sup> This sheathing predates the removal of the partition wall between the counting and retail rooms, as it stops at the vanished wall. The void in wall covering left when the partition was removed was covered with a beveled board. The counting room is trimmed out to be plastered, with an original base board, beaded chair board, and window trim. The hewn and pit-sawn ceiling joists were left unplanned, and the flooring above was gauged and undercut rather than smooth finished, indicating that the ceiling was to be covered in plaster as well. However, though the room was obviously intended to be plastered, it does not appear that plaster was ever actually applied, as an inspection behind the sheathing on the north wall produced no sign of plaster. The bevel-edged sheathing appears to be the only finish ever applied to the counting room walls. Since the sheathing on the north wall may be later than that on the east and west walls because it covers the opening where the



**Interior siding join between retail and counting rooms. The beveled board shows partition location; siding to the right is original, and that to the left was installed later. Photo by Jennifer Glass.**

chimney once stood, Mark Wenger recommends examining beneath the sheathing on the adjoining east wall to be certain that none of the counting room walls were ever plastered.<sup>41</sup>



**The planed and beaded joists and planed floorboards of the retail room imply that they were intended to be exposed. Photo by Jennifer Glass.**

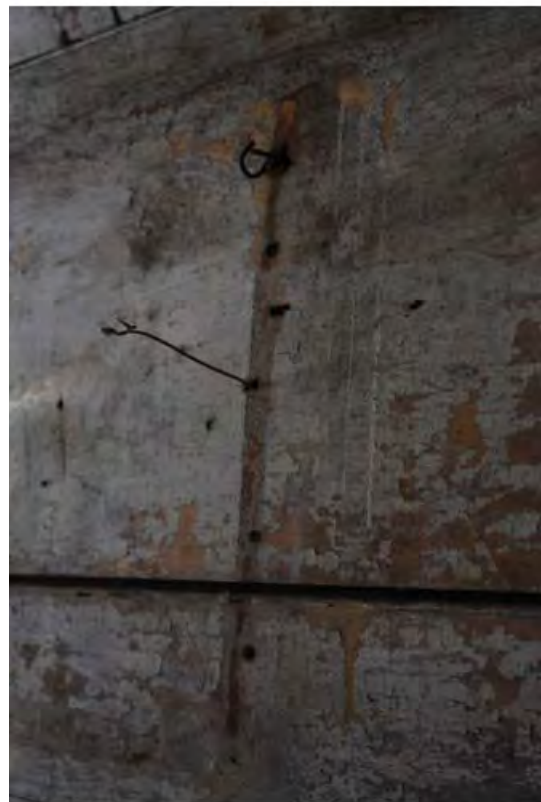


**The hewn and pit-sawn joists and the gauged and undercut floorboards of the counting room were probably meant to be plastered. Photo by Jennifer Glass.**

The interior of both rooms were covered in a limewash at some point, most likely when the interior partition was removed, as the finish was applied over the beveled board that covers the gap left by the wall. It is certainly not original in the counting room; when the present exterior siding was installed over the counting room door, a cleat was nailed over the top edge of the door to fasten it shut. There is no limewash under the cleat, indicating that the finish was not applied to the wall until after the new siding was installed.



**Cleat above counting room door showing lack of original limewash. Photo by Jennifer Glass.**



**Shadow of original shelf bracket on east wall. Photo by Jennifer Glass.**

Both the retail room and the counting room were at one time shelved to display goods and for storage, and ghosts for the shelving can still be seen on the sheathing of the east, west, and north walls; the interior sheathing on the south wall has been removed. The ghosts on the west wall, opposite the main entrance, are likely from the original shelving, as this is where the retail counter would have stood with display shelving behind. Two of the shelves, located

approximately 33” and 60” above the floor, were supported with either ogee brackets or a straight stanchion two-nailed to the wall sheathing from both sides. The west wall shelving continues into the counting room, where it is likely a later extension of the original retail room shelving; there is a ghost of a shelf edge on the counting room door, indicating that the shelf was installed after the door was secured shut. This ghost shows a shelf of approximately 18” deep, which may have also been the depth of the retail room shelving.

The shelving on the east wall of the store also seems to be a later addition, which is in keeping with the main entrance being on the east wall, and therefore the unshelved public area of the retail room. The ghosts for the east wall shelving span the beveled board installed to cover the gap when the partition wall was removed, so at least this section of shelving, if not all of the east wall shelving, was installed after the partition’s removal. A finish of limewash was applied after the installation of the shelving, as the ghosts are present with an outline of the finish.<sup>42</sup>

### ***Flooring***

Although the flooring on the ground floor of the store was replaced in the twentieth century, the attic flooring is original. It was gauged and undercut above the counting room, and planed smooth on its lower face above the retail room. Gauged and undercut floors are far more typical in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, but by 1820 flooring of consistent thickness had become more common. Still, it is not unheard of for a pre-1820 building to have flooring that was not undercut when the lower face of that flooring was intended to be exposed rather than plastered. In other similar examples of exposed joist ceilings, the underside of the flooring was often planed as in the Thomas James Store to give the boards an even thickness and a more decorative appearance.<sup>43</sup>

### **Architectural Description – Site**

The Old Thomas James Store sits on a 0.1268-acre plot of land containing both the James Store and the Victorian Sibley's General Store. Main Street (VA-14), which runs through the center of downtown Mathews, is immediately to the west of Sibley's. The Old Thomas James Store is located directly behind, or to the east, of Sibley's. Maple Avenue runs along the property line to the north of the store. Across Maple Avenue from the James Store is the south side of the modern concrete block Dollar General Store building. To the east of the building is a curving asphalt driveway leading to a parking lot behind the local library. The south side of the Old Thomas James Store faces the rear edge of the Mathews Electronics building on the next lot, as well as the concrete pad behind Mathews Electronics, and the Mathews Memorial Library two lots to the south.

The property line closely bounds the Old Thomas James Store on the north, east, and south sides, leaving space for only a small well-tended lawn. There are no trees or designed landscaping on the site. At the southwest corner of the store is a small wooden picket gate leading from the James Store's western lawn to the asphalt pad behind the Mathews Electronics building next door.

## Major Alterations

Since the time of its construction, the Old Thomas James Store has undergone numerous alterations and additions, both major and minor. In spite of these various changes, the overall historical integrity of the building has remained intact. In fact, some of the alterations were completed so long ago that they have become a part of the building's history themselves.

One of the major alterations made to the Old Thomas James Store is its likely move from its original location, presumably facing Main Street, to its current location behind Sibley's General Store. It appears that the building was also turned when it was moved, as the current east elevation of the store was almost certainly the original front elevation, and therefore would have faced west onto Main Street. With this original orientation, the south gable door would have opened onto the side street, and could have been used as a loading door for goods.

Although there is no historical evidence to conclusively indicate that the Old Thomas James Store was moved from its original location, the architectural evidence for the move is compelling, as noted by both Willie Graham and Mark Wenger. The current east façade appears to be the original front elevation for several reasons; first, it is the only elevation of the original store with window openings. Stores from this time period usually limited the number of windows in the retail room to maximize wall space on which to hang shelving, with their only windows being on the front elevation, as is the case with the James Store. The widest door opening is located on the east elevation, making it a likely front door. An orientation with the current east wall originally facing Main Street would also be in keeping with the common antebellum practice of building stores with their long wall facing the street in rural areas where lot frontages were often larger and less expensive. Finally, this orientation would explain the current south-facing door; it would originally have faced the side road that is now Maple Avenue, making it useful as a loading door.<sup>44</sup>

In addition to the orientation of the store's elevations and openings, the lack of a chimney in the counting room could point to an early relocation. Evidence for a chimney can be seen in the sill, but not in the brick foundation where the chimney would have been. Therefore, it seems likely that the chimney was left behind when the building was moved and placed on a new foundation.



This would explain the patching of the sill without any corresponding evidence in the foundation. Another detail that points to relocation is the presence of limewash on the underside of the ground floor joists. This is a purely aesthetic detail that only makes sense if the limewash were to be seen, pointing to the original presence of a raised cellar. Currently, the building sits over a small crawl space, which does not explain the finish. The cellar was likely left behind with the original foundation and chimney when the store was moved.

There is little evidence to disprove the relocation of the James Store other than the lack of conclusive evidence to prove that the move occurred. It is possible, though unlikely, that the store was constructed in its present location, set back from Main Street. Although we can be fairly certain that the current east elevation was the front of the building, perhaps the store was separated from Main Street by another building, as it is currently, and faced a small alley or road to the east rather than the main road. It is also possible that Maple Avenue at one time connected Main Street with Buckley Hall Road, making it a shortcut to downtown from the northeastern part of the county. If this was the case, it would have made more sense for the store to face east, because it would be facing the traffic coming southwest into downtown. However, this does little to explain the lack of chimney evidence in the foundation, unless the building was simply raised and set on a new foundation after the chimney was removed.

Assuming that the Old Thomas James Store was relocated at some time after its construction, it is difficult to determine an approximate date for this move. The building's current foundation is fairly early, indicating that the building may have been moved when the antebellum section of Sibley's General Store was constructed in c.1840. The brick foundation is laid in English bond, which was largely out of favor by 1825, making it possible that the store was moved even before the construction of Sibley's.<sup>45</sup> It also cannot be ruled out that the building was moved more than once.

Another major alteration made to the Old Thomas James Store is the addition of shed-roof wings on the east and west elevations of the building. These were added sometime between the second half of the nineteenth century and the early twentieth century, most likely for additional storage space. After both additions were in place, the weatherboard on the exterior of the building was replaced to create continuous siding between the central building and the wings.

The store underwent a series of smaller alterations, most likely during the third quarter of the nineteenth century, which remodeled the building largely to its present interior form. The staircase from the counting room to the attic was removed, as well as the partition wall between the counting room and the retail room. The walls of the counting room, which had never been plastered, were sheathed in boards. New shelving was added in the retail room at and above counter height. Willie Graham notes that the core of the east shed addition may have been built during this remodel, shifting the main entrance of the building to the south gable door.<sup>46</sup> The flooring on the first floor was replaced later, at some point in the twentieth century.

## Preservation Efforts to Date

After it was suspected that the Old Thomas James Store might be architecturally and historically significant, the Mathews Historical Society began the process of research and preservation. The first step taken was to invite Willie Graham, architectural curator for the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, to inspect the building. Graham briefly visited the store twice in early 2006, and produced a document describing his findings in March of 2006. He determined that the building was indeed significant, using the physical evidence to deduce its original use as a store, as well as an approximate construction date. Graham declared that the building was architecturally rare, as only a few Southern stores with the same floor plan still existed. He also suggested the probability that the building originally fronted Main Street, and had been moved in the nineteenth century. The Old Thomas James Store was deemed by Graham to be worth preserving for its architectural and historical significance.

The next major step taken to preserve the Old Thomas James Store was its nomination and subsequent listing on the Virginia Landmark Register and the National Register of Historic Places. Becky Barnhardt, local historian and archivist for the Mathews Memorial Library, conducted an in-depth record search to construct a history of the store and its original owner, Thomas James. This information, along with the architectural report from Willie Graham, was used to prepare a National Register Nomination for the store. The nomination was accepted, and the Old Thomas James Store was listed on the Virginia Landmark Register in June 2007, and the National Register of Historic Places in March 2008.

At the time of nomination, the building was owned by Mr. Michael Brown, who held the entire property including Sibley's General Store. After learning of the store's significance, Brown agreed to donate the building to the Mathews County Historical Society on the condition that the building must be relocated from his property. Plans were begun for the building's relocation to a small plot of land next to Tompkins Cottage, the Mathews County Historical Society headquarters. However, in September 2008 Michael Brown sold the property on which the Old Thomas James Store and Sibley's General Store sit to the Mathews County Visitor and

Information Center, finalizing the building's donation to the Historical Society and making relocation unnecessary.

In January 2009, Mark Wenger, architectural historian from Mesick, Cohen, Wilson, and Baker Architects in Williamsburg, asked to inspect the James Store. One of the purposes of Wenger's visit was to answer some of the questions that Willie Graham had raised about the building, including whether the store had ever had a chimney, and whether the counting room was ever plastered. Wenger's visit and subsequent report were very enlightening, as he answered the major questions of the chimney and plaster walls, and made a number of other interesting observations as well. Wenger agreed with Graham that the store had more than likely been moved from its original location.

Also in January 2009, Matthew Webster, architectural conservator with the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, visited the Old Thomas James Store to determine its physical condition and make recommendations regarding its stabilization and future preservation. Webster's observations will be used as a basis for the initial physical conservation of the James Store over the next several years. His recommendations will be detailed in the following section of this report.

## **Recommendations for the Conservation of the Old Thomas James Store**

Although the Old Thomas James Store is in relatively good condition for its age, there are a number of issues that must be addressed to prevent any further deterioration of building materials. The following recommendations are based upon observations from a site visit by Matthew Webster, conservator of architecture, and Dr. Carl Lounsbury, senior architectural historian, both of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation. These recommendations are for steps to be taken over the next several years to stabilize and conserve the historic fabric of the store.

### ***Drainage***

The first and most important step in conserving the Old Thomas James Store is to improve water drainage on the building's property. Currently, the building sits in a low-lying area with concrete on three sides, which serve to channel rainwater toward the store's foundation. The store has roof gutters on the east and west facades that simply pour water down the sides of the building, adding to the pool of standing water around the foundation. The moisture at the base of the building is wicked up through the brick piers of the foundation, and into the wooden sills and studs of the frame. Some rot has already occurred in the wooden components, and further damage will occur if drainage is not improved. Excess moisture also puts the building at risk for insect, including termite, infestation and damage. In addition to protecting the building's frame, controlling moisture will prolong the life of the historic bricks and mortar that compose the foundation.

To facilitate adequate drainage, it has been recommended to MCHS that shallow trenches be created under the east and west eaves of the building, each connecting to a trench running west to Main Street. A lip should be created on the expanse of blacktop behind Mathews Electronics to the south of the building, which will guide rainwater into one of the trenches to also be carried out to Main Street. I also recommend that an improved gutter system be installed on the building, with downspouts that channel water from the roof into the trenches below. This will reduce the incidence of water flowing down the side of the building, or splashing back from the trench onto the foundation.

A licensed engineer has offered to donate drawings of the proposed drainage solution. To enact this solution, permission will be needed from Mathews County Visitor and Information Center and Mr. and Mrs. Keith Morgan, as the improvements will be undertaken on their properties. In addition, a title search was ordered by the County Administrator on February 25, 2009 to determine the ownership of the easement along Maple Avenue; permission to install the trenches will also be needed from the owner of this easement, the Potomac Supply Corporation. The estimated cost of this project is as yet undetermined.

### ***Structural Stabilization***

Several structural problems were noted during Webster and Lounsbury's inspection of the Old Thomas James Store. First, when the north wall chimney was removed, presumably when the building was relocated, the gap left in the north sill had to be patched with a piece of replacement timber. Both the original sill and the insert are now loose. The sill has also suffered from damp rot, which extends to the corners of the north wall. In addition, some of the vertical studs on the north wall have separated from the patched sill, resulting in an unstable wall. Some of the floor joists have separated from the east sill, particularly in the northeast corner of the building. Finally, the foundation has deteriorated, particularly on the north side of the building. At least one of the piers has settled, and many of the bricks and concrete blocks are loose and can be manipulated by hand, indicating severe mortar deterioration.

Henry Schlenk, a local contractor who is familiar with historic buildings and materials, also inspected the James Store and offered solutions to these structural problems. To stabilize the north wall, Schlenk suggested that the brick and concrete block foundation be removed on the north side so that concrete footings can be poured beneath the foundation. A new brick foundation wall would then be laid atop the footings by a mason. It is desirable that the original foundation brick be used to build the new foundation, and that the original mortar mixture be copied as closely as possible. Where the original brick is too deteriorated for reuse, historic brick of a similar color and texture should be used. The new brick foundation would be topped with a moisture barrier, such as a copper sheet, to avoid moisture wicking into the wooden sills through the foundation in the future. A strong salt-treated beam would sit atop the moisture barrier, and the sills would rest atop the beam. Any loose studs would be reattached to the sills using metal

brackets for stability. The floor joists in the northeast corner of the building could be reattached similarly.

If severe damp rot is found on any of the building's original wood components, it should be repaired or patched if at all possible, such as with epoxy or dutchmen, rather than being replaced in whole. Should any wood components need to be replaced, local timber from the same or a similar species of tree would be most desirable to closely match the original historic fabric of the building.

Schlenk provided a rough cost estimate for the above stabilization treatments, with the warning that the actual cost could vary quite a bit once work begins and it becomes clear exactly what must be done or replaced for the most secure stabilization. His estimate for stabilizing the north wall is \$2000-\$3000, plus an additional \$600 to remove the floorboards and stabilize the joists in the northeast corner.

### ***Salt Infestation***

The ceiling boards of the retail room were at one time soaked in brine solution, as the attic of the store appears to have been used to hang cured meat. This has created a salt outgrowth on both the top surface of the boards (the floor of the attic, where it is particularly thick), and the bottom surface (the ceiling above the ground floor, particularly on the south end of the building). The salt could expedite deterioration of the wood, and should be carefully removed when the interior of the building is cleaned. To do so, both the top and bottom of the ceiling boards will need to be brushed and vacuumed. Henry Schlenk estimated that this process would cost approximately \$600.

### ***Exterior Siding***

The exterior weatherboard siding on the Old Thomas James Store is deteriorating in places, most noticeably on the north wall of the building. Some of the wood has been softened by damp rot, causing sagging, cracking, and general weakness. The weatherboards must be repaired or pieced together where possible, with some lengths needing full replacement. Henry Schlenk's cost estimate for repairing and replacing the siding on the north wall alone is \$1600 plus the cost of any replacement lumber. Once the weatherboard siding has been repaired, it is recommended

that the building's exterior paint be touched up as necessary rather than being stripped and repainted.

### ***Other Recommendations***

Matthew Webster and Carl Lounsbury made several other recommendations for the conservation of the Old Thomas James Store. All original ironwork in the building, such as hinges, latches, and staples, should be treated to avoid any further corrosion. The eastern double doors, each being held by only one remaining unbroken hinge, should be removed to relieve the stress on that hinge. The broken hinges should be repaired if possible before the doors are rehung. The exterior door on the west wing must be repaired so that it can be effectively locked; an estimate from Henry Schlenk priced this adjustment at \$75-\$100. Given that it is currently indeterminate whether there is any active insect infestation, any areas that appear affected should be treated with borate injections.



## **Goals for the Future of the Old Thomas James Store**

Much has already been done to facilitate the preservation and future use of the Old Thomas James Store; yet, much remains to be done in order to fully utilize the building. The short- and long-term goals for the store can be placed under three major headings: preservation, ownership, and public interpretation. There is funding available in the form of grants and loans, both public and private, that may facilitate MCHS's goals for the James Store. A brief list of funding opportunities available for the project is included in Appendix E.

### ***Preservation***

The conservation goals for the Old Thomas James Store are discussed in detail in the previous section. It is in the best interest of the store that the aforementioned treatments, including drainage improvements, structural stabilization, salt removal, exterior weatherboard repair, iron conservation, door repair, and insect control, be carried out in the near future.

In addition to conservation treatments, the preservation of the James Store, and indeed the process of obtaining funding, as well as the public interpretation of the store, could be enhanced by an expanded knowledge of the history of the building and its owners. Because most of the Mathews County records were burned during the Civil War, little information about the store and its original owner, Thomas James, has been found in the historic record. Becky Barnhardt, local historian and archivist for the Mathews Memorial Library, has done a wonderful job of searching the records that are available locally and compiling a report on her findings. She has been asked to continue her search by examining records available outside of Mathews and fleshing out her report on the history of the store. The estimated cost of this commission is \$1500.

In the long term, it is strongly recommended that MCHS commission a professional Historic Structure Report on the James Store. Such a report would contain an extremely thorough examination of the building's physical attributes and condition, as well as a detailed history of the store and its owners. It would also include graphic documentation of the building, such as photographs and measured drawings. In the case of the Old Thomas James Store, dendrochronology would be an important part of the examination and report as a method of

determining a construction date for the building. A Historic Structure Report is an expensive endeavor, but a very worthwhile one, as it can propose detailed schemes and goals for the appropriate method of treatment, as well as serving as a guide for future alterations and maintenance. Having such well-defined goals can be a starting point for obtaining grants and other funding needed to complete the treatments recommended in the report, and for the long-term maintenance of the property. The cost of a Historic Structure Report on the Old Thomas James Store, as estimated by Mark Wenger of Mesick, Cohen, Wilson, and Baker Architects, would be approximately \$31,600 including dendrochronology.

### *Ownership*

The original intent for the future of the Old Thomas James Store was to relocate it to a plot of county-owned land next to Tompkins Cottage. The move would have involved the removal of the building's east and west wings in order to fit the store into the proposed space; additionally, the building would only fit onto the property with its gable end facing the street. Furthermore, the roof would have been removed and replaced during the move, resulting in the damage of some original historic material. The relocation was approved by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources when the land upon which the James Store sat was owned by Mr. Michael Brown, and it appeared that the only alternative to moving the building was its destruction.

With the sale of Michael Brown's property to the Mathews County Visitor and Information Center, MCHS was given permission to leave the James Store on MCVIC's property indefinitely. Given that the alternative to moving the building was no longer destruction, it became desirable to let the James Store remain in the position in which it had stood for over 100 years. Moving the store in the light of this new development would risk not only the loss of historic materials and context, but the loss of the store's National Register of Historic Places listing as well, which would limit funding opportunities in the future.

On March 18, 2009, MCHS conclusively decided to leave the Old Thomas James Store in its current location rather than moving it to the Tompkins Cottage site. The goal now is to determine future ownership of the building. One option is to consider transferring ownership of the store to Mathews County. Another would be to transfer the building to MCVIC, in an effort to share the cost of maintenance and the interpretation duties for the store. A third option is for MCHS to

retain ownership of the store, and explore with MCVIC the possibility of either a long-term lease or the purchase of the land upon which it sits.

### *Interpretation*

A very important long-term goal for MCHS, second to stabilizing and repairing the building, is determining how the Old Thomas James Store should be interpreted to the public. The store is significant to the history of Mathews County, and should be available for viewing by both Mathews County residents taking an interest in their county's history and tourists alike. Its physical and historical relationship to Sibley's General Store, the Mathews County Visitor and Information Center headquarters, will boost the number of visitors to the store, so it would be wise to link the interpretation of the James Store with that of Sibley's. Indeed, if interpreted and marketed correctly, the store may generate increased tourism in the county.

The first step to determining a method of interpretation is deciding on a general method of treatment for the building; specifically, whether the store will be preserved or restored to its condition at a particular time period. Preservation would entail stabilizing the building, repairing it as needed, and cleaning it in preparation for display. Restoration, on the other hand, would require a more in-depth study of the building's evolution over time. Once a specific date has been chosen for the store to be restored to, all features of the building would be returned to their appearance at that date. For the James Store, the most significant date might be around 1820, when the building was relatively new and run as a store by Thomas James. To restore the building to its 1820 appearance, the east and west wings would be removed, the interior wall partition and staircase to the attic would be reinstated, as well as the counters and wall shelving.

My recommendation for the James Store would be to preserve the store as-is rather than attempting to restore it. There are a number of reasons that I make this recommendation; first, current historic preservation ethics call for preservation over restoration where appropriate. Restoration would introduce new materials into the fabric of the building, and would destroy features that may not be original, but have gained historic significance over time, such as the east and west wings of the building. Preservation, on the other hand, would retain the significance of the building's evolution over time. Second, restoration should only be undertaken when the alterations made to the building to return it to its previous appearance can be deemed absolutely

historically accurate; there should never be any assumptions or guesswork involved. In the case of the James Store, we can determine the location of many previous features, but the lack of documentary evidence makes some features speculator at this point. For example, we cannot be certain of when the wings, interior partition, and staircase were removed, and it would take a great deal of investigation to determine these dates, if even possible at all. In addition, a restoration would be much more expensive than simple preservation, and may be cost prohibitive for MCHS. Finally, preserving the building rather than restoring it will allow for a much broader and richer interpretation of the store. If the store is restored, its interpretation would relate mainly to the time period to which it was restored. The building would be displayed as an artifact of that time period, with some insight into the history of commerce in the county at that time. On the other hand, if preserved the building could relate the history of commerce in the county, while also relating the architectural evolution of the store over 200 years and simultaneously the evolution of commerce and social history in Mathews. The store could also be used to educate visitors regarding the process of preserving the building.

One method of interpretation that has been suggested by Pam Schenian and Randolph Turner of the Virginia Commonwealth Department of Historic Resources is computerized virtual interpretation. Virtual interpretation is undoubtedly the best choice for the Old Thomas James Store, particularly if MCHS decides to preserve the store rather than restore it. Visual and computerized tours and lectures are a great way to reach out to modern audiences from today's computerized age. They can prove to be much more powerful than a spoken guided tour and, although requiring a substantial amount of start-up funding to create the virtual program and visuals and to install the technological equipment, would not require that trained tour guides be available. It would afford audiences a glimpse of the building's historical appearance in a more cost-effective way than restoration.

My suggestion is that the building be altered as little as possible beyond stabilization and repairs, with new interior furnishings or artifacts introduced after careful consideration, relying mainly on a virtual tour in the form of a video and a few visuals for interpretation. The virtual tour could be available both in the James Store for visitors, and also on a website for remote touring. The tour would include 3-D graphic images of the store as it evolved over the years, including animated scenes of daily business between the shopkeeper and customers. It would explain and

illustrate each major change to the store or its history, such as the removal of a wall or a change in ownership or building use. The audio of the tour would dictate not only the history of the store, its owners, and its functions, but also provide an overview of commercial history in Mathews County and the part played by the Old Thomas James Store in commercial and social history. Finally, the tour video could conclude with a summary of the methods used to preserve the building so that it can be viewed for generations to come. The virtual tour could be complemented with 2-D visuals strategically placed around the building, with drawings and explanations of certain features. The Matthew Jones House on Mulberry Island in Newport News is an example of a historic building nearby that uses a similar form of digital interpretation. The Matthew Jones House also educates visitors about the architectural features of the building via 2-D visuals, which might be an option for the Old Thomas James Store as well.

Pam Schenian recommended a couple of consulting firms that have experience in creating virtual tours. The first is Versar in Springfield, Virginia (703-750-3000); the other is Proviz Professional Visualization Services in Richmond, Virginia (804-591-2631). The creation of an animated 3-D virtual tour can be costly, so it may be wise to search for a local or independent consultant to lower the cost. Ms. Schenian also suggested that MCHS might be able to find a high school or college student willing to take on the project as an internship.

Since the Old Thomas James Store is historically linked with Sibley's General Store, it would be most effective for the stores to be linked in their interpretation so that guests can experience the stores together for a fuller grasp on the evolution of commerce and commercial architectural styles in the area. Sibley's is already a key destination for many tourists in Mathews County, as it houses the Mathews County Visitor and Information Center. MCVIC's plan for the future of Sibley's is to use the main building fronting Main Street as a visitor's center and gift shop, and the rear c.1840 building as a museum to tell the story of the general store and of Mathews County. According to Rebecca Grow, historic Mathews County artifacts will be on display, and possibly an exhibit showcasing Mathews family history. MCVIC and MCHS could work together to ensure that the interpretive information in Sibley's flows into that in the James Store. For example, Ms. Grow indicated that MCVIC was interested in obtaining an information kiosk for Sibley's. This could be placed in the General Store so that visitors encounter it upon entering the building, and it would contain an introductory overview of the history of the store complex

and of the development of commerce in Mathews County. The General Store would also have interpretive materials regarding the history of Sibley's from its construction in 1899; since the building remains largely as it was in the early twentieth century, this could be exhibited easily with 2-D materials such as photographs and drawings.

Visitors would then walk through to the rear c.1840 building, which would house MCVIC's memorabilia and family history exhibits. To tie it in with the other two stores, the interpretation of the stores as a complex or district would continue in this building with materials describing Mathews commerce in the second half of the nineteenth century. This could be done in the form of informational plaques and drawings, or an animated 3-D video similar to that proposed for the Old Thomas James Store. Once more information is found on the history of the c.1840 store, drawings or 3-D renderings of its historic appearance can be incorporated into the exhibit. If MCHS and MCVIC wish to highlight the evolution of architectural features in the three commercial buildings over time as well, plaques could be placed strategically in each store to point out and explain the features, materials, and construction methods typical to each time period.

Finally, visitors will exit through the rear of Sibley's and enter the Old Thomas James Store, which would be interpreted virtually so that visitors can see how the building physically changed over the years. All three stores will be opened and closed each day by the volunteer stationed in the Visitor Center. In this way, visitors are effectively walking back in time, following the evolution of commerce and commercial architecture in Mathews County from the twentieth century, to the mid-nineteenth century, to the early nineteenth century. A pamphlet printed with supplemental information could also be available to visitors when they enter Sibley's to aid in the interpretation of the stores as a unified district.

There are many other ways that MCHS and MCVIC could join forces to aid in the interpretation and promotion of the Old Thomas James Store and Sibley's. Since MCVIC's "Visit Mathews" website is probably the best source of information for potential visitors, MCHS could aid MCVIC in expanding the section of the website that deals with historic sites. Currently, neither Sibley's nor the Old Thomas James Store is included. Perhaps the website could include a map of Mathews County, with historic sites marked and some brief information about the history of each site, whether it is open to the public, and the hours that it is open. Another method of

interpreting the stores is to apply for and sponsor a Virginia Historical Highway Marker printed with a brief history of the Old Thomas James Store and Sibley's. Finally, living history interpretation is a fun and very informative activity. Although it is not practical to have costumed interpreters in the stores at all times, MCVIC and MCHS could host interpretive activities at certain times of the year when a high volume of visitors are likely to be present, such as during the annual Mathews Market Days festival. Each of the stores could have interpreters dressed from that store's prominent era present to speak with visitors and demonstrate the daily activities involved in running a store during that era.

## Conclusions

The Old Thomas James Store is one of the most significant examples of historic architecture in Mathews County. Not only is it architecturally significant for its age and rarity, but it is locally important for the story it tells of the history of commerce in Mathews County. The building, though altered several times over the years, still retains much of its original historic fabric and is in surprisingly good condition for its age. Historians such as Randolph Turner from the Virginia Department of Historic Resources have referred to the James Store as "a gem," and have praised the Mathews County Historical Society for the steps they have already taken to preserve the building. However, there is still much to be done to ensure that the building survives in the decades to come, and many decisions to be made regarding its future use. With further investigation and research, local support, and financial assistance from public and private grants, the James Store will continue to teach us much about its history far into the future.

<sup>1</sup> Mathews County Commissioner of the Revenue, Property Card, Parcel 26A3-A-106, County of Mathews, VA, <http://www.emapsplus.com/vamathews/maps> (accessed November 6, 2008).

<sup>2</sup> Mathews County Visitor and Information Center, "Mathews History and Statistics," Mathews County Visitor and Information Center, <http://www.visitmathewsva.com/statistics.html> (accessed October 25, 2008).

<sup>3</sup> Polly Cary Mason, *Records of Colonial Gloucester County Virginia*, Volume I, pp.84-85.

<sup>4</sup> Mathews County Historical Society, *History and Progress: Mathews County, Virginia* (Mathews County, Virginia: Mathews County Historical Society, 1982), 4.

<sup>5</sup> Joseph Martin, ed., *A New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia and the District of Columbia* (Westminster, MD: Willow Bend Books, 2000), p. 228-229.

<sup>6</sup> Mathews County Visitor and Information Center.

<sup>7</sup> Emma R. Matheny and Helen K. Yates, ed, *Kingston Parish Register Gloucester and Mathews Counties 1749-1827*.

<sup>8</sup> Mathews County Land Tax Records, 1815-1820, Mathews County Courthouse, Mathews, VA.

<sup>9</sup> Stephen E. Bradley, Jr., *Mathews County Virginia, Censuses 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840*, (Self-published, 1992), p. 15-16, 45, 58.

<sup>10</sup> Receipt dated May 30, 1810, Richard Billups papers, Box 4 Folder 1, Swem Library, College of William & Mary, Williamsburg, VA.

<sup>11</sup> Mathews County Virginia Executors' Bonds, 1795-1825, and Guardian Bonds, Book B, 1806-1822.

<sup>12</sup> Mathews County Land Tax Records, 1807-1819.



- <sup>13</sup> Mathews County Land Tax Records, 1820-1846.
- <sup>14</sup> Bradley, 15-16, 45, 58.
- <sup>15</sup> Carl L. Lounsbury, *An Illustrated Glossary of Early Southern Architecture & Landscape*, (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994), 355-356.
- <sup>16</sup> Lewis A. Atherton, *The Southern Country Store, 1800-1860*, (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1949).
- <sup>17</sup> Lounsbury, 355-356.
- <sup>18</sup> Mathews County Land Tax Records, 1846-1872.
- <sup>19</sup> 1850 Federal Census, Mathews County Virginia.
- <sup>20</sup> Deed of sale from Commissioners of the Circuit Court to William N. Trader and John W. Dixon, Jr., 1893, Deed Book 10, page 403, Mathews County Clerk's Office, Mathews, VA.
- <sup>21</sup> Deed of sale from John W. Dixon, Jr. to William N. Trader, 1899, Deed Book 12, page 193, Mathews County Clerk's Office, Mathews, VA.
- <sup>22</sup> Mathews County Land Tax Records, 1898.
- <sup>23</sup> Deed of sale from William Trader to Henry and F. Joseph Sibley, 1899, Deed Book 12, page 231, Mathews County Clerk's Office, Mathews, VA.
- <sup>24</sup> Mathews County Land Tax Records, 1900.
- <sup>25</sup> Deed of sale from F. Joseph Sibley to Cecil Sibley, 1945, Deed Book 40, page 361, Mathews County Clerk's Office, Mathews, VA.
- <sup>26</sup> Will of Cecil Sibley, 1987, Will Book 17, page 537, Mathews County Clerk's Office, Mathews, VA.
- <sup>27</sup> Deed of sale from Mary Sibley to Jerry Fruehbrodt, 1989, Deed Book 148, page 812, Mathews County Clerk's Office, Mathews, VA.
- <sup>28</sup> Deed of sale from Jerry Fruehbrodt to Michael J. Brown, 2003, Deed Book 295, page 299, Mathews County Clerk's Office, Mathews, VA.
- <sup>29</sup> Willie Graham, "Sibley Store, Mathews Courthouse, Virginia, ca. 1810-20," Report, 3 March 2006, pp.3-4.
- <sup>30</sup> Graham, p.5.
- <sup>31</sup> Mark Wenger, "Thomas James Store – Matthews (sic), Virginia," Report, 27 November 2008, p.7.
- <sup>32</sup> Wenger, p.5.
- <sup>33</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>34</sup> Wenger, p.2.
- <sup>35</sup> Ibid.
- <sup>36</sup> Wenger, pp.5-6.
- <sup>37</sup> Graham, p.3.
- <sup>38</sup> Wenger, pp.6-7.
- <sup>39</sup> Wenger, pp.3-4.
- <sup>40</sup> Graham, p.2.
- <sup>41</sup> Wenger, pp.2-3.
- <sup>42</sup> Wenger, pp.4-5.
- <sup>43</sup> Graham, p.4.
- <sup>44</sup> Graham, pp.2-3.
- <sup>45</sup> Graham, p.5.
- <sup>46</sup> Ibid.

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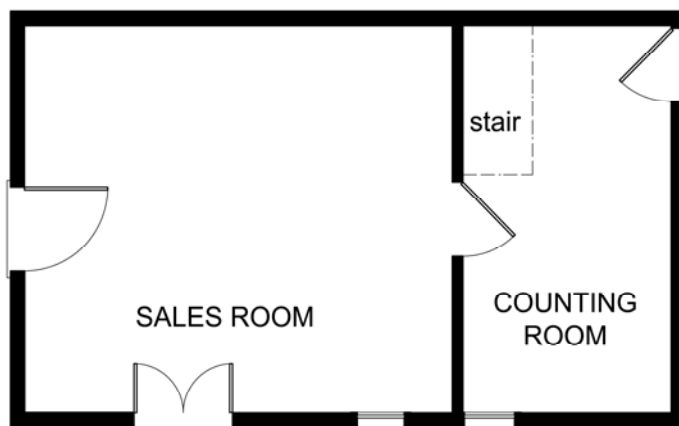
# **Appendix A:**

# **James Store Documents**

**Sibley Store**  
**Mathews Courthouse, Virginia**  
 ca. 1810-20

Sibley Store is a Victorian commercial building on the main street that runs through the town of Mathews Courthouse. Passing through the storeroom of this building into a warehouse space at the rear, there are signs of an earlier, antebellum store that was subsequently remodeled into the present set up. If you were to continue out the rear door you would see a short distance away an earlier frame building set upon masonry foundations. It, too, originally served as a store but has since been relegated for storage. This earlier building is the subject of the following essay.<sup>1</sup>

As a rare survival of a commercial form that passed from general use in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, Sibley Store represents one of the last vestiges of a once dominant commercial plan type. It is a 15' by 25' single-story frame building with its long wall facing the street. The front door leads directly into a sales room and there is a counting room connected to it through an interior doorway. A stair rose from the counting room to an unfinished upper-floor storage loft. Although it is a fully developed traditional store plan, it is the simplest kind of the period—the lack of living accommodations on the upper floor, the absence of a storage cellar, and the exclusion of a chimney to heat the counting room all attest to its paired-down nature. Only a handful of stores laid out on



FLOOR PLAN



on this plan survive in the South, and with few exceptions the others tend to have a counting room chimney, a finished apartment for the storekeeper, and additional storage space. This building, then, may represent store architecture at its most basal form and its preservation should be encouraged for its rarity and for the insights it offers into early commercial building practices.

The store deserves more intensive scrutiny than it has been subjected to so far. However, the aggregate of the observed evidence is consistent with a store-use theory as an original

building function. The front elevation was originally the eastern long wall (that is, in the

<sup>1</sup> My observations are based on two brief trips to the store—the first with Rick Guthrie (who alerted me to the building's existence) and Cary Carson, the second trip with Rick, Graham Hood and Earl Soles. Their insights were extremely helpful in deciphering this building. I assume the name "Sibley" is a relatively modern one and is not associated with the earlier building when it operated as a store. Documentary research would be useful to flesh out the story of the site's development.

building's current orientation). Two windows and the widest of the door openings make up the fenestration for this wall. No trace of other windows was discovered on the ground floor. A smaller door (3' wide) is centered on the south gable, but this wall seems unlikely as a front façade given its lack of windows.<sup>2</sup> Although classic store plans—especially in towns—face their gable to the street (such as the orientation of Prentis Store in Williamsburg), long-wall fronts are common in rural settings and smaller towns where lot frontages were not a serious financial consideration (the Farish Print Shop in Port Royal makes a useful comparison). The north gable also has a door, this one set against the corner post and is in an appropriate location for a back door out of the counting room. Stores usually limit the amount of windows, especially in the store room, to maximize wall space for shelving as was done at the Sibley Store.

Dwellings of the period rarely had two exterior doors leading from a single room other than circulation spaces. At the Sibley Store, the larger room does. Although two doors are not common even in early store plans, they do rise in popularity in towns in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, probably with the secondary door serving as an alley-fronting loading door. This was undoubtedly the case here.

Finishes at Sibley Store are also consistent with a planned use as a store. For instance, the walls of the sales room are sheathed with wide, horizontal boards planed on their room face and edged with a narrow bead. The ceiling joists were left exposed and are planed and beaded. Most surviving early stores show evidence of board walls and either planed-and-beaded ceiling joists or board ceilings, making this space consistent with them. The counting room was trimmed with a chair board (a planed board beaded top and bottom) and the walls are presently otherwise sheathed floor to ceiling with horizontal ciphered boards that date to a third-quarter 19<sup>th</sup>-century remodeling. The presence of a chair board and the use of rough-cut ceiling joists in this space suggest the room was originally intended to be plastered and is worth investigating further for such evidence. Although the stair to the attic was removed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, framing in the ceiling demonstrates it was in the counting room and a surviving board indicates how it was finished. If this structure were planned as a dwelling instead of a store, it would likely have had a chimney at least in the larger space and the inner room would have had the more inferior finish of the two. Given the lack of fireplace evidence, the two exterior doors in the larger room, and the finish selection for the two spaces, an original function as a store seems most compelling.

Even the way the doors and windows were fitted is suggestive of commercial usage. The pair of doors that survive on the east wall are double sheathed—this was a common treatment for buildings in which security was of concern such as stores. More compelling, perhaps, is the hardware on the window shutters. A wrought-iron bar on the

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<sup>2</sup> This opening has since been enlarged, but mortises in the top plate indicate the size of the posts and its original width. The evidence could be construed as framing for a now-missing chimney. However, the stack would have been extremely small and its use to heat the room that was least-well finished would also have been an anomaly. I have interpreted his evidence, then, as suggesting the framing was for a gable-end door, not a chimney.

exterior of the window pivots on a pin near the top of the jamb and is used to secure its shutter closed by running the bar diagonally across it and placing a removable pin through the opposite, lower corner. This latter pin could then be wedged from inside for security. This type of shutter hardware and setup is commonly used in stores and warehouses and is not typical of domestic arrangements.

Attic fenestration is puzzling given what is known about the lower floor. A single window is centered on the south gable, but two are used on the north. Had the building had a chimney in the counting room, then two make sense because they could flank the stack. But a center post on the ground floor prohibits the presence of a stack that would rise between these windows and there was no further indication that a stack was ever present.

Given the current orientation of the building relative to the alleyway on which it abuts, it seems most probable that it has been relocated. Presently the north gable (that of the counting room end, the most secondary of the two gables) faces this alley and the east wall is oriented towards the main street. Since the building sits on relatively early foundations it is assumed that it was turned and relocated here possibly when the antebellum section of the front store was raised. If the building originally sat on the main street in the location of the Victorian store, then the present south gable door would have opened onto the side street and been useful as a loading door.

Presently a shed extends off the east façade and some of its framing members are early. Whether these timbers represent reused material needs further investigation, but its roof frame is modern. The shed roof protects the lower portion of the rafters on the main structure and sheathing in this lower section is exposed. The lack of clear evidence of shingle nail holes here is suggestive of a structure originally extending off the front of the building, and given its beaded weatherboard siding, double-sheathed door and windows on the east façade, a porch is the only feature that makes sense of this evidence. Porches are not typical of early stores and is perhaps unprecedented (they are more common for houses and taverns). Evidence in the roof sheathing should be verified for the lack of nail holes—perhaps in my cursory investigations I simply failed to see the indication of nails, or conceivably the roof sheathing was replaced at a later date when a shed or porch was added to the building.

Documentary research or dendrochronology may one day help to tightly date this building, but technological clues do offer insight into the time frame in which it was built. Combined, the evidence suggests a construction date range of ca. 1805-25, with ca. 1810-20 the most likely candidate; the major technological and stylistic components of the building neatly fall into this span.

The fabrication of structural timbers is consistent with this time period. They are hewn square and pit-sawn to size, a technique used throughout the colonial period in Virginia and common until about 1820. Virginia's slave-based economy ensured that it remained

a viable alternative to mill sawing through the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Wall sheathing was sawn at a sash mill and several boards retain lumber marks from when they were raw material stacked in a yard. Mill sawing is known in the region throughout the late colonial and antebellum periods but only becomes commonplace after 1800.

The building's frame was conceived and raised in a traditional fashion and in a manner consistent with other rural work that dates any time near the Revolution to as late as the 1850s or '60s. It is "English framed"—that is, it has continuous sills at the base of a joined boxed frame. Except for half dovetail-lapped down braces, most joints are simple mortise and tenons, pinned for the more significant joints, but left un-pegged at the studs. The walls are "flush-framed," a term used to describe posts cut to the same thickness as the studs so that applied interior finishes can completely hide the frame. Flush framing becomes ubiquitous in rural and small-town Virginia after the middle of the 18<sup>th</sup> century and remains standard until the Civil War.

A board false plate is used to carry the feet of a common rafter roof and the rafters nicely align with the joists in the fashion of good quality early 19<sup>th</sup> century work. The choice of materials for the framing members seems a bit old fashion and presumably is a reflection of timber availability in this region at this date. Sills and corner posts are made of oak, while most of the other timbers are cut from yellow (or "tulip") poplar. Although traditional in form, the precise manner in which the frame was laid out is perhaps a testament to its early 19<sup>th</sup> century date.

Machine cut nails with double-struck heads are used in the framing. In this region they are generally not found much earlier than 1805 and are rare after the early 1820s. There may also be some machine cut nails with flattened heads used in the structure; if so, these likely date somewhere between ca. 1810 and the 1820s.

Even the manner in which the flooring was laid can help in refining a construction date estimate. The lower floor was replaced in the 20<sup>th</sup> century but that in the loft is original. It was not gauged and undercut as is typical of 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century work. By 1820 flooring of consistent thickness became relatively common; the 1810s were the transition years from the dominance of one system to the other. Still, it wasn't unusual to see floors that were not undercut when the ceiling was intended to be exposed on earlier buildings. In surviving examples of decorative-joist ceilings the boards are often planed on their lower face for the sake of appearance and to help regulate their thickness. The Sibley Store floor may be an early example of abandonment of undercutting, but done to fit with an exposed and decorative aesthetic.

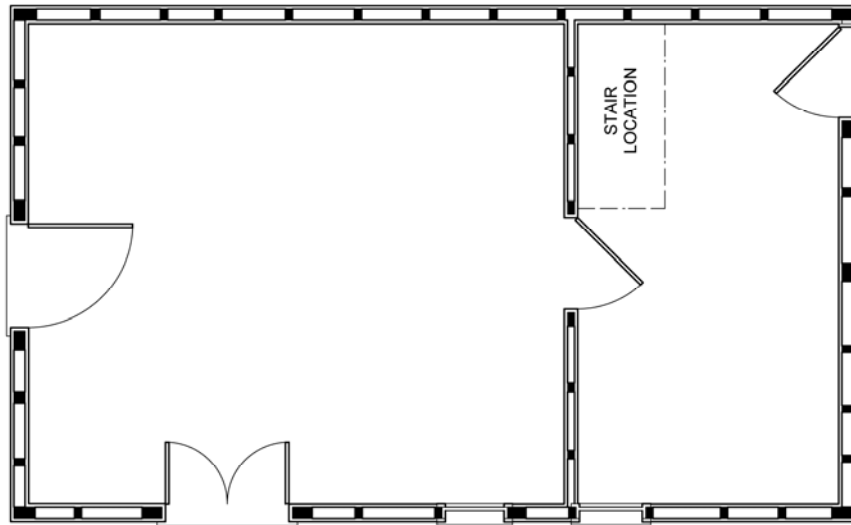
Trim (the narrow beads on the wide sheathing in the store room), the doors (double-sheathed), and the hardware (H hinges, wrought-iron straps on the windows) either point to a first-quarter 19<sup>th</sup> century date or are at least consistent with this date range.



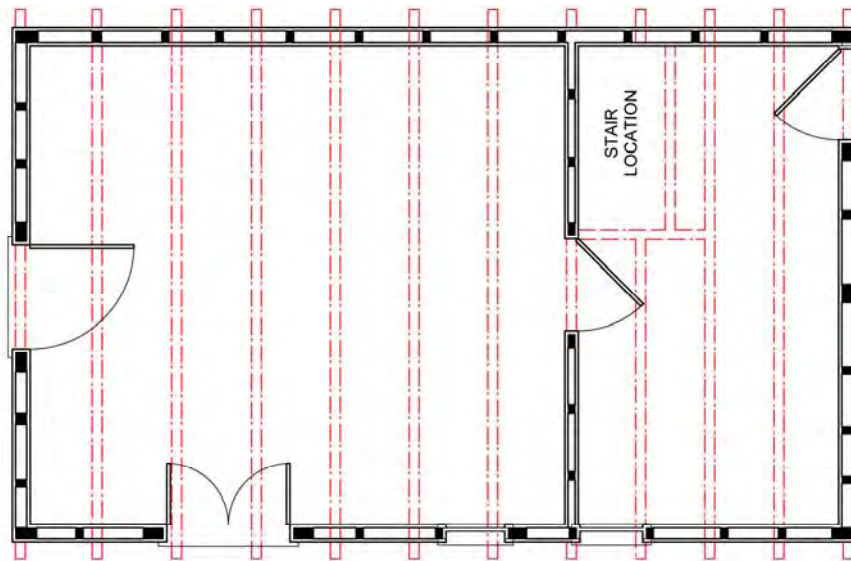
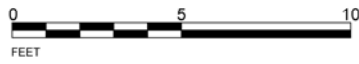
Sometime in the nineteenth century the building underwent renovation. The current foundations are brick laid in English bond, which is an early detail, but the orientation of the building and its relationship to the main street suggests it may have been moved. If so, the foundations likely date to a second-quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century site phase. Still, English bond is much out of favor by 1825 and the earlier phase II can be established, the easier it is to tighten the date range for phase I.

Probably some years after the move, most likely during the third quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the building was remodeled largely to its present form. The wall separating the counting and sales rooms was removed, the stair to the attic eliminated, and the counting room was sheathed in boards. Evidence for shelves at and above counter height dates to this phase. Perhaps this is when the core of the front shed was built. If so, the entrance may have shifted to the south gable. Whether the building continued use as a store (with a typical Victorian layout without a separate counting room) or was simply a wareroom for the store to its front is unclear.

Willie Graham  
3 March 2006



**FLOOR PLAN**



**REFLECTED CEILING PLAN**

**SIBLEY STORE, MATHEWS COURTHOUSE, VIRGINIA**  
Measured by Cary Carson & Willie Graham 2003  
Drawn by Willie Graham



**Sibley's Store Research**  
Compiled by Becky Foster Barnhardt June 2006

Notes on primary source records:

1. Building values were not listed in the Mathews County Virginia land tax records (LTR) prior to 1819.
2. Deed book (DB) records for Mathews County Virginia, prior to September 1865, were burnt in Richmond during the Civil War.
3. Plat Book records for Mathews County Virginia exists from 1817 to the present.

Records regarding Mathews Courthouse area:

1. "1792 BUILDING MATHEWS COURT HOUSE – Mathews County ... at a Court held ... October 8<sup>th</sup>, 1792 Ordered that the Sheriff of this county pay unto Richard Billups Eighty pounds being part of the money Levied for the purpose of building the courthouse." [Records of Colonial Gloucester County Virginia compiled by Polly Cary Mason. Volume II. 1948] [Note: The current old court building is not this building ... a new court house was built circa 1835.]
2. "1798 SUBSCRIPTION PAPER – FOR A MAIL CARRIER – We the subscribers wishing to imply back rider ... to ... from Mathews Court House to Gloucester Court House for one year ... the Said Letters are to be delivered to the care of Mr. Henry Rispass at his Tavern at Mathews Court House." [Records of Colonial Gloucester County Virginia compiled by Polly Cary Mason. Volume II. 1948]
3. "MATHEWS C. H. or *Westville*, P. V. and *seat of justice*, is situated near the centre of the county. It lies in 37<sup>o</sup> 35' N. lat. And 0<sup>o</sup> 40' E. long. Of Washington, 100 ms. E. of R. and 184 from W. C. Westville contains about 30 houses, 4 mercantile stores, 1 tanyard, 3 boot & shoe factories, 1 tailor, 2 blacksmiths, 1 saddler, 1 carriage maker and 1 tavern. The public buildings are a very neat, new C. H., 2 jails, 1 for criminals and the other for debtors, and a clerk's office. These houses are all well built of brick. Westville is a port of entry; there are 2 regular packets which ply between this place and Norfolk weekly, and 1 that runs from it to Baltimore. Population 150, including 3 regular physicians." [Joseph Martin's 1835 Gazetteer of Virginia & D. C. Charlottesville, 1835]

Sibley's store

1. 2 ½ story Victorian store constructed 1899/1900 under ownership of Henry Sibley & Francis Joseph Sibley. [Mathews Co. VA Land Tax Record of 1900 – value of buildings \$1100]
2. 2 Store houses on property were valued at \$350 for tax years 1846-1858; \$300 for tax years 1859-1871; \$400 for tax years 1872-1890; \$350 for tax years 1891-1894; \$250 for tax years 1898 & 1899. [LTR]
3. Prior to 1846, the store houses were located on the home site of Thomas James.

**Succession of Owners**

**Thomas James**

1815-1818: 54 acres; Court House [Deed from John Patterson c. 1815] (LTR)

1819: 54 acres; Court House; \$630 Bldgs. (LTR)  
 1820: 74 acres; Court House (LTR) [Building values not listed in the 1820 land tax records]  
 1821-1826: 74 acres; Court House; \$666 Bldgs. [1824: 18 acres; no Bldgs. Deed from Catherine James] (LTR)  
 1827: 74 acres; Court House; \$1184 Bldgs. (LTR)  
 1828: 74 acres; Court House; \$666 Bldgs. (LTR)  
 1829: 74 acres; Court House; \$666 Bldgs.; 18 acres; \$234 Bldgs (LTR)  
 1830-1839: 74 acres; Court House; \$666 Bldgs.; 18 acres; \$540 Bldgs (LTR)  
 1840-1845: 129  $\frac{3}{4}$  acres; Court House; \$2000 Bldgs. (LTR)

#### **John Dixon Jarvis & Elijah Barnum**

1846-1858: 1 acre; \$350 Bldgs. [1846 LTR: Deed from W. M. Brownley for part of T. J. (Thomas James)] (LTR)

1859-1861: 1 acre; Store Lot, Court House; \$300 Bldgs. (LTR)

#### **Elijah Barnum Estate**

1862, 1868, 1870, 1871: 1 acre; Store Lot, Court House; \$300 Bldgs. (LTR)  
 1872-1876, 1878-1890: 1 acre; Store Lot, Court House; \$400 Bldgs. (LTR)  
 1891, 1893, 1894: 1 acre; Store Lot, Court House; \$350 Bldgs. (LTR)

#### **William Northam Trader & John W. Dixon, Jr.**

28 March 1893: William N. Trader and John W. Dixon, Jr. purchase "Barnum Store house Lot" from Maryus Jones, G. T. Garnet and J. W. Stubbs, Special Commissioners of the Circuit Court of Mathews County. Chancery suit Barnum vs Billups. (DB 10/403-404)

24 March 1899: John W. Dixon, Jr. and his wife, Marian D., to William N. Trader. Suit Trader vs Dixon – settlement of the Mercantile partnership, Nov. 1884-Oct. 1894. (DB 12/193)

1898, 1899: 50/ acre; Court House (store lot); \$250 Bldgs. (LTR)

#### **Henry Sibley & Francis Joseph Sibley**

29 May 1899: William N. Trader and his wife, Sallie B. to Henry Sibley and F. J. Sibley  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the "Barnum Store House Lot" – which was conveyed to William N. Trader and John W. Dixon, Jr. jointly by Maryus Jones, Special Commissioner for suit Barnum vs Billups. (DB 12/231-232)

1900: 50/ acre; Court House; \$1100 Bldgs. (LTR)

#### **Cecil Miller Sibley**

13 Dec. 1945: F. Joseph Sibley and his wife, Ellen B., to Cecil M. Sibley portion of .256 acres the  $\frac{1}{2}$  undivided interest in lot. (DB 40/361) (PB 1/78)

#### **Mary Virginia Shinault Croft Sibley**

1987: Cecil Miller Sibley to wife, Mary C. Sibley. (WB 17/537-539)

#### **Jerry L. Fruehbrodt and wife, Carol**

14 March 1989: Mary C. Sibley (widow of Cecil Sibley) to Jerry L. Fruehbrodt and wife, Carol Ann. 0.1268 acres. (DB 148/812-813) (WB 17/537-539) (PB 1/78)  
*"Part of .256 parcel of land, a one-half undivided interest ..."*

**Michael J. Brown and wife, Lisa A.**

18 Nov. 2003: Jerry L. Fruehbrodt and his wife, Carol Ann, to Michael J. Brown and his wife, Lisa A. 0.1268 acres. (DB 295/299-306) (DB 329/483, 18 Nov. 2003, Deed of Trust) (PB 17/73)

*“North by a private road known as Maple Avenue; on the East by the land now or formerly of the County of Mathews; on the south by the land now or formerly of the County of Mathews and the land now or formerly of Thomas Witt, Trustee; and on the West by State Highway route No. 14.”*

**Miscellaneous Notes Regarding Owners****Thomas James (1777-c. 1846)**

1. Son of Matthias James and Elizabeth Davis. Born 24 Feb 1777 in Kingston Parish of Gloucester County Virginia [Kingston Parish Register Gloucester and Mathews Counties 1749-1827. compiled and published by Emma R. Matheny and Helen K. Yates]
2. Married c. 1815 Frances Lewis (c. 1785-before 1860)
3. Children:
  - a. Emory James (October 1816-11 November 1891) married Shepard Gabriel Miller (19 September 1808-4 March 1868)
  - b. Alexander James I (8 November 1817-9 December 1865) married Harriet Miller (30 July 1822-bef 1910)
  - c. Leonidas James (7 January 1820-7 July 1884) married Emily Jane [--?--](22 October 1828-8 March 1888)
  - d. Rebecca James (7 May 1825-3 November 1905) married Baldwin Foster (27 July 1815-c. 1878)
  - e. Lemuel James (10 June 1826/1827-21 June 1899) married 1<sup>st</sup> Maria Louise Anderson (28 Dec 1826-11 February 1883); married 2<sup>nd</sup> Columbia Williams (4 April 1835-8 June 1899)
  - f. Mary Frances James (17 October 1826/1827-8 November 1898) married Robert L. Sibley (25 October 1812-1 October 1903)
4. Retail license: 1815; 1816; 1817; 1818; 1819; 1820 [Mathews County VA Land Tax Records. After 1820, retail/merchant licenses were not noted in the land tax records.]
5. Justice of the Peace in 1820 [Richard Billups papers, Box 4 Folder 16. Swem Library at the College of William & Mary]
6. Justice of the Peace: 1819, 1821 & 1824 [Mathews County Virginia Executors' Bonds, 1795-1825 and Guardian Bonds, Book B, 1806-1822]
7. Post master at Mathews Court House – Receipt dated May 30, 1810 to Major Richard Billups from Thomas James: “Post office at Mathews ... “to the postage of your newspapers” [Richard Billups papers, Box 4 Folder 1. Swem Library at the College of William & Mary]

**Elijah Barnum (c. 1797-1861)**

1. Born in New Haven, Connecticut [1860 Federal Census Mathews County VA]
2. Married Lucy A. [--?--] (May 1810-8 February 1884)  
Children:

- a. Sarah Barnum – no further information
  - b. Clarissa Barnum – no further information
3. 1850 listed as merchant [1850 Federal Census Mathews County VA]
  4. 1860 listed as merchant & farmer [1860 Federal Census Mathews County VA]

**John Dixon Jarvis** (21 August 1773-22 Jan 1854)

1. Son of Lindsey Jarvis and Elizabeth Dixon. Born 21 August 1773 in Kingston Parish of Gloucester County Virginia [Kingston Parish Register Gloucester and Mathews Counties 1749-1827. compiled and published by Emma R. Matheny and Helen K. Yates]

**William Northam Trader** (1844-1914)

1. Son of Samuel Trader (1813-1897) and Emma Jane Dixon (1817-1896). Born in Mathews County Virginia. Died in Mathews, VA on 21 November 1914.
2. Married in Mathews County VA on 26 November 1872, Sarah Elizabeth Dixon, daughter of John W. Dixon and Elizabeth [--?--].

Children:

- a. William Northam Trader, Jr. M. D. (1880[--?--])
- b. Peachie Elizabeth Trader (1882-1965)

**John W. Dixon, Jr.** (c. 1865-1922)

1. Son of John W. Dixon and Elizabeth [--?--]. Died in Hampton, VA on 29 April 1922.
2. Married Marion Davis, daughter of Joseph Davis (c. 1830-October 1890) and Amanda Foster (c. 1840-5 June 1880).

Children:

- a. Adopted son, Boyd Sears Dixon (1898-1961) married Gaynelle Dillehay (1898-1950)

**Henry Sibley** (1864-1937)

1. Son of Robert L. Sibley (1812-1903) and Mary Frances James (1827-1898). Born in Mathews County VA on 12 February 1864. Died in Mathews County VA on 4 December 1937.
2. Married in Mathews County VA on 20 November 1895, Helen Augusta Miller (19 January 1871-28 May 1952), daughter of Andrew J. Miller (1840-1916) and Ruby G. Armistead (1843-1932).

Children:

- a. Ruby Armistead Sibley (1897-1980) married Bennett Graves White
- b. Henry Merritt Sibley (1903-1964)

3. Postmaster at Mathews Court House from May 1893-May 1897

**Francis Joseph Sibley** (1866-1946)

1. Son of Robert L. Sibley (1812-1903) and Mary Frances James (1827-1898). Born in Mathews County VA on 29 July 1866. Died in Mathews County VA on 6 September 1946.

2. Married in Mathews County VA on 25 April 1900, Ellen Byrd Miller (11 February 1876-17 November 1956), daughter of George S. Miller (1 May 1846-19 September 1905) and Lucie Armistead 14 June 1841-22 May 1910).

Children:

- a. Lucy Virginia Sibley (1902-1986) married Harry Parkins
- b. Mary Sibley (1903-1993) married Roland Bott
- c. Howard Lee Sibley (25 October 1906-17 August 1907)
- d. Cecil Miller Sibley (11 September 1909-29 Oct 1987) married Mary Virginia Shinault
- e. Ellen B. Sibley (1916-1991) married Slade Webber

**Cecil Miller Sibley** (11 September 1909-29 Oct 1987)

1. Son of Francis Joseph Sibley (1866-1946) and Ellen Byrd Miller 1876-1956). Born in Mathews County VA. Died 29 October 1987 in Walter Reed Memorial Hospital in Gloucester, VA.
2. "... operated the general store (Sibley's) since 1945 when he was discharged from the U. S. Army." [The Gloucester-Mathews Gazette-Journal newspaper. 5 Nov. 1987]
3. Married Mary Virginia Shinault, daughter of James Monroe Shinault (1871-1945) and Ruby Gayle White (1885-1973). [Note: Mary Virginia Shinault was the widow of Leslie W. Croft.]

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

VP 6/6/7  
NRHP draft

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

**1. Name of Property**

historic name The Old Thomas James Store  
other names/site number The Old Store, James Store, VDHR# 057-5027

**2. Location**

street & number Main & Maple Streets not for publication N/A  
city or town Mathews Court House vicinity N/A  
state Virginia code VA county Mathews code 115 zip code 23109

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination        request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets        does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant        nationally        statewide X locally. (       See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] 2/14/05  
Signature of certifying official Date  
Virginia Department of Historic Resources  
State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

In my opinion, the property        meets        does not meet the National Register criteria. (       See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

               
Signature of commenting official/Title Date  
        
State or Federal agency and bureau

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I, hereby certify that this property is:  
       entered in the National Register  
       See continuation sheet.  
       determined eligible for the National Register  
       See continuation sheet.  
       determined not eligible for the National Register  
       removed from the National Register  
       other (explain):         
Signature of the Keeper         
Date of Action



5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>  1  </u>	<u>  0  </u>	buildings
<u>  0  </u>	<u>  0  </u>	sites
<u>  0  </u>	<u>  0  </u>	structures
<u>  0  </u>	<u>  0  </u>	objects
<u>  1  </u>	<u>  0  </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register   N/A  

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)   N/A  

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:   Commerce   Sub:   Department Store (General Store)  

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:   Vacant/Not in Use   Sub: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

  Other-19<sup>th</sup> century Antebellum Store/Storehouse  

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation   Concrete  

roof   Asphalt  

walls   Weatherboard  

other \_\_\_\_\_

=====

**8. Statement of Significance**

=====

**Applicable National Register Criteria** (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations** (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance** (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Commerce

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance** c.1810-1899

**Significant Dates** N/A

**Significant Person** (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

**Cultural Affiliation** N/A

**Architect/Builder** Unknown

=====

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

=====

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

=====

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Previous documentation on file (NPS)**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary Location of Additional Data**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources

=====  
**10. Geographical Data**  
=====

**Acreage of Property** 0.256 acres

**UTM References** (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
18	383166	4143837	2			3			4		

\_\_\_ See continuation sheet.

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

=====  
**11. Form Prepared By**  
=====

name/title Meg Greene Malvasi  
organization Paciulli, Simmons & Associates date 23 March 2007  
street & number 11212 Waples Mill Road, Suite 100 telephone 804.545.3153  
city or town Fairfax state VA zip code 22030

=====  
**Additional Documentation**  
=====

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps** A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

**Photographs** Representative black and white photographs of the property.

**Additional items** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

=====  
**Property Owner**  
=====

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Mr. Michael J. Brown  
street & number 32 Church Street telephone 804.725.2292  
city or town Mathews Court House state VA zip code 23109

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 36 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining the data needed to complete the form, reviewing the form, and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form, including suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to Washington Field Office, National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1849 C St., NW, Washington, DC 20240. Page 59

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

**Name of Property:** Old Thomas James Store  
**County and State:** Mathews County, VA

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**Architectural Description  
Summary Statement**

Standing on less than a half-acre lot, just behind the former Sibley General Store on Main Street in Mathews Courthouse, Virginia is the one-story, frame and weatherboard commercial building known as the Old Thomas James Store. The James Store is an excellent example of an early nineteenth-century, commercial building that has long disappeared from the rural southern landscape. The building, while having undergone alterations, changes and being moved, still retains much of its original architectural fabric. However, given its current location and the growth of the street, the building's current context has been somewhat compromised. Colonial Williamsburg architectural curator Willie Graham identified the store as being among a handful of surviving antebellum commercial buildings in the South today and a rare example of a basic, one-story commercial building consisting of only one large room, a smaller counting room and no chimney.

**Detailed Description  
Exterior**

Positioned on an east-west axis, just behind the former Sibley Store and Main Street is the Old Thomas James Store, a rectangular-shaped block measuring fifteen feet by twenty-five feet and standing one-story high with a front-gable roof of asphalt shingle. The building now rests on a foundation consisting of brick piers laid in English bond with concrete block infill. The Old James Store is surrounded by commercial development and buildings. Situated on a half-acre lot, the store sits on a small well-tended lawn; a curving asphalt driveway and parking lot is located to the east of the building ending just behind the Sibley Store. The building is currently vacant, but in its various incarnations served as a store or storehouse and later, a storage building for the Sibley Store.

The wood frame of the Old Thomas James Store is that of an English frame with continuous sills located at the bottom of a joined box frame. The lumber shows evidence of being hewn square and pit-sawn. The joints consist of mortise and tenons; the more important joint areas are pegged, while the building studs are not. The walls are flush framed with the posts cut to the same thickness so that any interior finishes applied would hide the frame. Nails used for the construction include double-struck heads and flat heads. A variety of wood was used for building the frame; sills and corner posts are oak, while other framing material is yellow poplar. The boards used for the exterior clapboard sheathing were mill sawn. The roof structure is that of a common rafter roof, i.e. a series of rafters of uniform size that are spaced evenly along the roof length. In general, the overall construction of the building is consistent with building techniques in vogue during the first quarter of the nineteenth-century.<sup>1</sup>

Not all of the original openings of the store's exterior are visible today. Remaining intact are two openings located on the south elevation of the store; the first a double-leaf wood door of batten board which now serves as one of the building's entrances. Directly above in the gable end is a smaller, single-leaf wood vertical board hinged opening. There were two openings located on the north elevation gable end. However, it is not clear why these two windows were placed here. Willie Graham has suggested that at first glance, the two windows were situated to flank either side of a chimney stack; however, Graham also saw no evidence to suggest that the store ever had a chimney or heating source of any kind, which was typical of stores during this period.<sup>2</sup>

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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**Name of Property:** Old Thomas James Store  
**County and State:** Mathews County, VA

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**Detailed Description Interior**

It is not until studying the interior that the original form and plan of the Old Thomas James Store becomes evident. The original front elevation of the building is located along the long east wall. This orientation would be in keeping with current practice during the antebellum period where longer wall facades were more common, particularly in rural areas. The opposite was true in towns and urban areas where the cost of a front lot often determined what side of the building—gable end or long wall—would face the street.

Situated on the east wall are two windows and a double-leaf, double sheathed wood batten door. The window openings consist of 4/4 wood sash with a wood double-sheathed batten shutter; the shutter is notable for its system of pins and a wrought-iron bar that made it possible to lock the shutter from the inside. The bar situated on the exterior window pivoted on a pin near the top of the window jam; by running the bar diagonally across, and placing a removable pin through the opposite corner secured the window from the interior. Another security measure is seen in the double-sheathing for both the door and shutter, a common method for securing a building such as a store. There is also a doorway found in the north gable end which might have at one time served as a rear door entrance to the counting room. Like many early commercial buildings, windows were few in order to gain the most use from wall space for shelving.<sup>3</sup>

The interior walls of the original sales room are covered in wide horizontal boards trimmed with a narrow bead and the planed and beaded ceiling joists are exposed. The counting room has a surbase, or chair rails consisting of a planed board with a beaded top and bottom. Rough-cut ceiling joists suggests that the counting room was going to be plastered but as of yet, there is no evidence to support this. What is left of the original flooring is seen in the attic loft. Here the floor boards are neither gauged nor undercut which was common during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Instead, the flooring tended to be a more uniform thickness, a practice that was more common by 1820, but in 1810 may have just begun surfacing in building construction. In this case, the store's exposed attic flooring has been planed on the lower face; something that was done more for decorative purposes than for practical reasons. It also suggests that the store was built during a period when new developments and methods in building were taking place. The presence of hardware such as H-hinges and wrought-iron straps help support the building's construction as falling somewhere between 1810 and 1820.

**Additions and Alterations**

The Old Thomas James Store has undergone a number of changes through the years. Based on the current orientation of the building, it appears that the building was moved at least once from its original location fronting Main Street. With the construction of the later Sibley Store in 1899, the building was again moved and turned; based on Willie Graham's observations it appears that the current south-facing gable would have in fact opening out onto a side street and used as a loading door for supplies and goods. The first floor flooring was replaced sometime in the twentieth century. The current foundation piers and infill would have also been added as the structure was removed from its original brick foundation. There is also evidence that at one time, the building had some sort of cellar as seen in the remnants of lime whitewash on the floor and joists, which was typically used during the antebellum period.

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At some point after 1900, shed roof additions were built on the east and west sides of the building, most likely for additional storage space. Evidence suggests that at one time there was a porch—a typical feature of many stores—that spanned the length of the east wall. The area has since been frame and enclosed with beaded weatherboard and is marked by a central front-gablet. The central entrance is a single-leaf wood paneled door with four lights; flanking the door are modern wood tripartite windows consisting of a central fixed light with 2/2 wood sash windows. Each addition consists of one open room. Inside the east, frame and clapboard addition on the west wall can be seen the original façade of the store. Situated on the south wall of the east addition is a single-leaf wood batten entrance door. At this time, the Mathews County Historical Society, which maintains the building, proposes to remove these additions in order to restore the building to its earlier form. Because these additions were added to the Old James Store after it ceased operation as a commercial establishment, the removal of these wings— although technically of historic construction—should not detract from consideration of the building’s overall significance, as they have nothing to do with the building and its original use as a commercial structure.

Mr. Graham also notes that sometime in the mid-to late nineteenth century, the building’s interior underwent a renovation. The wall separating the two rooms was removed, as was the stairway in the counting room. In its place was a larger one room store; the counting room was now sheathed in wide boards with a counter and shelves probably installed. The east shed addition may have been added during this period which shifted the main entrance to the door located on the south gable wall.<sup>4</sup>

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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**Name of Property:** Old Thomas James Store  
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**Statement of Significance  
Summary Statement**

Located behind the late-nineteenth century Victorian structure known as Sibley's Store is the smaller, one-story, frame and weatherboard building known as the Old Thomas James Store. This property is eligible for consideration for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, in that the Old James Store is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, specifically antebellum economic patterns in the South and Virginia. The property is also eligible for inclusion on the National Register under Criterion C, in that the building is an excellent example of an early nineteenth-century commercial building. The significance of this property does not lie in who owned or used the building, but in the role, the building played in the historic events that took place in Mathews Courthouse and the surrounding county. In addition, the structure itself is significant, making invaluable contributions to the antebellum architectural, social, and cultural history of Virginia. It also is considered under Criterion Consideration B due to its historic move. It is locally significant with a period of significance from 1810 to 1899.

**Detailed Statement**

Created by an Act of Assembly in 1790, Mathews County is located on a peninsula, bounded on the north by the Piankitanck River and the Chesapeake Bay; to the south by Mobjack Bay, the North River, and small piece of land that connects the county to neighboring Gloucester County. Considered part of Virginia's Middle Peninsula, Mathews County is also the state's smallest rural county, measuring barely twenty miles long and eight miles wide bounded 200 miles of shoreline.

Mathews was formerly a part of Kingston Parish, Gloucester County, one of the first areas established in Gloucester. The earliest records date to 1657 and, throughout the eighteenth century, Kingston Parish established itself as prosperous and populous. In 1700, 115 landowners were recorded with total landholdings amounting to more than 46,000 acres; eleven properties were recorded as having one thousand acres or more. At the same time, Kingston Parish boasted a population of "above 2,000 souls."<sup>5</sup>

The decision to divide Gloucester County arose from practical and geographic considerations. The current county seat and court house were located almost forty miles away from the lower part of the county, where most of the white population lived. Because travel was difficult on the county's rough roads, particularly during periods of bad weather, the General Assembly was presented with a petition asking that the county be split in two sections; on May 1, 1791, the assembly passed the new resolution. In gratitude, the county's residents named the new area Mathews after Thomas Mathews, Speaker of the House of Delegates, who championed the cause. Despite the new name and a new county little had changed, for the boundary of Mathews was almost identical to that of Kingston Parish.<sup>67</sup>

By 1835, Mathews County was a bustling area with three post offices and several small villages. The county seat and courthouse were located at Westville, later renamed Mathews Courthouse. In *A New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia and the District of Columbia*, published in 1835, Joseph Martin provided a description of Westville:



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Westville contains about 30 houses, 4 mercantile stores, 1 tanyard, 3 boot and shoe factories, 1 tailor, 2 blacksmiths, 1 saddler, 1 carriage maker and 1 tavern. The public buildings are very neat, new C.H. [Court House], 2 jails, 1 for criminals and the other for debtors, and a clerk's office. These houses are all well built of brick. Westville is a port of entry; there are two regular packets which ply between this place and Norfolk weekly, and 1 that runs from it to Baltimore. Population 150 including 3 regular physicians.<sup>8</sup>

As Martin described it, Westville/Mathews Courthouse was a growing town center for the county with a diverse variety of services and goods to be had.

Mathews was also an established shipbuilding center for the Chesapeake Bay. The county was once covered with forests of Live Oaks, the wood of which is well suited to ship construction. The Continental Navy built many of its ships in Mathews during the American Revolution; in 1791 alone, twelve sailing ships weighing more than twenty tons each were built in Mathews. Between 1790 and 1820, at approximately the time the James Store is thought to have been built, an estimated one-third of the ships built in Virginia came from Mathews. Between 1802 and 1844, Mathews, known as the "Port of East River," was an official port of entry for the registration and enrollment of ships. The customs house, located at Williams Wharf, was a center of maritime activity.<sup>9</sup>

Because many of Mathews County's records were destroyed during the Civil War, piecing together the story of the Old Thomas James Store and the James family is difficult. Based on land and genealogical records and parish registers, however, a basic narrative can be reconstructed. Born on February 24, 1777 in Kingston Parish, Gloucester County, Thomas James was the son of Matthias and Elizabeth David James. In 1815, Thomas James appeared twice in county records: the first time to record his marriage to Frances Lewis and the second time as the new owner of 54 acres bought from John Patterson. Thomas James seems to have been an upstanding citizen of the county, serving as Justice of the Peace between 1819 and 1821 and again in 1824, and as postmaster of Mathews Court House in 1810. Of particular interest, James was held retail license between 1815 and 1820. Whether he renewed the license after 1820 is unknown, for in that year the county stopped recording merchant licenses.<sup>10</sup>

In addition, the census of 1820 identifies Thomas James as the head of a household that included three males and two females under the age of ten, one male under sixteen, one male and one female between twenty-six and forty-five. The census also states that two members of the family were engaged in commerce. James also was a slaveholder with eight slaves: two males and one female under fourteen years old, three males and one female between the ages of fourteen and twenty-six, and one female aged forty-five years or older. By antebellum standards, owning eight slaves demonstrated prosperity, considering the comparatively small amount of land that James owned. As James' fortunes improved so did his landholdings and the number of slaves. According to the census of 1830, James owned fourteen slaves: two males and one female under the age of ten, four males and two females between the ages of ten and twenty-four years old, two males and one female between the ages of twenty-four and thirty-six years of age, one female aged fifty-five years or older, and one slave that was blind. By 1840, the census listed James with sixteen slaves including two males and four females under the age of ten, three males and one female between the ages of ten and twenty-four years old, one male and one female between the ages of twenty-four and thirty-six years of age, and three males and one female between the ages of thirty-six and fifty-five years old. By this time, there is no mention of anyone engaged in commerce; instead the census lists six individuals occupied in agricultural pursuits.<sup>11</sup>

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National Park Service**

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**Name of Property:** Old Thomas James Store  
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James appears to have also had the money to build and pay heavy taxes for his property and its buildings. By 1819, James was paying \$630 in taxes for buildings on his property; it is possible that one of these might have been the store; however no research has uncovered what structures besides his house were constructed. By 1826, James's land holdings had grown to 74 acres with \$666 paid in taxes for buildings; when he sold the property in 1845, his estimated holdings were almost 130 acres with approximately with the buildings taxes at \$2,000.

The James Store in Mathews County was part of an already established architectural style that played a vital role in the development of southern economic and social life. Early colonial stores provided a place for the exchange of crops for goods, which in Mathews County meant tobacco and later cotton. There are records of colonial stores operating as early as the middle of the eighteenth century, when an increase in population and settlement created a growing demand for goods. With these developments, the store (also known as a storehouse) building form, such as that which the Old James Store represents, comes into being. By the end of the century, stores, whether located on plantations, in towns, or at country crossroads, were perhaps the most common non-domestic buildings in Virginia.<sup>12</sup>

According to the architectural historian Carl Lounsbury, these mid-to-late eighteenth-century stores consisted of two rooms: a larger salesroom and a smaller counting room. In the case of the Old James Store, the front door led directly into a sales room; walking through another doorway there was the smaller counting room. A stair generally rose from the counting room to an upper floor loft that was used probably for storage before the building was first moved. Many stores used this upper floor for living accommodations; however this does not appear to be the case for the Old James Store. Doors and windows were located on the front wall (in this case, the west wall on the Old James Store) to make room for shelves on the other three walls. A counter was also built to separate the customer from the goods.<sup>13</sup> One interesting note about the James Store is its two exterior doors that suggest the rising popularity of a secondary loading door in the early decades of the antebellum period.

Throughout the South, it was common to find stores or storehouses on plantations and farms. These buildings served a variety of purposes; if there were a particularly bountiful harvest, for example, the surplus could be sold or bartered in return for other needed goods. Slave artisans, who produced more goods than the residents of the plantation could use, stored the excess in such a building. Some stores not only held tools, provisions, and other materials, but might also provide temporary storage for goods awaiting shipment, such as foodstuffs, tobacco, or cotton. By the same token, planters and storekeepers stored imported goods that they intended to sell to local residents.

It is reasonable to assume that Thomas James's store began as an outbuilding on his property, though this is unproven. What does seem certain is that by roughly 1815 or so, the Old James Store was built at its original site fronting Main Street in the village of Mathews. The location of the store would have not been far from James's house, which according to an 1830 plat map shows the dwelling located "Beginning at . . . a corner on the north of a small creek on the shore of Mob Jack Bay." This creek was possibly Put In Creek, not far from the village of Mathews.<sup>14</sup> This relatively close proximity to the water would have provided an ideal location for James to build and operate a store or storehouse on his property to serve the needs of the surrounding community. As James was not a large landowner, it is likely that he supplemented the income earned from farming by engaging in commercial activity, or vice-versa.

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**Name of Property:** Old Thomas James Store  
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Historian Lewis Atherton, in his research on these small southern commercial establishments, states that the southern storekeeper occupied a number of roles and performed a wide variety of tasks. Not only was he a collecting agent for farm crops from yeoman farmers and small planters, the storekeeper also arranged to sell the goods. In turn, the storekeeper filled his shelves with an array of goods, including farm implements, dry goods, staple groceries, cloth, and books. He even acted as the local banker, offering credit to farmers against future crops earnings which were used to purchase goods from the store. This arrangement may have been convenient, but it tended to retard the development of banks. Like Thomas James, the storekeeper often held the office of postmaster which allowed him to frank his own correspondence and attract trade. While storekeepers also held other important municipal offices such as Justice of the Peace, just as Thomas did or an administrator of estates, it was the postmaster in the end, who had the best access and means to attract other businesses and businessmen.

Contrary to popular misconceptions, the storekeeper in the South did not occupy the status of a lowly tradesman. For many, commerce was a respectable and a potentially lucrative profession. In many cases, young men were sent to learn the commercial trade by apprenticing at a store. While there, they might work for their board; some received a small salary. During the course of their apprenticeship, they learned the basics of literacy and arithmetic, if they had not already mastered these skills. They also were required to learn the basics of bookkeeping and salesmanship. Since stores often doubled as post offices, an apprentice would have access to newspapers, and thus become familiar with state, national, and sometimes world events. In some cases, some store owners themselves subscribed to newspapers and magazines. If successful, the young man might become a junior partner in the store or possibly open a branch store. In a family business, the son might look forward to becoming a partner or owner of the establishment. Given that at least one of Thomas James's sons held a retail license, it is entirely possible that he worked with his father in the store and was being groomed one day to take over the business. Upon retirement, many successful storekeepers became men of leisure, often acquiring a small estate. If such was the case with Thomas James, his accrued land holdings throughout between 1820 and 1845 may have resulted from using commercial profits to buy additional land and eventually leaving the world of commerce and pursuing instead an agrarian life.

In 1846, John Dixon Jarvis and Elijah Barnum purchased the property, consisting of one acre fronting Main Street, the store building as well as an additional storehouse buildings valued at \$300. While the occupation of John Dixon Jarvis, is uncertain, Elijah Barnum was a merchant. During the antebellum period, southern commercial establishments were emerging as increasingly important elements within the plantation economy, not only as important centers for local economies, but for organizing and linking regional economies, and at least for awhile maritime traffic at Williams Wharf.

It appears that by 1862, Barnum became the sole owner of the property that was held by him and his family until 1893, when the property and its buildings, now known as the "Barnum Store house Lot" was bought by William N. Trader and John W. Dixon. In 1899, in a lawsuit over the partnership, Trader became the sole owner of the property. It appears too, that the property was still operating as a store, serving the town of Mathews and nearby residents. Given the overwhelmingly rural character of the county, the Old James Store was one of the few ongoing commercial establishments in the area.

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**Name of Property:** Old Thomas James Store  
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In 1899, Trader sold one-half acre of the property including the store to Henry and Francis Joseph Sibley. Sometime during that year, the store was moved to its current site to make way for a brand new commercial establishment, the Sibley Store. It seems certain that by this time, the store was no longer used for its original purpose, but was now relegated to use as a storehouse or storage facility. The building now stands empty, though there are plans to renovate and restore the building by the Mathews County Historical Society to its early appearance before the porch and additions were added.

The property and store remained in the Sibley family for almost a century. In 1989, Mary C. Sibley sold the property, which now consisted of a little more than a quarter-acre to Jerry L. Fruehbrodt and his wife, Carol. In 2003, the property, now consisting of 0.1268 acres was sold again, to Michael J. Brown. The store is now owned by Mathews County; the Mathews County Historical Society maintains the property.

Although the sparse record limits our knowledge of Thomas James and of the Old James Store, this store, like other country stores throughout Virginia and the South, occupied an important place in the economic and social history of Mathews County. The fact that the building is a rare example of an early nineteenth century commercial building type only underscores the importance of including the Old James Store on the National Register.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

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**Name of Property:** Old Thomas James Store  
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**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

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**Verbal Boundary Description**

The legal description of the Old James Store property, located in the town of Mathews, Mathews County Virginia as found in Deed Book 295, page 299 is as follows:

ALL that certain parcel of land, together with all improvements thereon and all appurtenances thereunto belonging, lying in the Westville Magisterial District of Mathews County, Virginia, containing 0.1268 of an acre more or less, and bounded as flows: On the North by a private road known as Maple Avenue; on the East by the land now or formerly of the County of Mathews; on the South by the land now or formerly of the County of Mathews and the land now or formerly of Thomas Witt Hix, Trustee; and on the West by State Highway Route No. 14; and being more fully and accurately described on a plat of survey made by Wayne E. Lewis (of Keller, Lewis and Associates, P.C.), Land Surveyor, dated March 10, 1989, and recorded in the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Mathews County, Virginia, in Plat Book 17, page 73.

**Boundary Justification**

These are the original boundaries as deeded to Michael J. Brown and wife, Lisa A. on November 18, 2003 and included the building historically associated with the property.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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The following is the same for all photographs:

Old Thomas James Store, Mathews County, Virginia #057-5027

Photos taken February 2007 by Meg Malvasi

Digital images stored at the Virginia Department of Historic Resources

View: Old James Store, North Elevation

Photo: 1 of 15

View: Old James Store, West Elevation

Photo: 2 of 15

View: Old James Store, South Elevation

Photo: 3 of 15

View: Old James Store, East Elevation

Photo: 4 of 15

View: Old James Store, South Elevation Entrance and  
Loft Opening

Photo: 5 of 15

View: Detail, 1899 Shed Addition, South Elevation

Photo: 6 of 15

View: Detail, Sawn Clapboard Siding

Photo: 7 of 15

View: Detail, Foundation

Photo: 8 of 15

View: Main Room, North View

Photo: 9 of 15

View: East Interior Wall, Original Store Entrance

Photo: 10 of 15

View: Detail, Window East Wall

Photo: 11 of 15

View: Detail, Window and Shutter

Photo: 12 of 15

View: Detail, Flooring

Photo: 13 of 15

View: First Floor Joists

Photo: 14 of 15

View: Detail, Door Lock

Photo: 15 of 15



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**Endnotes**

<sup>1</sup> Willie Graham, "Sibley Store, Mathews Courthouse, Virginia, ca. 1810-20," report, 3 March 2006, pp.3-4.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., p. 4.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., p. 2.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., p. 5.

<sup>5</sup> Mathews County Historical Society, "History of Mathews, from Earliest Days, Compiled from Early Virginia Files," in *History and Progress Mathews County, Virginia: Reprints from 1949 and 1979 Special Editions Gloucester-Mathews-Gazette-Journal*, (Marceline, MO: Walsworth Company, 1982), p.4.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> Joseph Martin, ed., *A New and Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia and the District of Columbia, containing a copious collection of Geographical, Statistical, Political, Commercial, Religious, Moral and Miscellaneous Information, collected and compiled from the most respectable, and chiefly from original sources; by Joseph Martin. To which is added a History of Virginia from its first settlement to the year 1754: with an abstract of the principal events from that period to the independence of Virginia, written expressly for the work, by a citizen of Virginia* (Westminster, MD: Willow Bend Books, 2000) p. 228-229.

<sup>8</sup> Mathews County Historical Society, "Mathews County History," accessed <http://www.visitmathewsva.com/statistics.html>, 8 March 2007

<sup>9</sup> Interview and research materials provided by Becky Foster Barnhardt, a descendant of the James family, February 4, 2007.

<sup>10</sup> Stephen E. Bradley, Jr., *Mathews County Virginia, Censuses 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840*, (Self-published, 1992), p. 15-16, 45, 58.

<sup>11</sup> Green, Bryan, Calder Loth and William M.S. Rasmussen. *Lost Virginia, Vanished Architecture of the Old Dominion*, (Charlottesville VA: Howell Press, 2001), pp. 194-195.

<sup>12</sup> Lounsbury, Carl L. *An Illustrated Glossary of Early Southern Architecture & Landscape*. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1994), p. 355-356.

<sup>13</sup> Mathews County Plat Book 1817-1921, p. 106, fig. 185.

27'30"  
4146  
4145  
4143  
4142  
25'  
GLOW NORTH  
5758 IV NW (WARE NECK)  
CARDINAL 0.2 MI

Old James Store  
Mathews Co, VA  
051-5027  
UTM ZONE 18  
393166 E  
4143837N



**Corrections to VDHR Form #057-5027**  
Compiled by Becky Foster Barnhardt July 2007

Black is wording on application for National Register of Historic Buildings  
Blue are Becky Barnhardt's corrections

**Section 8, Page 4**

The earliest records date to 1657 ...

The earliest record for Kingston Parish is a land patent of John Chapman, March 15, 1657; however the earliest grant of land to be found for the area later known as Kingston Parish is to Gent. Hugh Gwin dated Dec. 19, 1635 for 1000 acres. (Polly Cary Mason, *Records of Colonial Gloucester County Virginia Volume I*, p. 35, 88)

In 1700, 115 landowners were recorded with total landholdings amounting to more than 46,000 acres; eleven properties were recorded as having 1000 acres or more.

A land record for the year 1700 does not exist; the earliest Rent Roll in Kingston Parish is for the year 1704. Total acreage is 46,537 acres and 116 land owners. (Polly Cary Mason, *Records of Colonial Gloucester County Virginia Volume I*, p. 84-85)

**Section 8, Page 5**

Thomas James was the son of Matthias and Elizabeth David James.

Thomas James was the son of Matthias James and Elizabeth Davis (not David).

In 1815, Thomas James appeared twice in county records: the first time to record his marriage to Frances Lewis and the second time as the new owner of 54 acres bought from John Patterson.

In 1815, Mathews County did not record marriage records. It is presumed that c. 1815, Thomas James married Frances Lewis based on the birth of their eldest daughter Emory in October 1816.

Thomas James first appears in the 1807 Mathews County Land Tax records with 76 acres; location not listed; how land was acquired is unknown. In 1814, these 76 acres are listed as "Milford Haven". (Mathews County VA Land Tax Records)

In addition, the census of 1820 identifies Thomas James as the head of a household that included three males and two females under the age of ten, one male under sixteen, one male and one female between twenty-six and forty-five. ... James was also a slaveholder with eight slaves: two males and one female under fourteen years old, three males and one female between the ages of fourteen and twenty-six, and one female aged forty-five years or older. By antebellum standards, owning eight slaves ....

One male under sixteen – should be – one male between fifteen and twenty-six.

Eight slaves – should be – 10 slaves: two males and one female under fourteen years old, three males and one female between the ages of fourteen and twenty-six, two males between the ages of twenty-six and forty-five, and one female aged forty-five years or older.

**Corrections to VDHR Form #057-5027**  
Compiled by Becky Foster Barnhardt July 2007

Stephen E. Bradley, Jr., *Mathews County Virginia, Censuses 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840*, (Self-published, 1992), p. 16

**Section 8, Page 5 & 6**

Whether he renewed the license after 1820 is unknown, for in that year the county stopped recording merchant licenses.

The merchant licenses had been recorded in the land tax records ... It is unknown if the county stopped recording merchant licenses ... It is highly doubtful.

According to the census of 1830, James owned fourteen slaves: two males and one female under the age of ten, four males and two females between the ages of ten and twenty-four years old, two males and one female between the ages of twenty-four and thirty-six years of age, one female aged fifty-five years or older, and one slave that was blind.

Fourteen slaves – should be – 15 slaves: one male and three females under the age of ten, four males and two females between the ages of ten and twenty-four years old, one female between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-six, two males and one female between the ages of thirty-six and fifty-five, one female aged fifty-five to one hundred, and one slave who was blind.

Stephen E. Bradley, Jr., *Mathews County Virginia, Censuses 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840*, (Self-published, 1992), p. 45

**Section 8, Page 6**

James appears to have had the money to build and pay heavy taxes for his property and its buildings. By 1819, he was paying \$630 in taxes for buildings on his property; it is possible that one of these might have been the store; however no research has uncovered what structures in addition to his house were constructed. By 1826, James's land holdings had grown to 74 acres with \$666 paid in taxes for buildings; when he sold the property in 1845, his estimated holdings were almost 130 acres with approximately with the buildings taxes at \$2,000.

Thomas James first appears in the 1807 Mathews County Land Tax records with 76 acres, which in 1814 are listed in "Milford Haven". In 1814, James owns 76 acres in Milford Haven and 16 acres on "Pudding Creek". In 1815, James is deeded 54 acres at the Court House from John Patterson. By 1819, he was paying \$76 in taxes for buildings on his property in Milford Haven and \$630 in taxes for buildings on his Court House property.

From 1819 to 1827, James acquires additional properties in Mathews County in the following locations: Reade Swamp, Milford Haven, East River, Bandy Ridge, Pudding Creek and Court House, his estimated holdings were approximately 223 acres with buildings taxes at \$751.

By 1828, James is paying buildings taxes on three properties – 18 acres, Court House, \$234 buildings; 74 acres, Court House, \$666; 25 acres, Pudding Creek, \$50. In 1830, the buildings on the 18 acre Court House site are valued at \$540. When the store lot was sold c. 1845, James owned approximately 317 acres with buildings taxed at \$2,150.

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**Corrections to VDHR Form #057-5027**  
Compiled by Becky Foster Barnhardt July 2007

**Section 8, Page 7**

An 1830 plat shows James's house located "Beginning at ... a corner on the north of a small creek on the shore of Mob Jack Bay." This creek was possibly Put In Creek, not far from the village of Mathews.

These two statements are incorrect – 1. Thomas James (1777-c. 1846) is not listed in the land tax records as owning land on or near the Mobjack Bay, 2. Put In Creek is off the East River not the Mobjack Bay, 3. The 1831 land tax records lists a Thomas D. James with 54 acres, Mobjack, deed from Thos. James heirs. This would be Thomas Degge Davis James (1792-1878). This plat has nothing to do with Thomas James (1777-c.1846)

**Section 9, Page 8**

Bernhardt --- the correct spelling of my last name is Barnhardt.

December 4, 2008

Graham,



Here is the revised version of the James Store report with cardinal directions revised. Thanks for pointing this out. If you see anything else, don't hesitate to let me know—I want to be sure all is correct. I am also enclosing the CD of photos. Jenn had given it to me earlier, and I forgot to include it.

Please do let me know of further developments.

Best,

Mark

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Mark", located below the printed name.

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November 27, 2008

To: Files  
From: Mark Wenger  
Subject: Thomas James Store – Matthews, Virginia

As part of our consultation on the William Woodruff printing shop in Little Rock, Arkansas (1824), Jennifer Glass and I conducted a survey of the Thomas James Store in Matthews, Virginia. First constructed between 1810 and 1825, it is an important example of the commercial building type prevalent in Virginia during the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. Because William Woodruff's printing shop was the scene of much retail activity—much as the *Virginia Gazette* office in Williamsburg—commercial architecture of the Federal era is directly relevant to the interpretation of surviving evidence concerning the Arkansas structure.

Arrangements were made with Frank Lansinger to visit the building. As it turned out, Willie Graham of Colonial Williamsburg—and others—had previously surveyed the building. Mr. Lansinger kindly provided a copy of Willie's report and also a floor plan he had done.<sup>1</sup> Based on first-hand observation of the building, Willie concluded that it originally functioned as a store, and to confirm that assertion, he identified several questions needing further study:

- Was there a chimney, and if so, where?
- Was there porch on what was originally the front of the building?
- Was the space supposed to have been the counting room originally plastered?

To produce a plan and assessment suitable to our purposes, it was desirable to resolve all questions relating to the building's layout and interior finish. We visited the site, then, on November 3, 2008, in the company of Frank Lansinger, Graham Hood, Earl Soles, and Dunbar Lawson. The following description of our findings builds on Willie Graham's report of March 3, 2006. The revised plan serves to summarize our findings relative to the building's original layout (Figures <sup>1</sup> and <sup>2</sup>).

### The Questions

#### Chimney

On the north elevation, facing the Maple Street, the bottom weatherboard was off, exposing the sill of the main building. Near the middle of the structure there were two scarfs in this sill, suggesting that the middle third had been inserted at some point. Because chimneys typically interrupt the sill, the inserted piece of sill represented a possible chimney location. If the building really was a store, this point, centered on the gable-end of the supposed counting room, was precisely

where one would expect to find a chimney. Confirming a chimney here would remove any doubt that the building originally functioned as a store.

With permission, three modern floor boards were removed to examine the north sill from the inside. This exposed the two cut ends of the sill where it had abutted the sides of the original chimney. The inside dimension between the ends was 55," indicating the approximate width of the chimney. Moreover, each of the sill's free ends had been chased with a lap mortise to receive the header that trimmed the end of the hearth. The inside to inside dimension between these laps indicates that the hearth was about 56 ¼" wide. The joist that once trimmed the front of the hearth had been replaced. However, looking below the floor and sighting down the existing joist, it was possible to see that both of its ends sat in the drop mortises for the original member. Measuring from back from one of these mortises to the inside face of framing in the north wall gave us the depth of the original hearth--27". The east side of the chimney stood 60" from the inside face of framing, east wall.

There was little time to explore the garret. However, we could see no evidence of a fireplace in the north gable. It is likely then, that the vanished chimney had just one set of shoulders or "weatherings," choking down to the stack just above the garret floor level.

There is no doubting the existence of a chimney on the end wall of the present building, and that chimney confirms the commercial function of this building and the identity of the counting room.

#### Porch

Based on the absence of shingles in the lower area of the main roof protected by the present sheds, Willie Graham asked whether an early porch might have existed here. The reasoning was that if the lower end of the roof slope had never been shingled, it was because that section had always been protected by a porch roof.

With a ladder and flashlight, it was possible to examine the exposed roof sheathing of the original building. As it turned out, the sheathing just above the eave was early on both slopes, and both areas displayed many nails and nail holes, all deployed in ranks that echoed the vanished shingle courses. It seems, then, that of each slope was originally covered entirely by shingles—there was no porch.

#### Plaster in the Counting Room

Willie's report left open the question of whether the counting room had been plastered. The walls of the room are presently sheathed, but there can be little doubt that plaster was the *intended* finish on the ceiling and walls alike, for the room had been trimmed out--base, chair board, and window trim—to receive



plaster. Overhead, the joists were hewn and pit-sawn, and above these joists the flooring was gauged and undercut--these unfinished surfaces indicate that the ceiling was to have been exposed.

The front room was different. There, the joists were planed, their lower edges beaded, and the underside of the flooring was planed smooth—all because the framing over head was to be exposed. Unlike the counting room, moreover, it seems that the sheathing in the retail space is original and was intended from the beginning.

The differing finishes first *envisioned* for the two rooms typified stores in early Virginia—generally the counting room was the better space and so was often plastered, while the retail space was typically sheathed for a flexible shelving installation.

It seems, however, that the original intent to plaster the counting room was not carried out. Today, the walls are covered with bevel-edged sheathing (“cyphered and capped” in early parlance). In the one location where we could look behind this finish (next to the exterior, gable-end doorway) there was no indication of plaster. This makes sense only if the room was never plastered, or if the wall by the doorway was previously wainscoted. The latter possibility is discounted by the presence of a beaded chair board, a type of trim rarely seen in concert with wainscoting. It appears, then, that the counting room was never plastered, and that the present sheathing is the first and only finish applied to the walls of that space.

This sheathing predated the removal of retail/counting room partition, since it stopped at that wall. Later on, when the partition was removed, the resulting void was covered over with a beveled board.

The sheathing on the fireplace wall may be later than that on the other walls, since it covers over the opening where the chimney once stood. Presumably, this finish was installed when the building was moved, leaving the chimney behind. Significantly, the present sheathing copes around the truncated end of the chair board, covering the space formerly occupied by a chimneypiece.

To factor out the complicating changes to this fireplace wall, one board should be removed high up on the adjoining east wall. If no plaster evidence is found behind this board, then we can be confident that there was never plaster in the space.

Another place to look behind the sheathing is on the west wall--in the corner where the stair rose to the upper floor. At present, the sheathing bears no evidence of this stair. If the ascent was by ladder stair, that stair probably didn't interact with the wall. But if the ascent was by a conventional stair, as indicated by Willie Graham, we would expect to find nailing for winders or a landing in this corner, hidden behind the present sheathing. That evidence would probably be sufficient to reconstruct the ascent of the stair.

To summarize, the present in on the walls of the counting room is not original, but no evidence of earlier plaster has been found. Removing two more sheathing boards should allow us to resolve the question of how the counting room was first finished.

#### Additional Observations

##### Partition

In the joist above the vanished partition, were two sets of bevel lap mortise, one later set cutting partly into an earlier set. (Figure <sup>3</sup>). Originally, some of these were used for setting the studs of the partition. Though we did not have time to examine the laps closely, it may be that only the later laps were actually used for setting the partition. In any event, the spacing of the studs indicates the width of the doorway, and this was surely basis for the doorway on Willie Graham's plan.

##### Interior Limewash

At the time the present sheds were added to the building, new siding was applied to the exterior, covering over the counting room door. At the same time, a cleat was nailed over the top edge of this inoperative door to fix it shut.

In recent times, this door was forced partially open, revealing that the limewash that covered the interior of the store is not present the cleat. Clearly, the interior limewash in the counting room is not original. In all likelihood, it was applied when the interior partition was removed, since the finish runs through both spaces and over the cleat that fills the void left by the vanished partition.

*under*  
^

##### Shelving

Ghosts for shelving were visible on all but the south wall of the building, where the interior sheathing has been removed. On the east wall, these ghosts cross over the cleat installed after the partitions disappeared. At this point at least, the shelving in both rooms post-dates removal of the interior partition—an alteration that made the entire ground floor into retail or storage space. This shelving was still present when the limewash was applied, since all the shelves were outlined by this finish.

It makes sense that the shelving by the old front door would be late—this was the public area of the retail space and so is unlikely to have had shelving in period I.

However, the ghosts on the opposite wall may represent early shelving, since this portion of the room, with its blind wall, was surely behind the counter. It appears that the shelves ended well short of the south wall. Two shelves—one about 33" and another at about 60" above the floor were carried either on ogee brackets or,

more likely, on a straight stanchion. Nail holes in the sheathing show that at one point the back edge of the bracket or stanchion was two-nailed into the sheathing from both sides.

The shelving in the counting room was probably a later continuation of this first shelving, so the ghost on the rear door showing a shelf about 18" deep, may be indicative of the depth for the earlier shelves in the front room, as well.

### Shingles

Early shingles had been reused to shim up the rafter feet of the present sheds. These were square butt shingles, laid with an exposure of about 6 3/4".

### Weatherboards

On the exterior of the present east wall, evidence for the original siding was clearly visible in areas where the framing had been exposed. At the top of every weatherboard, debris from inside the wall had accumulated against the upper edge, leaving a kind of "tide line" on the outside face of the stud. The measurement between these lines ranged between 7" and 7 3/8", approximating exposure of the original weather boards.

### Window – Counting Room

The counting room window centers, more or less, on the longitudinal dimension of that space—and that has always been its location. Nonetheless, we saw dados for another window sill cut into the cheeks of the adjacent wall cavity, against the vanished partition. It seems that these dados were never used.

The evidence for this involves the method of installing the frames. The jambs of the surviving window frame are simply two planks, each dadoed on the inner face to receive the plank head. To install one of these frames, the carpenter dadoed the studs to receive a sloping plank sill, set his sill in the dados, cut the bottoms of the jambs to fit the sill, and then nailed both jambs directly to the flanking studs. Anywhere there was a window, then, we should see nail holes in the cheeks of the adjoining studs. No such holes are visible above the dados. Clearly, the counting room window was originally intended for the location shown on Willie's plan. During construction, however, he moved it to the present location, cutting a second set of dados to receive the sill.

### Window – Retail Space

The window that once lit the retail space is correctly shown on Willie's plan. The northern side of the original opening was framed by a large post, for which the cut-off end still remains in the mortise (this post was cut out and moved northward to its present location to create the present doorway). The

corresponding dado for the opposite end of the sill is still to be seen on the stud that presently trims the south side of the doorway.

The positioning of these windows confirms Willie's conclusion that what is not the east wall of the building is the side that faced the street.

#### Windows – North Gable

We did not have an opportunity to explore the garret in detail. Willie Graham reports that the space was lit by a pair of windows in the north gable. It now appears that these windows flanked the stack of the chimney.

#### Ground-Floor Doorway - South Wall

On what is now the south gable-end end of the building a doorway once opened onto the alley, probably as an access for loading goods. It was subsequently destroyed when the opening was enlarged. However, large mortises in the end girt above the present opening reveal the original extent of the original opening. The clear opening seems to have been 41 wide," (shown 36" on the Graham plan), allowing 1 ¼" for the plank jamb linings. It is likely that this was a double-width or "folding" door. One of the doors for this opening may have been reused in the south end of the modern east shed. It too, is a double-sheathed door, but without the beaded edging on the exterior. The door that now occupies the much-enlarge alley doorway may have come from the loft doorway directly above. (Figure <sup>4</sup>).

#### Garret Doorway – South Gable

Above the alley doorway is a gable door, for which the framed opening was about 62" high. The present door, sill, and linings for head and jamb are modern, but the framed opening is entirely original. This opening was almost certainly used for transferring goods to and from the upper floor which is unfinished and appears to have functioned as a storage space.

#### Shutters and Doors

The exterior window shutters and doors on the front (east) wall are the originals. They are composed of two laminated layers of sheathing, secured to one another with clinched rosehead nails. To better face the elements, this sheathing is vertical on the exterior and horizontal on the interior. The exterior faces of doors and shutters alike are edged with a beaded piece approximately 2 ¼" wide. The doors and swing on strap hinges hung on driven pintles, and the shutters are hung on H-shaped "side" hinges. (Figures <sup>5</sup> and <sup>6</sup>).

The layers of the door are offset ½" to form rabbets that engage the stops of the door frame and also the rabbet on the opposite door. (Figure <sup>7</sup>)

The original back door of the counting room also remains *in situ*. It too is double-sheathed. We were unable to examine the exterior face to determine whether this door also had beaded edging around its perimeter. The door swings on unusually small H-L hinges secured by clinched nails with leather botching behind the heads. It is secured by a large stock lock and staple. This door and that on the <sup>east</sup> ~~south~~ wall of the retail room were both secured by a wooden bar, set into a pair of closed keepers driven into the jambs. (Figure <sup>8</sup>).

#### Cellar

It appears that this building originally stood over a raised cellar--the removal of modern flooring revealed that the joists below the retail/counting room floor are limewashed. This makes no sense in the building's present situation, standing over a crawl space.

M.R.W.

- 
- <sup>1</sup> Photo – Matthews Store
  - <sup>2</sup> Plan – Matthews Store – Original Layout
  - <sup>3</sup> Bevel Laps for Partition
  - <sup>4</sup> Photo - Door to Freight Doorway - Matthews
  - <sup>5</sup> Photo –Front door - Matthews Store
  - <sup>6</sup> Photo – Window shutter - Matthews Store
  - <sup>7</sup> Offset sheathing layers – main door.
  - <sup>8</sup> Photo - Counting Room Door - Matthews Store

**Meeting of Dr. Carl Lounsbury, senior architectural historian, and Matthew Webster, conservator of architecture, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, and members of Mathews Historical Society at the Thomas James Old Store, Monday January 19<sup>th</sup> 2009.**

Present from Mathews were Stuart Allen, Dee Lawson, Jack Caldwell, Earl Soles, Henry Schlenk, and Graham Hood.

The purpose of this meeting was to inspect the structure of the building and propose stabilization treatments.

Despite the very cold weather, this group spent two hours in the building. The notes below were compiled at the subsequent meeting of the two visitors and Messrs. Lawson, Soles, and Hood at Richardson's.

Recommendations in order of importance, were as follows:

**Drainage:** absolutely the top priority for the building is to improve the drainage of rainwater from the site. Water being wicked up into the wooden frame of the building through the brick piers has caused some rot and poses risk of much more.

Blacktop on three sides of the building has, in effect, created a hollow in which the structure stands. Rainwater accumulation is increased by the roof gutters on the east and west that simply channel rainwater down at the four corners of the building.

**Structural:** the north side original sill was pieced when the chimney was removed. It has separated from some of the vertical joists, which need to be stabilized. There is damp rot on parts of this sill extending to the corners. The replacement floor needs to be taken up entirely to inspect the floor joists, some of which, in the northeast corner particularly, have separated from the east sill and have been pieced out. At least one of the brick piers has settled and needs to be inspected further.

**Salt infestation:** the ceiling boards, particularly at the south end have been thoroughly soaked in brine solutions. They need to be carefully vacuumed, both on top and underneath, at the same time the interior of the building is vacuumed to remove dust and flaking whitewash.

**Ironwork:** the number of original hinges and staples in the building is significant. All original iron needs to be treated - each of the original

double doors on the east side should probably be removed from its remaining unbroken hinge.

**Insect infestation:** it cannot at present easily be determined if any of this infestation is active. Selective Borate injection of affected areas is recommended.

**Exterior siding:** decayed weatherboards need to be selectively pieced and/or replaced on all sides and carefully painted. The recommendation is to carefully touch up the present paint surface, not apply new paint overall.

**General observations:** the two advisers noted that this site is striking and unusual in showing its evolution over almost two hundred years without the need to replace of walls and other fabric wholesale. This is a real advantage.

They suggested that the Society might approach the project as one of preservation/education, rather than as one of simple display of an historic artifact. They strongly concurred with the notions of virtual interpretation of the building in the future. This could be so much more ample, more specific, and more dramatic than the more traditional spoken methods.

**Next phase:** a Historic Structures Report is recommended. This will include a minute examination of every feature and result in scale drawings, electronic surveys, and dendrochronological findings. They suggested that such a project be accompanied by as complete an historical examination and report on the documentary records for this site as can be obtained.

Graham Hood and Dee Lawson, 1.21.09

**Meeting of the Board of Mathews County Historical Society with Dr. Randolph Turner, director, and Ms. Pam Schenian, architectural historian, of the Tidewater Regional Office of the Virginia Commonwealth Department of Historic Resources, Wednesday January 14 at the Mathews Regional Library.**

Present from Mathews were Stuart Allen, Dee Lawson, Jack Caldwell, Terry Pletcher, Graham Hood, Amanda Taylor and Rebecca Grow of MCVIC, and Steve Whiteway, County Administrator. Frank Lansinger joined the meeting later.

Since Randy and Pam were familiar with the Thomas James Old Store only from the exterior and from photographs, they inspected the building briefly first. When they joined the group, they were unstinting in their praise for the building - "a real gem" - as well as for the progress MCHS had made with the project to date. Randy said, "What you've done here could be a role model for organizations like yours with similar projects in the future."

He cited the successful applications for listing the store on the State and the National Historic Registers, the professional reports on the structure, the documentary report, and the forthcoming conservation survey. He went on to say that the recent change in property ownership, which had removed from MCHS the obligation to move the building to another site, was a welcome development and a happy conclusion to all the society's efforts to date.

Proposing some next steps, Randy continued that MCHS should focus on the stabilization of the structure, which does seem to be in reasonably good condition; how the building might be shown in the future; what part it might play in future plans for developing tourism in the county; clarifying the questions of public access to the building; and how to shape interpretation of the history it embodied - social, commercial, technological.

In other words, MCHS needs to set goals - "Decide what you want to do and then put your plan together with discreet steps. This will then provide a road map for what grants to go after and when."

The State Commission on Tourism will provide some help for future marketing. And as far as access is concerned there will surely be opportunities to work out easements with adjacent property owners - the major ones of which are the County/VDOT and MCVIC.



In response to questions about moving the store at some point in the future, Randy stated that unless there was a compelling reason for its move, there would be a risk of losing the State and National listings. This would weaken the society's case in its application to funding agencies. It was the DHR's position that moving the store was acceptable only if it would otherwise be destroyed.

Among future funding sources, we should put at or near the top of our list the Virginia General Assembly's Grants for Historic Properties. In normal economic times, these generally ranged from \$10k - \$250k. MCHS applications would greatly benefit from the vigorous support of Mathews' state delegate and senator.

It will probably be a couple of years before General Assembly funds become available again, but MCHS might elect to submit an application in the meantime, so that it is in line when money does flow again.

These grants could apply to a wide range of projects - dendrochronology, for example, to determine the exact date of the building and, hopefully, the wings (dendrochronology would also help determine the date of the adjacent Sibley's "store room"); work to stabilize the structure; work to improve the site for public access; help for interpretive planning; and so on.

Pam circulated a multi-page listing of other, appropriate funding sources for the future. Dee Lawson offered to make a Xerox copy for central reference.

Other likely sources would include FTEA-LU (sp?), which are Federal Transportation-based projects; NPS Chesapeake Gateways program for matching-funds prospects; American Express for a project like purchasing the property on which the building stands, among others.

To increase our prospects of successful funding in the future, it might be helpful to link, or somehow partner, the old store with future developments in the "Courthouse Green" project; and with the MCVIC project. This is something the Board would have to explore and decide.

Pam stated that ordinances relative to the historic district will become necessary, and referenced Cape Charles as a successful example recently, both in terms of ordinance and outside funding.

Discussions then focused on how MCHS might show and interpret the store in the future. Randy and Pam assured the group that computerized "virtual" tours of the building and site would be more in tune with modern audiences and greatly more cost-effective than actual physical changes to the building and site.

Randy suggested such visual devices as overlapping layers corresponding to the development over time of the site and the structure, all linked to the succession of owners; the range of the store's functions and operations; and a variety of lively drawings showing the building inside and out, top and bottom, detail and overall.

Randy also introduced the topic of tax credits as a future source of revenue. This needs to be explored further.

It is clear that in order to maximize future funding opportunities MCHS will have to develop an overall plan for the next 2-5 years for the store. This will take time and necessitate Board involvement and ultimately decision-making. Initial steps to plan for the launching of this planning process should be taken soon.

Randy stressed again how wise MCHS was to get the store listed on both State and National Registers. Once accomplished, these listings are a major plus for the institution, both locally and nationally.

On the subject of marketing the historic resources of this area, MCHS might also wish to partner with Gloucester County. Randy and Pam had heard, for example, of an old store on Ware Neck that is being restored.

Finally, the name of author and scholar Carolyn Keen, who is engaged in a study of colonial stores south of the James River, was introduced as a future source of information.

Graham Hood, Terry Pletcher, and Dee Lawson 1.18.09

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE OLD THOMAS JAMES STORE  
TO THE MATHEWS COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY BOARD OF  
DIRECTORS, April ? 2009

**Short Term Goals:**

1. Completion of data base reorganization by Laurie Whiteway, approved by the Board January 21, 2009. Estimated cost \$2500 - \$3000. Currently 50% done, delivery date June 1, 2009.
2. Expansion of documentary research report by Becky Barnhardt. Estimated 100 hours @ \$15 per hour ... \$1500.
3. Improve rainwater runoff - **high priority**. Licensed engineer has offered to donate drawings for this scheme (shallow drainage trenches under east and west eaves to connect with similar trench running west to Main Street, plus lip on blacktop area behind electronics store - south side - to divert water to one of the trenches). Pending a title search (ordered by County Administrator February 25, 2009) to establish ownership of easement along Maple Avenue. Permission of MCVIC and Mr. and Mrs. Keith Morgan will also be needed for north-south trenches and the lip. Cost to be determined.
4. Recruit assistance for contacting funding sources and processing applications.
5. Stabilize north foundation and sills, and northeast corner junctions, selectively replace broken or rotten siding, remove salt efflorescence, and repair door on west wing. Local carpenter Henry Schlenk has estimated approximately \$6000.

**Long Term Goals:**

1. Explore with MCVIC possibilities of long term lease or purchase of land on which store stands.
2. Explore transfer of ownership to County.
3. Seek funding for Historic Structure Report integral to major long term funding efforts. Cost estimated by M. Wenger of Mesick, Cohen, Wilson, Baker, Architects, at \$31,600, including dendrochronology.

Board to decide whether to preserve store as is or to restore it to its presumed appearance when new, and to decide how to exhibit and interpret it.

4. Initiate detailed planning for exhibition and interpretation of store.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE OLD THOMAS JAMES  
STORE TO THE BOARD OF THE MATHEWS COUNTY  
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

March 18, 2009

Having gathered several reports and secured a number of estimates for future work, the Committee on the Old Thomas James Store has come to the point where it must ask the Board of MCHS to decide whether:

*The store should be moved to a site next to Tompkins Cottage as previously planned, or...*

*Left on the site where it has stood for almost 200 years.*

In order to move the building, according to Frank Lansinger's written list of March 2008, physical changes would have to be made - the **wings discarded** and the **roof removed and replaced later**.

And because of space restrictions at the Cottage site, the store would have to be placed **gable-end to the street, rather than fronting** on it.

The **cost of moving the store**, over and above the expense of stabilizing it - which will be about \$10,000, and is needed either on the new site or where it stands now - is estimated by Frank and the contractors he's worked with to be **in excess of \$55,000**.

\* \* \*

The old store does appear to have been moved once from its original footings, but we believe it has stood on the James/Sibley property for **almost 200 years**. Absent the need to **move-it-or-see-it-demolished**, to **move it now** would be a **violation of its historical continuity and integrity**.

There is no way the **roof** (which is **almost wholly original**) could be removed and later replaced without loss of original material, and the loss of some of the building's very rare, visible aging process.

The **wings** undoubtedly saved the old structure from rotting away. They may be as much as **150 years old**. They are an **integral part** of the aging process of the store.

**Removing the roof**, even if it is replaced later, and **discarding the wings** would constitute a **violation** (and to some extent **destruction**) of its **architectural/antique integrity**.

\* \* \*

Over the last three years at least five individuals, who are considered authorities in architectural history and historic preservation, have examined the store. Since the decision facing MCHS is **no longer to move or lose** this building, our expert advisors are adamant in their collective recommendation that we do **not** move it for the reasons given above. They have warned that our listing on the State and National Registers would probably be at risk should MCHS proceed with the move.

Given that one of these authorities is the Regional Director for the Virginia Department of Historic Resources - a key figure for us - it must be recognized that we will have real difficulty in obtaining grant monies without his enthusiastic support - which we now enjoy.

Graham Hood and Dee Lawson

LAWYERS TITLE-MIDDLE PENINSULA  
NORTHERN NECK AGENCY, INC.

P. O. BOX 120  
SALUDA, VIRGINIA 23149  
(804) 758-4540  
(804) 758-5688 FAX

March 27, 2009

Mr. Richard Herndon Harfst, Esq.  
Attorney at Law  
P. O. Box 686  
Mathews, Virginia 23109

RE: Maple Avenue  
Case NN09-112

Dear Mr. Harfst:

You requested that I examine the title and inform you of the present ownership of Maple Avenue, located in Mathews, Virginia.

I have examined the records, as indexed, in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Mathews County, Virginia, from November 28, 1917 to March 27, 2009 at 8:00 A.M. as they relate to a strip of land shown as "Maple Ave" on a plat of survey prepared by R. F. Heywood, Surveyor, dated October 31, 1922 a copy of which is recorded in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Mathews County, Virginia in Deed Book 23 Pages 456 and 457. I find the current owner of this strip of land to be Potomac Supply Corporation by virtue of that certain deed from Sheldon Lumber Company, Inc., dated December 17, 1997, recorded in Deed Book 214 Page 190. The strip of land known as Maple Avenue as shown on the subdivision plat is less and except that portion conveyed to Staples Mill Road Corporation by deed dated July 9, 1959 and recorded in Deed Book 61 Page 439, and that portion conveyed to the Commonwealth of Virginia by deed dated August 14, 1942 and recorded in Deed Book 37 Page 397 for improvement to Route 14.

This street is a portion of a tract of land containing 32 acres, more or less, which was conveyed to R. Wesley Foster by deed from A. M. Marchant and Mary Ruth Marchant dated November 28, 1917 and recorded in Deed Book 21 Page 3. Maple Avenue was created in a subdivision of the property and shown on a plat of survey prepared by R.F. Heywood, Surveyor, dated October 31, 1922 and recorded in Deed Book 23 Pages 456 and 457. R. W. Foster granted the rights to use all of the streets shown on the subdivision plat to all of the owners of any lots in the subdivision by instrument dated November 23, 1922 and recorded in Deed Book 23 Page 455. R. W. Foster sold Lots 1, 2, a portion of Lot 3 and the 23 foot portion of Maple Avenue to O. L. Powell and W. H. Fleet by deed dated August 15, 1935 and recorded in Deed Book 32 Page 428. The 23 foot portion of

the road appears to be that part of Maple Avenue extending from Route 14 along the Southern line of Lot 1 to the eastern line of Lot 1 at its intersection with a 12 foot alley. W. H. Fleet conveyed his interest in the 23 foot portion of Maple Avenue to O. L. Powell by deed dated June 17, 1944 and recorded in Deed Book 38 Page 459. By deed dated September 21, 1950, R. Wesley Foster conveyed to O. L. Powell the residue of the land in the subdivision, including "all the land contained in the streets, avenues and highways" shown on the subdivision plat with the exception of the 12 foot alley. This conveyance was made subject to the rights of others to use the roads. At this point in time, O. L. Powell became the owner of the entire length of Maple Avenue as shown on the subdivision plat.

O. L. Powell subsequently conveyed several lots in the subdivision adjacent to Maple Avenue to Staples Mill Road Corporation by deed dated July 9, 1959 and recorded in Deed Book 61 Page 439. Reference is made in this instrument to the fact that the "present Powell Motor Company building" encroaches into Maple Avenue, 2.12 feet at the southwest corner of the building. Because of this, O. L. Powell conveyed to Staples Mill Road Corporation, "the fee simple title to this or any portion of Maple Avenue occupied by the present Powell Motor Company building". In a certain deed from Sheldon Lumber Company Inc. to The County of Mathews dated April 27, 1972, and recorded in Deed Book 87 Page 192, the Powell Motor Company building was, at that time, the "Silco Store"

O. L. Powell conveyed the streets, avenues and ways shown on the subdivision plat to Sheldon Lumber Company, Incorporated by deed dated February 23, 1967 and recorded in Deed Book 77 Page 24. This conveyance was less and except that portion of Maple Avenue conveyed to Staples Mill Road Corporation as set forth above.

Sheldon Lumber Company, Inc conveyed "any portion of Maple Avenue, North Avenue or 1<sup>st</sup> Street owned by the Grantor" to Potomac Supply Corporation by deed dated December 17, 1997 and recorded in Deed Book 214 Page 190.

There are no recorded liens against the property. There are utility easements to Vepco and an easement to The County of Mathews for a sewer line that affect the premises. There are at least two easements over Maple Avenue or portions thereof, granted to owners of properties outside of the subdivision. I have attached hereto the tax information relative to this property. It does not appear from the land books that Maple Avenue, North Avenue or 1<sup>st</sup> Street are included in the property being taxed as these streets are not encompassed within the 44.9919 acres shown on the plat of survey of the land of Potomac Supply Corporation recorded in Plat Book 20 Page 212. However, it may be that they are taxed to Potomac Supply but are not specifically described on the land book entry.

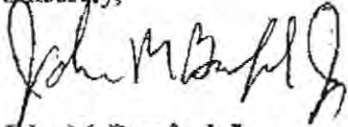


I have enclosed herewith the instruments in the chain of title to Maple Avenue and other documents that I have described herein.

Finally, I have enclosed a statement for services rendered and costs advanced.

Please advise if you need any further information and if you have any questions concerning this matter, please call me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "John M. Bareford, Jr.", written in a cursive style.

John M. Bareford, Jr.

# **Appendix B:**

## **Relevant Court Documents**

NOV 29 2003

TM 26A3-A-106

This instrument prepared by  
James E. Hutchins, Esq.  
Mathews, Virginia**DEED**

THIS DEED is made this 18<sup>th</sup> day of November, 2003, by and between JERRY L. FRUEHBRODT and CAROL ANN FRUEHBRODT, husband and wife, as Grantors, and MICHAEL J. BROWN and LISA A. BROWN, husband and wife, as Grantees. The current address of Grantees is P.O. Box 85, Mathews, Virginia 23109.

**WITNESSETH:**

IN CONSIDERATION of the sum of \$150,000.00, cash in hand paid, and other good and valuable consideration, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, and subject to the matters described herein, the Grantors do hereby grant and convey, with General Warranty and English Covenants of Title, unto the Grantees, as tenants by the entirety with the right of survivorship as at common law, the following described property (the "Property"):

ALL that certain parcel of land, together with all improvements thereon and all appurtenances thereunto belonging, lying in the Westville Magisterial District of Mathews County, Virginia, containing 0.1268 of an acre, more or less, and bounded as follows: On the North by a private road known as Maple Avenue; on the East by the land now or formerly of the County of Mathews; on the South by the land now or formerly of the County of Mathews and the land now or formerly of Thomas Witt Hix, Trustee; and on the West by State Highway Route No. 14; and being more fully and accurately described on a plat of survey made by Wayne E. Lewis (of Keller, Lewis and Associates, P.C.), Land Surveyor, dated March 10, 1989, and recorded in the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Mathews County, Virginia, in Plat Book 17, page 73.

BEING the same land conveyed to Grantors by deed of Mary C. Sibley, dated

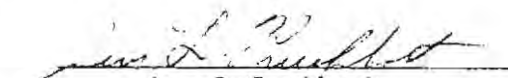
FRUEHBRODT  
DEED

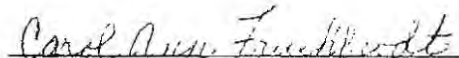
295 PAGE 300

March 14, 1989, and recorded in the Office of the aforesaid Clerk of Court in Deed Book 148, page 812.

THIS CONVEYANCE is made subject to any and all agreements, conditions, easements, reservations and restrictions of record and any easements and encroachments presently existing and visible, whether of record or not, as they may lawfully affect the Property.

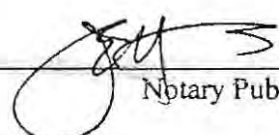
WITNESS the following signatures:

  
Jerry L. Fruehbrodt

  
Carol Ann Fruehbrodt

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA  
COUNTY OF MATHEWS, to wit:

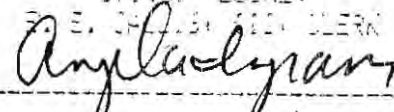
The foregoing Deed was acknowledged before me in the Commonwealth and County aforesaid, on this 18<sup>th</sup> day of November, 2003, by Jerry L. Fruehbrodt and Carol Ann Fruehbrodt.

  
Notary Public

My Commission expires: 5/31/07

FRUEHBRODT  
DEED

Page 2 of 2

INSTRUMENT #000000100  
RECORDED IN THE CLERK'S OFFICE OF  
COUNTY OF MATHEWS ON  
NOVEMBER 18, 2003 AT 03:10PM  
\$150.00 STATE TAX WAS PAID AS  
REQUIRED BY SEC 58.1-100 OF THE VA. CODE  
STATE: \$75.00 LOCAL: \$75.00  
E. J. [Signature] CLERK  
BY:  1007

*James Sibley Report May 2009*  
*207 Forest Drive*  
*Quinton, Va. 23141*  
*4/20/89*

SCG# 148 PAGE 812

THIS DEED, Made this 14th day of March, 1989, between MARY C. SIBLEY, widow, party of the first part; and JERRY L. FRUEHBRODT and CAROL ANN FRUEHBRODT, husband and wife, 207 Forest Drive, Quinton, Virginia 23141, parties of the second part:

W I T N E S S E T H :

That for and in consideration of ten dollars (\$10.00) cash in hand paid and other good and valuable consideration, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, the party of the first part does grant and convey with GENERAL WARRANTY OF TITLE and ENGLISH COVENANTS OF TITLE unto the parties of the second part, as tenants by the entirety with right of survivorship as at common law, the following-described property, to-wit:

All that certain piece, parcel or lot of land, together with the improvements thereon and the appurtenances thereunto belonging, situate, lying and being in the Village of Mathews, in the Westville Magisterial District of Mathews County, Virginia, containing 0.1268 of an acre according to the plat of survey hereinafter mentioned, be the same more or less, and bounded as follows: On the North by a private road known as Maple Avenue; on the East by the land now or formerly of the County of Mathews; on the South by the land now or formerly of the County of Mathews and the land now or formerly of Thomas Witt Hix, Trustee; and on the West by State Highway Route No. 14; and being more fully and accurately described on the plat of survey made by Wayne E. Lewis (of Keller, Lewis and Associates, P.C.), Land Surveyor, dated March 10, 1989, a copy of which plat is hereto attached and made a part of this deed and to be recorded herewith.

Said land is a portion of a .256 acre parcel of land, a one-half undivided interest in which was conveyed to Cecil M. Sibley by deed of F. Joseph Sibley and wife, dated December 13, 1945, and recorded in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Mathews County, Virginia, in Deed Book 40, Page 361. The remaining one-half undivided interest in the land herein conveyed (erroneously described as containing .155 of an acre) was conveyed to the said Cecil M. Sibley by deed of Helen Miller Sibley, widow, dated April 5, 1948, and recorded in said clerk's office in Deed Book 43, Page 288. The said Cecil M. Sibley died October 29, 1987, and by his last will and testament recorded in said clerk's office in Will Book 17, Page 537, he devised his residuary estate, which included said land, to his wife, the said Mary C. Sibley.

DONALD H. BOWMAN  
ATTORNEY AT LAW  
MATHESW, VIRGINIA 23109

This conveyance is made subject to all conditions, restrictions and easements of record, if any, and to all easements and encroachments presently existing and visible, whether of record or not, affecting the title to said property.

WITNESS The following signatures and seals:

Mary C. Sibley (SEAL)  
MARY C. SIBLEY

State of Florida

City/County of Palm Beach, to-wit:

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 16<sup>th</sup> day of MARCH, 1989, by MARY C. SIBLEY.

[Signature]  
NOTARY PUBLIC

My Commission expires: 5-14-90

PLACE SEAL HERE:

VIRGINIA: IN THE CLERK'S OFFICE OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF  
HARRIS COUNTY, March 17, 1989.  
This instrument was recorded with certificate annexed  
admitted to record at 3:35 o'clock P.M. is  
recorded, after payment of 40.00 imposed  
by Sec. 58.1-802.

E. E. Callin  
Clerk

PLAT RECORDED IN PLAT BOOK #17, PAGE 73.

HELEN MILLER SIBLEY  
PO  
CECIL M. SIBLEY.

DEED OF PARTITION.

No. 48-111.

THIS DEED, Made this 5th day of April, 1948, between Helen Miller Sibley, widow, party of the first part; and Cecil M. Sibley, party of the second part:

WITNESSETH: That for and in consideration of the sum of five dollars (\$5.00),

cash in hand to her paid by the said Cecil M. Sibley, party of the second part, and of other good and valuable considerations moving from the said party of the second part to the said party of the first part, receipt of all of which is hereby acknowledged, and of the partition hereby effected of the lot of land hereinafter mentioned, owned as tenants in common by the parties of the first and second parts, she, the said party of the first part, doth grant and convey, with general warranty, unto the said party of the second part all her right, title and interest--the same being a one-half undivided interest--in and to that certain piece, parcel or lot of land, together with the improvements thereon and appurtenances thereunto belonging, situate, lying and being in the Village of Mathews, in the Westville Magisterial District of the County of Mathews and State of Virginia, containing one hundred and fifty-five one-thousandths (.155) of an acre, and bounded as follows: On the North by that portion of the land of Powell and Armistead, Inc. known as "Maple Avenue"; East by the land of R. A. and W. B. Tatterson; South by the land of Helen Miller Sibley; and West by the state highway leading through the Village of Mathews, being a portion of the certain lot of land which was conveyed to F. Joseph Sibley and Henry Sibley by W. N. Trader and wife by deed dated May 29, 1899 and of record in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Mathews County in Deed Book No. 12, Pages 231-232, and more particularly described on plat of survey of record in said office in Plat Book No. 1, Page 78, a one-half undivided interest in which was devised to Helen M. Sibley by the last will and testament of Henry Sibley, of record in said office in Will Book No. 3, Page 58, and a one-half interest conveyed to Cecil M. Sibley by

deed of F. Joseph Sibley and wife, dated December 13, 1945 and of record in said office in Deed Book No. 40, Page 361. The portion of said lot in which a one-half interest is hereinabove conveyed is more particularly described on plat of survey of Paul A. Hobday, C. S., hereto attached and made a part of this deed and to be recorded herewith.

The interest hereinabove conveyed, together with the one-half interest owned by him, vests in the said Cecil M. Sibley the fee-simple title to the whole of the said lot of land.

The said party of the first part covenants that she is the owner of the fee-simple title to the said interest in the above-described land, and, as such, has the right to convey the same to the aforesaid grantee; that the said grantee shall have quiet possession of the said interest in the said land, free from all encumbrances; that she has done no act to encumber the said interest in the said land; and that she will execute such further assurances of the title to the said interest in the said land as may be requisite to make the same full and complete.

WITNESS The following signature and seal:

Helen Miller Sibley (SEAL)

State of Virginia,  
County of Mathews, to-wit:

I, W. M. Winter, a Commissioner in Chancery of the Circuit Court of Mathews County, in the said State of Virginia, do certify that Helen Miller Sibley, whose name is signed to the writing above, bearing date on the 5th day of April, 1948, has this day acknowledged the same before me in my County and State aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 5th day of April, 1948.  
W. M. Winter, Commissioner in Chancery.

VIRGINIA:

IN THE CLERK'S OFFICE OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF MATHAWS COUNTY, APRIL 5TH, 1948.  
This Deed was presented and with certificate annexed admitted to record at 2:30 O'clock P. M. and is recorded.

Teste: W. B. Smith, Clerk.

by:  Deputy Clerk.

Plat referred to in the  
going Deed is recorded  
Plat Book No. 1, Page 152.



F. JOSEPH SIBLEY & WIFE  
TO  
CECIL M. SIBLEY

DEED ON GIFT

NO. 40-103

THIS DEED, made this 12th day of December, 1945, between F. Joseph Sibley and Ellen B. Sibley, his wife, parties of the first part; and Cecil M. Sibley, party of the second part,

WITNESSETH: That for and in consideration of the sum of One Dollar (\$1.00), cash in hand paid at and before the sealing and delivery of this deed, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and the love and affection which the said parties of the first part have and entertain for their son, the said Cecil M. Sibley, the said parties of the first part give, grant and convey unto the said Cecil M. Sibley, with general warranty, all of their one-half undivided right, title and interest in and to a certain parcel or lot of land, together with all buildings and improvements thereon and appurtenances thereto belonging, situate, lying and being in the village of Mathews in the Westville Magisterial District of the County of Mathews and State of Virginia, and containing by survey two hundred and fifty-six thousandths of an acre, and bounded as follows: On the North by a road running between the property hereby conveyed and the property of O. L. Powell, and others; on the East by the land of L. W. Salts; on the South by the land of Patterson Prothrope; and on the West by the state highway leading through the village of Mathews. It being the same lot of land which was conveyed to the said T. Joseph Sibley and Henry Sibley by deed of William M. Trader and wife bearing date May 20, 1939, and duly recorded in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Mathews County, Virginia, in Deed Book 12, at page 251-252. Reference is here made to said deed and to a plat of survey of the said lot of land, made by G. T. Tidwells, Deputy Field Surveyor, and by reference made a part of this deed and recorded therewith, for a more detailed and particular description of the land hereby conveyed.

... and a one-half undivided interest in said lot of land, with its appurtenances, unto the said Cecil B. Sibley, his heirs and assigns in fee-simple, forever.

And the said parties do hereby covenant that they have the right to convey their one-half undivided interest in said lot of land to the aforesaid grantee; that the aforesaid grantee shall have quiet possession of the said land, free from all encumbrances; that they have done no act to encumber their interest in said lot of land; and that they will execute such further assignments of the said land as may be requisite to make the title thereto good and complete.

The following signatures are sealed:

Revenue  
Stamps  
\$2.75

State of Virginia,  
County of ...

Filed Received by me on  
MAY 15 1946  
C. M. Sibley

Joseph Sibley (REAL)  
Ellen S. Sibley (WIFE)

I, CORN E. ZEINS, a Notary Public in and for the County of ... State of Virginia, do hereby certify that J. Joseph Sibley and Ellen S. Sibley, his wife, whose names are signed to the writing above bearing date December 15, 1945, have this day acknowledged the same before me in my County and State aforesaid.

My commission will expire on the 25th day of March, 1947.  
Given under my hand this 20th day of December, 1945.

CORN E. ZEINS  
Notary Public

WITNESSETH: That I, the undersigned, Clerk of the Circuit Court of ... County, February 18th, 1946, this deed was presented and with certificates annexed admitted to record at 11:45 o'clock P.M., and is recorded.

Notary:

Client: 

The plat referred to in this deed is recorded in Plat Book No. 1 Page 78.

HENRY SIBLEY

No. 38-2.

WILL:

I, Henry Sibley, of the County of Mathews and State of Virginia, being of sound and disposing mind, do hereby make, publish and declare this to be my last will and testament, hereby revoking all other wills by me at any time made:

1. I desire all my just debts to be paid, if I shall owe any at my death.  
2. I give, devise and bequeath unto my beloved wife, Helen Miller Sibley, absolutely, all the property, real personal or mixed, wherever situate of which I may die seized or possessed or in any manner entitled to.

3. I do hereby nominate and appoint my said wife, Helen Miller Sibley, executor of this my last will and testament, with full power and authority to execute the same according to its true and intended meaning, and having perfect confidence in her judgement and integrity, I direct that she be not required to give security.

In witness whereof I hereunto subscribed my name and affix my seal to this my last will and testament, which is written one on sheet of paper, at Mathews Court House, Virginia this 27th day of October, 1924.

Henry Sibley (Seal).

The above signature of the testator, Henry Sibley, was made and the foregoing will was acknowledged by the said Henry Sibley, in the presence of us, two competent witnesses, present at the same time; and we the said witnesses, do hereunto subscribe the said will in the presence of the said testator and of each other, at the request of the said testator, this 27th day of October, 1924.

J. P. Nottingham

W. M. Minter

VIRGINIA: IN THE CLERK'S OFFICE OF THE CIRCUIT COURT OF MATHEWS COUNTY, JANUARY 4TH, 1938.

This paper writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Henry Sibley, deceased, who was a resident of the County of Mathews and State of Virginia and who died on the 4th day of December, 1937, in said County, was this day produced before the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Mathews County by Helen Miller Sibley, widow of the said decedent, for probate; and then being fully proved by the oath of W. M. Winter, one of the two subscribing witnesses thereto, said paper writing is admitted to probate and ordered to be recorded as and for the true last will and testament of the said Henry Sibley, and upon the motion of Helen Miller Sibley, the Executrix named in said will, she is permitted to qualify as such. Whereupon, she said Helen Miller Sibley made oath that she will faithfully discharge the duties of her office to the best of her ability and judgment and entered into and acknowledged a bond before the Clerk of the aforesaid Court in the penalty of \$9,565.00, without surety, said will providing that no should be required upon the qualification of the said Executrix.

Teste :

W. B. Smith, Clerk.

by: *[Signature]*, Deputy Clerk.

18

LIST OF HEIRS OF HENRY SIBLEY, DECEASED.

Name	Age	Relationship	Last Known Address
Helen Miller Sibley	66	Widow	Mathews, Va.
Ruby Sibley White	41	Daughter	Norfolk, Va.
Henry Merritt Sibley	35	Son	Richmond, Va.
Frances Sibley	24	Daughter	Mathews, Va.

I hereby certify that I have made diligent inquiry as to such names, ages, relations and addresses, and I believe such list to be true and correct.

Helen Miller Sibley, Personal Representative.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of January, 1938.

J. W. Cooke, Deputy Clerk.

THIS INSTRUMENT OF WRITING was delivered to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Mathews County, Virginia, on the 4th day of January, 1938, admitted to record at 11:30 A. M. and is recorded.

Teste :

W. B. Smith, Clerk.

by: *J. W. Cooke*, Deputy Clerk.



of said enclosed within the following boundaries, to wit: "Commencing at a point in the main road opposite to, and on a line with the fence on the Northern side of the Methodist Church lot and from thence in a straight line in an easterly direction to and with said Church fence to the land of Mrs. Charles S. Shumstead, or the fence on the line between said Benjamin Store's farm and the lands of the said Mrs. Shumstead and with said fence in a Northerly direction to a fence on the line between said Store's farm lot and the stable lot now owned by E. J. & J. S. Merchant and with said fence in a Northerly direction to a point on the said Maria Reed as far out as the land belonging to the said Store house lot extends and from said point with said road in a straight line in a Southerly direction to the place of beginning" which lot is now owned by said Mrs. S. Drake and Mrs. E. M. Drake the said Drake owning the Northern half and Mrs. E. J. & J. S. Merchant the Southern half thereof, therefore the acre moiety thereof by this deed conveyed is bounded on the West by the said Maria Reed's boundary road running between said Store's farm lot and the old building known as Davis' "Hotel" South by the other moiety of said lot owned by Mrs. E. J. & J. S. Merchant East by the fence on the line between said Store's farm lot and the land of Mrs. Charles S. Shumstead and North by the fence on the line between said Store's house lot and the stable lot of E. J. & J. S. Merchant, but as to the east mentioned boundary the grantors do not warrant and shall not be required to establish the

Store

to }

Biggs

Page to 111

James, no by this deed they only convey with general warranty to said grantees one half of the said Original Barnum Store House lot as was conveyed to the said Mr. N. Shaker by deed hereinafore mentioned. The said parties of the first part covenant that they have the right to convey the above described ownership of the said Barnum Store House lot with the buildings thereon to the grantees, that they have done no act to encumber the same, that the grantees shall have quiet possession of the said one half of the said Barnum Store House lot free from all encumbrances, except those herein specified, and that they, the said parties of the first part will execute such further conveyances of the said land as may be requisite.

Witness the following signatures and seals

(Stamp in original)

Wm. N. Shaker  
 Selie B. Shaker  
 Seal Seal

In the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Macomb County, May 29<sup>th</sup> 1899  
 This deed was this day acknowledged before me in my office aforesaid by Mr. N. Shaker and Selie B. Shaker his wife to be their joint and deed.

Just: Sands Smith et al.

In the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Macomb County June 29<sup>th</sup> 1899. This deed was this day delivered to the Clerk of the aforesaid Court and with certificate of its acknowledgment conveyed out and to record and is recorded.

J. J. J.



Book 12  
p 1013

one more  
1  
- 112

This deed made this 4th day of March 1899 between John W. Allison Jr. My Heiress Ad.  
his wife parties of the first part and W. M. D. and wife of the second part all of the County  
of Madison and State of Wisconsin the said wife was then and is now, acting in  
the County Court of Madison County a Chancery suit in the name and style of W. M. D.,  
vs. John W. Allison Jr. My Heiress Ad. involving the will and estate of the said  
deceased business said parties from Nov. 1887 to Oct. 1897 and whereas on the 29th  
day of August 1898, the said W. M. D., Shaden and John W. Allison Jr. entered into a written  
agreement by which all matters involved in said suit and all differences between  
said parties were amicably settled, and among other things it was agreed that the land  
ownership property at Madison County have thence as the "Bannock Lot" should be  
conveyed by said Allison to said Shaden. Therefore in order to carry out the provisions  
of said written agreement relative to said lot and for the further consideration of one  
dollar paid by the party of the second part to the said John W. Allison Jr. the said par-  
ties of the first part do grant, bargain, sell and convey and by these presents have  
granted, bargained, sold and conveyed unto the said W. M. D. Shaden with general con-  
veyance all the right title and interest of the said John W. Allison Jr. in and to that  
one moiety of the original Bannock Stone house lot conveyed to the said W. M.  
Shaden and John W. Allison Jr. jointly by My Heiress Ad. John W. Allison in the Chancery  
suit under the title of Bannock Stone vs. W. M. D. Shaden in the County Court of Madison  
County pending by deed bearing date March 28th 1893, and recorded in the Clerk's  
office of the County Court of Madison County in Book 10, 10 at  
page 23 and the interest of the said John W. Allison Jr. in said one moiety being  
one half thereof or 1/2 of an acre more or less and one half interest in the land  
except thereon, the said lot conveyed by the said John W. Allison to said Shaden and

Thomas is bounded on the South by the other part of the said original Roman  
 a lot he received of now owned by Mrs Emma Struffe wife of J. A. W. Struffe, on the  
 East by Mrs Charles L. Struck's land on the North by the stable lot owned  
 by Geo. W. Struck and on the West by the street that runs between  
 the said lot and David's lot. Note: now owned by J. P. Struck, Merchant, to  
 whom said to hold the same John W. Struck in and on the said one part  
 of the said lot and also some lot into the said lot. The said lot and also  
 and also some lot into the said lot. The said lot and also some lot into the said lot.

John W. Struck  
 Thomas A. Struck  
 Geo. W. Struck

In the Clerk's office of the County Court of Washington County April  
 21st 1899. This deed was this day acknowledged before me as my of-  
 fice aforesaid by John W. Struck on West Main St. A. Struck his wife  
 to an end of said deed was the signatures written to be  
 and is recorded.

J. W. Struck  
 Geo. W. Struck

In the Clerk's office  
 of the County Court  
 of Washington County  
 April 21st 1899

was in the room

Alone

M. Trade the

1. Her son, his wife, and other Mr. Henry J. Hamilton the son of that  
 - It seems as if the above names on the margin of Hamilton's account books  
 known as the above names from the accounts of the Hamiltons  
 Mr. Henry's wife was a Hamilton's "I believe" commenced by the Hamilton  
 to meet Mr. J. Henry's money on the 10th day of October 1890 and  
 the date of Hamilton's bill for the same of one hundred and  
 the amount paid the other and returned the next day of the said bank and  
 sent amount to the bank. The other would be the Hamilton's bill for 10th  
 to be retained in the cash book or being for the security of the money  
 in the account of the money in the bill. The other would be the Hamilton's  
 name "The" in the account books and the name by the said Hamilton's  
 money to the account books, which was the account of the Hamiltons as a  
 Special Commissioner to collect the said money and was in the account books  
 to the extent for the Hamiltons. The other would be the Hamilton's name  
 and the 28th day of March 1890, before the Mayor's office Hamilton's name  
 and name as a for the said. The other of the first part by William A. Hamilton  
 and John, the other of the other. The other of the said company  
 to the said office. The other of the said company. The other of the  
 that for the said office. The other of the said company. The other of the  
 the same in money, the other of the said company. The other of the  
 The other of the said company. The other of the said company. The other of the

with great and easy with the same in view to the end, under  
 of the seal and first set that certain land or parcel of land above described  
 lying in the village of Matthews local town, and bounded by the street  
 which runs between the Thomas Stone lot and the Davis Street, by the  
 Davis St at the Davis Street, by the lands of Charles Thompson and  
 by the lot first shared by William H. Miller, and also across in the west than  
 city across to the end and to the lot and there the said William H. Stone &  
 John C. Stone Jr. their heirs and assigns forever  
 It shows the following signatures and seal the day and year above  
 written

Wm Stone, John C. Stone Jr.

as the witness of the County Court of Matthews County, North Carolina,  
 1878

This deed was this day acknowledged before the Clerk of the Superior  
 Court in this office and read by the said clerk, it is come to his  
 ears that said deed was the proper and intended to record and is recorded

Date,

Charles Smith, C. C.



# **Appendix C:**

## **List of Possible Financial Opportunities**

**Financial Incentives and Opportunities for  
Historic Preservation and Archaeology  
in Virginia**

**Department of Historic Resources**

**2008**

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## Introduction

In March 1995 the Virginia Association of Museums created "Funding Sources: A Suggested Reference List," which was later added to by the Department of Historic Resources, with a preservation focus. Also in 1995 the Virginia History Initiative--a bipartisan group representing 90 museums, historic sites, state agencies, local governments, businesses, and professions--was formed to increase awareness of Virginia's historic resources. One of the 14 products that resulted from the group's efforts was the *Financial Incentives Guide: Putting Virginia's Resources to Work*. These products were very useful when they first came out, but all are now outdated. This guide serves to update and expand the resources available for doing preservation and archaeological work in Virginia.

## Tax Credits

### Local

The *Code of Virginia* §58.1-3220.01 enables any locality to adopt an ordinance which would provide a tax credit equal to property tax liens against real estate on which a building at least 15 years old has been substantially rehabilitated, renovated, or replaced. The property owner uses the tax credit to offset real property taxes on the parcel. A locality's ordinance may establish a building age requirement that is greater than that established in the *Code of Virginia* or place other restrictions on eligibility. Contact your real estate assessor to determine if your locality has an applicable ordinance.

### State

**Rehabilitation Tax Credit.** The *Code of Virginia* §58.1-339.2 established the Virginia historic rehabilitation tax credit. The credit is 25 percent of the eligible rehabilitation expenditures on buildings that are listed in the Virginia Landmarks Register or determined eligible for listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register. This includes buildings that are not individually listed, but are contributing buildings in historic districts that are listed on or determined eligible for listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register. Unlike the federal tax credits, the Virginia rehabilitation tax credit is available to property owners of owner-occupied residences. All rehabilitation work must be in accordance with *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings*. For owner-occupied residences, one must spend 25 percent of the assessed value of the property, minus the land, for the year before the rehabilitation work began. For income-producing properties, one must spend 50 percent of the previous year's assessed value of the property, minus the land. For more information, contact:

Department of Historic Resources  
2801 Kensington Avenue  
Richmond, VA 23221  
Phone: (804) 367-2323  
Fax: (804) 367-2391  
Email:  
Website: [http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/tax\\_credits/tax\\_credit.htm](http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/tax_credits/tax_credit.htm)

**Livable Home Tax Credit.** The *Code of Virginia* §58.1-339.7 established the livable home tax credit, designed to improve accessibility and universal visitability. It applies to the purchase of a new housing unit or the retrofitting of an existing building with accessibility and universal visitability features. "A new housing unit" is defined as newly constructed units or adaptive reuse of a previously non-residential building for use as housing. The credit is \$500 for the purchase of a new housing unit and 25 percent of the retrofitting costs for an existing building not to exceed \$500, and the credit may be carried forward for five years. The program is capped at \$1 million per year, with credits pro rated among applicants if the cap is reached. The tax credit must be applied for to the Department of Housing and Community Development by February 28<sup>th</sup> of each year.

Accessibility and historic preservation guidelines can conflict, and the Americans with Disabilities Act and the *Secretary of the Interiors Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings* recognize this fact, making alternative solutions possible for historic buildings. To earn the tax credit, retrofitting of an existing building must include one accessibility feature, a lift or elevator, plus either meet an existing standard or provide sensory modifications. For new units, including adaptive reuse, the unit must include the three Universal Visitability features or at least three accessibility features and meet the adaptability requirements of an existing standard (Virginia Uniform Building Code, American National Standards Institute specifications, Uniform Federal Accessibility Standard, or Fair Housing Guidelines). For more information contact:

Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development

Attn: Shea Hollifield  
501 North Second Street  
Richmond, VA 23219  
Phone: (804) 371-7000  
Fax: (804) 371-7090  
Email: [shea.hollifield@dhcd.virginia.gov](mailto:shea.hollifield@dhcd.virginia.gov)  
Website:  
[http://www.dhcd.virginia.gov/HousingPreservationRehabilitation/Tax\\_credit\\_program.htm](http://www.dhcd.virginia.gov/HousingPreservationRehabilitation/Tax_credit_program.htm)

## Federal

**Rehabilitation of Historic Buildings.** The Tax Reform Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-514) and IRS Code Section 47 enable property owners who rehabilitate income-producing historic buildings to qualify for a credit against their federal income tax liability. The credit is 20 percent of the eligible rehabilitation expenditures. The rehabilitation must be done in accordance with *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings*. The work must be certified by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, through the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. For more information, see [http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/tax\\_credits/tax\\_credit.htm](http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/tax_credits/tax_credit.htm).

**Rehabilitation of Pre-1936 Non-Historic Buildings.** IRS Code Section 47 also enables property owners of buildings placed in service prior to 1936, but which either are non-contributing buildings in historic districts or are not listed on the National Register of Historic Places, to a 10 percent tax credit for substantial rehabilitation. Rehabilitation of pre-1936, but not certified as historic, buildings is not required to follow the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation* and the work is not reviewed by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources or the National Park Service.

**Low Income Housing Tax Credit.** The Tax Reform Act of 1986 also created the Low Income Housing Tax Credit program. The low income housing tax credits can be used to acquire, construct, or rehabilitate buildings and can be used in combination with the preservation tax credits. Eligible projects must either have at least 20 percent of the units with rent restrictions and occupied by individuals with incomes of 50 percent or less of the area median gross income or else 40 percent of the units have rent restrictions and are occupied by individuals with incomes of 60 percent or less of the area median gross income. The properties for which the tax credit was received must remain at these levels for 30 years. The amount of the tax credit is based on development costs multiplied by factors that periodically change and/or are locality-specific. However, the low income housing tax credit for unsubsidized projects is typically around nine (9) percent. For more information, contact:

Virginia Housing Development Authority  
601 South Belvedere Street  
Richmond, Virginia, 23220-6504  
Phone: (804) 782-1986  
F:ax (804) 783-6741  
Email:  
Website: [www.vdha.com](http://www.vdha.com)

**New Markets Tax Credit.** The New Markets Tax Credit is a 39 percent credit on equity investment in a Community Development Entity (CDE) that is claimed over a seven year period. The CDE makes a qualified equity investment or loan to a qualified business in a qualified low-income community. A low-income community is defined as census tracts with a 20 percent poverty rate or household incomes at or below 80 percent of the area or statewide median, whichever is greater. Most central business districts and approximately 40 percent of other census tracts qualify. Eligible projects include commercial, community, and cultural properties, and mixed-use development, but not purely residential projects. There is a cap on the amount of New Market Tax Credits available each year, so CDE's must compete for them. New Markets Tax Credits can be twinned with the rehabilitation tax credits, but there is specific IRS guidance

on how to do this. For more information see the instructions for Form 8874 at [www.irs.gov](http://www.irs.gov) or consult a tax lawyer or certified public accountant.

### **Syndication of Tax Credits**

Frequently individuals, nonprofits, and other organizations cannot make use of the federal or state preservation or low income housing tax credits, because they have no or insufficient tax liability. It is possible to syndicate the credits by forming a limited partnership, such as a Limited Liability Corporation (LLC), with corporate partners who can take advantage of the tax credits. In such cases the corporate partner pays cents on the dollar (usually around \$0.80 on \$1.00) to the partner doing the rehabilitation work, thus allowing the property owner to recover a substantial amount of the costs of the project. You will need to work with a lawyer, certified public accountant, or tax credit application preparation consultant familiar with syndication. The Virginia Department of Historic Resources maintains a consultant's directory, which includes tax credit application preparation consultants, that can be located on the [www.dhr.virginia.gov](http://www.dhr.virginia.gov) website using the search feature.

### **National Trust Community Investment Corporation**

The National Trust Community Investment Corporation (NTCIC) is the for-profit subsidiary of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. For more information contact:

National Trust Community Investment Corporation  
1785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC  
Phone: (202) 588-6001  
Fax: (202) 588-6436  
Email: [NTCIC\\_mail@ntcicfunds.com](mailto:NTCIC_mail@ntcicfunds.com)  
Website: [www.ntcicfunds.com](http://www.ntcicfunds.com)

**National Trust Community Investment Funds.** The National Trust Community Investment Funds specializes in investing capital in projects that are eligible for federal and state rehabilitation tax credits and New Markets Tax Credits. Eligible projects must generate at least \$650,000 in tax credits and have a total development cost of at least \$3.5 million. Eligible partners are developers, nonprofits, and local governments.

**National Trust Small Deal Fund.** The National Trust Small Deal Fund is a partnership of the National Trust Community Investment Corporation and Tax Credit Capital, LLC. It invests in smaller historic rehabilitation projects that generate at least \$200,000 in tax credits and which have a total development cost of at least approximately \$1.2 million. Eligible partners are developers, nonprofits, and local governments. Eligible projects include commercial properties, cultural and nonprofit properties, and mixed-use properties.

**Historic Theatre Financing Fund.** The Historic Theatre Financing Fund is a partnership of the National Trust Community Investment Corporation and the League of Historic American Theatres. Eligible theatres must be listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places, either individually or as a contributing building in a district, or be a non-historic building constructed before 1936. The theatre must be a theatre-level member in the League of Historic American Theatre. At least one member of the organization must attend a "Financing Historic Theatre Rehabilitation" training workshop and the organization must sign a "Engagement and Right of First Refusal Agreement" with National Trust Community Investment Corporation.

## Easements

### Historic Preservation Easement Program

The Code of Virginia §10.1-2202.1 and 10.1-2202.2 enables the state, through the Virginia Department of Historic Resources to accept donations of easements on properties that have architectural, archaeological, or historic value. The property must be listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register, either individually or a contributing property in a historic district. For the owner to be eligible for the charitable donation tax deduction, the property also must be listed on the National Register of Historic Places, again either individually or as contributing property in a historic district. The easement is granted in perpetuity to ensure the protection of the resource. Easements are negotiated on a case by case basis between the landowner and the Virginia Department of Historic Resources, but generally for buildings the easement requires the surrender of the right to modify the exterior of the building(s) or to develop the surrounding land in such a way that it would compromise the integrity of the property. For archaeological sites, the easement typically requires that no excavation takes place without coordination with the Virginia Department of Historic Resources. Department of Historic Resources staff periodically inspect easement properties and landowners have access to the staff for technical advice. For more information, contact:

Virginia Department of Historic Resources  
2801 Kensington Avenue  
Richmond, VA 23221  
Phone: (804) 367-2323  
Fax: (804) 367-2391  
Email:  
Website: <http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/easement/easement.htm>

### Virginia Outdoors Foundation

For various reasons a property owner may opt to preserve and protect a historic property through a conservation easement, rather than preservation easement. The Virginia Outdoors Foundation was created in 1966 by the General Assembly under *Code of Virginia* §10.1-1800. In 1997, the General Assembly created the Open Space Lands Preservation Trust Fund to offer grants that cover a portion of the expenses landowner's incur in making the donation of an easement and grants that purchase a portion of the value of the easement. The Virginia Outdoors Foundation is the largest holder of conservation easements in Virginia. The Virginia Outdoors Foundation has seven regional offices. To find the appropriate one, go to [http://www.virginiaoutdoorsfoundation.org/VOF\\_about-contactreg.php](http://www.virginiaoutdoorsfoundation.org/VOF_about-contactreg.php). For more information see [http://www.virginiaoutdoorsfoundation.org/VOF\\_land-newease.php](http://www.virginiaoutdoorsfoundation.org/VOF_land-newease.php).

### Other

There are many other options for donating easements. The Virginia Outdoors Foundation maintains a list of potential easement holders in Virginia. See [http://www.virginiaoutdoorsfoundation.org/VOF\\_resource-partners.php](http://www.virginiaoutdoorsfoundation.org/VOF_resource-partners.php).

## Loans

### Enterprise

Enterprise Community Partners is a national nonprofit dedicated to community development and affordable housing. They offer acquisition and pre-development lending, asset management and compliance, development and consulting, permanent financing of debt for multi-family affordable housing, and other financial tools, and through its subsidiary, Enterprise Community Investment, mortgage services. For more information contact:

Enterprise (Corporate Headquarters)  
10227 Wincopin Circle  
American City Building  
Columbia, MD 21044  
Phone: (800) 624.4298  
Fax: (410) 964.1918  
Email: use online contact form  
[http://www.enterprisecommunity.org/about/contact\\_us/forms/mail\\_web\\_form/](http://www.enterprisecommunity.org/about/contact_us/forms/mail_web_form/)  
Website: [www.enterprisecommunity.org](http://www.enterprisecommunity.org)

or

Enterprise (Field Office)  
10 G Street, NE, Suite 450  
Washington, D.C. 20002  
Phone: (202)842.9190  
Fax: (202) 842.9191  
Email: use online contact form  
[http://www.enterprisecommunity.org/local\\_work/washington\\_dc/dbowers\\_web\\_form/](http://www.enterprisecommunity.org/local_work/washington_dc/dbowers_web_form/)  
Website: [http://www.enterprisecommunity.org/local\\_work/washington\\_dc/default.asp#contact](http://www.enterprisecommunity.org/local_work/washington_dc/default.asp#contact)

### Housing and Urban Development

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) insures the mortgages through two programs administered by the Federal Housing Administration (FHA). Borrowers get mortgage loans through FHA-approved lenders. To obtain a list of FHA-approved lenders contact the appropriate regional HUD field office:

District of Columbia Office  
820 First Street, NE, Suite 300  
Washington, DC 20002  
Phone: (202) 275-9200  
Fax: (202) 275-9212  
Email: [DC\\_webmanager@hud.gov](mailto:DC_webmanager@hud.gov)  
Geographical area: City of Alexandria, Fairfax County, Arlington County, Prince William County and Loudoun County

Richmond Office  
600 East Broad Street, Third Floor  
Richmond, VA 23219  
Phone: (804) 842-2610  
Fax: (804) 822-4984  
Email: [VA\\_webmanager@hud.gov](mailto:VA_webmanager@hud.gov)  
Geographical area: all areas of Virginia not covered by the DC office

**Section 203(k) Mortgage Insurance Program.** Eligible borrowers include owner-occupants, nonprofits, and state and local housing agencies. In this program, a borrower gets one long-term fixed or adjustable rate mortgage loan from a FHA-approved lender. A Section 203(k) mortgage loan may be used to purchase and rehabilitate or repair one- to four-family dwellings, including condominiums (interiors only) but not cooperatives. It may also be used to convert a one-family dwelling into two- to four-family dwellings and to convert larger multiple-family dwelling into one- to four-family dwellings. It also may be used to purchase rehabilitate mixed-use properties—for example, a two-story building with a store on the ground floor and living space on the second—within limits. Eligible improvements include elimination of health and safety hazards; increasing energy efficiency; improving accessibility; painting; repairing or replacing roof and gutters systems; installation of wells and septic systems; installation of firewalls in multi-family dwellings; construction of additions or decks; updating bathrooms and kitchens; upgrading plumbing and electrical systems; repairing or replacing heating, air conditioning, or ventilation systems; installing flooring, tile, or carpeting; and general rehabilitation and repair work. HUD requires submittal of plans and inspects the property. The 203(k) loan must be for a minimum of \$5,000 and HUD charges fees. For more information see <http://www.hud.gov/offices/hsg/sfh/203k/203kabou.cfm>.

**Streamline 203(k).** The Streamline 203(k), or “Streamline K,” mortgage loan program allows borrowers to add up to \$35,000 to a mortgage to permit access to cash for repairs and rehabilitation work that do not require plans, engineers, architects, and/or consultants. Eligible improvements include: Repair/Replacement of roofs, gutters and downspouts; repair/replacement/upgrade of existing HVAC systems; repair, replacement, or upgrade of plumbing and electrical systems; repair or replacement of flooring; minor remodeling, such as kitchens, which does not involve structural repairs; exterior and interior painting; weatherization, including storm windows and doors, insulation, weather stripping, etc.; purchase and installation of appliances, including free-standing ranges, refrigerators, washers, dryers, dishwashers and microwave ovens ; accessibility improvements; lead-based paint stabilization or abatement of lead-based paint hazards; repair/replace/add exterior decks, patios, porches; basement finishing and remodeling that does not involve structural repairs; waterproofing basement; window and door replacements and exterior wall re-siding; septic system and/or well repair or replacement. Repair work must be completed within six months. There is no minimum for the loan. No inspections are required for loans under \$15,000. See <http://www.hud.gov/offices/adm/hudclips/letters/mortgagee/05-50ml.doc> for more information or contact the appropriate regional office above.

### **National Trust for Historic Preservation**

Through its National Trust Loan Funds, the National Trust for Historic Preservation funds loans to acquire and/or rehabilitate historic buildings, establish revolving or re-lending programs, or to otherwise help protect threatened National Historic Landmarks. Eligible properties must be listed in a local, state, or national historic register, either individually or as a contributing building in a certified historic district. Eligible borrowers include: local, regional, or state governments; community-based or preservation nonprofits; revitalization organizations or developers working in certified Main Street communities; and for-profit developers of older or historic buildings. Loans are for up to \$350,000 with terms up to five years. Local capital might be required of some borrowers. For more information contact:

National Trust for Historic Preservation  
1785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20036  
Phone: (202) 588-6054  
Fax: (202) 588-6207  
Email:  
Website: <http://www.preservationnation.org/resources/find-funding/>

**Tax-Exempt Borrowing**

The *Code of Virginia* §2.2-5000 et seq. enables local and state government agencies and authorities to issue bonds. Nonprofits with 501(c)(3) status may also issue bonds through a government agency or authority. Bonds may be at a fixed or floating rate and used for debt financing for land, buildings, and other depreciable property. The tax-exemption on the interest results in lower borrowing costs in comparison to bank loans and mortgages. For more information contact:

Virginia Department of the Treasury  
Director of Debt Management  
101 North 14<sup>th</sup> Street  
James Monroe Building  
Richmond, VA 23219  
Phone: (804) 225-2142  
Fax: (804) 225-3187  
Email: see <http://www.trs.virginia.gov/contact.asp>  
Website: <http://www.trs.virginia.gov/>



## Enterprise Zones

### Local

The *Code of Virginia* §58.1-3245 et seq. enables localities to establish local enterprise zones or development areas through the passage of an ordinance. It also enables a locality to tax real estate, machine, and/or tools within the local enterprise zone, with the taxes collected allocated into a special “Local Enterprise Zone Development Fund” for use in making improvements to the enterprise zone from which they came. The funds may be used for increased police protection, improved public transportation, and other governmental services deemed likely to attract and promote private investment in the enterprise zone. The locality may also use the funds to provide grants to chambers of commerce, or other organizations that promote businesses, and to industrial development authorities. Any unspent funds at the end of the tax year are paid into the locality’s general fund.

### State

The *Code of Virginia* §59.1-279 through 59.1-284 (Enterprise Zones Act) and 59.1-538 through 59.1-549 (the Enterprise Zone Grant Act) enables the creation of state-local partnerships through a competitive process. Counties, cities, towns, and adjoining localities may apply, describing the area to be designated an enterprise zone and proposing local incentives that will be offered to businesses that move into the enterprise zone. The proposed enterprise zone must include areas that meet statutory thresholds of resident income, unemployment rates, or industrial and/or commercial square footage vacancy rates. Qualifying businesses located in or relocating to enterprise zones are eligible for state business income tax credits, investment tax credits, real property tax credits, job creation grants, and real property investment grants. In addition to these state incentives, localities must offer local incentives. These vary from zone to zone, but may include partial real property local tax exemptions, reduction in certain fees, and streamlined regulatory procedures. There are currently 56 state-designated enterprise zones in Virginia. For more information about state-designated enterprise zones, see [http://www.dhcd.virginia.gov/communitydevelopmentrevitalization/virginia\\_enterprise\\_zones.htm](http://www.dhcd.virginia.gov/communitydevelopmentrevitalization/virginia_enterprise_zones.htm).

## Resources for Lower- and Moderate-Income Housing

### Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development

The Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD) has several programs that low-income owners, and in some cases renters, can use to repair or rehabilitate their housing units. Unless otherwise noted, the household's gross total income from all sources must be 80% or less of the median income for the area, adjusted for family size, as determined by Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and which may be found at [www.vhda.com](http://www.vhda.com) at the "Income and Rent Limits Link." For more information on the programs below contact:

Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development  
501 North Second Street  
Richmond, VA 23219  
Phone: (804) 371-7000  
Fax: (804) 371-7090  
Email:  
Website: <http://www.dhcd.virginia.gov/HousingPreservationRehabilitation/default.htm>

**Emergency Home Repair Program.** In this program DHCD distributes funds to eligible local governments or nonprofits that administer the local program and oversee the repairs on an applicant's house. Owner-occupied and rental properties are eligible in non-entitlement areas of the state. Funds may be used for repairs and accessibility improvements, with a maximum of \$2500 per project. Eligible repairs include plumbing repairs; repair or replacement of heating systems; electrical repairs if hazards exist; structural repairs to roofs, ceilings, floors, walls, stairs, and other similar building components, if hazards exist; and repair or replacement of roofs. A match may be required for repairs in some cases. Eligible accessibility improvements include wheelchair ramps, hand railings, grab bars, kitchen and bathroom adaptations, and doorway widening. No match is required for accessibility improvements.

**Indoor Plumbing Rehabilitation Programs.** In this program DHCD contracts with sub-recipients such as local governments, housing authorities, or nonprofits in eligible localities that administer the local program. Applicants are given zero interest, forgivable loans and loan repayments are determined by an applicant's ability to pay. The purpose of this program is to install plumbing in owner-occupied substandard houses that lack plumbing, have incomplete plumbing, or where the existing plumbing has failed. The program also supports general rehabilitation and accessibility improvement in substandard houses. For this program, the condition of the house is factored into the question, so incomes higher than 80% of the median income of the area might qualify.

**Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program.** All localities in Virginia are eligible for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program. The program has four components: fuel assistance; crisis assistance when heating systems are inoperable or inadequate; cooling assistance; and, of most relevance to historic preservation, weatherization assistance. In the weatherization program, DHCD contracts with qualified subgrantees which then perform the work on applicants' houses either with in-house crews or with a contractor. All types of housing, include apartment buildings, are eligible. Eligible activities in this program are sealing major sources of air infiltration, including minor structural and mechanical system repairs needed to complete weatherization; repair or replacement of heating systems; identification and repair of sources of water infiltration; repair of significant plumbing leaks; rewiring of attics with knob and tube electrical systems; and cleaning and repair of chimneys and flue pipes. Weatherization reduces the applicant's heating and cooling bills, thus increasing their income available for other needs. Eligible applicants for the weatherization program must have a gross total household income of 130% or less of the federal poverty guideline, which may be found here <http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/08poverty.shtml>.

**Virginia Lead Safe Homes Program.** This program focuses on housing units, owner-occupied or rental (up to four units), built before 1978 and occupied by low-income families with a child six years old or under. As of the writing of this guide, the program was limited to the cities of Danville, Newport News,

Petersburg, and Portsmouth, and the counties of Accomack, Amelia, Mecklenburg, Northampton, Nottoway, and Surry, but additional localities may be added in the future. Cash matches may be required of the property owner. In this program contractors working for the Virginia Lead Safe Homes Program perform the work on applicant's housing unit. Applicant's housing units are inspected for lead-based paint and interim hazard controls, such as scraping and painting to stabilize paint coats, are performed.

## **Additional Local Incentives**

### **Façade and/or Whole Building Incentives**

Many communities have façade improvement, or even whole building renovation, grant, rebate and/or loan programs. These typically are available only for retail, commercial, or mixed use buildings in specific areas of the community. Check with your local economic or community development offices.

### **Local Property Tax Partial Exemption**

The *Code of Virginia* §58.1-3220 enables any locality to adopt ordinances providing a partial exemption from real estate taxes for up to 15 years for residential buildings at least 15 years old that are substantially rehabilitated, renovated, or replaced for residential, commercial, or industrial use. Under §58.1-3220.1 localities may adopt an ordinance providing a partial exemption from real property taxes for up to 25 years for hotel or motel buildings more than 35 years old that are renovated, rehabilitated, or replaced for residential use. Under §58.1-3221 localities may provide a partial exemption for any building at least 20 years old that has been substantially rehabilitated, renovated, or replaced for commercial or industrial use. The exception to this is buildings in designated enterprise zones, in which case the building must be at least 15 years old. In accordance with §58.1-3219.4 localities may provide partial exemptions for improvements to any real estate in designated redevelopment or conservation area or rehabilitation district. The partial tax exemptions do not apply if a building to be demolished is listed on the Virginia Landmark Register or is a contributing building in a historic district that is listed on the Virginia Landmarks Register. A locality may include in its ordinance(s) additional requirements and restrictions, such as limiting the tax exemption to a specific area within the locality, establishing an older building age for eligibility, or setting parameters for the size of replacement buildings. Contact your local treasure to determine if your locality has an applicable ordinance.

### **Service Districts**

The Code of Virginia §15.2-2400 et seq. enables any locality, through an ordinance, to establish service districts for the purpose of providing additional services, more complete services, or more timely services within a geographically defined area. Service districts may also be created by order of the circuit court when two localities consolidate, if petitioned by at least 50 voters of the proposed district. The extra services are funded, in whole or in part, by an annual tax levied on the property tax for real estate within the service district. The funds are segregated from other taxes to ensure they are used in the district from which they were levied, and controlled and managed by a governing body designated in the ordinance. The code identifies purposes for which the funds may be used. These include, but are not limited to, extra fire-fighting services; beautification and landscaping; the sponsorship and promotion of recreational and cultural events; economic development services; promotion of business and retail development services; preservation or provision of open space; acquisition of facilities through purchase or easements; and other services, events, or activities promoting the public use and enjoyment of the service district.

## Additional State Incentives

### Department of Housing and Community Development

The Department of Housing and Community Development offers two related programs through its Virginia Main Street Program. These do not provide funding, but access to resources that can help communities revitalize downtowns and non-downtown commercial areas. For more information about the programs below contact:

Virginia Main Street Program  
Department of Housing and Community Development  
501 North Second Street  
Richmond, VA 23219  
Phone: (804) 371-7030  
Fax: (804) 371-7093  
Email: [mainstreet@dhcd.state.va.us](mailto:mainstreet@dhcd.state.va.us)  
Website: [www.dhcd.state.va.us](http://www.dhcd.state.va.us)

**Virginia Main Street Program.** The Virginia Main Street Program is based on the National Trust for Historic Preservation's Main Street Program, using the trademarked Main Street Approach.™ The Main Street Approach™ emphasizes design, promotion, economic restructuring, and organization to revitalize downtowns through using existing assets. The program is open to communities with populations of 75,000 and under that meet the eligibility criteria. Communities must compete for designation. Virginia Main Street Communities are eligible for intensive training, on-site technical assistance, access to state and national experts, and customized design assistance.

**DHCD Commercial District Affiliate Community Program.** The DHCD Commercial District Affiliate Community Program is similar to the Virginia Main Street Program, but is for any size community which does not want full Virginia Main Street designation, wants to apply the Main Street Approach™ to non-traditional commercial settings, or else does not meet the Main Street designation eligibility criteria. Commercial District Affiliate Communities are eligible for training, public relations, and marketing.

### Virginia Department of Historic Resources

**Threatened Archaeological Sites.** Since 1985, DHR has administered a program for threatened archaeological sites in Virginia. Sites considered for funding must be at least of statewide significance and under threat of destruction. These sites are ones for which no other sources of funding are available for their rescue. Anyone may bring these sites to the attention of the department. Potential eligible sites are evaluated both by department teams and a Threatened Sites Committee composed of members of the archaeological community. Funds are committed for assessment, excavation, laboratory processing and analysis, and reporting. If a site cannot be saved, the funds are used to gather information about the site before it is lost forever. For more information on the Threatened Sites Program, contact:

David Hazzard, Archaeologist,  
Department of Historic Resources  
Tidewater Regional Preservation Office  
14415 Old Courthouse Way  
2<sup>nd</sup> Floor  
Newport News, VA 23608  
Phone: (757) 886-2820  
Fax: (757) 886-2808  
Email: [dave.hazzard@dhr.virginia.gov](mailto:dave.hazzard@dhr.virginia.gov)  
Website: [http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/arch\\_DHR/threatened.htm](http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/arch_DHR/threatened.htm)

### **Virginia Tourism Corporation**

The Virginia Tourism Corporation has several programs beneficial to heritage tourism. For more information about these programs, contact:

Virginia Tourism Corporation  
901 East Byrd Street  
Richmond, VA 23219-4048  
Phone: (804) 545-5500  
Fax: (804) 545-5501  
Email:  
Website: [www.vatc.org](http://www.vatc.org)

**Tourism Funding Assistance.** The Virginia Tourism Corporation will assist organizations in locating potential funding sources for annual campaigns, conferences and seminars, curriculum development, research funding, seed funding, equipment, program funding, building funds, consulting services, matching gifts, scholarships, technical support, internships, program specific funding/loans, capital funding, continuing support, operating funds, publication funding, endowments, and land acquisition. See <http://www.vatc.org/development/Documents/TourismFundingAssistanceRequestForm.doc> for the assistance request form.

**Marketing Leveraging Program.** The Marketing Leveraging Program is designed to encourage new marketing partnerships at the local and regional level. The Marketing Leveraging Program is a competitive process in which a minimum of three partners must co-apply for funds, which may be used for printed material, advertisements, website development (but not website maintenance), travel and trade show booth rentals and participation fees (but not travel expenses such as hotel and mileage), dues and memberships in travel organizations, fulfillment costs associated with the marketing program, and tradeshow displays. Eligible applicants are towns, cities, counties, convention and visitors bureaus, chambers of commerce, other local or regional destination marketing organizations, private businesses, museums, attractions, cultural events, and other nonprofit entities. Although the destination marketing organization does not have to be a partner, the application must be accompanied by a letter of support from it. One of the partners acts as the lead applicant and administers the program. Applicants are encouraged to incorporate the Virginia Tourism Corporation's marketing initiatives into their programs. Matches are required. Visit the website <http://www.vatc.org/development/leverageprog.asp> for more information.

## **Additional Federal Incentives**

### **Preserve America Communities and Neighborhoods**

The Preserve America Communities and Neighborhoods is a White House Initiative in cooperation with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; the U.S. Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Education, Interior, Housing and Urban Development; the National Endowment for the Humanities; the President's Committee on the Arts and Humanities; and the President's Council on Environmental Quality. The benefits of designation as a "Preserve America Community" include: eligibility for Preserve America grants; national and regional press releases; listing in an online Preserve America Community directory White House recognition; a certificate of recognition; authorization to use the Preserve American logo on signs, flags, banners, and promotional materials; and increased community visibility and pride. Eligible participants are municipalities or counties with an elected governing body, or unincorporated communities within their jurisdiction; distinct neighborhoods within large cities or city-counties with populations of 200,000 or more; and federally-recognized tribal communities with an elected governing body, or subdivisions of such tribes. There are separate application forms for each of the three categories of eligible participants. Eligible participants must also: 1) have recently supported a historic or cultural preservation project that promotes heritage tourism or other economic vitality and involved a public-private partnership; 2) adopted a resolution indicating a commitment to historic preservation; and 3) meets at least five criteria in three broad categories. These categories are: discovering heritage through historic places, protecting historic resources, and promoting assets. For more information and application forms, see: <http://www.preserveamerica.gov/communities.html>.

## Grants

If a foundation or agency has a website, please view it before contacting the organization. Many organizations now require or prefer online submissions. If the organization does not have a website, initial contact should be by phone or letter.

### Community Foundations

A community foundation is a nonprofit, publicly-supported entity which manages funds donated by corporations, individuals, and other foundations based in a specific geographical area for use in that same area. Applicants typically must be a 501(c)(3), although in some cases governmental entities are eligible. There are currently about 30 community foundations in Virginia, but some have grant policies that preclude use for historic preservation and archaeology; they are, therefore, not included in this directory.

Arlington Community Foundation  
2525 Wilson Boulevard  
Arlington, Virginia 22201  
Phone: (703) 243-4785  
Fax: (703) 243-4796  
Email: use the "contact us" form on the website  
Website: <http://www.arlcf.org/>  
Geographical area: Arlington County  
Proposals available online: March  
Proposal submittal deadline: September  
Grant amount: \$500-\$10,000

Charlottesville Area Community Foundation  
PO Box 1767  
Charlottesville, VA 22902  
Phone: (434) 296-1024  
Fax: (434) 296-2503  
Email: [cacf@cacfonline.org](mailto:cacf@cacfonline.org)  
Website: <http://www.cacfonline.org/cacf/>  
Interests: varied  
Geographical area: City of Charlottesville, Albemarle County, and the counties of Greene, Orange, Louisa, Fluvanna, Buckingham, and Nelson east of the Blue Ridge Mountains  
Grant award: up to \$10,000

The Community Foundation for the National Capital Region  
1201 15th Street NW, Suite 420  
Washington, DC 20005  
Phone: (202) 955-5890  
Fax: (202) 955-8084  
Email: [info@cfncr.org](mailto:info@cfncr.org)  
Website: <http://www.cfncr.org>  
Interests: varied  
Geographical area: Washington, D.C.; Montgomery and Prince George Counties, MD; City of Alexandria, City of Falls Church, Fairfax City, and Arlington, Fairfax, and Loudoun counties, VA.

The Community Foundation of Harrisonburg and Rockingham County  
P.O. Box 1068  
Harrisonburg, VA 22803-1068  
Phone: (540) 437-0555  
Fax: (540) 437-0555  
Email: [revlan@the-community-foundation.org](mailto:revlan@the-community-foundation.org)  
Website: <http://www.the-community-foundation.org/CF-Web/DesktopDefault.aspx>  
Interests: varied, but includes historic preservation  
Geographical area: City of Harrisonburg and Rockingham County  
Grants: typically \$250-\$20,000

Community Foundation of Northern Shenandoah Valley  
203 Salem Church Road  
Stephens City, VA 22655-5314  
Phone: (540) 869-6776 Fax: (540) 869-4201  
Email: [info@cfnsv.org](mailto:info@cfnsv.org)  
Website: <http://www.cfnsv.org/>  
Interests: varied  
Geographical region: City of Winchester and Clarke, Frederick, Page, Shenandoah and Warren, counties.  
Grant application process: get on mailing list for periodic updates

Community Foundation of the Central Blue Ridge  
P.O. Box 815  
Staunton, VA 24402  
Phone: (540) 213-2150  
Fax: (540) 242-3387  
Email: [communityfoundationcbr@yahoo.com](mailto:communityfoundationcbr@yahoo.com)  
Website: <http://www.communityfoundationcbr.org/>  
Interests: varied, but include art, culture, and preservation



Geographical area: Staunton, Waynesboro, and Augusta, Nelson and Highland Counties  
Grant amount: up to \$1000

The Community Foundation of the Dan River Region

Contact: Debra L. Dodson, Executive Director  
530 Main Street, Suite 302  
P.O. Box 1039  
Danville, VA 24541-1329  
Phone: (434) 793-0884 Fax: (434) 793-6489  
Email: [communityfoundation@gamewood.net](mailto:communityfoundation@gamewood.net)  
Website: <http://www.cfdr.org/>

Interests: varied, but one fund is specifically for historical research and preservation in Pittsylvania County

Geographical area: Martinsville-Henry County to South Boston, Halifax County, Virginia, including the neighboring North Carolina counties.

The Community Foundation of the New River Valley

P.O. Box 6009  
Christiansburg Virginia 24068  
Telephone: (580) 381-8999  
Email: [cfnriv@cfnriv.org](mailto:cfnriv@cfnriv.org)  
Website: <http://www.cfnrv.org/>

Interests: varied, but includes the conservation and preservation of natural, historical and cultural resources

Geographical Area: City of Radford and Floyd, Giles, Montgomery, and Pulaski counties.

RFP released: March and September  
Grants awarded: May and November  
Grant amount: usually \$500-\$1000

Community Foundation of the Rappahannock River Region, Inc.

PO Box 208  
Fredericksburg, VA 22404-0208  
Phone: (540) 373-9292  
Fax: (540) 373-3050  
Email: [terimcnally@cfrr.org](mailto:terimcnally@cfrr.org)  
Website: <http://www.cfrr.org/index.cfm>

Interests: to build a better community by promoting philanthropy through creative donor services, with some funds emphasizing regional heritage

Geographical Area: Stafford, Spotsylvania, King George, Caroline counties and the City of Fredericksburg

Community Foundation of the Virginias, Inc.  
128 North Street  
P.O. Box 4127

Bluefield, WV 24701  
Phone: (304) 324-0222  
Fax: (304) 324-7716

Email: [admin@cfvinc.org](mailto:admin@cfvinc.org)

Website: <http://cfvinc.org/home.htm>

Interests: varied, but have funded preservation projects in the past

Geographic area: Tazewell County, VA, and Mercer County, WV  
Grants: up to \$2,000

The Community Foundation Serving Richmond and Central Virginia

7501 Boulders View Drive, Suite 110  
Richmond, VA 23225  
Phone: (804) 330-7400  
Fax: (804) 330-5992

Email: [infor@tcfichmond.org](mailto:infor@tcfichmond.org)

Website: <http://www.tcfichmond.org/>

Interests: varied, but include historical and educational projects

Geographical area: City of Richmond, Tri-Cities, and Henrico, Hanover, Chesterfield, Goochland, and Powhatan counties  
Grants: \$5,000-\$100,000

Eastern Shore of Virginia Community Foundation

c/o The Norfolk Foundation  
P.O. Box 205  
Onley, VA 23418

Email: [esvcf@verizon.net](mailto:esvcf@verizon.net)

Website: <http://www.esvcf.org/>

Interests: varied, including arts, culture, education, but does not typically fund scholarly research

Geographical area: Accomack and Northampton counties

Foundation for Roanoke Valley, Inc.

P.O. Box 1159  
Roanoke, VA 24006-1159  
Phone: (540) 985-0204  
Fax: (540) 982-8175

Email: [info@foundationforroanokevalley.org](mailto:info@foundationforroanokevalley.org)

Website:

<http://www.foundationforroanokevalley.org/>

Interests: varied, but has supported historic preservation projects

Geographical area: Cities of Roanoke and Salem, and Roanoke, Botetourt, Craig, Floyd, Franklin and Alleghany counties

Gloucester Community Foundation

1801 Sawgrass Pointe  
Hayes, VA 23072

Phone: (804) 642-6120  
 Email: [info@gloucestercf.org](mailto:info@gloucestercf.org)  
 Website: <http://www.gloucestercf.org/index.html>  
 Interests: Any 501(c)3 operating in Gloucester  
<http://www.gloucestercf.org/orgs.html>  
 Geographical area: Gloucester County

The Greater Lynchburg Community Trust  
 PO Box 714  
 Lynchburg, VA 24504  
 Phone: (434) 845-6500  
 Fax: (434) 845-6530  
 Email: [challglct@verizon.net](mailto:challglct@verizon.net)  
<http://www.lynchburgtrust.org/>

Interests: varied  
 Geographical area: Cities of Lynchburg and Bedford and Amherst, Appomattox, Bedford, and Campbell counties.  
 Grants: up to \$10,000

Greater Williamsburg Community Trust  
 P.O. Box 2821  
 Williamsburg, VA 23187-2821  
 Phone: (757) 259-1660  
 Fax: (757) 259-1227  
 Email: [office@williamsburgcommunitytrust.org](mailto:office@williamsburgcommunitytrust.org)  
 Website:  
<http://www.williamsburgcommunitytrust.org/>  
 Interests: up to \$1,000  
 Geographical area: City of Williamsburg, James City County, and York County  
 Other: government entities are eligible to apply in addition to 501(c)3s.

Mathews County Community Foundation  
 Burton Point Road  
 Hallieford, VA 23068  
 Phone: (804) 725-3454  
 Fax: (804) 725-3697  
 Email: [bobroper@3bubbas.com](mailto:bobroper@3bubbas.com)  
 Website:  
 Interests: varied  
 Geographical area: Mathews County

The Norfolk Foundation  
 One Commercial Place, Suite 1410  
 Norfolk, VA 23510-2103  
 Phone: (757) 622-7951  
 Fax: (757) 622-1751  
 Email: [alight@norfolkfoundation.org](mailto:alight@norfolkfoundation.org)  
 Website: <http://www.norfolkfoundation.org/>  
 Interests: varied, has a green building initiative and has supported historic preservation  
 Geographical area: Chesapeake, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Suffolk, Virginia Beach, Franklin City, Smithfield, and Isle of Wight,

Southampton, Accomack, and Northampton counties  
 Grants: up to \$400,000+

Northern Piedmont Community Foundation  
 P.O. Box 182  
 Warrenton, VA 20188-0182  
 Phone: (540) 349-0631  
 Fax: (540) 347-0633  
 Email: [npcf@verizon.net](mailto:npcf@verizon.net)  
 Website: <http://www.npcf.org/>  
 Interests: varied  
 Geographical area: Culpeper, Fauquier, Madison, and Rappahannock Counties  
 Grant deadline: October 15

Northern Virginia Community Foundation  
 8283 Greensboro Drive  
 McLean, VA 22102-4904  
 Phone: (703) 917-2600  
 Fax: (703) 902-3564  
 Email: [MacDonald\\_Lesley@ne.bah.com](mailto:MacDonald_Lesley@ne.bah.com)  
 Website: <http://www.novacf.org/>  
 Interests: varied, but does not fund capital improvements. This foundation would be best for educational or conservation projects, relating to archaeology or building trades.  
 Geographical area: northern Virginia, with preference to Fairfax, Loudoun, and Prince William counties  
 Grant deadline: September 30  
 Grant award: December  
 Grants: \$2500, \$5000, or \$7500

Peninsula Community Foundation of Virginia  
 11742 Jefferson Avenue, Suite 350  
 Newport News, VA 23606  
 Phone: (757) 327-0862  
 Fax: (757) 327-0865  
 Email: [jmurphy-kast@pcfvirginia.org](mailto:jmurphy-kast@pcfvirginia.org)  
 Website: <http://www.pcfvirginia.org/>  
 Interests: varied, but generally "do not fund publications, audiovisual projects, or video productions, but ...may consider them when they fall within the scope of a relevant and promising project."  
 Geographic area: Hampton, Newport News, Poquoson, and York County.

Piedmont Community Foundation  
 P.O. Box 402  
 Middleburg, VA 20118  
 Phone: (540) 687-5223  
 Fax: (540) 687-4113  
 Email: [kkrei@verizon.net](mailto:kkrei@verizon.net)  
 Website: <http://www.piedmontcf.org/>

Interests: varied, but include preservation and “recognizing that our daily lives are enriched through our historical legacy in Loudoun and Fauquier counties, grants will be considered for projects that incorporate respect for our historical legacy.”

Geographical area: Loudoun and Fauquier counties

Portsmouth Community Foundation

360 Crawford Street  
Portsmouth, VA 23704

Phone: (757) 397-5424

Fax: (757) 397-7948

Email:

Website: <http://www.thepcf.org/>

Interests: varied, but has supported museum, history, and cemetery projects

Geographical area: within a 50-mile radius of Portsmouth and project must be available to Portsmouth residents

Grant deadlines: March 15 and September 15

Grants: \$100-\$33,000+

River Counties Community Foundation

P.O. Box 222

Kilmarnock, VA 22482

Phone: (804) 438-9414

Fax: (804) 438-9439

Email: [mmost@tcfichmond.org](mailto:mmost@tcfichmond.org)

Website: <http://www.rivercountiescf.org/>

Interests: varied, but includes scientific, museum, and educational projects

Geographical area: Lancaster, Middlesex, and Northumberland counties

Grants: \$1,000-\$5,000

Rockbridge Area Community Foundation

15 S. Main Street, Suite 212

P. O. Box 1435

Lexington, VA 24450

(540) 464-6555

Email:

Website:

<http://www.rockbridgefoundation.org/index.html>

Interests: varied

Geographical area: Cities of Lexington and Buena Vista and Bath and Rockbridge counties

SAW Community Foundation

100 Lucy Lane

Waynesboro, VA 22980

Phone: (540) 932.7878

Fax: (540) 932.7539

Email: [sawfdtn@cfw.com](mailto:sawfdtn@cfw.com)

Website: <http://home.ntelos.net/~sawfdtn/>

Interests: varied

Geographical area: City of Staunton, City of Waynesboro, Augusta County, and surrounding areas

Shenandoah Community Foundation

PO Box 31

Woodstock, VA 22664

Phone: (540) 459-7737

Fax:

Email:

Website:

[http://www.shencomfoundation.com/Home\\_Page.html](http://www.shencomfoundation.com/Home_Page.html)

Interests: any 501(c)3 operating in Shenandoah County

Geographical area: Shenandoah County

Suffolk Community Foundation

1514 Holland Road

Suite 104

Suffolk, VA 23434

Phone: (757) 923-9090

Fax:

Email:

Website:

Interests: varied

Geographical area: Suffolk

The Virginia Beach Foundation

P.O. Box 4629

Virginia Beach, VA 23454-0629

Phone: (757) 422-5249

Fax: (757) 422-1849

Email: [mainoffice@vabeachfoundation.org](mailto:mainoffice@vabeachfoundation.org)

Website: <http://www.vabeachfoundation.org/>

Interests: varied, does not support research but does have a goal to “preserve and increase access to the community’s unique assets.”

Geographical area: Virginia Beach and within a 60-mile radius of Virginia Beach

Washington Area Women’s Foundation

1411 K Street, NW, Suite 800

Washington, DC 20005

Phone: (202) 347-7737

Fax: (202) 347-7739

Email: [info@wawf.org](mailto:info@wawf.org)

Website: <http://TheWomensFoundation.org>

Interests: improving the lives of low income women and girls, especially of women-led households. This would be an appropriate source for projects such as trades training or repair of historic houses in low-income neighborhoods.

Geographic area: Washington, D.C.;  
Montgomery and Prince Georges counties, MD;  
Alexandria, Arlington, and Fairfax counties, VA

Wythe-Bland Community Foundation  
P.O. Box 90  
Wytheville, VA 24382-0090  
Phone: (276) 228-8001  
Fax: (276) 228-9001  
Email: [gcatronwbcf@earthlink.net](mailto:gcatronwbcf@earthlink.net)  
Website:  
<http://www.wbcfoundation.org/index.htm>

Interests: primarily medical, but also education  
and quality of life improvement  
Geographical area: Bland and Wythe counties.  
Grants: have awarded single grants of  
\$1,000,000+

Yorktown Community Foundation  
306 Bridge Crossing  
Yorktown, VA 23606  
Phone: (757) 898-5465  
Interests: varied, but include historic  
preservation, archaeology  
Geographical area: Yorktown area

### Corporate and Private Foundations

This list was compiled primarily by searching the Foundation Center online database, supplemented by grant directories. There are many more foundations that support historic preservation and/or archaeology, but if the sources used in compiling this directory indicated that they do not take applications—either supporting only pre-selected organizations or having a “by invitation only” policy—they were not included. Because religious organizations are excluded from eligibility by many foundations, the following entries mention when grantors are willing to fund religious organizations, to aid organizations in finding funding sources to preserve their historic buildings. See also the “Additional Resources for Religious Organizations” for grantees that do not support historic preservation per se, but do support religious organizations.

The A&E Television Networks Corporate  
Giving Program  
235 E. 45<sup>th</sup> Street  
New York, NY 10017-3305  
Application Address:  
Save Our History Grant Program  
c/o Rockefeller Philanthropy Advisors  
437 Madison Avenue, 37<sup>th</sup> Floor  
New York, NY 10022  
Phone: (212) 812-4313  
Fax:  
Email: [saveourhistory@rockpa.org](mailto:saveourhistory@rockpa.org)  
Website:  
Interests: grants up to \$10,000 to have history  
organizations partner with schools or educational  
youth groups on local heritage projects  
Geographical area: national

The Allegheny Foundation  
450 W. Main Street  
PO Box 1176  
Covington, VA 24426-1554  
Phone: (540) 962-0970  
Fax: (540) 962-1170  
Email: [allegfnd@aol.com](mailto:allegfnd@aol.com)  
Website:  
Interests: varied, but has supported land  
acquisition, renovation, and historical societies

Geographical area: Cities of Clifton Forge and  
Covington and Allegheny County

Allegheny Energy, Inc. Corporate Giving  
Program  
10802 Boer Avenue  
Williamsport, MD 21795-3016  
Phone: (301) 790-6140  
Fax:  
Email:  
Website:  
Interests: education, engineering/technology,  
environment, energy, science  
Geographical area: VA, WV, west MD, northern  
PA

Alliance One International, Inc., Corporate  
Giving Program  
512 Bridge St.  
PO Box 581  
Danville, VA 24543-0681  
Phone:  
Fax:  
Email:  
Website:  
Interests: general  
Geographical area: Farmville, NC, and Danville,  
VA

America the Beautiful Fund  
 725 15<sup>th</sup> Street, NW, Suite 605  
 Washington, DC 20005  
 Phone: (202) 638-1649  
 Fax: (202) 638-2175  
 Email: [info@america-the-beautiful.org](mailto:info@america-the-beautiful.org)  
 Website: [www.america-the-beautiful.org](http://www.america-the-beautiful.org)  
 Interests: include preservation of national heritage and historic preservation  
 Geographical area: national

American Express Foundation  
 World Financial Center  
 200 Vesey Street, 48<sup>th</sup> Floor  
 New York, NY 10285-4804  
 Phone: (212) 640-5661  
 Fax: (212) 640-5661  
 Email:  
 Website: [home3.americanexpress.com/corp/csr.asp](http://home3.americanexpress.com/corp/csr.asp)  
 Interests: In the Cultural Heritage Program Area, the areas of interest are historic preservation, archaeology, and heritage tourism  
 Geographical area: international

The Archeo/Tych Community Foundation  
 181 2<sup>nd</sup> Ave., Suite 565  
 San Mateo, CA 94401-3838  
 Phone: (650) 344-4348  
 Fax:  
 Email:  
 Website:  
 Interests: archaeology  
 Geographical area: international  
 Grants: typically \$500-6,000

The Army Historical Foundation, Inc.  
 2425 Wilson Blvd.  
 Arlington, VA 22201-3326  
 Phone: (703) 522-7901  
 Fax: (703) 522-7929  
 Email:  
 Website: [www.armyhistory.org](http://www.armyhistory.org)  
 Interests: Army history including preservation of artifacts  
 Geographical area: national

Atran Foundation  
 23-25 E. 21<sup>st</sup> St., 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor  
 New York, New York 10010  
 Phone: (212) 505-9677  
 Fax:  
 Email:  
 Website:  
 Interests: varied, but includes cultural/ethnic awareness, history/archaeology

Geographical area: national

Paul and Merrill Barringer Family Foundation  
 PO Box 829  
 Weldon, NC 27890-0829  
 Phone:  
 Fax:  
 Email:  
 Website:  
 Interests: varied, but include historic preservation  
 Geographical area: primarily SC, but also VA

Beazley Foundation, Inc.  
 3720 Brighton Street  
 Portsmouth, VA 23707-1788  
 Phone: (757) 393-1605  
 Fax: (757) 393-4708  
 Email: [Beazley@norfolk.infi.net](mailto:Beazley@norfolk.infi.net)  
 Website: [www.beazleyfoundation.org](http://www.beazleyfoundation.org)  
 Interests: varied, but has supported historic preservation  
 Geographical area: primarily South Hampton Roads

Binswanger Glass Foundation  
 7700 Hill Drive  
 Richmond, VA 23225-1929  
 Phone:  
 Fax:  
 Email:  
 Website:  
 Interests: include museums  
 Geographical area: primarily Kansas City, MO, and Richmond, VA

Bluestone Foundation  
 c/o Cumming & Lockwood  
 29 S. Main Street, Suite 310  
 Hartford, CT 06107-2461  
 Phone:  
 Fax:  
 Email:  
 Website:  
 Interests: animals/wildlife, preservation/protection, historical activities  
 Geographical area: national

Frederic Scott Bocock & Roberta Bryan Bocock Trust  
 PO Box 1575  
 Richmond, VA 23218-1575  
 Phone: (804) 780-3273  
 Fax:  
 Email:  
 Website:

Interests: varied, but includes history and archaeology  
Geographical area: VA

The David and Janet Brashear Foundation  
4507 Holly Road  
Virginia Beach, VA 23451-2539  
Phone:  
Fax:  
Email:  
Website:  
Interests: varied, but includes historic preservation  
Geographical area: Washington, D.C., PA, VA

Curtiss T. and Mary G. Brennan Foundation  
551 W. Cordova Road, Suite 426  
Santa Fe, NM 87501-4143  
Phone:  
Fax:  
Email:  
Website: [www.brennanfoundation.org](http://www.brennanfoundation.org)  
Interests: higher education, history/archaeology, museums  
Geographical area: national

John Stewart Bryan Memorial Foundation  
1802 Bayberry Ct., Suite 301  
Richmond, VA 23226  
Phone: (804) 285-7700  
Fax:  
Email:  
Website:  
Interests: varied, but include historic preservation  
Geographical area: VA

The Bryant Foundation  
PO Box 1239  
Stephens City, VA 22655-1239  
Phone: (540) 868-2183  
Fax:  
Email:  
Website:  
Interests: varied, but includes historic preservation  
Geographical area: VA

The Helen R. Buck Foundation  
c/o The Glenmede Trust Co.  
1650 Market Street, Suite 1200  
Philadelphia, PA 19103-7391  
Phone: (215) 419-6000  
Fax:  
Email:  
Website:

Interests: includes history museums  
Geographical area: national

R.W. & F.S. Cabaniss Foundation  
1911 W. Main Street  
Richmond, VA 23220  
Phone:  
Fax:  
Email:  
Website:  
Interests: varied, but include historic preservation/historical societies and Christian agencies and churches  
Geographical area: NY, VA

The Robert G. Cabell III and Maude Morgan Cabell Foundation  
PO Box 85678  
Richmond, VA 23285-5678  
Phone: (804) 780-2050  
Fax:  
Email:  
Website:  
Interests: varied, but has supported historic preservation and cemetery preservation projects; does not support research projects  
Geographical area: VA

The Cameron Foundation  
24 W. Old Street  
Petersburg, VA 23803-3222  
Phone: (804) 732-8900  
Fax: (804) 732-8701  
Email:  
Website: [www.thecameronfoundation.org](http://www.thecameronfoundation.org)  
Interests: varied, includes historic preservation, but does not support scientific research  
Geographical area: Cities of Petersburg, Hopewell and Colonial Heights; Dinwiddie, Prince George, and Sussex counties; and the portion of Chesterfield County south of Rte. 10

Camp Foundation  
PO Box 813  
Franklin, VA 23851-0813  
Phone:  
Fax:  
Email:  
Website:  
Interests: varied, but includes historic preservation  
Geographical area: City of Franklin and Isle of Wight and Southampton counties

Carrie S. Camp Foundation, Inc.  
 PO Box 557  
 Franklin, VA 23851-0057  
 Application address:  
 4881 Parson's Green Lane  
 Charlottesville, VA 22903  
 Phone:  
 Fax:  
 Email:  
 Website:  
 Interests: varied, but includes historic  
 preservation and Protestant agencies and  
 churches  
 Geographical area: VA

Ruth Camp Campbell Charitable Trust  
 c/o Brown Brothers Harriman Trust Co.  
 140 Broadway, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor  
 New York, NY 1005-1101  
 Application address:  
 c/o Vince Tran  
 Brown Brothers Harriman Trust Co.  
 240 Royal Palm Way  
 Palm Beach, FL 33480  
 Phone:  
 Fax:  
 Email:  
 Website:  
 Interests: varied, but includes historic  
 preservation and Protestant and Christian  
 agencies and churches  
 Geographical area: nationwide, but emphasis on  
 VA

The Beirne Carter Foundation  
 1802 Bayberry court, Suite 401  
 Richmond, VA 23226-3773  
 Phone: (804) 521-0272  
 Fax: (804) 521-0274  
 Email: bcarterfn@aol.com  
 Website: www.bcarterfdn.org  
 Interests: varied, but includes  
 history/archaeology related to local history  
 Geographical area: VA

Roy R. Charles Charitable Trust Two  
 951 E. Byrd Street, Suite 930  
 Richmond, VA 23219  
 Phone:  
 Fax:  
 Email:  
 Website:  
 Interests: historic preservation/historical  
 societies, hospitals, child abuse  
 Geographical area: VA

Charles Fund, Inc.  
 c/o Bank of America  
 PO Box 26606  
 Richmond, VA 23261  
 Application address:  
 c/o Joseph W. Richmond, Jr.  
 Richmond and Fishburne  
 PO Box 559  
 Charlottesville, VA 22902  
 Phone:  
 Fax:  
 Email:  
 Website:  
 Interests: include history museums  
 Geographical area: national, with emphasis on  
 Charlottesville

The William S. Deakyne Foundation  
 PO Box 1841  
 Pebble Beach, CA 93953-1841  
 Phone: (831) 647-1968  
 Fax:  
 Email:  
 Website:  
 Interests: varied, but includes historic  
 preservation and Catholic and Christian agencies  
 and churches  
 Geographical area: FL, VA

Deupree Family Foundation  
 PO Box 126  
 New Hartford, CT 06057-0126  
 Phone:  
 Fax:  
 Email:  
 Website: [www.deupreefamilyfoundation.org](http://www.deupreefamilyfoundation.org)  
 Interests: varied, but include history/archaeology  
 Geographical area: national

The Michael and Elizabeth Dingman Foundation  
 1 Liberty Lane  
 Hampton, NH 03842  
 Phone: (603) 929-2203  
 Fax:  
 Email:  
 Website:  
 Interests: includes historic preservation  
 Geographical area: U.S., Bahamas

Dominion Resources, Inc. Corporate Giving  
 Program  
 PO Box 26532  
 Richmond, VA 23261-6531  
 Phone:  
 Fax: (804) 775-5822  
 Email:

Website: [www.dom.com/about/community](http://www.dom.com/about/community)  
 Interests: historic preservation/historical societies, arts, health care, human services  
 Geographical area: national in areas of company operations, with emphasis on Richmond

Earthwatch Institute International Headquarters  
 3 Clock Tower Place, Suite 100  
 Box 75  
 Maynard, MA 01754  
 U.S.A.  
 Toll-free Phone (US/Can): 1-800-776-0188  
 Phone: (978) 461-0081  
 Fax: (978) 461-2332  
 Email: [info@earthwatch.org](mailto:info@earthwatch.org)  
 Website: [www.earthwatch.org](http://www.earthwatch.org)  
 Interests include: archaeology, ethnography  
 Geographical area: international

Charles Edison Fund  
 1 Riverfront Plaza, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor  
 Newark, NJ 07102-5401  
 Phone: (973) 648-0500  
 Fax:  
 Email:  
 Website:  
 Interests: includes historic preservation  
 Geographical area: national

The Elmwood Fund  
 PO Box 85678  
 Richmond, VA 23285  
 Phone:  
 Fax:  
 Email:  
 Website:  
 Interests: historic preservation, youth services, and park and recreation services  
 Geographical area: NY; TN; Richmond, VA

W.C. English Foundation  
 PO Box P7000  
 Lynchburg, VA 24505-7000  
 Application address:  
 c/o English Construction Co.  
 PO Box P7000  
 Lynchburg, VA 24505  
 Phone:  
 Fax:  
 Email:  
 Website:  
 Interests: varied, but includes historic preservation and Christian agencies and churches  
 Geographical area: SC, VA

Fair Play Foundation  
 100 W. 10<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 1010  
 Wilmington, DE 19801-6606  
 Phone:  
 Fax:  
 Email:  
 Website:  
 Interests: includes historic preservation  
 Geographical area: national

T. David Fitz-Gibbon Charitable Trust  
 951 E. Byrd Street, Suite 930  
 Richmond, VA 23219  
 Phone:  
 Fax:  
 Email:  
 Website:  
 Interests: varied, but include architecture, historic preservation/historical societies  
 Geographical area: VA

The Horace G. Fralin Charitable Trust  
 PO Box 20069  
 Roanoke, VA 24018-0503  
 Phone:  
 Fax:  
 Email:  
 Website:  
 Interests: include history museums  
 Geographical area: primarily Roanoke

Gannett Foundation, Inc.  
 1100 Wilson Blvd., 30<sup>th</sup> Floor  
 Arlington, VA 22234  
 Phone: (703) 284-6069  
 Fax: (703) 558-3819  
 Email: [isimpson@gcil.gannett.com](mailto:isimpson@gcil.gannett.com)  
 Website: [www.gannettfoundation.org](http://www.gannettfoundation.org)  
 Interests: varied, but has supported historic preservation  
 Geographical area: limited to organizations in Gannett-served communities in U.S., Canada, and Guam

J. Paul Getty Trust  
 1200 Getty Center Drive, Suite 800  
 Los Angeles, CA 90049-1679  
 Phone: (310) 440-7320  
 Fax: (310) 440-7703  
 Email: [info@getty.edu](mailto:info@getty.edu)  
 Website: [www.getty.edu](http://www.getty.edu)  
 Interests: museum conservation, historic preservation, historical activities, architectural conservation  
 Geographical area: international



Robert I. Goldman Foundation  
 c/o Richard Rothberg, Kronish, Lieb et al.  
 1114 6<sup>th</sup> Avenue  
 New York, NY 10036-7798  
 Phone:  
 Fax:  
 Email:  
 Website:  
 Interests: includes history museums  
 Geographical area: national

Claiborne W. Gooch Charitable Trust, Jr.  
 c/o SunTrust Bank  
 PO Box 1908  
 Orlando, FL 32802-1908  
 Phone:  
 Fax:  
 Email:  
 Website:  
 Interests: varied, but include marine/maritime  
 museums  
 Geographical area: MD, VA

Richard and Caroline T. Gwathmey Memorial  
 Trust  
 c/o Bank of America, N.A.  
 PO Box 26688  
 Richmond, VA 23261-6688  
 Phone: (804) 788-3698  
 Fax: (804) 788-2777  
 Email:  
 Website:  
 Interests: varied, but includes historic  
 preservation  
 Geographical area: VA

Eugene Holt Foundation  
 c/o Massey Family Mgmt.  
 117 S. 14<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 300  
 Richmond, VA 23219-4127  
 Phone: (804) 783-1010  
 Fax:  
 Email:  
 Website:  
 Interests: varied, but includes historic  
 preservation  
 Geographical area: primarily Richmond

Hope Foundation  
 50 S. Main Street  
 Providence, RI 02903-2919  
 Phone:  
 Fax:  
 Email:  
 Website:

Interests: varied, but includes historic  
 preservation and archaeology  
 Geographical area: MA; Baltimore, MD; RI; VA

Mildred V. Horn Foundation  
 South Highway 553, Ste. 3, PMB 2028  
 La Grange, KY 40031-9119  
 Phone:  
 Fax: (502) 895-2622  
 Email:  
 Website:

Interests: varied, but includes historic  
 preservation  
 Geographical area: KY; historic homes built  
 1760-1860 open to the public in KY, IL, IN,  
 MO, OH, TN, VA, WV

John E. & Sue M. Jackson Charitable Trust  
 c/o National City Bank  
 PO Box 94651  
 Cleveland, OH 44101-4651  
 Application address:  
 c/o National City Bank  
 20 Stanwix Street  
 Pittsburg, PA 15222  
 Phone: (412) 644-6005  
 Fax:  
 Email:  
 Website:  
 Interests: varied, but includes historic  
 preservation primarily of national organizations  
 Geographical area: Washington, D.C.; FL; MD;  
 Pittsburgh, PA; VA

The Jackson Foundation  
 104 Shockoe Slip, Suite 2B  
 Richmond, VA 23219-4125  
 Phone: (804) 644-5735  
 Fax: (804) 644-5736  
 Email: pat@jacksonf.org  
 Website: www.jacksonf.org  
 Interests: varied, but includes historic  
 preservation  
 Geographical area: VA, with emphasis on  
 Richmond metro area

F.W. Johnston Scholarship Fund  
 c/o SunTrust Bank, Trust Tax Services  
 PO Box 1908  
 Orlando, FL 32802-1908  
 Application address:  
 c/o SunTrust Bank  
 510 S. Jefferson Street  
 Roanoke, VA 24011-2405  
 Phone:  
 Fax:

Email:  
 Website:  
 Interests: varied, but includes historic preservation and Christian agencies and churches  
 Geographical area: Giles County and Roanoke Valley

The Kingston Foundation, Inc.  
 201 N. Union Street, Suite 300  
 Alexandria, VA 22314-2642  
 Phone: (703) 519-3036  
 Fax:  
 Email:  
 Website:  
 Interests: varied, but includes historic preservation  
 Geographical area: primarily TN, VA, and southeast U.S.

John E. & Elizabeth Kurtz Charitable Foundation  
 c/o National City Bank  
 PO Box 94651  
 Cleveland, OH 44101-4657  
 Application address:  
 c/o Laura Vassamillet  
 National City Bank of PA  
 20 Stanwix Street, 16<sup>th</sup> Floor  
 Pittsburgh, PA 15222  
 Phone: (412) 644-7622  
 Fax:  
 Email:  
 Website:  
 Interests: varied, but includes anthropology/sociology and social science interdisciplinary studies  
 Geographical area: national, with some emphasis on PA

Lore F. Leder Foundation Trust  
 162 Village at Ormsby Hill  
 Manchester Center, VT 05255-9251  
 Phone:  
 Fax:  
 Email:  
 Website:  
 Interests: includes history museums and Jewish agencies and temples  
 Geographical area: national, with some emphasis on national organizations in New York, NY

Lee-Jackson Educational Foundation  
 PO Box 8121  
 Charlottesville, VA 22906-8121  
 Phone: (434) 977-1861  
 Fax: (434) 974-1861

Email:  
 Website: www.lee-jackson.org  
 Interests: varied, but include historic preservation and historical activities  
 Geographical area: VA

The Lincoln and Soldiers Institute  
 Campus Box 435  
 Gettysburg, PA 17325  
 Application address:  
 c/o Tin Grim  
 233 N. Washington Street  
 Gettysburg, PA 17325  
 Phone: (717) 337-6590  
 Fax:  
 Email:  
 Website:  
 Interests: provide grants of \$15,000-\$35,000 to individuals for scholarly published works related to the Civil War  
 Geographical area: national

The Mars Foundation  
 6885 Elm Street  
 McLean, VA 22101-3810  
 Phone: (703) 821-4900  
 Fax: (703) 448-9678  
 Email:  
 Website:  
 Interests: varied, but include historic preservation/historical societies  
 Geographical area: national

The Martin Family Foundation  
 PO Box 749  
 Doylestown, PA 18901-0749  
 Phone:  
 Fax:  
 Email:  
 Website:  
 Interests: education, environment, health organizations, history/archaeology  
 Geographical area: national

Massengill-DeFriece Foundation, Inc.  
 PO Box 966  
 Bristol, TN 37621-0966  
 Phone:  
 Fax:  
 Email:  
 Website:  
 Interests: varied, but includes historic preservation  
 Geographical area: tri-city area of Bristol TN-VA and Kingsport and Johnson City, TN

Massey Foundation  
 PO Box 26765  
 Richmond, VA 23261  
 Phone: (804) 643-3506  
 Fax:  
 Email:  
 Website:  
 Interests: varied, but has supported historic preservation  
 Geographical area: VA, especially Richmond

Martha Mabel Moore Charitable Trust  
 c/o Bank of America, NA  
 PO Box 26606  
 Richmond, VA 23261-6606  
 Phone:  
 Fax:  
 Email:  
 Website:  
 Interests: varied, but include historic preservation and historical societies  
 Geographical area: VA

Marietta McNeill Morgan & Samuel Tate  
 Morgan, Jr., Foundation  
 c/o Bank of America, N.A.  
 PO Box 26606  
 Richmond, VA 23261-6606  
 Phone:  
 Fax:  
 Email: Website:  
 Interests: varied, but include historic preservation  
 Geographical area: VA

Arthur E. & Clara M. Morrissette Foundation,  
 Inc.  
 5801 Rolling Road  
 Springfield, VA 22152-1064  
 Application address:  
 PO Box 15625  
 Alexandria, VA 22309-0623  
 Phone:  
 Fax:  
 Email:  
 Website:  
 Interests: varied, but include historic preservation and Protestant agencies and churches  
 Geographical area: Washington, DC., MD, VA

Noland Memorial Foundation  
 11832 Rock Landing Drive, Suite 106  
 Newport News, VA 23606-4231  
 Phone: (757) 240-5649  
 Fax: (757) 240-5651

Email: gailnajarian@rocklanding.com  
 Website:  
 Interests: includes museums  
 Geographical area: primarily Hampton and Newport News

Mary Moody Northern Endowment  
 PO Box 1300  
 Galveston, TX 77553-1300  
 Phone: (409) 765-9770  
 Fax:  
 Email:  
 Website:  
 Interests: varied, but include historic preservation and archaeology  
 Geographical area: TX, VA

Elis Olsson Memorial Foundation  
 PO Box 151  
 West Point, VA 23181-0157  
 Phone:  
 Fax:  
 Email:  
 Website:  
 Interests: varied, but include historic preservation and historical activities  
 Geographical area: VA

The Orvis-Perkins Foundation  
 1030 Hanna Building  
 1422 Euclid Avenue  
 Cleveland, OH 44115-2001  
 Phone: (216) 621-0465  
 Fax:  
 Email:  
 Website:  
 Interests: includes historic preservation  
 Geographical area: national

Dorothy M. Overcash Charitable Trust  
 c/o BB&T  
 1835 Valley Avenue  
 Winchester, VA 22601-6303  
 Phone: (540) 665-4200  
 Fax:  
 Email:  
 Website:  
 Interests: varied, but include historic preservation, historical societies, Protestant agencies and churches  
 Geographical area: VA

Perry Foundation, Inc.  
 PO Box 558  
 Charlottesville, VA 22902-0558  
 Phone: (434) 977-5679

Fax:  
 Email:  
 Website:  
 Interests: varied, but include historic preservation  
 Geographical area: VA, with emphasis on Albemarle County and Charlottesville

The Mary Morton Parsons Foundation  
 PO Box 85678  
 Richmond, VA 23285-5678  
 Phone: (804) 780-2000  
 Fax:  
 Email:  
 Website:  
 Interests: varied, but includes historic preservation, cemetery preservation, and archaeology  
 Geographical area: primarily Richmond area.

Peachtree House Foundation, Inc.  
 c/o Bank of America, N.A.  
 PO Box 26606  
 Richmond, VA 23261-6606  
 Application address:  
 c/o Bank of America, N.A.  
 Attn: Rita Smith  
 1111 E. Main Street  
 Richmond, VA 23219  
 Phone: (804) 788-2143  
 Fax:  
 Email:  
 Website:  
 Interests: includes history/house museums  
 Geographical area: VA

Proteus Foundation  
 960 Old Santa Fe Trail  
 Santa Fe, NM 87505-0369  
 Phone: (505) 983-1274  
 Fax:  
 Email:  
 Website:  
 Interests: scientific research, preservation of historically or scientifically important documents and artifacts, social science interdisciplinary studies  
 Geographical area: Washington, DC; NM; VA

Richard S. Reynolds Foundation  
 1403 Pemberton Road, Suite 102  
 Richmond, VA 23233  
 Phone: (804) 740-7350  
 Fax: (804) 740-7807  
 Email: VPRSFDN@aol.com  
 Website:

Interests: varied, but has supported house museums  
 Geographical area: primarily VA

Robins Foundation  
 1021 E. Cary Street, 8<sup>th</sup> Floor  
 Richmond, VA 23219  
 Application address:  
 PO Box 1124  
 Richmond, VA 23218  
 Phone: (804) 697-6917  
 Fax:  
 Email:  
 Website: www.robins-foundation.org  
 Interests: varied, but includes historic preservation  
 Geographical area: primarily Richmond

The Rolander Family Foundation  
 203 Berry Lane  
 Chapel Hill, NC 27517-7204  
 Phone:  
 Fax:  
 Email: RoloSBR@aol.com  
 Website:  
 Interests: includes historic preservation and archaeology  
 Geographical area: national

The Roller-Bottimore Foundation  
 c/o Bank of America, N.A.  
 PO Box 26688, VA2-300-12-99  
 Richmond, VA 23261-6688  
 Phone: (804) 788-2963  
 Fax:  
 Email:  
 Website:  
 Interests: historic preservation, historical societies, VA history  
 Geographical area: central VA

Rouse-Bottom Foundation  
 115 Harbor Drive  
 Hampton, VA 23661-3301  
 Phone:  
 Fax:  
 Email:  
 Website:  
 Interests: varied, but includes historic preservation  
 Geographical area: VA, with emphasis on the Lower Peninsula, Hampton Roads, and Tidewater area

Janet Upjohn Stearns Charitable Trust  
 c/o JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A.

PO Box 6089  
 Newark, DE 19714-6089  
 Application address:  
 c/o JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A.  
 345 Park Avenue, 47<sup>th</sup> Floor  
 New York, NY 10154-1002  
 Phone: (212) 464-2770  
 Fax:  
 Email:  
 Website:  
 Interests: include history museums and  
 Methodist agencies and churches  
 Geographical area: MA, MD, NM, NY, VA

The Robert Hopkins Strickler & Lorraine  
 Warren Strickler Foundation  
 1882 Keezletown Road  
 Harrisonburg, VA 22802-2707  
 Phone: (540) 434-3215  
 Fax:  
 Email:  
 Website:  
 Interests: education, historic preservation,  
 historical societies, Protestant agencies and  
 churches  
 Geographical area: VA

Royal Oak Foundation  
 26 Broadway, Suite 950  
 New York, NY 10004-1715  
 Phone: (212) 480-2889  
 Fax: (212) 785-7234  
 Email: general@royal-oak.org  
 Website: www.royal-oak.org  
 Interests: gardens, garden history, management  
 and conservation of historic landscape;  
 architecture, landscape architecture, interior  
 design fellowships  
 Geographical area: national

SunTrust Mid-Atlantic Foundation  
 c/o SunTrust Banks, Inc.  
 919 E. Main Street  
 Richmond, VA 23219-4625  
 Phone: (804) 782-7907  
 Fax:  
 Email:  
 Website:  
 Interests: varied, but include historic  
 preservation  
 Geographical area: area of company operations,  
 with emphasis on VA

Charles G. Thalheimer and Family Foundation  
 10 Bridgeway Road  
 Richmond, VA 23226-3302

Phone: (804) 288-2235  
 Fax:  
 Email:  
 Website:  
 Interests: varied, but include historic  
 preservation and Jewish agencies and temples  
 Geographical area: VA

The Thompson Charitable Foundation  
 PO Box 10516  
 Knoxville, TN 37939-0516  
 Phone:  
 Fax:  
 Email:  
 Website:  
 Interests: varied, but include historic  
 preservation and Christian agencies and churches  
 Geographical area: Bell, Clay, Laurel and Leslie  
 counties, KY; Anderson, Blount, Knox, and  
 Scott counties, TN; and Buchanan and Tazewell  
 counties, VA

Tourism Cares  
 585 Washington Street  
 Canton, MA 02021-3013  
 Phone: (781) 821-5990 ext. 208  
 Fax: (781) 821-8949  
 Email: carolynv@tourismcares.org  
 Website: www.tourismcares.org  
 Interests: include heritage tourism, historic  
 preservation  
 Geographical area: international

Universal Leaf Foundation  
 Hamilton and Broad Streets  
 PO Box 25099  
 Richmond, VA 23260-5099  
 Phone: (804) 359-9311  
 Fax:  
 Email:  
 Website:  
 Interests: varied, but include historic  
 preservation  
 Geographical area: primarily Richmond, VA

Virginia Hot Springs Preservation Trust  
 PO Box 889  
 Hot Springs, VA 24445-0889  
 Phone:  
 Fax:  
 Email:  
 Website:  
 Interests: arts, historic preservation, historic  
 societies, human services  
 Geographical area: VA

VuBay Foundation  
 PO Box 3552  
 Hampton, VA 23663-0552  
 Phone: (757) 466-0464  
 Fax:  
 Email:  
 Website:  
 Interests: includes history museums and education  
 Geographical area: primarily VA

Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research, Inc.  
 470 Park Avenue South, 8<sup>th</sup> Floor  
 New York, NY 10016-6818  
 Phone: (212) 683-5000  
 Fax: (212) 683-9151  
 Email: [inquiries@wennergren.org](mailto:inquiries@wennergren.org)  
 Website: [www.wennergren.org](http://www.wennergren.org)

## Societies

American Antiquarian Society  
 185 Salisbury Street  
 Worcester, MA 01609-1634  
 Phone: (508) 755-5221  
 Fax: (508) 753-3311  
 Email: [perickson@mwa.org](mailto:perickson@mwa.org)  
 Website: [www.americanantiquarian.org](http://www.americanantiquarian.org)  
 Interests: pre-1876 American culture fellowships  
 Geographical area: national

American Historical Association  
 400 A Street, SE  
 Washington, DC 20003  
 Phone: (202) 544-2422  
 Fax: (202) 544-8307  
 Email: [info@historians.org](mailto:info@historians.org)  
 Website: [www.historians.org](http://www.historians.org)  
 Interests: historical activities, history/archaeology, collection and preservation of historical documents and artifacts, dissemination of historic research  
 Geographical area: national

American Philosophical Society  
 104 S. 5<sup>th</sup> Street  
 Philadelphia, PA 19106-3387  
 Phone: (215) 440-3423  
 Fax:  
 Email: [lmusumeci@amphilsoc.org](mailto:lmusumeci@amphilsoc.org)  
 Website: [www.amphilsoc.org](http://www.amphilsoc.org)  
 Interests: This organization has a number of funds. For the Lewis and Clark Fund for Exploration and Field Research, the areas of

Interests: all branches of anthropology  
 Geographical area: international

Charles K. Williams II Trust  
 c/o Mellon Bank, N.A.  
 PO Box 185  
 Pittsburgh, PA 15230-0185  
 Application address:  
 c/o Mellon Financial Corp.  
 1735 Market Street  
 Philadelphia, PA 19101  
 Phone: (215) 553-3344  
 Fax:  
 Email:  
 Website:  
 Interests: scientific archaeology  
 Geographical area: international, with some emphasis on Greece

interest are archaeology, anthropology, biology, ecology, geography, geology, linguistics, paleontology, and related disciplines that conduct exploratory field studies.  
 Geographical area: U.S. and Canada  
 Grants: up to \$5,000

Archaeological Institute of America  
 Located at Boston University  
 656 Beacon Street, 6th Floor  
 Boston, MA 02215-2006  
 Phone: 617-353-9361  
 Fax: 617-353-6550  
 Email: [aia@aia.bu.edu](mailto:aia@aia.bu.edu)  
 Website: [www.archaeological.org](http://www.archaeological.org)  
 Interests: archaeology  
 Geographical area: international  
 Grants: 1) Publication Preparation Grant: Open to graduate students and post-doctoral professionals who are AIA members for the analysis and report writing of already excavated archaeological sites. Deadline: November 1, annually.  
[http://www.archaeological.org/webinfo.php?page=10345;](http://www.archaeological.org/webinfo.php?page=10345)

2) Site Preservation Grant: Open to AIA-members and non-AIA members, although non-members must have a member act as sponsor. The grant of \$25,000 to \$75,000 is to be used to repair, conserve, or restore sites and/or enhance heritage tourism.

National Geographic Society Committee for  
Research and Exploration (CRE)  
Phone:  
Fax:  
Email:  
Website:  
[www.nationalgeographic.com/field/grants-programs/cre-fund.html](http://www.nationalgeographic.com/field/grants-programs/cre-fund.html)  
Interests: anthropology, archaeology, astronomy,  
biology, geography, geology, oceanography,  
paleontology  
Geographical area: international

Society for Industrial Archeology  
Department of Social Sciences  
Michigan Technological University  
1400 Townsend Dr.  
Houghton, MI 49931-1295  
Email: [dsfurbush@earthlink.net](mailto:dsfurbush@earthlink.net)  
Website: [www.siahq.org](http://www.siahq.org)  
Interests: study, documentation, recordation,  
and/or preservation of significant historic  
industrial sites, structures, and objects  
Geographic area: North America  
Grants: \$1,000-\$3,000

### **National Trust for Historic Preservation**

The National Trust for Historic Preservation was created by federal legislation signed by President Harry Truman in 1949. It operated as a quasi-governmental agency until 1998, when federal funding for the National Trust ended. For more information about the National Trust, contact:

National Trust for Historic Preservation  
Attn: Mr. Rob Niewig  
1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20036  
Phone: (202) 588-6107  
Fax:  
Email: [robert\\_niewig@nthp.org](mailto:robert_niewig@nthp.org)  
Website: [www.preservationnation.org](http://www.preservationnation.org)

Grant Program Name: Preservation Services Fund

Program Contact:

Contact Phone:

Contact Email:

Program Website:

Support: preservation planning and education efforts; obtaining professional expertise in areas such as architecture, archeology, engineering, preservation planning, land-use planning, fund raising, organizational development and law; preservation public education activities

Eligible Applicants: nonprofit organizations and public agencies

Grants: from \$500 to \$5,000 (typically \$1,000 to \$1,500)

Other: matching grants and non-match Intervention Grants for emergencies

Grant Program Name: Johanna Favrot Fund for Historic Preservation

Program Contact:

Contact Phone:

Contact Email:

Program Website:

Support: preservation or the recapture of an authentic sense of place; funds may be used for professional advice, conferences, workshops and education programs

Eligible Applicants: nonprofit organizations and public agencies; individuals and for-profit businesses may apply only if the project involves a National Historic Landmark

Grants: \$2,500 to \$10,000

Other: matching grants

Grant Program Name: Cynthia Woods Mitchell Fund for Historic Interiors

Program Contact:

Contact Phone:

Contact Email:

Program Website:

Support: preservation, restoration, and interpretation of historic interiors. Funds may be used for professional expertise, print and video communications materials, and education programs

Eligible Applicants: nonprofit organizations and public agencies; individuals and for-profit businesses may apply only if the project involves a National Historic Landmark

Grants: \$2,500 to \$10,000

Other: matching grants

Grant Program Name: Save America's Treasures

Program Contact:

Contact Phone: (202) 588-6202

Contact Email: [saveamericatreasures@nthp.org](mailto:saveamericatreasures@nthp.org)

Program Website: <http://www.saveamericatreasures.org/>

Support: nationally significant threatened cultural treasures, including historic structures, collections, works of art, maps, and journals

Eligible Applicants:

Grants: minimum for historic collections for federal share is \$25,000, minimum for historic property projects for federal share is \$125,000, maximum federal share for all projects is \$700,000

Other: grant fund is a partnership with the National Park Service; match required

Grant Program Name: Save America's Treasures Preservation Planning Fund

Program Contact:

Contact Phone: (202) 588-6202

Contact Email: [saveamericatreasures@nthp.org](mailto:saveamericatreasures@nthp.org)

Program Website: <http://www.saveamericatreasures.org/release010600.htm>

Support: preservation planning, historic structures reports, design guidelines, cultural landscape reports, restoration and maintenance plans, adaptive reuse plans, emergency stabilization, structural engineering assessments, non-invasive archaeological survey,

Eligible Applicants:

Grants: \$10,000-\$50,000

Other: established by the J. Paul Getty Trust

Grant Program Name: HGTV's Restore America Grants

Program Contact: National Trust for Historic Preservation Southern Field Office

Contact Phone: (202) 588-6107

Contact Email:

Program Website: <http://www.preservationnation.org/resources/find-funding/grants/hgtvs-restore-america/>

Support: restoration of historic sites, with on-air and online programming to raise awareness of the role of preservation in revitalizing communities

Eligible Applicants: nonprofits, public agencies

Grants: \$25,000-\$100,000

Other: grant fund is a partnership with the Home & Garden Television (HGTV)

## **Commonwealth of Virginia**

### **Virginia Commission for the Arts**

Lewis House

223 Governor Street

Richmond, VA 23219

Phone: (804) 225-3132

Fax: (804) 225-4327



Email: [arts@arts.virginia.gov](mailto:arts@arts.virginia.gov)

Website: <http://www.arts.state.va.us/>

Other: to see additional Virginia Commission for the Arts grant programs, see <http://www.arts.state.va.us/grants/infrastructure/index.html>

Grant Program Name: Tourism & the Arts Program

Program Contact: Foster Billingsley, Deputy Director

Contact Phone: (804) 225-3132

Contact Email: [foster.billingsley@arts.virginia.gov](mailto:foster.billingsley@arts.virginia.gov)

Program Website: <http://www.arts.virginia.gov/forms/tourism/index.html>

Support: printed materials, placement of advertisements, website development, travel and trade show booth rental and/or participation fees; dues and memberships, fulfillment costs, tradeshow displays

Eligible Applicants: partnerships of at least three entities with the lead applicant required to be a Virginia Commission for the Arts General Operating Support grantee; Other partners could be the local or regional tourism promotion office, other arts organizations, Virginia towns, cities, convention and visitor bureaus, chambers of commerce, private businesses, museums, and other attractions..

Grants: up to \$5,000

Other: required 1:1 match; a letter of support from the local or regional tourism promotion office is required as part of the application; the Tourism & the Arts Program is a cooperative program of the Virginia Commission for the Arts and the Virginia Tourism Commission

**Virginia Department of Historic Resources (VDHR)**

2801 Kensington Avenue

Richmond, VA 23221

Phone: (804) 357-2323

Fax: (804) 367-2391

Email:

Website: <http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/>

Grant Program Name: Cost-Share Survey and Planning Grants

Program Contact: Susan Smead

Contact Phone: (804) 367-2323, ext. 107

Contact Email: [susan.smead@her.virginia.gov](mailto:susan.smead@her.virginia.gov)

Program Website: <http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/survey/Survey1.htm>

Support: survey and planning, including architectural surveys, archaeological investigations, the development or revision of design guidelines, and nomination of properties

Eligible Applicants: localities and nonprofits

Grant Program Name: Certified Local Government (CLG) Grants

Program Contact: Pamela Schenian

Contact Phone: (757) 886-2818

Contact Email: [pam.schenian@dhr.virginia.gov](mailto:pam.schenian@dhr.virginia.gov)

Program Website: <http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/clg/clg3.htm>

Support: survey, National Register nomination preparation, preservation planning, public heritage education, review board training, archaeological site testing, or rehabilitation of a publicly-owned building

Eligible Applicants: Certified Local Governments

Grant Program Name: State Historic Preservation Grants from the General Assembly

Program Contact: Ann Andrus

Contact Phone: (804) 367-2323, ext. 133

Contact Email: [ann.andrus@dhr.virginia.gov](mailto:ann.andrus@dhr.virginia.gov)

Program Website: [http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/state\\_grants/state\\_grants\\_ovrww.htm](http://www.dhr.virginia.gov/state_grants/state_grants_ovrww.htm)

Support: complete rehabilitations of buildings listed in or determined eligible for listing in the Virginia Landmarks Register, collections maintenance, operational budget supplementation

Eligible Applicants: local governments, nonprofit museums, historical organizations, and historic sites

Other: The grants are funded by the General Assembly and administered by DHR, pursuant to the *Code of Virginia* §10.1-2213.

**Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development**

501 North Second Street  
Richmond, VA 23219  
Phone: (804) 371-7000  
Fax: (804) 371-7090  
Email:  
Website: [www.dhcd.virginia.gov](http://www.dhcd.virginia.gov)

Grant Program Name: Virginia Community Development Block Grants (VCDBG)

Program Contact: Denise Ambrose, Program Manager

Contact Phone: (804) 371-7061

Contact Email: (804) 371-7093

Program Website:

[http://www.dhcd.virginia.gov/CommunityDevelopmentRevitalization/Community\\_Development\\_Block\\_Grant\\_Program.htm](http://www.dhcd.virginia.gov/CommunityDevelopmentRevitalization/Community_Development_Block_Grant_Program.htm)

Support: activities benefitting low- and moderate-income persons; prevention or elimination of slums and blight; community needs having a particular urgency

Eligible Applicants: eligible units of local government in non-entitlement communities that typically are cities or towns with populations under 50,000 and counties with populations under 200,000.

Other: Offer both Planning Grants and Community Improvement Grants for implementation.

Grant Program Name: Virginia Enterprise Initiative (VEI) Grants

Program Contact:

Contact Phone: (804) 371-7030

Contact Email:

Program Website:

[http://www.dhcd.virginia.gov/CommunityDevelopmentRevitalization/Virginia\\_Enterprise\\_Initiative\\_Enterpreneurship\\_Assistance.htm](http://www.dhcd.virginia.gov/CommunityDevelopmentRevitalization/Virginia_Enterprise_Initiative_Enterpreneurship_Assistance.htm)

Support: projects that combine training (business plan development training and business skills training), one-on-one technical assistance, microloans, and follow-up or post loan technical assistance

Eligible Applicants: nonprofits

Grants: up to \$53,000

Other: match required at 4:1 VEI to non-VEI, or 1:3, depending on program

Grant Program Name: Appalachian Regional Commission Grants

Program Contact:

Contact Phone: (804) 371-7061

Contact Email: [PMOARC@dhcd.virginia.gov](mailto:PMOARC@dhcd.virginia.gov)

Program Website:

[http://www.dhcd.virginia.gov/CommunityDevelopmentRevitalization/Appalachian\\_Regional\\_Commission\\_Program.htm](http://www.dhcd.virginia.gov/CommunityDevelopmentRevitalization/Appalachian_Regional_Commission_Program.htm)

Support: education and workforce training programs, highway construction, water and sewer system construction, leadership development programs, small business start-ups and expansions, and development of healthcare resources

Eligible Applicants:

Grants: up to \$500,000 for construction projects; up to \$100,000 for other projects

Other: has three subprograms: the Asset-Based Development Initiative addresses the leveraging of cultural, natural, community, structural, business and/or economic assets eligible for funding to build a strong and sustainable asset-based economy for jobs and prosperity; the Area Development Program funds new water service to communities, job training services, improved access to quality and affordable healthcare, and support for local artisan efforts; and the Appalachian Telecommunications Initiative stimulates economic growth and improves the standard of living in the region through technology-related avenues.

**Virginia Department of Planning and Budget**

1111 East Broad Street, Room 5040

Richmond, VA 23219-3418

Phone: (804) 786-7455

Fax: (804)225-3291

Email:

Website: [www.dpb.virginia.gov](http://www.dpb.virginia.gov)

Grant Program Name: Nonstate Grants

Program Contact: Emily Ward or Don Darr

Contact Phone: (804) 786-7325; (804) 786-1131

Contact Email: [emily.ward@dpb.virginia.gov](mailto:emily.ward@dpb.virginia.gov); [don.darr@dpb.virginia.gov](mailto:don.darr@dpb.virginia.gov)

Program Website: <http://www.dpb.virginia.gov/forms/forms.cfm>, see "Nonstate agency instructions"

Support: operating expenses, capital expenses, funding for special programs

Eligible applicants: local governments, nonprofit organizations, cultural institutions (religious organizations and private educational institutions are not eligible)

Other: matching grants

**Virginia Department of Transportation**

Environmental Division

1401 East Broad Street

Richmond, VA 23219

Website: [www.virginiadot.org](http://www.virginiadot.org)

Grant Program Name: Highway Demolition Funds

Program Contact: Antony F. Opperman, Preservation Program Manager

Contact Phone: (804) 371-6749

Contact Email: [A.Opperman@VDOT.virginia.gov](mailto:A.Opperman@VDOT.virginia.gov)

Program Website:

Support: Relocation of buildings or structures, such as bridges, that are listed in, or determined eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places, and are otherwise scheduled for demolition due to highway improvements

Eligible Applicants: individuals, organizations, institutions, and government agencies

Grant amounts: estimated cost of demolition

Grant Program Name: Transportation Enhancement Funds

Program Contact: Local Assistance Division

Contact Phone: 1-800-444-7832 or (804) 786-0765 (Richmond)

Contact Email: [EnhancementProgram@VDOT.virginia.gov](mailto:EnhancementProgram@VDOT.virginia.gov)

Program Website: <http://www.virginiadot.org/projects/pr-enhancegrants.asp>

Support: bicycle and pedestrian facilities; bicycle and pedestrian safety and education programs; acquisition of scenic easements and scenic or historic sites, including historic battlefields; scenic or historic highway programs, including tourist and welcome centers; landscaping and scenic beautification; historic preservation, including survey, documentation, and rehabilitation; rehabilitation and operation of historic transportation buildings, structures, or facilities; preservation of abandoned railway corridors, including the conversion and use of corridors for pedestrian or bicycle trails; inventory, control, and removal of outdoor advertising; archaeological planning and research; environmental mitigation to address water pollution due to highway run-off or to reduce wildlife mortality while maintaining habitat connectivity; establishment of transportation museums

Eligible Applicants: individuals, organizations, and local and state government agencies

Other: projects must relate to surface transportation through function, impact, or proximity

**Virginia Foundation for the Humanities**

145 Ednam Drive

Charlottesville, VA 22903-4629

Phone: (434) 924-3296

Fax: (434) 296-4714

Email: [vfinfo@virginia.edu](mailto:vfinfo@virginia.edu)Website: [www.virginiafoundation.org](http://www.virginiafoundation.org)

Interests: books, reading, literacy; media and culture; violence and culture; rights and responsibilities; science, technology, and social change; Virginia history.

Geographical area: VA

Grant Program Name: Open Grant Program

Program Contact: David Bearinger

Contact Phone: (434) 924-3296

Contact Email: [dab@virginia.edu](mailto:dab@virginia.edu)Program Website: <http://www.virginiafoundation.org/grants/index.html>

Support: any humanities field in any format

Eligible Applicants: incorporated nonprofits, not limited to 501(c)3 organizations

Grant amounts: \$3,000 to \$10,000

Other: cost-share

Grant Program Name: Discretionary Grant Program

Program Contact: David Bearinger

Contact Phone: (434) 924-3296

Contact Email: [dab@virginia.edu](mailto:dab@virginia.edu)Program Website: <http://www.virginiafoundation.org/grants/index.html>

Support:

Eligible Applicants: incorporated nonprofits, not limited to 501(c)3 organizations

Grant amounts: \$2,500 maximum

Other: cost-share

Grant Program Name: African American History Mini Grant Program

Program Contact: Christina Draper

Contact Phone: (434) 243-5528

Contact Email: [cdraper@virginia.edu](mailto:cdraper@virginia.edu)Program Website: <http://www.virginiafoundation.org/grants/index.html>

Support: African American history and culture, research and documentation of African American historic sites, institutions that interpret African American history, African American heritage tourism

Eligible Applicants: incorporated nonprofits, not limited to 501(c)3 organizations

Grant amounts: \$3,000 maximum

Other: cost-share

Grant Program Name: Virginia Indian Heritage Program Grants

Program Contact: Karenne Wood

Contact Phone: (434) 924-9946

Contact Email: [karennewood@virginia.edu](mailto:karennewood@virginia.edu)Program Website: <http://www.virginiafoundation.org/VIHP/grants.html>

Support: research, interpretation and preservation of Virginia Indian history and culture

Eligible Applicants: incorporated nonprofits, not limited to 501(c)3 organizations

Grant amounts: \$10,000 maximum

Other: cost-share

**Virginia Land Conservation Foundation**

Department of Conservation and Recreation

203 Governor Street, Suite 302

Richmond, VA 23219

Phone: (804) 225-2048  
Fax:  
Email:  
Website: [http://www.dcr.virginia.gov/virginia\\_land\\_conservation\\_foundation/](http://www.dcr.virginia.gov/virginia_land_conservation_foundation/)

Grant Program Name: Virginia Land Conservation Foundation Grants  
Program Contact:  
Contact Phone: (804) 225-2048  
Contact Email:  
Program Website: [http://www.dcr.virginia.gov/virginia\\_land\\_conservation\\_foundation/](http://www.dcr.virginia.gov/virginia_land_conservation_foundation/)  
Support: fee-simple acquisition or easement acquisition, for purchase of development rights to create parks and open space, protect natural areas, preserve historic areas, preserve forests and farmland  
Eligible Applicants: state agencies; 501(c)(3) nonprofit organizations meeting the holder requirements in the Virginia Conservation Easement Act, *Code of Virginia* §10.1-1009 to §10.1-1017, maintaining an office in Virginia for at least 5 years, and having a mission statement pertaining to land conservation activities, public bodies  
Grants: minimum of \$50,000  
Other: non-state entities must provide a match

## **Federal**

Most federal agencies advertise their grants at [www.grants.gov](http://www.grants.gov) and require the use of the online application feature. An organization must register on the site before applying for any of the grants, and it can take up to four weeks for the registration to be processed.

There are over 900 grant programs offered by the 26 federal agencies that offer grants. The following is a sample of the grants that exist to support historic preservation and archaeology.

### **Institute of Museum and Library Sciences (IMLS)**

1800 M Street NW, 9th Floor  
Washington, DC 20036-5802  
Phone: (202) 653-4657  
Fax: (202) 653-4600  
Email: [imlsinfo@imls.gov](mailto:imlsinfo@imls.gov)  
Website: [www.imls.gov](http://www.imls.gov)  
Other: IMLS has a number of grant programs. For the full list, see <http://www.imls.gov/applicants/name.shtm>

Grant Program Name: Bank of America/IMLS American Heritage Preservation Program  
Program Contact: Christine Henry, Senior Program Officer  
Contact Phone: (202) 653-4674  
Contact Email: [chenry@imls.gov](mailto:chenry@imls.gov)  
Program Website: <http://www.imls.gov/collections/grants/boa.htm>  
Support: preservation of specific items, including works of art, artifacts, and historical documents in need of conservation  
Eligible Applicants: museums, libraries, and federally-recognized tribal organizations that have completed a conservation assessment  
Grants: up to \$3,000  
Other:

Grant Program Name: Conservation Assessment Program  
Program Contact: Kate Marks  
Contact Phone: (202) 233-0800  
Contact Email: [kmarks@heritagepreservation.org](mailto:kmarks@heritagepreservation.org)

Program Website: <http://www.imls.gov/applicants/grants/conservAssessment.shtm>

Support: a two-day site visit by a conservation professional to perform an assessment; for museums located in historic structures, the grant also supports a two-day site visit by a preservation architect

Eligible Applicants: any museum owned by a local or state government agency or a nonprofit that exhibits tangible objects, is open to the public at least 90 days per year, has at least one full-time staff (paid or volunteer) or equivalent, and assessment can be accomplished in two days

Grants:

Other: the Conservation Assessment Program is a cooperative program of IMLS and Heritage Preservation

Grant Program Name: Conservation Project Support

Program Contact: Christine Henry, Senior Program Officer

Contact Phone: (202) 653-4674

Contact Email: [chenry@imls.gov](mailto:chenry@imls.gov)

Program Website: <http://www.imls.gov/applicants/grants/conservProject.shtm>

Support: conservation activities, including surveys (general, detailed condition, or environmental); training; treatment; and environmental improvements

Eligible Applicants: any museum owned by a local or state government agency or a nonprofit that exhibits tangible objects, is open to the public at least 90 days per year, has at least one full-time staff (paid or volunteer) or equivalent

Grants: up to \$150,000 for conservation; up to an additional \$10,000 for an education component that relates directly to the conservation project and is targeted to the general public

Other:

Grant Program Name: Museum Assessment Program

Program Contact: American Association of Museums, 1575 Eye Street, NW, Suite 400  
Washington, DC 20005

Contact Phone: (202) 289-9111

Contact Email: [map@aam-us.org](mailto:map@aam-us.org)

Program Website: <http://www.imls.gov/applicants/grants/museumAssessment.shtm>, <http://www.aam-us.org/museumresources/map/index.cfm>

Support: assessments of collections management, governance, institutional, and public dimension

Eligible Applicants: any museum owned by a local or state government agency or a nonprofit that exhibits tangible objects, is open to the public at least 90 days per year, has at least one full-time staff (paid or volunteer) or equivalent, and assessment can be accomplished in two days

Grants:

Other: this is a cooperative program between IMLS and the American Association of Museums

### **National Center for Preservation Technology and Training (NCPTT)**

645 University Parkway

Natchitoches, LA 71457

Phone: (318) 356-7444

Fax: (318) 356-9119

Email: [ncptt@nps.gov](mailto:ncptt@nps.gov)

Website: <http://www.ncptt.nps.gov/>

Other: NCPTT is a division of the National Park Service

Grant Program Name: Preservation Technology and Training Grants

Program Contact:

Contact Phone:

Contact Email:

Program Website: <http://www.ncptt.nps.gov/Grants/Default.aspx>

Support: projects that develop new technologies or adapt existing technologies to preserve cultural resources, including laboratory or field research that explores novel methods or adaptations, with a priority of mitigation of storm damage on cultural resources; training activities, workshops, and curriculum development that promotes the use of new or adaptive technologies; documentation using new or emerging methods; manuscript or website development that disseminates innovative

preservation technologies; and meetings of experts to discuss the application of technologies to address preservation problems;

Eligible Applicants: nonprofits; local, state, and federal government agencies; federally-recognized tribes

Grant amounts:

Other:

**National Endowment for the Arts (NEA)**

1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Washington, DC 20506

Phone: (202) 682-5400

Fax:

Email: [webmgr@arts.endow.gov](mailto:webmgr@arts.endow.gov)

Website: [www.arts.gov](http://www.arts.gov)

Support: excellence in the arts, both new and established; bringing the arts to all Americans; and providing leadership in arts education

Eligibility: direct grants to individuals in the NEA National Heritage Fellowships in the Folk and Traditional Arts, Literature Fellowships, NEA Jazz Masters Fellowships, and National Endowment for the Arts Opera Honors programs; otherwise nonprofits, otherwise 501(c)(3) nonprofits, local and state governmental units, federally-recognized tribes or tribal communities

Other: All NEA grants require a 1:1 non-federal match. The NEA has many grant programs. To view them all, see <http://www.arts.gov/grants/apply/index.html>.

Grant Program Name: Access to Artistic Excellence

Program Contact: Presenting Specialist

Contact Phone: (202) 682-5658

Contact Email: [jims@arts.gov](mailto:jims@arts.gov)

Program Website:

Support: preserve significant works of art and cultural traditions; present artistic works of all cultures and periods; provide opportunities for individuals to experience and participate in a wide range of art forms and activities; provide opportunities for artists to create, refine, perform, and exhibit their work; enable arts organizations and artists to expand and diversify their audiences; enhance the effectiveness of arts organizations and artists; employ the arts in strengthening communities.

Eligible Applicants: 501(c)(3) nonprofits, local and state governmental units, federally-recognized tribes or tribal communities

Grant amounts:

Other: require a 1:1 non-federal match

Grant Program Name: Grants for Arts Projects

Program Contact: Design Specialist

Contact Phone: (202) 682-5796 or (202) 682-5703

Contact Email: [begleys@arts.gov](mailto:begleys@arts.gov) or [brennanm@arts.endow.gov](mailto:brennanm@arts.endow.gov)

Program Website: <http://www.arts.gov/grants/apply/Design.html> Support: the design field, including, but not limited to, planning, urban design, architecture, landscape architecture, interior design, product design, graphic design, historic preservation, and architectural history

Eligible Applicants: 501(c)(3) nonprofits, local and state governmental units, federally-recognized tribes or tribal communities

Grant amounts:

Other:

**National Endowment for the Humanities**

1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW

Washington, DC 20506

Phone: (202) 606-8400

Fax:

Email: [info@neh.gov](mailto:info@neh.gov)

Website: [www.neh.gov](http://www.neh.gov)

Other: The following are a sampling of the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) grant programs. A full listing of NEH's current grant programs are at <http://www.neh.gov/grants/grants.html>.

Grant Program Name: Preservation Assistance Grants for Smaller Institutions

Program Contact:

Contact Phone:

Contact Email:

Program Website: <http://www.neh.gov/grants/guidelines/pag.html>

Support: help small and mid-sized institutions improve their ability to preserve and care for their humanities collections, which may include special collections of books and journals, archives and manuscripts, prints and photographs, moving images, sound recordings, architectural and cartographic records, decorative and fine arts, textiles, archaeological and ethnographic artifacts, furniture, and historical objects

Eligible Applicants: small and mid-sized institutions, such as libraries, museums, historical societies, archival repositories, arts and cultural organizations, town and county records offices, and colleges and universities

Grant amounts:

Other:

Grant Program Name: *We the People* Grant Program

Program Contact:

Contact Phone: (202) 606-8337

Contact Email:

Program Website: [wethepeople@neh.gov](mailto:wethepeople@neh.gov)

Support: new scholarship; projects to preserve and provide access to documents and artifacts; educational projects for every level, K-16; public programs in libraries, museums, and historical societies, including exhibitions, film, radio, and internet-based programs

Eligible Applicants: 501(c)(3) nonprofits; local and state governmental agencies; and tribal governments

Grant amounts:

Other:

Grant Program Name: Interpreting America's Historic Places: Planning Grants

Program Contact:

Contact Phone: (202) 606-8269

Contact Email:

Program Website: <http://www.neh.gov/grants/guidelines/historicplanning.html>

Support: interpretation of a place that played a significant role in American history; interpreting one or more historic places in light of broader themes in American history; making use of the specific features of one or more historic places—the site, its location, buildings, or other natural or built features—as integral parts of the proposed interpretation; interpretation based on sound humanities scholarship; projects that involve humanities scholars in all phases of development and implementation; projects that approach the subject thematically, analytically, and interpretively through an appropriate variety of perspectives; historic interpretation projects that interest broad audiences; and projects that employ appealing and accessible program formats that will actively engage the public in learning.

Eligible Applicants: 501(c)(3) nonprofits; local and state governmental agencies; and tribal governments

Grant amounts: Interpreting America's Historic Places: Implementation Grants

Other:

Grant Program Name:

Program Contact:

Contact Phone:

Contact Email:

Program Website: <http://www.neh.gov/grants/guidelines/historicimplementation.html>

Support: interpretation of a place that played a significant role in American history; interpreting one or more historic places in light of broader themes in American history; making use of the specific features of



one or more historic places—the site, its location, buildings, or other natural or built features—as integral parts of the proposed interpretation; interpretation based on sound humanities scholarship; projects that involve humanities scholars in all phases of development and implementation; projects that approach the subject thematically, analytically, and interpretively through an appropriate variety of perspectives; historic interpretation projects that interest broad audiences; and projects that employ appealing and accessible program formats that will actively engage the public in learning.

Eligible Applicants: 501(c)(3) nonprofits; local and state governmental agencies; and tribal governments

Grant amounts:

Other:

Grant Program Name: Preservation and Access Education and Training Grants

Program Contact: Division of Preservation and Access

Contact Phone: 202-606-8570

Contact Email: [preservation@neh.gov](mailto:preservation@neh.gov)

Program Website: <http://www.neh.gov/GRANTS/guidelines/pet.html>

Support: development and presentation of training programs on the care and management of collections for staff in cultural organizations who are responsible for the day-to-day care of collections; development and presentation of training programs that focus on the skills and knowledge required to provide or enhance intellectual access to humanities collections; graduate programs in preservation and conservation; and preservation field services that serve a multi-state region and provide surveys, consultations, workshops, reference services, and informational materials to institutional staff responsible for the care of humanities collections

Eligible Applicants: nonprofits; local and state governmental agencies; and tribal governments

Grant amounts:

Other:

### **The National Park Foundation**

1201 Eye Street, NW, Suite 550B

Washington, DC 20005

Phone: (202) 354-6460

Fax: (202) 371-2066

Email: [ask-npf@nationalparks.org](mailto:ask-npf@nationalparks.org)

Website: [www.nationalparks.org](http://www.nationalparks.org)

Interests: animal welfare, environment, natural resources, history/archaeology, African American heritage and culture

Geographical area: national, but must involve a national park

### **National Park Service**

1849 C Street NW

Washington, DC 20240

Phone: (202) 208-6843

Fax:

Email:

Website: [www.nps.gov](http://www.nps.gov)

Other: the National Park Service has a number of grant programs. See

<http://www.nps.gov/history/grants.htm> for additional programs.

Grant Program Name: NAGPRA Grants

Program Contact:

Contact Phone:

Contact Email:

Program Website: <http://www.nps.gov/history/nagpra/grants/>

Support: compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)

Eligible Applicants: federally-recognized Indian tribes, Alaska Native villages and corporations, Native Hawaiian organizations, and museums

Grant amounts:

Other: Consultation and/or Documentation Grants; Repatriation Grants; packages through U.S. postal service to the above address are irradiated, which may damage some digital and photographic media, as well as delayed up to two weeks or more. The address for courier services is: National Park Service, National NAGPRA Program (2253), 1201 Eye Street NW, 8th Floor, Washington, DC 20005, ATTENTION: NAGPRA Grants

Grant Program Name: Preserve America

Program Contact:

Contact Phone:

Contact Email:

Program Website: <http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/hpg/PreserveAmerica/index.htm>

Support: preservation efforts, including heritage tourism, education, historic preservation planning; National Register nominations, community histories, surveys of historic resources, background research for interpretive programs, documentation for historical markers; preservation plans, tourism plans, business plans, market research studies, planning for new small businesses, and development of ordinances to protect historic resources; planning to conserve, rehabilitate, or reuse existing historic resources with condition assessments, adaptive use plans, and feasibility studies; development of marketing tools like brochures and signage, promotion of heritage festivals, planning for successful advertising campaigns, website development, and travel itineraries; professional development in areas that will aid a community in utilizing and promoting their historic resources, including hospitality training for local hotels and bed and breakfasts, small business development training for locally owned business in a downtown historic district, docent training for volunteer interpreters, and preservation training for the local planning office

Eligible Applicants: designated Preserve America Communities and Neighborhoods; Certified Local Governments (CLG) in the process of applying or having received Preserve America Community designation (the Preserve America designation application must be received by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation prior to the grant deadline); State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPO); Tribal Historic Preservation Offices (THPO)

Grant amounts: \$20,000-\$250,000 federal share

Other: require a 1:1 non-federal match

Grant Program Name: Historic Preservation Fund

Program Contact: Virginia Department of Historic Resources, 2801 Kensington Avenue, Richmond, VA 23221

Contact Phone: (804) 367-2323

Contact Email: (804) 367-2391

Program Website: <http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/hpf/>

Support: surveys, comprehensive historic preservation plans, National Register nominations, brochures and educational materials, as well as architectural plans, historic structure reports, and engineering studies necessary to repair listed properties; rehabilitation and restoration projects

Eligible Applicants: local and state governments; federally-recognized tribes

Grant amounts:

Other: 10 percent of the state's allocation must be awarded as subgrants to Certified Local Governments (CLGs); each state administers its own pass-through program

Grant Program Name: American Battlefield Protection Program

Program Contact:

Contact Phone:

Contact Email:

Program Website:

Support: protecting battlefields and sites associated with armed conflicts on American soil that influenced the course of our history; planning for the preservation, management, and interpretation of these sites; raising awareness of the importance of battlefield preservation

Eligible Applicants: local and state governments; nonprofit organizations in partnership with local or state governments

Grant amounts:

Other: Land and Water Conservation Fund Grants may be used to acquire and preserve threatened battlefields; Battlefield Grants may be used for the mapping, archaeological survey and testing, landscape surveys, National Register nominations, historical research and documentation, planning, and public education related to battlefields.

**U.S. Department of Agriculture**

1400 Independence Ave., S.W.

Washington, DC 20250

Phone:

Fax:

Email:

Website: [www.usda.gov](http://www.usda.gov)

Grant Program Name: Rural Housing Preservation Grants

Program Contact: C.J. Michels, Virginia Rural Development State Office Culpeper Building, Suite 238,  
1606 Santa Rosa Road, Richmond, VA 23229

Contact Phone: (804) 287-1596

Contact Email:

Program Website:

<http://www07.grants.gov/search/search.do;jsessionid=HvNJxzN2d0ynQTyKW1TX2th9l4sqTVJX7p6r80JCs0JGHmHGjfgF!-1945701959?oppId=40800&flag2006=false&mode=VIEW>

Support:

Eligible Applicants: local governments; federally-recognized tribal governments; public housing authorities and Indian housing authorities; Native American tribal organizations other than federally-recognized tribal governments; 501(c)(3) nonprofits, other than institutions of higher education; nonprofits that do not have a 501(c)(3) status with the IRS, other than institutions of higher education; faith-based and community organizations

Grant amounts: up to \$100,000

Other:

**U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development**

451 7th Street S.W.,

Washington, DC 20410

Phone: (202) 708-1112

Fax: (202) 708-1455

Email:

Website: [www.hud.gov](http://www.hud.gov)

Other: For a full listing of current HUD grants, see

<http://www.hud.gov/offices/adm/grants/fundsavail.cfm#avail>

Grant Program Name: HOPE VI Main Street Grant

Program Contact:

Contact Phone:

Contact Email:

Program Website: <http://www.hud.gov/offices/pih/programs/ph/hope6/grants/mainstreet/>

Support: conversion of vacant and underused commercial space into affordable housing units

Eligible Applicants: local government units of communities with populations under 50,000 and with 100 or fewer existing affordable housing units.

Grant amounts:

Other:

## Further Grant Research

This directory is by no means a comprehensive list of all grants available for archaeology or historic preservation in Virginia, as the specifics of a particular project may be of interest to additional grantors. The rehabilitation of a historic building for use as affordable housing apartments may appeal to a foundation that is interested in helping low-income people find decent housing, but not specifically in historic preservation. Information about grants is available at Foundation Center cooperating libraries, at large libraries, at large nonprofit agencies, local United Way offices, and in various print or online directories.

### The Foundation Center

79 Fifth Avenue/16th Street  
New York, NY 10003-3076  
Tel: 212-620-4230 or 1-800-424-9836  
<http://foundationcenter.org/newyork>

The Foundation Center publishes a series of directories sorted by project type. They also maintain an online directory, which can be subscribed to at [www.fconline.fdncenter.org](http://www.fconline.fdncenter.org). The following are the cooperating collections in Virginia that maintain a core collection of the Foundation Center directories, plus other materials of use to grant researchers, as well as provide free access to the Foundation Directory online.

Washington County Public Library  
205 Oak Hill St.  
Abingdon, VA 24210  
(276) 676-6222

Appomattox Regional Library System  
209 E. Cawson St.  
Hopewell, VA 23860  
(804) 458-6329

Arlington County Public Library  
1015 N. Quincy St.  
Arlington, VA 22201  
(703) 228-5990

Volunteer Hampton Roads  
400 W. Olney Rd., Ste. B  
Norfolk, VA 23507  
(757) 624-2400

Center for Nonprofit Excellence  
401 E. Market St., ES #26-27  
Charlottesville, VA 22901  
(434) 244-3330

Richmond Public Library  
Business, Science and Technology  
101 E. Franklin St.  
Richmond, VA 23219  
(804) 646-7223

Central Rappahannock Regional Library  
1201 Caroline St.  
Fredericksburg, VA 22401  
(540) 372-1144

Roanoke City Public Library System  
Main Library  
706 S. Jefferson St.  
Roanoke, VA 24016  
(540) 853-2471

Fairfax County Public Library  
12000 Government Center Parkway, Ste. 329  
Fairfax, VA 22035  
(703) 324-3100

Virginia Beach Public Library  
4100 Virginia Beach Blvd.  
Virginia Beach, VA 23452  
(757) 385-0120

Hampton Public Library  
4207 Victoria Blvd.  
Hampton, VA 23669  
(757) 727-1314

### **Additional Online Directories**

#### **The Chronicle of Philanthropy**

1255 23<sup>rd</sup> St. NW, Suite 100  
Washington, D.C. 20037  
Phone: 466-1200  
Fax:  
Email: [help@philanthropy.com](mailto:help@philanthropy.com)  
Website: <http://philanthropy.com/giving>

The Chronicle of Philanthropy offers an online grant directory at <http://philanthropy.com/grants/> by subscription.

#### **Enterprise**

10227 Wincopin Circle  
American City Building  
Columbia, MD 21044  
Phone: (800) 624.4298  
Fax: (410) 964.1918  
Email: use online contact form  
[http://www.enterprisecommunity.org/about/contact\\_us/forms/mail\\_web\\_form/](http://www.enterprisecommunity.org/about/contact_us/forms/mail_web_form/)  
Website: [www.enterprisecommunity.org](http://www.enterprisecommunity.org)

Enterprise is a national nonprofit that focuses on community development and affordable housing. They offer a free online directory at [http://www.enterprisecommunity.org/resources/funding\\_database/](http://www.enterprisecommunity.org/resources/funding_database/).

#### **The Grants Connection, Inc.**

P.O. Box 7418  
Richmond, VA 23221  
Phone (toll free in Virginia): 1-800-658-4668  
Phone (outside Virginia): (757) 486-1176  
Fax: (757) 486-1176  
Email: [info@grantsconnection.com](mailto:info@grantsconnection.com)  
Website: <http://www.grantsconnection.com/>

The Grants Connection, Inc. was formerly known as the print directory *Directory of Virginia Foundations*. It has gone to a primarily online by-subscription format, although a loose-leaf binder format is still available for \$300. Nonprofits with 501(c)(3) tax status qualify for a free one-hour trial of the online directory and many libraries, especially Foundation Center cooperating libraries, offer library-users free access to it.

#### **The Grantsmanship Center**

PO Box 17220  
Los Angeles, CA 90017  
Phone (213) 482-9860  
Fax: (213) 482-9863  
Email: [info@tgic.com](mailto:info@tgic.com)  
Website: [www.tgic.com](http://www.tgic.com)

The Grantsmanship Center maintains a database of grant opportunities that can be searched by subscription.

#### **HEP Development Services/Council for Advancement and Support of Education (CASE) Network**

Website: <http://case.hepdata.com/index.html>. This website allows subscribing individual donors and nonprofits to determine if employers have a matching gift program. It also has a listserv for fundraising professionals and sells customizable leaflets and post-it notes designed to remind potential donors of matching gift employers.

## **Other Resources**

**Online Compilations**. Links to grant, fellowship, and scholarship sources may be found at:

<http://guides.library.fullerton.edu/anthro/grants.htm>  
<http://www.lib.msu.edu/harris23/grants/3anthrop.htm>  
<http://www.digitalpresence.com/histarch/funding.html>  
<http://www.archaeological.org/webinfo.php?page=10345>  
<http://www.achp.gov/funding.html>  
<http://nthpgrants.blogspot.com/>  
<http://www.vatc.org/development/funding.asp>

## Additional Resources for Religious Properties

Because many foundations will not give grants to religious organizations, this section lists a sampling of foundations that do not support historic preservation per se, but do give grants to religious organizations that might be used for building rehabilitation. Additional foundations that support historic preservation and religious organizations may be found in the "Corporate and Private Foundation" section. The Foundation Center directories include a *National Guide to Funding in Religion*.

### Grants

Geographical area: primarily Charlottesville area

Jack Adams Trust  
c/o Wachovia Bank  
100 N. Main Street, 13<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Winston-Salem, NC 27150-6732  
Phone:  
Fax:  
Email:  
Website:  
Interests: Protestant agencies and churches  
Geographical area: VA

H. Fort Flowers Foundation, Inc.  
219 S. Main Street  
Findlay, OH 45840-3336  
Phone:  
Fax:  
Email:  
Website:  
Interests: includes Christian agencies and churches  
Geographical area: national

Alavi Foundation  
500 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Suite 2320  
New York, NY 10110-0397  
Phone:  
Fax: (212) 921-0325  
Email:  
Website: [www.alavifoundation.org](http://www.alavifoundation.org)  
Interests: include Islam and building renovation  
Geographical area: nationwide

Helen G. Gifford Foundation  
2568 Ocean Shore Avenue  
Virginia Beach, VA 23451  
Phone:  
Fax:  
Email: [bhearst@aol.com](mailto:bhearst@aol.com)  
Website:  
Interests: include Jewish agencies and temples  
Geographical area: primarily Norfolk, VA

Frances & Benjamin Benenson Foundation, Inc.  
708 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue, 28<sup>th</sup> Floor  
New York, NY 10017-4232  
Phone: (212) 867-0990  
Fax:  
Email:  
Website:  
Interests: includes Jewish agencies and temples  
Geographical area: national

M. & J. Glory Foundation  
12859 W. Sanctuary Lane  
Lake Bluff, IL 60044-1167  
Phone: (847) 735-9450  
Fax:  
Email:  
Website:  
Interests: Christian agencies and churches  
Geographical area: national

Inez Duff Bishop Charitable Trust  
c/o Wachovia Bank, N.A.  
100 N. Main Street, 13<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Winston-Salem, NC 27150-0001  
Application address:  
1021 E. Cary Street, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Richmond, VA 23219  
Phone: (804) 697-7347  
Fax:  
Email:  
Website:  
Interests: includes religious organizations and support of building/renovation

The Hirschler Foundation  
PO Box 8616  
Richmond, VA 23226-0616  
Phone:  
Fax:  
Email:  
Website:  
Interests: Jewish agencies and temples  
Geographical area: primarily Richmond, VA

The Huisling Foundation, Inc.  
291 Peddlers Road  
Guilford, CT 06437-2324

Phone:  
 Fax:  
 Email:  
 Website: [www.huikingfoundation.org](http://www.huikingfoundation.org)  
 Interests: includes Catholic agencies and churches and building/renovation  
 Geographical area: national

Kanter Family Foundation  
 8000 Towers Crescent Drive, Suite 1300  
 Vienna, VA 22182-2700  
 Phone: (703) 448-7688  
 Fax:  
 Email:  
 Website:  
 Interests: Jewish agencies and temples  
 Geographical area: Washington, D.C.; Chicago; VA

Koch Foundation, Inc.  
 4421 N.W. 39<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Bldg. 1, Suite 1  
 Gainesville, FL 32606-7223  
 Phone: (352) 373-7491  
 Fax: (352) 337-1548  
 Email:  
 Website: [www.thekochfoundation.org](http://www.thekochfoundation.org)  
 Interests: Catholic agencies and churches  
 Geographical area: international

I.A. O'Shaughnessy Foundation, Inc.  
 332 Minnesota Street, Suite W. 1271  
 St. Paul, MN 55701-1330  
 Phone: (651) 222-2323  
 Fax: (651) 222-3638  
 Email: [iaoshaughnessyFD@Qwest.net](mailto:iaoshaughnessyFD@Qwest.net)  
 Website: [www.iaoshaughnessyfdn.org](http://www.iaoshaughnessyfdn.org)  
 Interests: include Catholic agencies and churches and support building/renovation  
 Geographical area: national

Parker Foundation  
 500 Forest Avenue  
 Richmond, VA 23229  
 Phone: (804) 285-5416  
 Fax: (804) 285-5450  
 Email: [mmyers@chesapke.com](mailto:mmyers@chesapke.com)  
 Website: [www.parkerfoundation.org](http://www.parkerfoundation.org)  
 Interests: has supported renovation of Christian churches  
 Geographical area: national

The Penates Foundation  
 1 Liberty Lane  
 Hampton, NH 03842-1819  
 Phone: (603) 926-5911  
 Fax:

Email:  
 Website:  
 Interests: includes Christian agencies and churches  
 Geographical area: national

Thomas J. Petters Family Foundation  
 4400 Baker Road  
 Minnetonka, MN 55343-8684  
 Phone: (952) 934-9918  
 Fax:  
 Email:  
 Website:

Interests: includes Catholic agencies and churches, support building/renovation  
 Geographical area: national

Kathryn & W. Harry Schwarzschild Fund  
 PO Box 1320  
 Richmond, VA 23218  
 Phone:  
 Fax:  
 Email:  
 Website:  
 Interests: include Jewish agencies and temples  
 Geographical area: primarily in Richmond, VA

Tom & Glory Sullivan Foundation, Inc.  
 905 Ponte Vedra Blvd.  
 Ponte Vedra Beach, FL 32082-3524  
 Phone:  
 Fax: (904) 273-7408  
 Email: [tfps@comcast.net](mailto:tfps@comcast.net)  
 Website:

Interests: includes building assistance for Catholic agencies and churches  
 Geographical area: international

The Titmus Foundation, Inc.  
 3516 Whippernock Farm Road  
 Sutherland, VA 23885-8720  
 Phone: (804) 265-5834  
 Fax: (804) 265-5203  
 Email: [tfound@aol.com](mailto:tfound@aol.com)  
 Website:

Interests: includes Baptist and United Methodist churches and building/renovation  
 Geographical area: primarily VA, some to NC, disaster areas

Blanche M. Walsh Charity Trust  
 174 Central St., Suite 311  
 Lowell, MA 01852-1925  
 Phone:  
 Fax:  
 Email:



Website:

Interests: Catholic agencies and churches

Geographical area: national

### **Other Resources**

In addition to the grantor agencies above, religious organizations may get information and advice from the following organizations.

#### **Partners for Sacred Places**

1700 Sansom Street, 10<sup>th</sup> Floor

Philadelphia, PA 19103

Phone: (215) 567-3234

Fax: (215) 567-3235

Website: [www.sacredplaces.org](http://www.sacredplaces.org)

This organization provides ideas and information for maintaining, rehabilitating, or improving accessibility or energy efficiency in old or historic religious properties, fundraising, developing partnerships, and more. It has a series of publications, hosts or participates in workshops and conferences around the country, provides training, and conducts advocacy work. It also maintains an online information center

#### **National Trust for Historic Preservation**

1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.,

Washington, D.C. 20036

Phone: (202) 588-6286

Fax: (202) 588-6223

Website: [www.preservationnation.org](http://www.preservationnation.org)

The National Trust for Historic Preservation offers guidance on the preservation of older and historic religious properties. The publications below are available individually for \$6.00 each or as a package of five for \$20.00. Postage and handling are free for orders under \$10.00. For orders \$10.01 to \$20.00 add \$3.00 for postage and handling. Order by number and title from the address above.

- 1) Strategies for the Stewardship and Active Use of Older and Historic Religious Properties (#2117)
- 2) Stained Glass in Houses of Worship (#2184)
- 3) Systems in Houses of Worship: A Guide to Heating, Cooling, Ventilation, Electrical and Lightning Protection Systems (#2164)
- 4) Conservation of Urban Religious Properties (#2147)
- 5) Preservation of Historic Burial Grounds (#2176)

#### **National Park Service**

Heritage Preservation Services

National Park Service

Mailing address:

Heritage Preservation Services

National Park Service

1849 C Street, NW (2255)

Washington, DC 20240

Mailing address for express mail and non-postal deliveries

1201 "Eye" Street, NW (2255)

Washington, DC 20005

Phone: (202) 513-7270

Fax:

Email: [NPS\\_HPS-info@nps.gov](mailto:NPS_HPS-info@nps.gov)

Website: [http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/hps\\_contact.htm](http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/hps_contact.htm)

The National Park Service has a preservation brief, "The Preservation and Repair of Historic Stained and Leaded Glass," which is available at <http://www.nps.gov/history/hps/tps/briefs/brief33.htm>.

## General Fundraising Resources

### Websites

For additional ideas on fundraising for nonprofits and non-governmental organizations, see [www.raise-funds.com](http://www.raise-funds.com).

### Print and/or Online

#### **The Chronicle of Philanthropy**

1255 23<sup>rd</sup> St. NW, Suite 100

Washington, D.C. 20037

Phone: 466-1200

Fax:

Email: [help@philanthropy.com](mailto:help@philanthropy.com)

Website: <http://philanthropy.com/giving>

The *Chronicle of Philanthropy* offers an online grant directory at <http://philanthropy.com/grants/> by subscription.

#### **The NonProfit Times**

201 Littleton Road, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor

Morris Plains, NJ 07950

Phone: (800) 535-8207 (subscriptions) or (973) 401-0202

Fax: (973) 401-0404

Email:

Website: [www.nptimes.com](http://www.nptimes.com)

*The NonProfit Times* offers both a print magazine and eNewsletters. *The NonProfit Times* focuses on nonprofit management.

#### **The Grantsmanship Center**

PO Box 17220

Los Angeles, CA 90017

Phone: (213) 482-9860

Fax: (213) 482-9863

Email: [info@tgci.com](mailto:info@tgci.com)

Website: [www.tgci.com](http://www.tgci.com)

The Grantsmanship Center offers a quarterly magazine (the *Grantsmanship Center Magazine*, formerly *The Whole Nonprofit Catalog*), hands-on workshops grant research and writing and earned income strategies, and bi-monthly podcasts on a variety of topics.