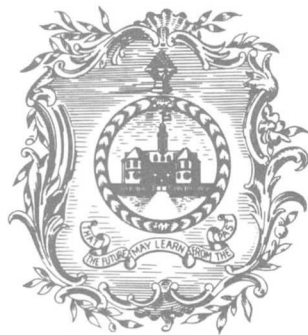


COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG

As a cultural and educational center reflecting an important chapter of eighteenth-century life, Colonial Williamsburg offers six major appeals. Any one of them, in a different and separate locale, might become an American landmark. The principal appeals of Williamsburg lie in its history and heritage, gardens, architecture, collections of furniture and furnishings, handcrafts, and preservation research in all forms, including archaeology. Each appeal is supported by a vigorous program designed to reveal to visitors how all of them were woven together into the fabric of the colonial capital of Virginia.

Inspired by Dr. W. A. R. Goodwin, Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., began the preservation and restoration of Williamsburg in 1926. He opened the way toward this unique and enduring contribution to contemporary American life by recalling the fundamental principles and appeals of the Williamsburg of two hundred years ago.

From 1699 to 1780 Williamsburg was the capital of Virginia and a proving ground for both ideas and leaders. A remarkable body of men reached political maturity in Williamsburg in this era and met its challenges: George Washington, George Wythe, Peyton Randolph, Edmund Pendleton, Patrick Henry, George Mason, Thomas Jefferson, and a score of other Virginians. The capital provided a setting for and a stimulus to their growth as leaders.



THE
COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG FOUNDATION



Winthrop Rockefeller speaking in the House of Burgesses at the colonial Capitol in Williamsburg.

Statement by the President of The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation

Winthrop Rockefeller, 1912-1973

On February 22, 1973, the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation suffered a tragic loss with the death of its chairman, Winthrop Rockefeller.

Win Rockefeller's interest in Williamsburg began more than forty-five years ago when he came to Williamsburg with his father, John D. Rockefeller, Jr. In 1937 he was elected a trustee of Colonial Williamsburg, and during his tenure of more than thirty-five years he served nearly twenty years as chairman. Thus, his service to the restoration of Williamsburg went back almost to its earliest days, and his friendliness and great personal warmth, his dedication to the fun-

damental principles of independence, self-government, and individual freedom nurtured in Williamsburg in the eighteenth century, and his desire to recall those concepts as a guide to the future now become vital parts of Williamsburg's long and significant history.

At the time of his death, the *Virginia Gazette*, founded in Williamsburg in 1736, voiced the deep sense of sorrow that Colonial Williamsburg and the Williamsburg community felt:

Winthrop Rockefeller's death came as a tragic loss for the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation and also left a sadness most certainly felt in the hearts of all citizens of the Williamsburg area. This historic community

as we know it today is a gem, a monument to an important past, a constant reminder of the precious concepts of freedom that set this nation apart. It is an inspiring place to visit and also a delightful place to live. Very possibly none of it would be quite the way it is today had it not been for the vision, the efforts and the continuing interest of this remarkable man and his remarkable family.

He inherited his father's deep sense of commitment and responsibility concerning the work of the restoration. Down through the years, in a thousand recorded and unrecorded ways, he took a special personal interest in this project.

He always seemed to enjoy his time here with a certain relish. He liked Williamsburg and Williamsburg liked him. He was one of us and his presence will be missed.

We shall miss Winthrop Rockefeller, but we are grateful for the many outstanding contributions he made to Colonial Williamsburg and to Carter's Grove plantation.

We shall remember him, as we look to the future, in his own words:

"When I think of this eighteenth-century town, which my father loved, I think of it in perpetuity."

CARLISLE H. HUMELSINE



Annual Report
1972

THE
COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG FOUNDATION

Summary of the Year 1972

For the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, the year 1972 centered on planning and preparation for the future.

Special long-range actions were undertaken in the Historic Area, and at nearby Carter's Grove plantation as Colonial Williamsburg made plans to broaden its museum, educational, and cultural programs in scope, variety, and interest.

These new approaches to the interpretation and presentation of the rich and significant pages of history that unfolded here in the eighteenth century are designed to give an expanded dimension to the visitors' experience.

Of primary significance for the years ahead was the adoption by the Foundation's board of trustees of a new general admission ticket for visits to the Historic Area, effective January 1, 1973. This move will improve the interpretation program, meet pressing financial needs, provide for the first time that all visitors bear a greater share of the cost of presenting Colonial Williamsburg to the public, and protect the Historic Area against modern intrusions.

Under the plan, the general admission ticket permits visits to more than thirty colonial homes,

shops, and public buildings in the Historic Area, unlimited use of the Colonial Williamsburg bus service, and attendance at evening lectures and films. In addition, holders of the general admission ticket may purchase separate tickets for the Governor's Palace, concerts, plays, carriage and wagon rides, and special tours.

The board of trustees also approved related moves as part of the overall effort to present the Historic Area as a "total experience." These included removal of sales operations from craft shops, addition of more animals and other "life on the scene" in the Historic Area, and continued attention to encouraging visitation in off-season months.

The effectiveness of these actions and the new general admission ticket are to be measured throughout 1973; the program will be re-evaluated at the end of the year in order to plan possible adjustments and further steps in the long-range program.

In the Historic Area, the Powell-Waller House was opened as a special in-depth learning experience for visiting school groups. Work began on Tarpley's and Prentis stores to provide by 1973 two sales centers for items made in the craft shops. The Musical Instrument Maker's Shop opened to the public as an addition to the grow-

Upper

School children give undivided attention during an extended visit to the Powell-Waller House, opened last year expressly for in-depth learning experiences for school groups.

Lower

Archaeologists investigate site of the first public mental hospital in America.

ing craft program, which now totals more than thirty colonial crafts, trades, and professions.

The Department of Collections began a reappraisal of the furnishings of the major exhibition buildings in 1972 in an effort to "humanize" the rooms lived in and used by colonial Americans. The first results could be seen in the Raleigh Tavern and the Peyton Randolph House.

Colonial Williamsburg archaeologists completed their investigations at Carter's Grove plantation early in the year, and thereafter devoted their attention primarily to the site of the first public mental hospital in America. At the same time, they conducted an experimental three-week workshop to develop practical interest in American history through archaeology in high schools, a course attended by twenty-five social science teachers from the Virginia school systems.

Documentary research in support of the development and interpretation of Carter's Grove as a working plantation launched the Research Department on a relatively new course. To meet



the scope of this project additional historians were added to the staff, and documents in the fields of agriculture, horticulture, and animal husbandry were greatly increased. A detailed study of the history of the public mental hospital also began during the year.

The Research Department acquired in 1972 one of its largest single collections of historical documents, forty volumes and approximately 4,100 loose papers that once belonged to Robert Anderson, a wealthy businessman who had extensive real estate holdings in Williamsburg in the early nineteenth century. Colonial Williamsburg was able to acquire this outstanding collection because of a generous financial gift by an anonymous donor.

A number of other important contributions came to Colonial Williamsburg during the year, including gifts to the collection of antique furniture and furnishings.

During 1972 Colonial Williamsburg released a new long-playing record, *The Music Teacher*

Upper

The Musical Instrument Maker's Shop was opened in 1972 with George Wilson as master craftsman. More than thirty colonial handcrafts are actively practiced and interpreted in the Historic Area today.

Lower

Members of the table tennis teams of the People's Republic of China and the United States wave to photographers at Robertson's Windmill during their tour of the Historic Area.

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of Williamsburg. Six new books were published: *The Journal of John Fontaine* edited by Edward P. Alexander; *Bremner's Harpsichord or Spinnet Miscellany* and *A Little Keyboard Book* edited by James S. Darling; *The Apothecary in Colonial Virginia* by Harold B. Gill, Jr.; *Songs from the Williamsburg Theatre* by John W. Molnar; and *Tidewater Towns* by John W. Reps, which was selected as one of the year's best designed and produced books in the annual Southern Books Competition sponsored by the Southeastern Library Association.

A new craft film, *Hammerman in Williamsburg*, was produced during the year featuring Master Blacksmith John Allgood and his two assistants, Dave Burcham and William Braxton. Three experimental mini-films averaging less than three minutes each were developed for use with television news magazine formats and were well received. Subjects include the making of

Upper

Hammerman in Williamsburg, a new craft film, featuring Master Blacksmith John Allgood (center) and his assistants Dave Burcham (left) and William Braxton, was produced during the year.

Lower

Deputy Postmaster General Merrill A. Hayden, left, presents a first day issue stamp album to George E. Kidd, Williamsburg postmaster, during July 4 ceremonies at the colonial Printing Office. Four new U.S. stamps, honoring colonial American craftsmen, the first in a bicentennial series, were issued at the occasion.



marbleized end papers for books, a child's music lesson at the Music Teacher's Shop, and a film on hair length in colonial times.

Colonial Williamsburg continued to attract a growing number of foreign visitors during the year. Highlighting the year were the visits of two sports teams from Communist countries. The Russian track team visited the Historic Area before the U.S.-Russian track meet in Richmond. The table tennis team of the People's Republic of China visited overnight and toured the Historic Area before exhibition matches at the College of William and Mary. Another distinguished visiting foreign delegation was headed by United Nations General Assembly President Stanislaw Trepcznski and Polish ambassador to the United States Witold Trantcynski.

The twenty-fourth annual Antiques Forum, with a theme of "The Arts in the South" attracted nearly 1,000 registrants during its two sessions. The list of speakers included David Towry Piper, director of the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge University, Cambridge, England, and Clement E. Conger, White House curator, Washington, D.C. It was also a successful year for other Colonial Williamsburg-sponsored programs in the Williamsburg Forum Series, including the Garden Symposium, the International Assembly,

and the six-week Seminar for Historical Administrators.

Colonial Williamsburg was the location for a variety of significant conferences and meetings during the year, including a commemorative session of the Virginia General Assembly held in the colonial Capitol. The North American International Regional Conference on Preservation and Conservation sponsored by the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property, Rome, Italy, and the Rome Centre Committee of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation met in Williamsburg during the first portion of a week-long conference that concluded in Philadelphia. Among other visiting groups were several members of the Bermuda National Trust who came to study preservation and presentation techniques.

The colonial Printing Office and the Market Square Green were the setting for ceremonies on July 4 for the issuance of four U.S. postage stamps commemorating the forthcoming bicentennial period. The stamps, honoring colonial American craftsmen, were the first in a bicentennial series to be issued by the U.S. Postal Service.

During 1972 more than 123,000 people viewed the eight special exhibitions presented at the Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Collection.

A showing of southern furniture from the Colonial Williamsburg collection was featured during the annual winter Antiques Forum. Easter visitors responded so favorably to James Hampton's unique and haunting twentieth-century folk sculpture entitled "Throne of the Third Heaven of the Nation's Millennium General Assembly," borrowed from the National Collection of Fine Arts, that the loan was extended through the summer. In late spring, four recently acquired eighteenth-century portraits by Rufus Hathaway were shown for the first time, while in the summer the museum presented its first showing of folk decorative arts with an exhibit of thirty bed quilts. Later in the season the museum organized and sponsored a major loan exhibit of portraits by "the Beardsley Limner," an unidentified artist who worked in the Connecticut Valley in the 1790s. The research on this artist was carried out by Christine Schloss of Yale University, whose

Upper

Ralph Ellison, member of the faculty of the 16th Williamsburg International Assembly, holds an informal discussion with a group of foreign graduate students. The noted author is the Albert Schweitzer professor in humanities at New York University and serves as a trustee of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation.

Lower

William D. Ruckelshaus, then administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, addressed the General Assembly of Virginia in the colonial Capitol during a commemorative session.



findings were summarized in a catalog published in conjunction with the exhibit. The show also traveled to Montclair, New Jersey, and New Haven, Connecticut. The Beardsley Limner was also the subject of a Williamsburg folk art seminar attended by forty invited participants. Rounding out the year was the ever-popular December show, which had as its theme, "A Continental Christmas."

The summer of 1972 brought changes in the directorship and both senior editorships at the Institute of Early American History and Culture. Thad W. Tate succeeded Stephen G. Kurtz as director, Norman S. Fiering became editor of publications, and Michael McGiffert of the University of Denver became visiting editor of the *William and Mary Quarterly*.

During the year the Institute concluded its book publishing contract with Atheneum Publishers with the issuance of two spring titles and began a new agreement with its former publisher, the University of North Carolina Press, which issued three titles in the fall. Among these new titles were Graham Hood's *Bonnin and Morris of Philadelphia: The First American Porcelain Factory*, and Richard S. Dunn's *Sugar and Slaves: The Rise of the Planter Class in the English West Indies, 1624-1713*, which subsequently received

a nomination for the National Book Award in history. In addition, the Institute received a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities that will enable it, with support from the Newberry Library, the Society for the History of Discoveries, and the Jamestown Foundation, to publish a new, annotated edition of the complete works of Captain John Smith under the editorship of Philip L. Barbour.

The year saw the opening of the 43-room Providence Hall guest wings of the Williamsburg Inn, and the completion of a 200-seat addition to the dining room of the Williamsburg Inn. These developments increased the capabilities of the Inn and added flexibility to the Foundation's seminar facilities. Other developments in Colonial Williamsburg's visitor facilities included the beginning of an extensive room redecoration project at The Motor House, and the planning for additional refreshment service in the Historic Area.

The broad range of activities in so many educational, cultural, development, management, and visitor-related fields provides an unending opportunity to search for ways to improve the services Colonial Williamsburg offers to those who seek a rendezvous with the past as a guide to the future.

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TRUSTEES

On April 12, 1973, members of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation were saddened by the untimely death of H. Chandlee Turner, Jr., of Greenwich, Connecticut. Mr. Turner retired in November, 1972, following seventeen years of distinguished service as a trustee.

STAFF

Two officers were elected vice-presidents in 1972. Miss Mildred Layne, secretary of the Foundation and executive assistant to the president, and Alden R. Eaton, assistant vice-president of Construction and Maintenance, were elected vice-presidents at the November meeting of the board of trustees.

Charles E. Hackett, vice-president of Construction and Maintenance, retired on December 31 after more than twenty-five years of outstanding service. During his career the restoration of many of the Historic Area properties and the construction of the organization's modern visitor accommodations and service facilities were completed.

COST OF OPERATIONS

During 1972 the cost of all operations of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation (maintaining its properties, presenting its educational and interpretive programs, providing necessary services and facilities for the accommodation of the visiting public, and carrying forward current works of historic preservation and improvement to existing museum properties) amounted to \$31,447,984.

Income during 1972 (derived from admission to the exhibition buildings; sales of craft shop merchandise, books, and films; the rental of residential and other properties in and near the Historic Area; and from the furnishing of facilities and services to the public) amounted to \$27,896,857.

The resulting deficit of \$3,551,127 was partially offset by investment income of \$3,248,105 from the permanent endowment of the Foundation.

The remaining deficit of \$303,022 was funded from the capital reserves of the Foundation and will be replaced in future years as operating conditions permit.

TAXES

The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation paid real estate taxes to the city of Williamsburg on all properties it owned with the exception of the major exhibition buildings (the Capitol, Governor's Palace, Raleigh Tavern, Wythe House, Peyton Randolph House, Wetherburn's Tavern, James Geddy House and Shop, Brush-Everard House, the Gaol, the Magazine, and the Courthouse of 1770), the Information Center, the Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Collection, Market Square, and the Palace Green, all of which are exempt under Virginia law.

Taxes paid to the city of Williamsburg during the year of \$509,152—an increase of about \$17,300 over the previous year—amounted to 34 percent of all real estate taxes collected in the city in 1972. Taxes paid to the adjoining counties of James City and York on properties subject to prevailing real estate taxes totaled \$27,049 for the year.

AUDITS

The books of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation are audited annually. Auditors of the independent public accounting firm of Daniels, Turnbull & Freeman have

reported that in 1972, in their opinion, proper procedures were used in recording the financial transactions of the Foundation.

An Acknowledgement to Many Generous Contributors

While the restoration of Colonial Williamsburg has been financed by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and his family, we are deeply grateful to the many people who came to share their interest in the rebirth of the eighteenth-century capital city and who, over the years, have

made substantial and significant gifts and loans.

Today, more than ever, Colonial Williamsburg seeks and welcomes contributions and loans not only for their own value but also as evidence of the interest of living Americans in the preservation of their heritage.

The following is a list of those who made gifts and loans in 1972:

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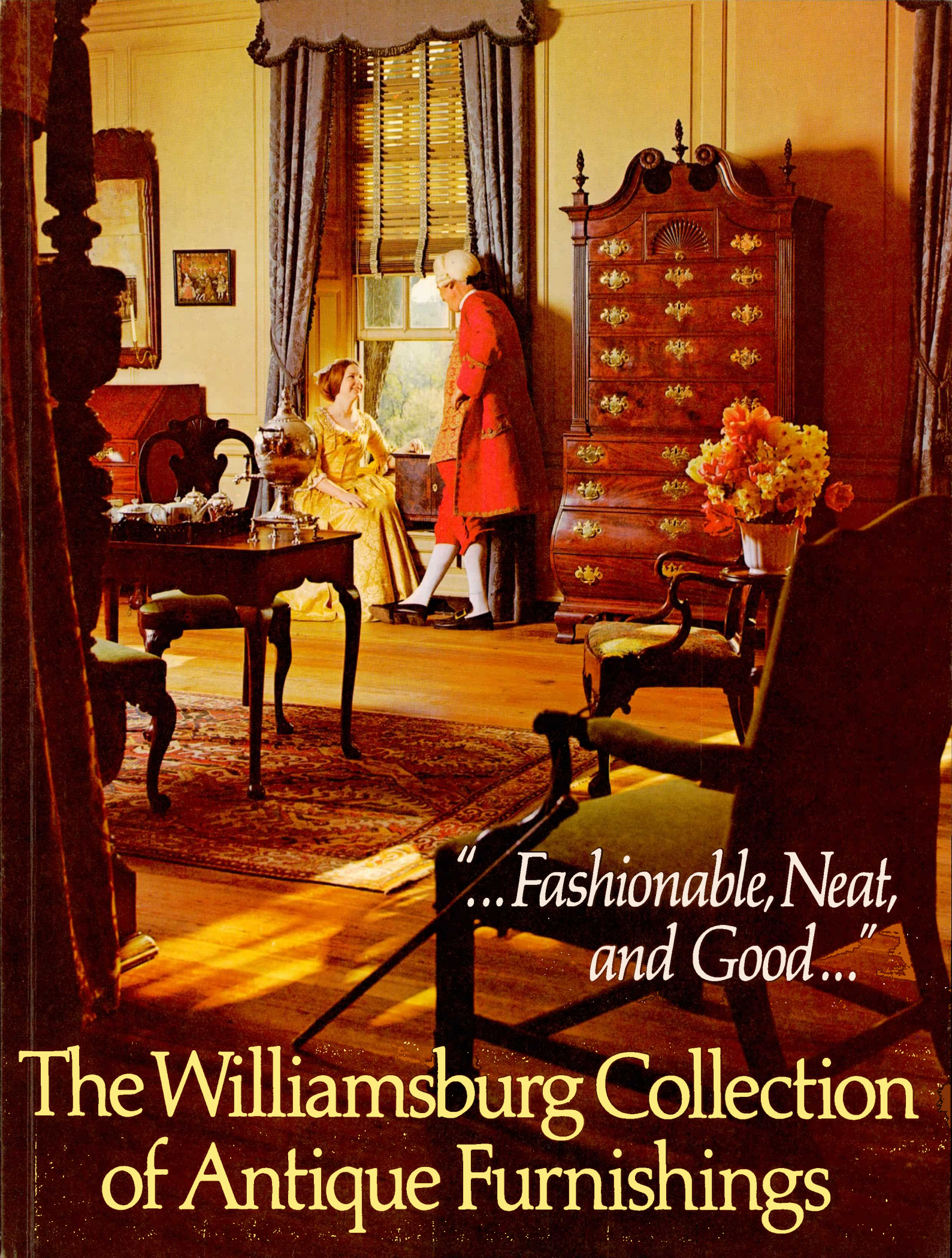
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*"...Fashionable, Neat,
and Good..."*

The Williamsburg Collection of Antique Furnishings

"...Fashionable, Neat, and Good..."

The Williamsburg Collection of
Antique Furnishings





The Williamsburg Antique



“ . . . let them be fashionable, neat, and good in their several kinds . . . ”

— GEORGE WASHINGTON,
ordering merchandise from his
London agent, April 15, 1757.

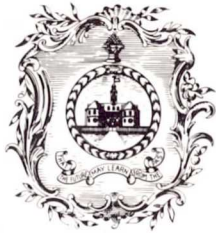
Collection of Furnishings



THE COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG FOUNDATION
Williamsburg, Virginia

*Distributed by Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Incorporated
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