



The principal tavern at
Williamsburg is under the special
patronage of Sir Walter Raleigh,
who still stands his ground here.

COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG

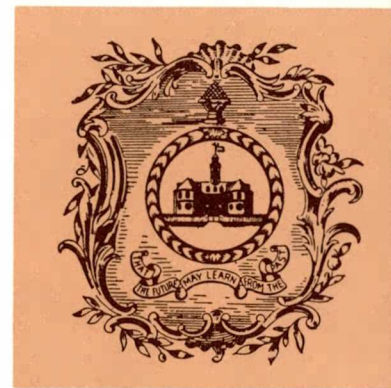
WILLIAMSBURG was one of the most important ideological training grounds for the leaders of American independence. For 81 influential years (1699–1780) it was the capital city of Britain's Virginia colony and a political center ranking with Boston, Newport, Philadelphia, Charleston, Annapolis, and New York. Here George Washington, Patrick Henry, George Wythe, Thomas Jefferson, George Mason, and other patriots helped shape the foundations of our government. It was the scene of Patrick Henry's Caesar-Brutus speech and his defiant Resolutions protesting the Stamp Act; George Mason's Virginia Declaration of Rights; the May 15, 1776, Resolution for Independence, which led directly to the historic July 4 decision; the pioneering Virginia Constitution of 1776; and the introduction of Jefferson's famous Statute for Religious Freedom.

In 1926 John D. Rockefeller, Jr., became interested in the preservation and restoration of eighteenth-century Williamsburg, and thereafter devoted his personal attention and resources to the fulfillment of this goal.

The purpose of Colonial Williamsburg, in the words of the Board of Trustees, is "to re-create accurately the environment of the men and women of eighteenth-century Williamsburg and to bring about such an understanding of their lives and times that present and future generations may more vividly appreciate the contribution of these early Americans to the ideals and culture of our country."

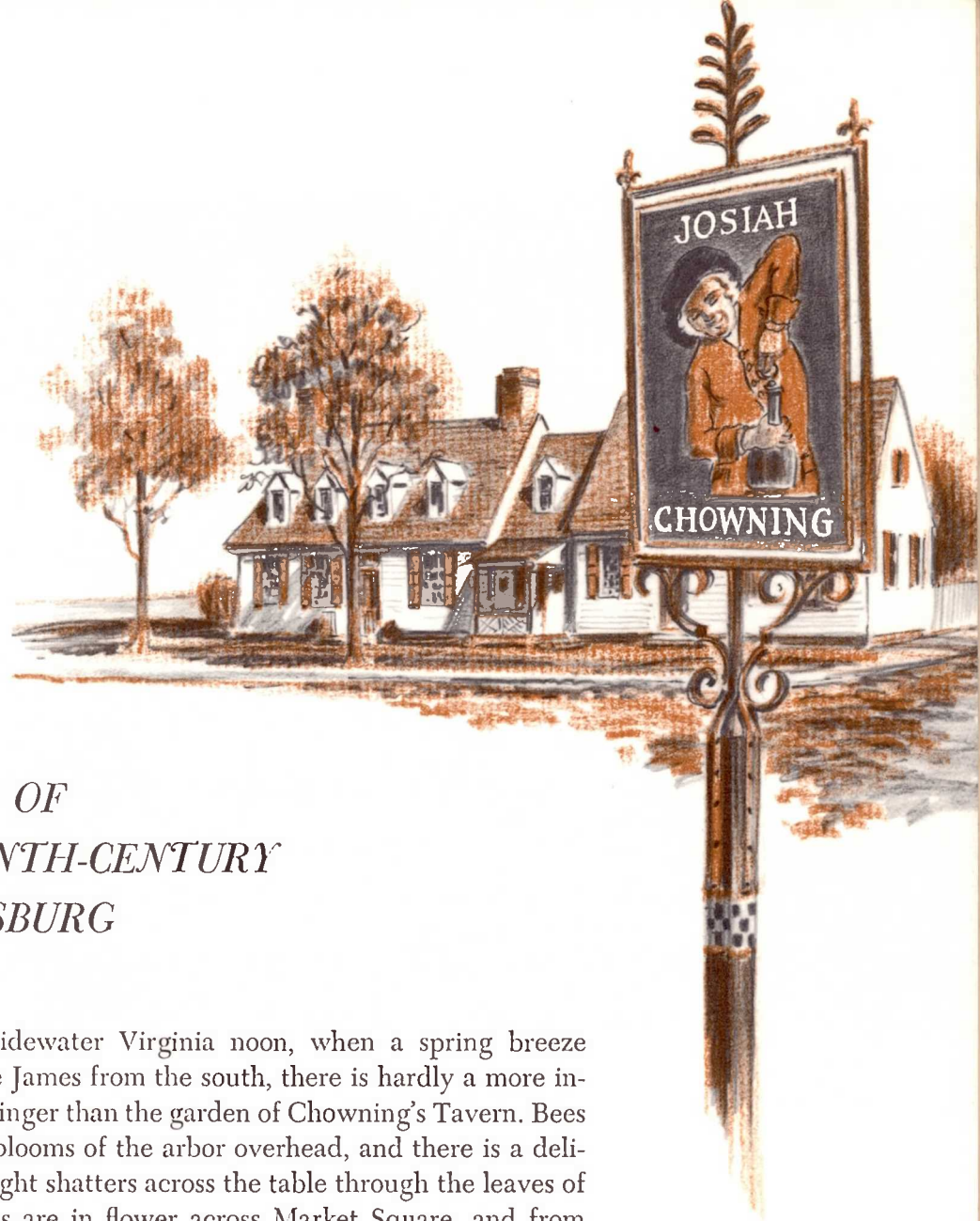
THE COVER: The bust of Sir Walter Raleigh—or Raleigh as it frequently appeared in another day—adorns the entrance to the Raleigh Tavern and symbolizes the eighteenth-century hospitality and atmosphere of the taverns of Williamsburg.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT





From the shaded arbor at Chowning's Tavern, visitors watch the militia at drill.



TAVERNS OF EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY WILLIAMSBURG

ON a drowsy Tidewater Virginia noon, when a spring breeze breathes off the James from the south, there is hardly a more inviting place to linger than the garden of Chowning's Tavern. Bees work in the wild grape blooms of the arbor overhead, and there is a delicate scent of spice. Sunlight shatters across the table through the leaves of an old live oak. Gardens are in flower across Market Square, and from Duke of Gloucester Street the only sound is the slow clopping of a passing carriage horse. In such a moment you are apt to forget even your chilled stoneware stein or the tempting plate of Brunswick stew; serious thought becomes an effort and, if it comes, is likely to turn to old times.

Thousands of Williamsburg's guests experience these moments today, probably never suspecting that our lively eighteenth-century forebears congregated noisily, sometimes rowdily, in a cluster of taverns, inns, and coffeehouses on these now-quiet streets. The tavern scenes of Williamsburg are among the most fascinating glimpses of our past.

One of these is remembered as a milestone in the southern tradition of hospitality. On a day in May, 1736, the planter William Randolph of Tuckahoe sold 200 acres of Goochland County farmland to Peter Jeffer-

This Indenture made the eighteenth day of May in
the year of our Lord Christ 1726 Between William Randolph
Jun^r of the County of Goochland Gent of the one part and Peter Jefferson
of the said County Gent of the other part Witnesseth that the said
William Randolph for and in Consideration of Henry Wetherburn
biggest Bowl of Arrack punch to him delivered at and before
the sealing and delivery of these presents the Receipt where
of the said William Randolph hath heroby Acknowledged. hath
granted Bargained and sold and by these presents hath gra-
nted Bargained and sold unto the said Peter Jefferson and to his Heirs &
Assignes one certain Tract or parcel of Land containing two Hundred
acres Situate lying and being on the North side of the North main
in the parish of Saint James in the County of Goochland aforesaid
and is bounded as followeth (to wit) Beginning at a corner black oak

*Thomas Jefferson's father, Peter, buys land from
William Randolph—the deal sealed with a bowl of
Henry Wetherburn's arrack punch.*

son, father of Thomas. He declined to close the deal until a remarkable final “payment” had been made: the “biggest bowl of Arrack punch” made by Henry Wetherburn, an early host at the Raleigh Tavern.

During the eighteenth century more than 60 Williamsburg tavern-keepers held open house for travelers. In one session of the General Assembly George Washington dined in the tavern of Mrs. Christiana Campbell 27 times, took an even dozen suppers there, and spent numerous evenings under her roof.

The story of Williamsburg's taverns speaks to us today of the vitality of the people who helped to create America. It is full of auctions, arson, revolution, murder—but also of gay parades and grand funerals, French dancing masters and ebullient students, of governors, founding fathers, world-famous tourists, the formation of Phi Beta Kappa, Thomas Jefferson's lost love, and tempestuous scenes dominated by Patrick Henry.

There was a visit from Daniel Boone, who came all the way from Kentucky to Williamsburg in 1780—and doubtless stayed in a local tavern while he collected money to be disbursed for western lands. Boone was robbed of this money at Bird's Tavern in nearby James City, but his reputation for resourcefulness did not suffer; he recovered the cash.

There was young Littleton Tazewell, a student under George Wythe, who was to become a senator from Virginia. One of his youthful feats was to ride his horse to the second story of the Raleigh Tavern.

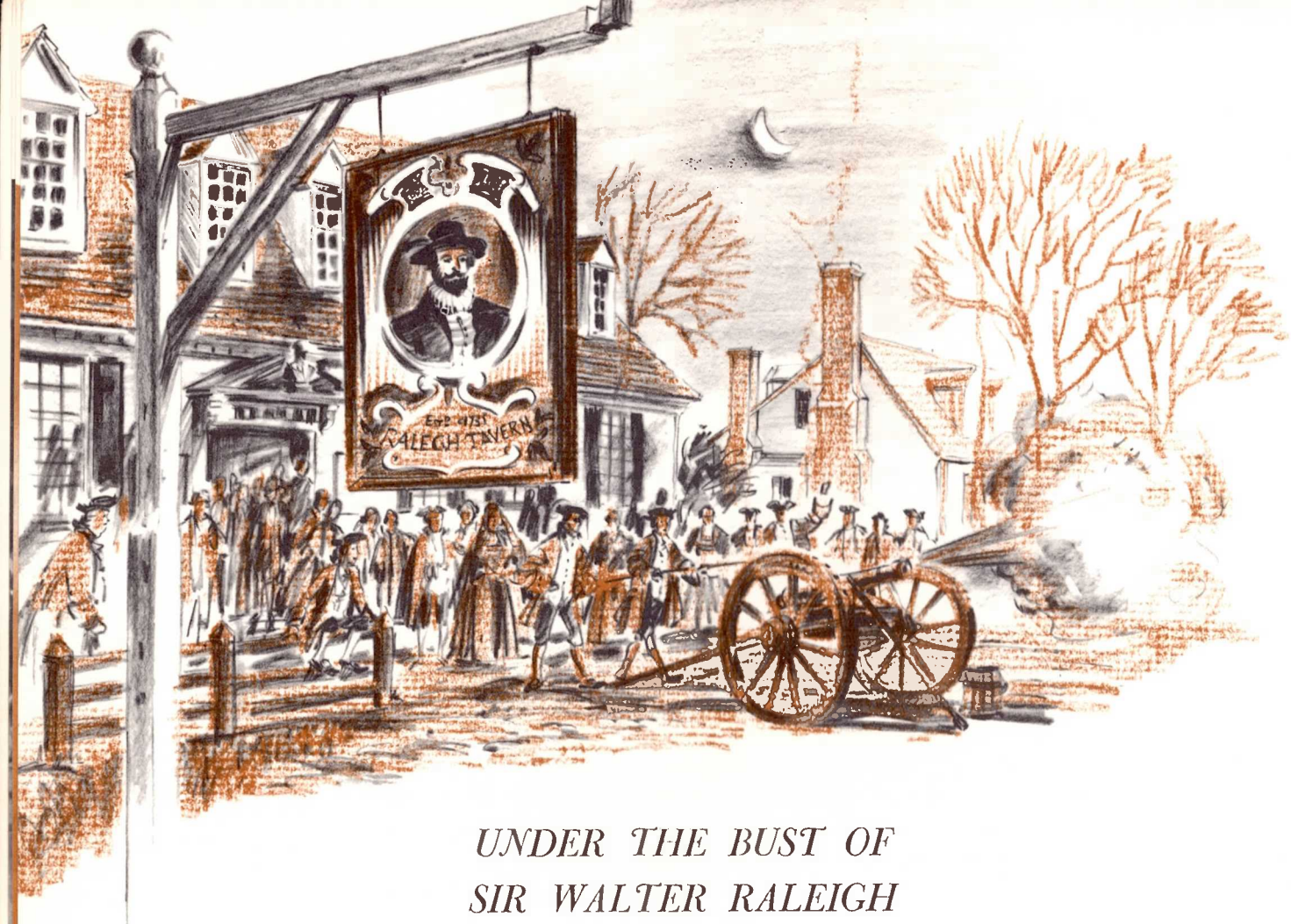
There were moments when George Mason's grandfather had a bit too much of the grape, when someone heaved a brick through a tavern window at the dignified Colonel Robert (King) Carter, when that unique character William Byrd II hoodwinked a governor—and his son, so many years later, gambled away his heritage. There were lotteries and cock-fights and horse races and strolling players, Indian chiefs and Lafayette, invading British and later Federal armies, lovers, dancers, adventurers, explorers. This is a world little known today, and yet it surges in vivid color in the pages of research reports by our historians.

All of this colonial life lies in the background of contemporary Williamsburg's inns, taverns, and restaurants, and its spirit is still about. Our furnishings, atmosphere, service, and cuisine are designed with the past in mind. The tapestry is much too crowded to permit more than a few scenes from this social history of the old days. Therefore, I have chosen bits of lore as highlights of the chronicle of Williamsburg hospitality. It is my hope that the story will one day be recounted at length.

ARRACK PUNCH

POUR the strained Juice of two large Oranges over three-fourths of a Pound of Loaf-sugar. Add a little of the outside Peel cut in very thin Slices. Pour over it one Quart of boiling Water, one Pint of *Arrack* and a Pint of hot red FRENCH Wine. Stir together. This may be served when cold and will improve with Age.

(As Mr. *Wetherburn* might have made it—but not recommended for modern tastes.)



UNDER THE BUST OF SIR WALTER RALEIGH

WILLIAMSBURG had never seen anything like young Thomas Jefferson, even in a day of early-rising, hard-working scholars. He rose at dawn, built a fire in his room if the day was chill, and got down to work.

Before eight o'clock in the morning he studied agriculture, chemistry, anatomy, zoology, botany, ethics, and religion. From eight to twelve he read law, from twelve to one, politics and in the afternoon, history. At twilight he ran to a stone a mile beyond the town limits, then back. From dark to bedtime he read poetry, drama, and literary criticism.

This summary is not quite complete, for he also went dancing at the Raleigh Tavern. He was there in a candlelit ballroom with his early sweetheart on the evening of October 6, 1763. His rueful letter to a friend the next day provides a warm, human footnote to history:

“In the most melancholy fit that ever any poor soul was, I sit down to write to you. Last night, as merry as agreeable company and dancing with Belinda in the Apollo could make me, I never could have thought the succeeding Sun would have seen me so wretched as I now am!”

Jefferson was a lithe 20-year-old, painfully living through a first love and almost on the threshold of a dazzling career. He remained a familiar figure in the rooms of the hospitable Raleigh.

Ten years later—in 1773—he and his brother-in-law, Dabney Carr, met privately in a Raleigh room with Patrick Henry and the Lee brothers, Richard Henry and Francis Lightfoot, to draft the resolution which brought into being the first intercolonial Committee of Correspondence and help set off the train of revolution. Thus the Raleigh became a kind of unofficial Virginia capitol of the War for Independence.

Jefferson was on hand in the Raleigh, too, when the dissolved House of Burgesses met in the Apollo Room to support blockaded Boston with the Non-Importation Association in 1774. This was one of the vital steps toward independence, and was taken but a few days before George Washington wrote in his diary a line of unconscious and prophetic irony: “Dined at the Raleigh and went to the Fireworks.”

The Raleigh Tavern came to know Patrick Henry well, too. In February, 1776, the impetuous amateur soldier, angered in a squabble over command of Virginia’s revolutionary troops, resigned as their head. His outraged officers staged a farewell dinner at the Raleigh to mourn his departure, and after an evening of dining and drinking and speeches, only Henry’s eloquent oratory prevented the wholesale resignation of his troops.

Three years later, while Henry was governor of Virginia, the outspoken patriot took the center of the stage in another colorful Raleigh scene. On Washington’s birthday, the austerity-minded Henry forbade college students and local citizens to conduct an elegant ball they had planned. The William and Mary campus seethed in riot, and some of the officers in Williamsburg dragged two cannon to the doors of the Raleigh, to salute properly the Commander-in-Chief, in defiance of Mr. Henry.

A student of the time, David Meade Randolph, left an account of the affair in his journal, dramatizing the roles of Governor Henry and of Colonel James Innes, of the Virginia Militia:

On the 22d February, 1779, the students of William & Mary College, and most of the respectable inhabitants of Williamsburg, prepared a subscription paper for celebrating Washington’s birth night.

Governor Henry was first waited on, and offered the paper; he refused his signature! ‘He could not think of any kind of rejoicing at a time when our country was engaged in war, with such gloomy prospects.’

The ball, nevertheless, was given at the Raleigh. Colonel Innis, more prominent than any other member of the association, directed its proceedings. It was thought proper to enliven the occasion by the discharge of cannon. There were two pieces at the shop of Mr. Moody that had lately been mounted. . . . Colonel Innis . . . brought the two pieces before the door of the Raleigh. . . .

Whilst the party concerned were collecting powder, and preparing for firing, Lieutenant Vaughan appeared before the Raleigh with a platoon, demanding possession of the cannon. He was carried in; took some punch; and said that he was ordered by Captain Digges to take away the pieces, by force, if they were not surrendered peaceably. This was refused. . . .

Captain Digges waited on the Governor, and reported the state of things. . . . The governor referred Captain Digges to his own judgment. Captain Digges went immediately to the *Arena*, where in the pride of his power, with sixty men, he drew up in form; and demanded the cannon at the point of his bayonet! Innis stepped up to Captain Digges, and shaking his cane at him, swore that he *would cane him*, if he did not depart instantly with his men! This enraging Digges—he said that if the pieces were not surrendered *he would fire upon the party*. Innis repeating his threat, ordered [Colonel] Finnie to charge the cannon with *brick bats*: the mob in the street, and the gentlemen of the ball, re-echoing the order. The pieces were soon charged with brick bats: Innis all the while firmly standing by the Captain at the head of his men, *daring him to fire!* After some delay, the Captain retreated with his men; and the evening closed with great joy.

Colonel Innes, haled before Hustings Court the next day on a charge of riot—presumably pressed by Governor Henry—roared his defiance as loudly as ever and swore “It made no odds whether Captain Digges wore a red coat, or a black coat, he would *cane him!*” The Colonel repeated his threats until he was dismissed and cleared. The diarist wrote that, “. . . at length he was dismissed, and triumphantly walked out of Court, attended by most of his friends, who had shared the honors of the preceding night.”

Thus ended one of Patrick Henry’s struggles of our War for Independence, ignominiously—but in the hilarious spirit of Williamsburg tavern life of the time.

The following year, even in the darkest days of the Revolution, there was no protest. The Raleigh resounded to a night-long ball, on Washington’s birthday, to the tune of thirteen rounds of cannon fire in the street outside—one round for each of the thirteen states.

Every Williamsburg parade seemed to wend to the Raleigh as if obeying a law of nature. The local Masonic Order once marched in a body to



In the Raleigh Tavern's upper rooms, where legislators, merchants, and frontiersmen once thronged in busy seasons, trundle beds were often in vogue.

worship at Bruton Parish Church, then to a ball at the Raleigh—following the firm tread of its chaplain, Bishop James Madison, so uncompromising a patriot that he refused to speak of the Kingdom of Heaven, referring to it rather as “that great Republic of God, where all men are equal.”

As with parades, so with governors. One day in 1768, when Lord Botetourt took oath as governor of the colony, the entire party retired to the Raleigh to recover from its labors. All dined and drank until late evening, when the town was illuminated by a vast display of candles and lanterns.

The most stirring day in the Raleigh’s history fell on May Day of 1783, when the town celebrated the end of the Revolution, final independence, and the Treaty of Paris. The city’s bells pealed most of the day. A proclamation was read from the steps of the Court House, then at the College, and finally at the Capitol. Officials paraded, citizens tagging along in the rear. When the dignity and solemnity of the occasion had been exhausted, the parade followed welcome instructions: “. . . from thence Proceed to the Raleigh and pass the rest of the day.”

The final great moment of the Raleigh came on the eve of the Civil War, when ex-President John Tyler, once a Williamsburg resident, appeared as guest of honor at a memorable banquet. The old President told tales passed to him by his father, Patrick Henry’s comrade in the days of

An English print, now hanging in the Raleigh Tavern taproom, breathes the lively spirit of the eighteenth century.



Revolution. Governor Henry A. Wise recounted the planning of independence in that room, the Apollo, as given him long before by an aged eyewitness: "Twas there George Washington stood; there Patrick Henry with his friend George Mason . . . there Thomas Jefferson."

In the excitement of the patriotic occasion an accident halted the toasts that followed. A diarist wrote of it:

. . . A servant while bearing some champagne bottles . . . came into collision with another attendant, and a bottle falling struck Mr. Tyler on the forehead, drawing blood. Several of us started up, fearing that the ex-president was seriously hurt. The servants were much alarmed and began to stammer forth excuses and apologies, and one of the guests spoke very harshly to them; but Mr. Tyler set the servants at ease by saying: "I am not hurt much, boys." And wiping the blood from his face, he added with a smile: "You see the old man, as yet, has plenty of red claret in his veins." Then bowing to the surrounding gentlemen, he asked to be excused, and withdrew for a few moments.



*Hilaritas sapientiae et bonae vitae proles**

In December, 1859—a few months after the appearance of President Tyler—the old Raleigh Tavern went up in flames. It burned to the foundations upon which it was to be rebuilt in the twentieth century.

Its loss was a local scandal in Williamsburg. A traveler charged that the owner had burned the historic building for insurance; a newspaper hinted at arson. Within a few hours it was gone, leaving the memory of its great

*"Jollity, the offspring of wisdom and good living," motto of the old Raleigh Tavern across two centuries, is inscribed above the mantel in the Apollo Room.



The bust of Sir Walter Raleigh over the Tavern door, left, is a replica of one which stood on the original base, above.

days. One thing, at least, was saved from the flames. The *Weekly Gazette* reported:

The bust of Sir Walter Raleigh, that stood for more than a century in front of the old Raleigh Tavern in this city, we understand has been taken to Richmond, and will probably be deposited at the Mechanics Institute Hall. The bust is of lead, and is more than one hundred and forty years old, and weighs 450 pounds. . . . It should be carefully preserved as a relic of the past.

The plea was in vain; the original bust has disappeared, and our long efforts to locate it have been fruitless. We have the vivid memories of eye witnesses to suggest that our replica of today is quite like the original:

. . . There is a brazen bust of the Knight over the porch, with a fine forehead, and *right reverend beard* . . . certainly no one has fairer claims to the honour of a statue from the people of this state, than the man who first taught the people of Europe to fall in love with tobacco.

—an anonymous traveler, about 1816.*

. . . the principal tavern at Williamsburg is under the special patronage of Sir Walter Raleigh, who still stands his ground here. . . . Sir Wat is dressed in high ton . . . his ruff up to his ears, and exhibits the identical smile with which he captivated the virgin affections of good Queen Bess. . . .

—James K. Paulding, a traveler of 1816.

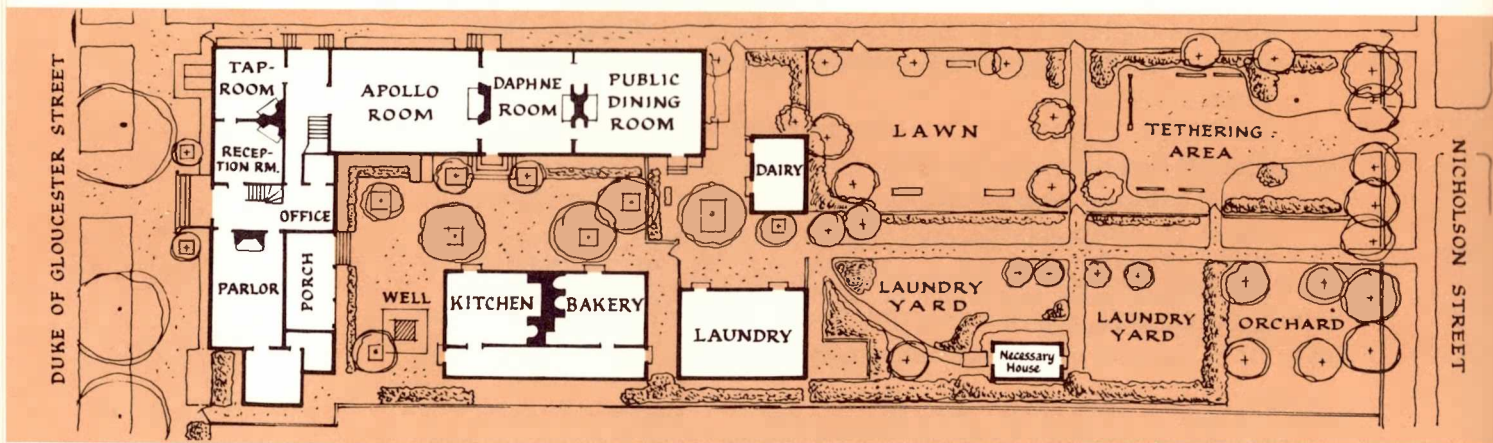
*The author was probably George Tucker, a biographer of Jefferson.

By a happy accident of history, the Raleigh had an important visitor near the end of 1848, some ten years before its disastrous fire. He was the energetic historian, Benson J. Lossing, on tour to gather material for his voluminous *Field Book of the American Revolution*. He was especially drawn to the Apollo Room, where Jefferson had danced, and where by strong tradition Phi Beta Kappa had been founded.

Lossing came in the nick of time, and hurried to sketch the Apollo in its original state, before its details were lost forever. His drawing and his written record made possible the faithful duplication of this impressive room in the 1930's. Lossing wrote:

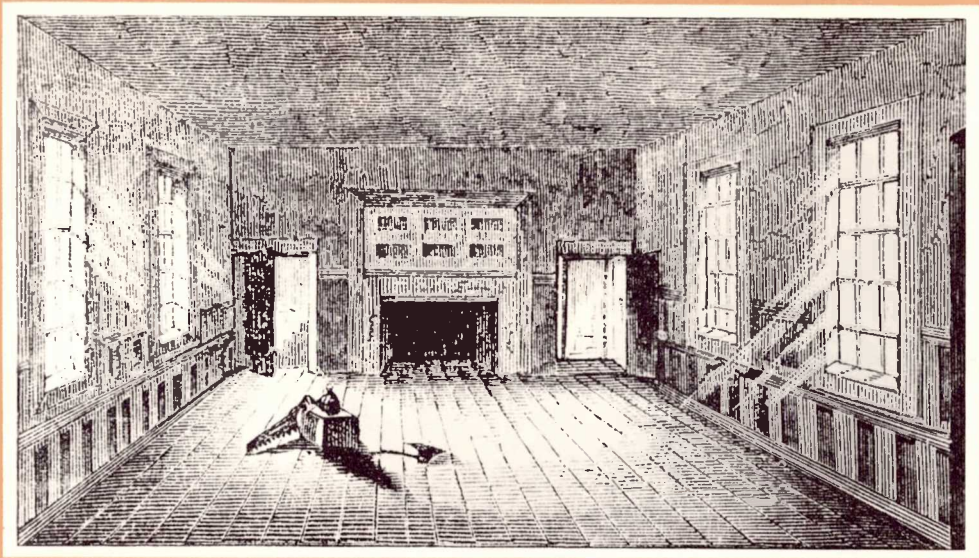
The room used for public meetings is in the rear . . . of the old Raleigh tavern at Williamsburg, and up to the day of my visit it had remained unaltered. Carpenters were then at work remodeling its style, for the purpose of making it a ballroom; and now, I suppose, that apartment, hallowed by so many associations connected with our war for independence, has scarcely an original feature left. Had my visit been deferred a day longer, the style of the room could never had been portrayed.

Neat wainscoting of Virginia pine ornamented the sides below and partly between the windows, and over the fire-place, which was spacious. This view [his drawing, on the opposite page] is from the entrance door. . . . On the left were two large windows; on the right were two windows and a door. . . . The walls are whitewashed, and the wood-work painted a lead color. In this room the leading patriots of Virginia, including Washington, held many secret caucuses, and planned many schemes for the overthrow of royal rule in the colonies. The sound of the hammer and saw . . . seemed to me like actual desecration; for the Raleigh tavern, and the Apollo room are to Virginia, relatively, what Faneuil Hall is to Massachusetts.



Plan of the Raleigh Tavern lot extending from Duke of Gloucester to Nicholson Street.

Just as carpenters prepared to remodel it in 1848, the historian Benson Lossing sketched the Apollo Room, preserving its detail for posterity.



The Apollo of today, based primarily on Lossing's sketch.





The Raleigh's Daphne room features elegant decor and the Peale painting of Nancy Hallam.



The popular taproom, with its old mugs and pewter tankards.



The kitchen, equipped to prepare the day's hearty fare.

The bakery still turns out loaf bread and ginger cookies. Above the ovens are molds for making gingerbread men and other figures.



When our architects uncovered the Raleigh foundations in the early thirties, much of these were intact, by good fortune, and in some places rose four or five feet above ground level; one original fireplace remained, jutting six brick courses above the level of the first floor. These enabled us to reconstruct the Raleigh as it stood in its early days. But if it had not been for the arrival of Lossing at the eleventh hour, modern Americans could not have known the interior of the mellow old Apollo Room as it was in its golden age.

When our curator came to the furnishing of the Raleigh he was armed with one of the most complete inventories known to Williamsburg. One proprietor, Anthony Hay, left a list of furnishings and equipment in 1771 that ran to more than 150 entries in the York County records, embracing hundreds of items. Among the wall decorations which now give the building its atmosphere of other days is a set of portraits of Roman emperors, very likely the same series as that mentioned in the list of Hay's estate: "11 old prints (Caesars)."

One of the striking sights for today's visitors to the Raleigh is the Charles Willson Peale portrait of Nancy Hallam, a handsome actress who played in Williamsburg in the eighteenth century, and was so charming that Washington went to see her five times in six nights. She also inspired a solemn cleric to rhyme, and stirred a furor because she was far ahead of her time in appearing publicly in pants.



The public dining room of the Raleigh, showing on its walls prints of the Caesars mentioned in an early inventory of the tavern.

Some years ago, in an effort to find the lost portrait of Miss Hallam, we sent out a plea to the public. In northern Virginia a helpful housewife reported such a canvas in her home, recognized its possible value, and the Peale painting of Nancy Hallam came to be hung in the halls of the Raleigh, where she herself may have been entertained during evenings of gaiety before the Revolution.

Today, so that more Americans may pass through these rooms so filled with the spirit of this lively past, the Raleigh is no longer operated as a tavern. Thanks to Historian Lossing, to the executors of Anthony Hay, and to the host of others who left reminiscences of early times, this site of Revolutionary beginnings is one of the most popular of our Exhibition Buildings.

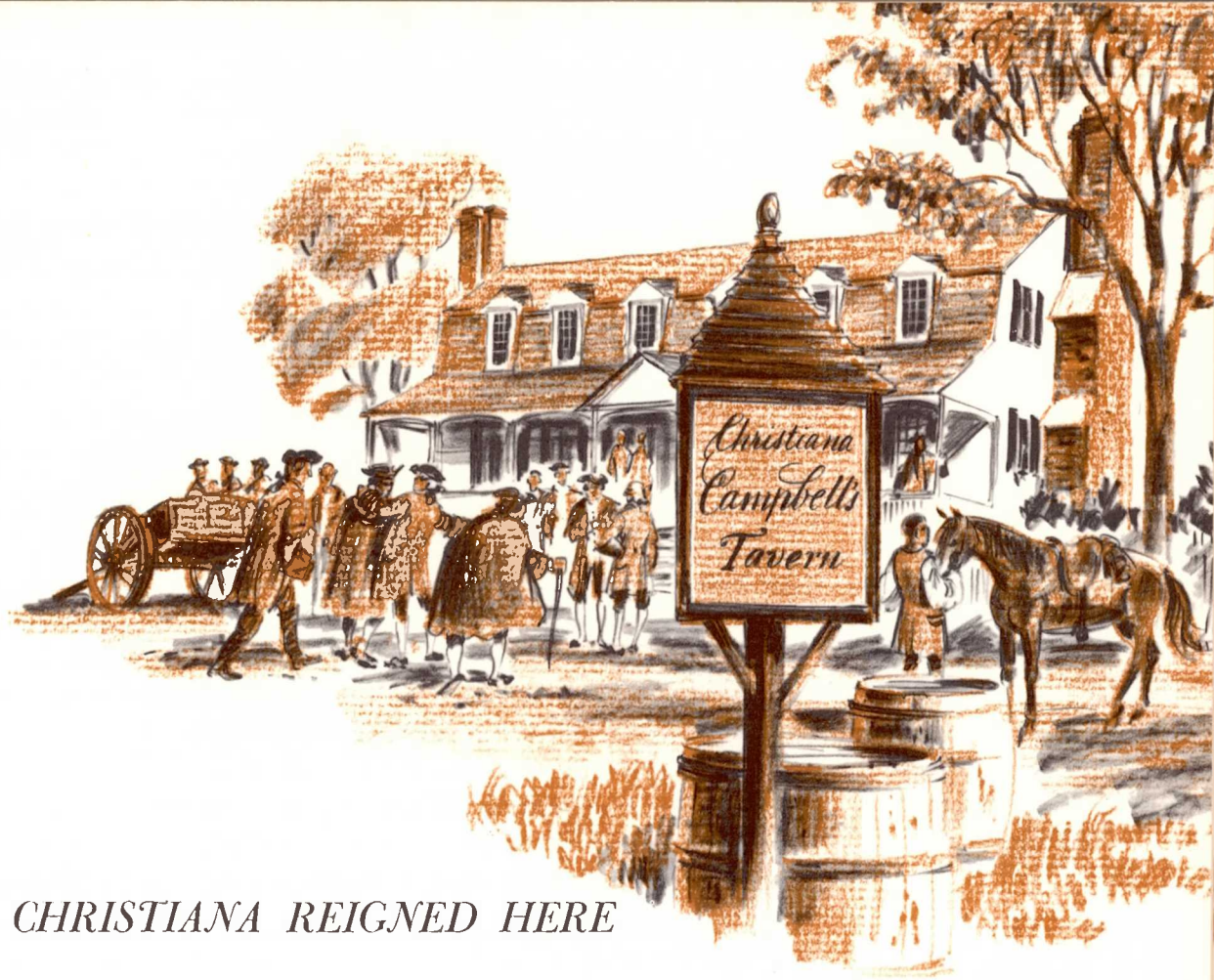
BRUNSWICK STEW

CUT up two Squirrels (or a three Pound Chicken) and put in a large Pan with three Quarts of Water, one large sliced Onion, one half Pound of lean Ham cut in small Pieces and simmer gently for two Hours. Add three Pints of Tomatoes, one Pint of *Lima* Beans, four large *Irish* Potatoes diced, one Pint grated Corn, one Tablespoon Salt, one fourth Teaspoon Pepper, a small Pod of red Pepper. Cover and simmer gently for one more Hour stirring frequently to prevent Scorching. Add three Ounces of Butter and serve hot.

*(The Williamsburg Art of Cookery.
Old Recipe from Richmond, Virginia.)*

*Exterior view of the
Raleigh Tavern of today.*





CHRISTIANA REIGNED HERE

THE autumn of 1765 brought troubled times to Virginia. From London the British Parliament had ordered secret preparations to enforce the Stamp Act. Americans were restless. In Williamsburg that spring, Patrick Henry had leapt to fame in one burst of oratory in his protest against this new form of taxation. He took the floor as an obscure representative from Hanover County and ended as the new voice of colonial defiance:

“Tarquin and Caesar each had his Brutus, Charles the First his Cromwell, and George the Third—”

The veteran Speaker John Robinson roared from his tall chair:

“Treason!”

Tradition relates that Henry scarcely paused: “And George the Third may profit by their example! If *this* be *treason* make the most of it!”*

*This, one of the most famous exchanges in American history, was recorded in the diary of one eyewitness and recalled many years later by two others. The accounts differ widely as to Henry's response to the cry of treason, but the result was clear enough in the Resolves which the Burgesses passed at his eloquent behest. Henry thought these Resolves so important that he attached a copy of the document to his will. This copy, now owned by Colonial Williamsburg, is on display in the Hall of the House of Burgesses.

Governor Fauquier thought the new leader of the House “young and giddy,” but the youthful Thomas Jefferson, hearing Henry from a doorway, was transported: “He appeared to me to speak as Homer wrote.”

That moment was enough. Despite the desperate efforts of conservative old Virginia leaders like Robinson, George Wythe, and Peyton Randolph, Henry swept the House with him. It passed five resolutions against the Stamp Act.

Now, as October ended, the affair moved to a climax. For weeks Virginia had been swept by rumors; bands of rough men from the upcountry were marching on Williamsburg to destroy any of the hated British stamps to be found. Some local judges had resigned in protest, and a breakdown in government was threatened.

In the square around the Capitol, where much of Virginia’s trade and finance was conducted, merchants talked of little but the Stamp Act. The center of excited talk was a coffeehouse on Waller Street, operated by Mrs. Jane Vobe (soon to be known as Christiana Campbell’s Tavern).

Into this scene, on October 30, came Colonel George Mercer, a veteran of the French and Indian War and friend of George Washington. He was just in from London, where he had been entrusted with a shipment of the new stamps, and appointed to distribute them in Virginia. Word of his arrival swept through the town.

Mercer left his stamps aboard ship in the York River and went to his lodgings. A buzz of gossip followed his footsteps, and soon aroused Governor Fauquier. The Governor expected the worst:

“Very unluckily, Colonel Mercer arrived at the time this town was the fullest of Strangers. . . . I then thought proper to go to the Coffee house (where I occasionally sometimes go) . . . that I might be an eye witness of what did really pass, and not receive it by relation from others.”

As Fauquier watched, Mercer appeared, walking from his lodgings toward the Capitol. As he made his way through the crowd of planters and traders someone in the crowd shouted, and to the Governor it sounded like “One and all!”

The crowd pushed toward Mercer and halted him on the Capitol steps. Fauquier was astonished:

“This concourse of people I should call a mob, did I not know that it was chiefly . . . composed of gentlemen of property in the Colony, some of them at the head of their respective Counties, and the merchants of the country. . . .”

The crowd, mob or not, was in earnest and held Mercer at bay, shouting to ask if he intended to distribute the hated stamps, or whether he would resign.

Mercer replied calmly to their catcalls, and said he must talk over this



Governor Fauquier



Colonel George Mercer

important matter with his friends. He promised an answer by Friday morning. The crowd yelled that Friday would be too late, since the Act went into effect earlier.

Mercer pushed through them, making for the coffeehouse as men hung around him, swearing and pleading. The mood was becoming ugly. Fauquier had assembled his Council on the porch of the coffeehouse, with Speaker Robinson standing between the Governor and the mob. The Governor and his officials gave Mercer a warm greeting. Fauquier saw the effect of that on the crowd:

“. . . to judge by their countenances, they were not well pleased, tho' they remained quiet and were silent.”

Voices called from the crowd, saying that they would have an answer the next day—or else. Leaders of the crowd sent several messages up the stairs to Mercer, who replied over and over that he had given his answer and would not give another. The mob's patience wore thin. The Governor feared that serious trouble had begun:

“After some little time a cry was heard, ‘let us rush in!’ Upon this we that were at the top of the steps, knowing the advantage our situation gave us to repel those who should attempt to mount them, advanced to the edge of the Steps, of which number I was one. I immediately heard a cry, ‘See the Governor, take care of him.’”

The men nearest Fauquier fell back—out of love and respect for him, the Governor thought—but others pushed onto the porch and did not disperse even when Mercer reluctantly promised to give his answer the next afternoon. It was becoming dark. Fauquier did not dare leave Mercer behind, and called to the throng that he thought no man there would harm him.

Turning to Mercer the Governor offered him safe conduct to his house.



From the doorway of Campbell's Tavern, looking to the east face of the Capitol.

The two went together "through the thickest of the people, who did not molest us, tho' there was some little murmurs."

When they reached the Palace, Mercer asked for advice, and Fauquier put the matter simply: If Mercer feared for his life, the Governor would not advise him; but if he were not afraid, then honor demanded that he keep the office.

Mercer could not make up his mind, and left the Governor "in a state of uncertainty."

At five o'clock the next afternoon, before a crowd much swollen by news of the near-riot, Mercer kept his appointment with the freedom-loving Virginians at the Capitol. He backed down. When he had finished reading his formal statement—saying that he had interpreted the resolves of the House of Burgesses as unofficial, that he had been appointed to distribute the stamps without his knowledge—he ended with these words:

"Thus, Gentlemen, am I circumstanced. I should be glad to act now in such a manner as would justify me to my friends and countrymen here, and the authority which appointed me; but the time you have all allotted me . . . is so very short that I have not yet been able to discover that happy medium, therefore . . . I will not, directly or indirectly, by myself or deputies, proceed in the execution of the act until I receive further orders from England, and not then without the assent of the General Assembly of this colony. . . ."

Cheers ended the scene, and the Stamp Act furor in Virginia was effectively calmed. After protests from other colonies, the Act was repealed, and the conflict between Great Britain and her touchy American subjects was postponed almost ten years.

Mrs. Vobe's coffeehouse saw few such exciting days, but continued to attract the leading men of the colony. Four years later, in 1769, George Washington became a patron during sessions of the Burgesses; and within two more years, when Mrs. Christiana Campbell had moved into the building, Washington was a regular and his diaries began to fill with entries about meals and lodgings at Mrs. Campbell's. He was one of the best recommendations for the hostelry whose attractions were stressed in a newspaper advertisement:

I BEG LEAVE to acquaint the Publick that I have opened TAV-ERN in the House, behind the Capitol, lately occupied by Mrs. Vobe; where those Gentlemen who please to favour me with their Custom may depend upon genteel Accommodations, and the very best Entertainment. I shall reserve Rooms for the Gentlemen who formerly lodged with me.

CHRISTIANA CAMPBELL



Reproduction of one of the original stamps that stirred up the Stamp Act furor in America.

Wm^o Burgh Nov. 3. 1765

My Lords

The present unhappy State of this Colony will, to my great concern, oblige me to trouble your Lordships with a long and very disagreeable Letter. We were for some time, in almost daily expectations of the arrival of Colonel Mercer with the Stamps for the use of this Colony. And Rumours were industriously thrown out, that at the Time of the General Court, Parties would come down from most parts of the Country to seize on, and destroy all Stamp'd papers. At these Courts persons

Copy of Governor Fauquier's letter to the Board of Trade in London, with details of the Stamp Act Crisis in Virginia.

as it has never been sent to me. but my Zeal to promote his Majesty's Service never let me take this into consideration.

I am with the greatest Respect & Esteem

My Lords

Y^r. Lordships

most obed. and
devoted Serv^t.

Fran: Fauquier

Mrs. Campbell appears to have been more celebrated as a manager than as a beauty. A traveler sketched her appearance in vivid strokes.

“Our Landlady's looks were not . . . inviting. . . . Figure to yourself a little old Woman, about four feet high; & equally thick, a little turn up Pug nose, a mouth screw'd up to one side; in short, nothing in any part of her appearance in the least inviting. . . .”

Washington, at least, was not deterred; he dined and spent many evenings at Mrs. Campbell's, and continued to frequent the place until the Revolution took him far from Williamsburg.

SPOON BREAD

STIR one Cup of Corn Meal into one Pint of boiling Water, which contains one half Teaspoon of Salt. Stir one minute, remove from Fire and add two Tablespoons of Butter. Beat well, add four beaten Eggs and beat in one Cup of cold Milk. Beat again and pour into hot buttered Baking-dish. Bake twenty-five Minutes in hot Oven and serve from Baking-dish.

(Traditional *Virginia* Recipe.)



Garden scene at Campbell's Tavern.



AT THE SIGN OF THE KING'S ARMS

IN the same Tidewater spring that Mr. Henry came to fame, a French traveler passed through Williamsburg. He had certain problems, especially with William Byrd III:

At 9 arived at this Capitol, which at a Distance looks like a large town, but it is far from it. . . . On our arival we had great Difficulty to get lodgings but . . . got a room at mrs. vaubes's tavern, where all the best people resorted.

I soon got acquainted with several of them, but particularly with Colonel Burd . . . and others, which I soon . . . had reason to repent, for they are all professed gamers, Especially Colonel Burd, who is never happy but when he has the box and Dices in hand. . . .

Mrs. Jane Vobe survived this criticism to serve a devoted clientele, and after her move in 1771, when Christiana Campbell took over her house, Mrs. Vobe began her career at the King's Arms, which is still flourishing today as a tavern.

Her advertisement appeared in the *Virginia Gazette*:

WILLIAMSBURG, February 6, 1772.

I BEG Leave to acquaint my former Customers, and the Publick in general, that I have just opened Tavern opposite to the *Raleigh*, at the Sign of *The King's Arms*, being the House lately occupied by Mr. *John Carter*, and shall be much obliged to the Gentlemen who favour me with their Company.

JANE VOBE.

I am in Want of a good COOK, and would be glad to hire or purchase one.

Mrs. Vobe did not want for trade. Not only were men like Byrd and Washington still her patrons (Washington had held a mortgage on the King's Arms property under Carter's ownership, to the tune of £216). The pulse of the colony's life beat there, as well as at the Raleigh and in the open-air bourse about the Capitol, and the local newspaper was full of advertisements to this effect:

May 1, 1778

A MEETING of all the Members of the OHIO COMPANY residing in Virginia and Maryland is desired on Monday the 18th day of May next, at the House of Mrs. Jane Vobe in Williamsburg, on business of the greatest importance.

A leading planter of Virginia, Robert Carter of Nomini Hall, wrote the Rev. James Madison, president of the College of William and Mary, sending money for his son's college expenses, adding: "& to pay £6.13.0 a Balance due to Mrs. Jane Vobe as per inclosed account, and his Pocket. He must be restrained in every matter from hence. . . ."

During the Revolution Mrs. Vobe was a kind of hostess to the American and allied armed forces. Once under an account for "Expenses incurred by the Conquest & Protection of the Northwest Territory," she was paid for the board, lodging, and other tavern expenses of two officers, Colonel Legrass and Captain Lintott, "while in Williamsburg on public business relating to Illinois."

Just a few months before Yorktown, Major General Baron von Steuben, who had disciplined Washington's army at Valley Forge, ran up a bill at the King's Arms. A sample:

March 6 To 4 Suppers 160. Cyder & Ale 60. 6 Servant's Suppers 180.
To Grog 60 . . .

March 7 To 2 Breakfasts 80. 1 Dinner 60. 7 Servants' Dinners 210.
 Grog 110. . . .
 March 8 To 4 Lodgings 40 . . . Rum 20 . . . 10 Dinners 600. 3 Bottles
 wine 300. . . .

All told, the infant republic paid some \$288 for the keep of General Steuben in that month. And Mrs. Vobe also played hostess to General—and Governor—Thomas Nelson, Jr., during the war. Soon after the war ended the House of Delegates approved the payment of more than £90 for the balance on General Nelson's account for board while he was serving as chief of the Virginia militia.

Mrs. Vobe died soon after the war, and the property, which was known for a time as Eagle Tavern, passed through many hands until the building disappeared. Today, in the reconstructed building on the old foundations, hospitality once more is being dispensed in the colonial manner under the sign of the King's Arms.

CORN PUDDING

TAKE six large, tender, milky Ears of Corn. Split the Corn down the Center of each Row; cut off the Top and then scrape the Cob well. Beat two Eggs and stir them into the Corn. Add one fourth Cup of Flour, one Teaspoon of Salt and one half Teaspoon of black Pepper. Stir in one Pint of fresh Milk and mix all together thoroughly. Put in a cold buttered Pan about four Inches deep. Cover the Top with two heaping Tablespoonfuls of Butter cut in small Pieces. Bake in a moderately hot Oven about one Hour. Serve hot.

(Traditional *Virginia* Recipe.
 From Morgan Family.)



Dining in the Red Room at King's Arms today.



THE SAGA OF MAROT'S ORDINARY

ON the day in 1704 when William Byrd I closed his eyes for the last time on the Virginia land-and-tobacco empire of his founding, one of the men at his bedside was a shrewd servant, Jean Marot. This young man was one of a large party of Huguenot refugees brought to settle along the James. He is thought to have been a secretary to the elder Byrd.

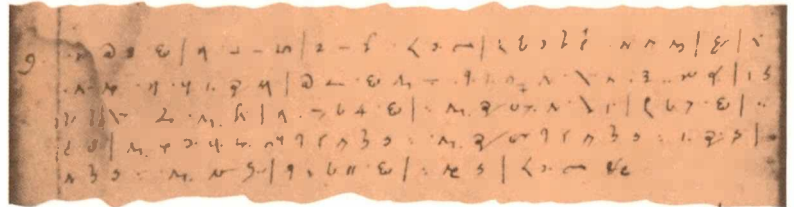
Marot came to Williamsburg and was soon a tavernkeeper. His oldest surviving tavern license renewal dates to 1708, a document requiring a stiff bond of 10,000 pounds of tobacco to guarantee that the Frenchman would provide good clean beds, decent food for man and horse, “. . . and Shall not Suffer or permitt any Unlawful Gaming in his house nor on the Sabbath day Suffer any person to Tiple or Drink more than is Necessary. . . .” An infraction would cost Marot 2000 pounds of tobacco.

Marot's tavern prospered. It became an ordinary of 24 beds, with a dozen servants, and a cuisine tempting even to London-trained tastes.

The worldly William Byrd II, successor to his father as a Virginia official and Council member, became a patron at Marot's where the inner circle began to gather. Byrd's famous diaries left evidence:

[October 26, 1711] . . . About 9 o'clock went into court, where I sat till noon and then I went up stairs and wrote in my journal . . . we sat till about 5 o'clock and then I slipped away lest the Governor should ask me again to dine with him. Several of us went to dine at Marot's, where I ate a good fricassee of chicken, and drank Virginia wine that was [tolerable]. When dinner was over we went to the coffeehouse and played at cards and I lost 5 shillings. About 10 o'clock I went to my lodgings. . . .

A sample of the curious shorthand in which William Byrd II kept his famous, spicy, and long-secret diaries.



[Oct. 30, 1711] . . . About 10 o'clock I went to court where I sat till about 2 and then went up stairs . . . and wrote a letter to England. Then I returned into court where we sat till about 5. Then I went with the Governor to dinner. . . . In the evening Colonel Smith and Colonel Carter were at Marot's and somebody cast a brick from the street into the room which narrowly missed Colonel Carter. I went home about 10 o'clock. . . .

But Marot's time was short, and in 1717 he became the victim in a baffling colonial murder case. The incomplete records outline the tragedy.

On August 31, apparently in vigorous health, Marot wrote his will.

About two months later, he was dead. The York County Court quickly brought a charge of murder against Marot's neighbor and competing tavernkeeper, Francis Sharpe:

Whereas Francis Sharpe was by warrant . . . comitted to the County Gaol on Suspition of his haveing murdered John Marott & being now brought before his Majesty's Justices . . . It appearing to the Court that there is just cause for trying the said prisoner at the Court of Oyer and Terminer for the murder whereof he is accused. It is therefore ordered that the said Francis Sharpe be . . . conveyed to the publick Gaol at Wmsburgh as the law in such cases directs.

At that tantalizing point history falls silent, but despite missing court records we know that Sharpe was not found guilty of the murder. He was granted another tavern license in the city the next year.

A bit over three months later Marot's widow re-married, her new husband became a tavernkeeper himself. Some years later a neighborhood fire damaged the old tavern building, and the name of Marot disappeared from the town until the twentieth century.

TO MAKE A TRIFLE

COVER the Bottom of your Dish with *Naples* Biscuits broke in Pieces, *Mackaroons*, and *Ratafia* Cakes, juft wet them all with Sack, pour on a good boiled Custard when cold, then a whipt Syllabub over that.

(Court & Country Confectioner,
London, 1770. From Tucker
Houfe, *Williamsburg*.)



HOSPITALITY WAS AN INDUSTRY

OF the scores of eighteenth-century taverns and inns of Williamsburg, three are still in operation today, dispensing food and cheer under the signs of Josiah Chowning, Christiana Campbell, and the old stand of Jane Vobe at King's Arms. Today, of course, they entertain thousands more guests than in the days of their youth.

An original tavern building, the eastern wing of Market Square Tavern, also entertains modern guests as it did in the old days, when Thomas Jefferson took rooms there while studying law with George Wythe, later a teacher at the College of William and Mary. This old building is a reminder, too, of the days when Patrick Henry ran up a bill for saddles and harness at this tavern.

But though it was the Raleigh and its major competitors that won fame, and where fashionable French dancing masters advertised, where auctions and lotteries were conducted, Virginians of the colonial days knew many another name:

Richard Singleton's Tavern, kept in what we know as Bassett Hall, later occupied as a residence by Burwell Bassett, nephew of Martha Washington.

The Blue Bell, an ordinary kept by the gaoler, John Redwood, as early as 1707.

John Coke's Tavern, on the site of the present Coke-Garrett House.

The Red Lion, over the street from Market Square Tavern, where an upholsterer, a peruke maker, and other craftsmen lodged.

Brick House Tavern, where a wandering troop of American cavalry found quarters near the end of the War of 1812.

The others are numerous: Edinburgh Castle, Hartwell Perry's Ordinary, Anderson House, and many whose names have not survived. There was, for example, an inn kept in Williamsburg during the Revolution by one Serafino Formicola, a Neapolitan said to have been brought to Virginia as *maitre d'hôtel* by Lord Dunmore, Virginia's last royal governor.

An earlier, and livelier, establishment was operated by Susanna Allen in the first decade of the eighteenth century. William Byrd's famous diary once noted that "several of our young gentlemen were before Mr. Bland this morning for a riot committed last night at Su Allen's . . . but came off with paying 10 shillings apiece." And court records of 1713 recall that Susanna Allen was "... presented by the Grand Jury for keeping a married man Constant Company & keeping a disorderly house. . . ."

She was cleared of the latter charge, but convicted on the former, and settled her debt with society by paying 500 pounds of tobacco, then legal tender. The beneficiary: Bruton Parish Church. Notwithstanding this sacrifice, Susanna was fined once more, for "absenting herself from divine service" and failing to answer court summons. At her death, in a gesture which seems an eloquent summary of tavern days in Williamsburg, Susanna Allen left two orphaned children a striking legacy—quart tankards of silver and Bibles.

HOW TO COOK AN OLD VIRGINIA HAM

SELECT a three to five Year old Ham weighing twelve to eighteen Pounds. Trim and wash carefully and soak Overnight. Change Water and add one Cup of Apple Vinegar and one Cup of brown Sugar. Cover with Water. Boil very slowly five or six Hours, or until end Bone is loose. Leave the Ham in the Water in which it was cooked until the Water is cold then skin. . . . Put Ham in Baking-pan and bake to a nice Brown.

(Eggleston Family Recipe.)

1776 His Excellency Patrick Henry Esq^r
 To Gab^l Maupin Dr
 July 7th To pad to a saddle of 2 girth straps 7s . . . 0.5.7s
 Sept 21st To pad of Poles and Martingals Mails & straps . . . 12. 18. 6
 To lining for wrapping up the Martingals . . . 7. 6
 To pad of Staples & rings to a saddle . . . 1. 6
 21st Mending a Whip eye to B^r 7s (29th) 2 Martingals of . . . 6. 7s
 a better lugg brags buckle & loops to bearing reins . . . 2. 3
 31st Thong a eye to Whip . . . 1. 6
 High skin saddle & all saddle (loth 10) . . . 4. 10. 0
 To bearing reins 2/6 Boys Capps 7/6 . . . 10. 0
 Lining the fronts & winter straps of 3 Brides . . . 7. 6
 Rec^d the Above acct in full £19. 11. 0
 Oct 23rd 1776 Gab^l Maupin

Copy of a bill paid by Patrick Henry to Gabriel Maupin, proprietor of Market Square Tavern.

RECAPTURING A HERITAGE

THE pulse of life that beat in the taverns of Williamsburg beat strongly in the years when the boisterous young frontier society was striving toward independence. It was not by accident that intrigue against the British Crown brewed here, for these taverns were the town halls and civic club centers of their day. Private debates originating in homes or at the College of William and Mary, Bruton Parish Church, or the river plantations—all were aired again in the taverns. Their noisy rooms were forums in which many of the great men of our history came to maturity and leadership. The story of the struggle for self-government and individual freedom has never been more vividly told than in the stories of these old taverns.

These basic principles, no less than the appeal of the architecture of the past, inspired John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to undertake the tremendous task of restoring the old city of Williamsburg. This work, which meant so much to him in his lifetime, is now more than 37 years old, and its increasing scope and value as a cultural and historical resource of the American people is a lasting tribute to his imagination, courage, and foresight.

As the work of the Restoration progresses on the course and in the spirit set by Mr. Rockefeller, we are highly privileged to have the continuing support of his son, Winthrop Rockefeller, Chairman of the Boards of Colonial Williamsburg, and other members of the Rockefeller family in this extraordinary effort to recapture an important chapter of our early history as a guide to the future.

CARLISLE H. HUMELSINE

“That the future may learn from the past . . .”



In 1942, the General Assembly of Virginia bestowed honorary citizenship in the Commonwealth on John D. Rockefeller, Jr. The only other person who ever received this honor was the Marquis de Lafayette, in 1785. In 1960, the General Assembly resolved to place a portrait of Mr. Rockefeller in the State Capitol "as a further mark of the appreciation and esteem of the Commonwealth," and on February 22, 1962, Winthrop Rockefeller unveiled this portrait of his father in the Old Senate Chamber of the State Capitol in Richmond.

COMMENTS BY

The Chairman of the Board of Colonial Williamsburg

FOR more than thirty years, my father devoted much thought, effort, and substance to the preservation and restoration of historic Williamsburg. At the time of his death in 1960, he still dreamt of its completion and even then had before him a comprehensive plan that would have fulfilled this Williamsburg dream by about 1970. Though his own personal realization of a completely restored Historic Area was denied him, my father—were he among us today—would undoubtedly view with heartfelt enthusiasm the long-range program being pursued by Colonial Williamsburg to complete the eighteenth-century environment in the Historic Area.

We of the family, sharing his intense appreciation of the many-sided significance of Williamsburg, therefore came readily to the realization that for us nothing would be more appropriate than to help assure the continuity of the work and to accelerate to some extent the large program of restoration. Consequently, through the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, Mrs. Rockefeller, Jr., my brothers, and I have pledged certain financial contributions to Colonial Williamsburg, beginning in 1962 and extending over a period of five years. This opportunity to carry the restoration closer to the fulfillment of Father's vision has understandably brought to each of us the deepest sense of satisfaction.

Naturally, then, it is rewarding to us all to see that in the current year so much progress on colonial projects has been made. Beyond that, we now look ahead to the reconstruction on Market Square of the house in which John Tyler was living when he received word of President Harrison's death and his own succession to the presidency. We have begun studies for the rebuilding of the famous Six-Chimney House of the Custis family, located on Eastern State Hospital property being acquired by Colonial Williamsburg through the cooperation of the College of William and Mary. The Travis House will soon return to its eighteenth-century site. One of the projects to be started in the very near future is the Anthony Hay cabinet shop, where archaeological evidence disclosed so much of colonial life in Virginia's eighteenth-century capital. An eighteenth-century general store is to be reopened, and many other projects vital to the fulfillment of the colonial environment are on the horizon.

This colonial program serves to remind all my father's associates that it was Williamsburg's spirit, and not merely its return to colonial appearance, that seized his interest and imagination and rewarded him with the greatest satisfaction. His regard for Williamsburg, and that of his friend, Dr. Goodwin, came from their appreciation of Williamsburg as a symbol of the principles of democratic government, and of the human freedoms cherished and won by courageous sacrifices of our forefathers. All who understand Williamsburg today know that these principles and these freedoms, to be retained, must be earned by each succeeding generation.

It is for these reasons that the continuing program of Colonial Williamsburg, the restoration of its historic buildings, and the development always of even better means of interpreting its past to present and future generations, mean so much to my family. We are pleased with the achievements in 1962, and the plans being made for the years ahead.

WINTHROP ROCKEFELLER



Preceded by the mace bearer, the principals in the annual Prelude to Independence ceremony halt momentarily before entering the Capitol. Left to right are Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission; Winthrop Rockefeller; W. Preston Lane, Jr., former Governor of Maryland; and Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington.

SUMMARY OF THE YEAR 1962

THE most important event of the year for Colonial Williamsburg was the announcement of a \$2,000,000 gift by the Rockefeller Brothers Fund to carry forward work in colonial restoration. Disclosure of this signal action was made by Winthrop Rockefeller, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Colonial Williamsburg, who used the occasion of the Prelude to Independence ceremony to make known this gratifying step. In making the announcement, Mr. Rockefeller declared:

“With the future in mind, it is a great pleasure for me to announce on this occasion that decisions have been made by the Rockefeller Brothers Fund to contribute substantially toward the fulfillment of Father’s dream of restoring Williamsburg. Our pledge to this dream will be approximately \$2,000,000 over a five-year period.” The contribution, said Mr. Rockefeller, “is designed to give new vitality to the Restoration, to increase its historic significance and, hence, its value to our nation.”

This gift is of marked importance not only to Colonial Williamsburg but to the millions of Americans and foreign visitors who will be its beneficiaries for many years to come. The officers and staff of Colonial Williamsburg deeply appreciate and are encouraged by this additional expression of confidence and interest on the part of the Rockefeller family.

Possible applications of this generous gift are many. One of the foremost is the acquisition of certain properties that will substantially enhance



Archaeological excavations (left) are carried out on the site of the Travis House built almost 200 years ago. The original building, now standing diagonally across the street, eventually will be returned to its first location.

the Historic Area and the approaches to it. It will be of great importance, too, to the completion of a number of projects now under way or contemplated for the future.

Among them are important buildings whose sites will become available to Colonial Williamsburg several years hence, when the property now occupied by Eastern State Hospital on Francis Street is acquired. This was the location of the Six-Chimney House, town residence of Martha Custis, widow of Daniel Parke Custis, who married George Washington in 1759. A small kitchen outbuilding still stands on the property.

Acquisition of the property will also make possible reconstruction of the first public mental hospital in America. The original building, first approved by the House of Burgesses in 1770 and opened in 1773, was destroyed by fire in 1885 and replaced by a structure still standing among the complex of hospital buildings.

The Eastern State property is particularly important to Colonial Williamsburg, too, because its acquisition will permit removal of the last large concentration of latter-day construction adjacent to the Historic Area.

The contribution by the Rockefeller Brothers Fund was a vital element in acquiring the Methodist Church property at the western extremity of Duke of Gloucester Street and the projected relocation of the church and parsonage in less congested surroundings. The gift will have an integral role, too, in the plan to relocate the present James City County Court-

house, and eventually to reconstruct the house occupied by President John Tyler at the corner of Francis and England Streets.

Another project in which the contribution plays a significant part is the rebuilding of the Anthony Hay cabinetmaking shop and house on Nicholson Street, the first phase of which is scheduled to begin next year. Archaeological studies have been completed, and the way is now cleared to proceed on this addition to the historic scene. The gift also will expedite return of the Travis House, built about 1765, to its original location on the corner of Francis and Henry Streets:

Beyond the physical aspects of restoration, the gift will permit expansion at appropriate times of our educational program and of historical, archaeological, and other investigations.

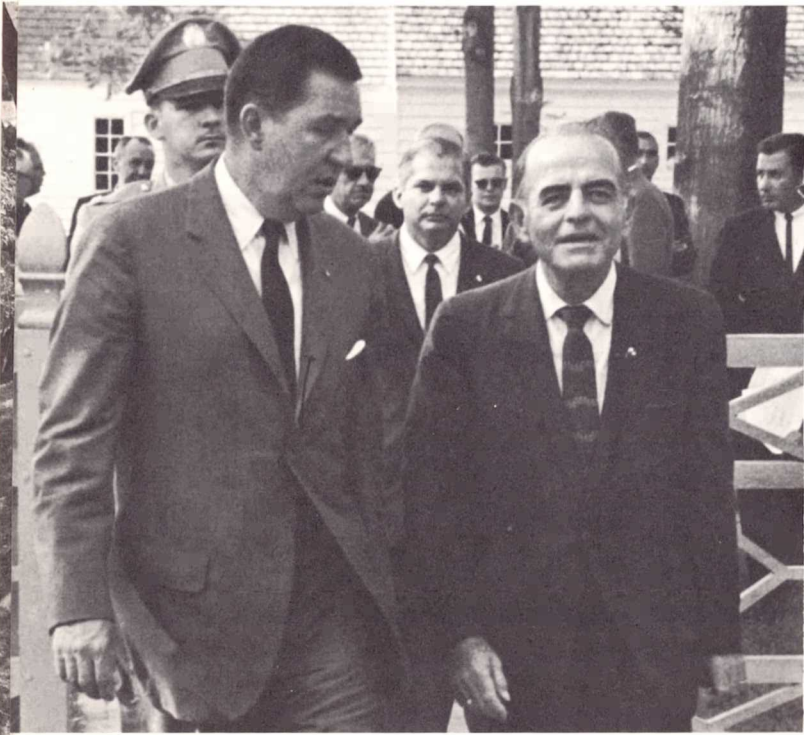
This enumeration covers only a portion of the ways in which this tangible expression of the interest and confidence of the Rockefeller family in Colonial Williamsburg can be used to the benefit of all who value the heritage of Williamsburg.

Visitors

Colonial Williamsburg had the largest visitation in its history in 1962 when 514,190 persons toured the Capitol, Governor's Palace, and other Exhibition Buildings. This represented an increase of six per cent in visitation over 1961. Included in the total were 63,171 students who came in groups from 41 states, the District of Columbia, Canada, and a number of other foreign countries. The total does not include, however, the uncounted thousands of visitors who toured the Historic Area, went through the craft shops, witnessed demonstrations, or viewed other aspects of the Restoration without visiting Exhibition Buildings.

Colonial Williamsburg in 1962 continued its efforts to make the Historic Area a living reflection of life in the eighteenth century. The summer program of outdoor craft demonstrations was extended to include the art of papermaking. At the Magazine a series of demonstrations of a military character, illustrating use of weapons and equipment of the colonial period, was introduced. Colonial Williamsburg's Fifes and Drums displayed their proficiency, winning unit and individual awards in mid-Atlantic and New England competitions. The music program was expanded with the presentation of concerts in the Palace Garden by the newly created Band of Musick, and the introduction of evening musical programs at the Capitol.

To enable visitors to obtain maximum benefit from their stay, the hours of operation of Exhibition Buildings were extended during an 11-week period in the summer. Craft shops continued their schedule of evening



President Roberto F. Chiari of Panama (right) is greeted upon his arrival in Williamsburg by Carlisle H. Humelsine, President of Colonial Williamsburg.

presentations. A "Young Patriot's Tour" was instituted providing boys and girls 12 to 14 years of age with the opportunity to perform some of the tasks carried out by their colonial counterparts, and gain an even more realistic impression of life in the eighteenth century.

Two special exhibits were presented at the Information Center: "Williamsburg in the Civil War" and the "Craft House Traveling Exhibit."

In June Colonial Williamsburg was host to the fifty-seventh annual meeting of the American Association of Museums which was attended by a record 714 trustees, directors, and other personnel in the museum field.

Colonial Williamsburg for the tenth year offered a Foreign Visit Program in conjunction with the United States Department of State, the United States Information Agency, the Agency for International Development, the Governmental Affairs Institute, the American Council on Education, and other governmental and private agencies. More than 2,800 visitors came to Williamsburg under the program, including 700 professional and political leaders from 83 countries. Among them were a group of seven Russian tobacco experts, the New Zealand ambassador, a Malagasy judge, a Philippine museum official, a Belgian governor, eight Congolese government officials, the Lord Mayor of Ulm, Germany, 47 members of the Indian embassy, a Paris publisher, and a Soviet diplomatic corps group of 68. Notable foreign dignitaries who visited Williamsburg during the year included President Roberto F. Chiari of Panama, President Ramon Villeda Morales of Honduras, Crown Prince Hasan Al-Rida Al-Sanusi of Libya, and six members of the Japanese cabinet and their wives.

The Board of Trustees in November formally recognized the growing significance of foreign travel to this country by approving a new program designed to give the international visitor a better understanding of our country, our way of life, our heritage, and our basic ideas. Key facets include development of multi-language travel brochures for both overseas and domestic use, a special package tour to be offered through travel agencies in foreign countries, multi-language interpretation folders and directional signs at the Information Center, foreign language sound tracks for the basic orientation film, and intensified efforts to enlarge the corps of escorts with foreign language capabilities. The program also calls for travel displays in foreign capitals and the use of additional printed aids to foreign visitors. Initial emphasis will be placed on five languages—French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese. A specially prepared sound track on tape in Japanese for “Williamsburg: The Story of a Patriot” was developed and used successfully during the visit of the Japanese cabinet members in December.

Traffic-Control Experiments in Historic Area

During part of the year, the sounds of modern automobile traffic gave way to the quiet clop of the carriage horse.

This automobile-free scene was one of the most significant results of Colonial Williamsburg’s efforts to re-create an atmosphere like that of the eighteenth century, and it holds long-range implications for the Restoration.

Acting on the request of Colonial Williamsburg, the Williamsburg City Council in July approved a two-month experimental closure of certain streets in the Historic Area to automobile traffic. The closure was con-



Japanese foreign minister Masayoshi Ohira shares a hearty laugh with Mrs. Shirley Low, Hostess Training Supervisor, during a tour of the Historic Area.



An explanation by Harpsichordist J. S. Darling of one of the quills which plucks the strings of a harpsichord, intrigues President Ramon Villeda Morales of Honduras and Senora Villeda Morales, following an eighteenth-century musical concert in the Governor’s Palace.



The horseless carriage and the horsedrawn carriage—Duke of Gloucester Street was transformed from a busy thoroughfare into a tranquil avenue, enhancing immeasurably the colonial atmosphere of the city during experimental closings of certain streets in the Historic Area to motor vehicles. These scenes, showing the street with automobile traffic and without it, illustrate the change.

ducted during daylight hours in October and November, and as a result of its success the experiment was repeated for a week during the Christmas season.

Visitor response to the ban on motor vehicles was overwhelmingly favorable, with more than 98 per cent of approximately 4,000 persons interviewed endorsing the program whole-heartedly. This reaction was highly gratifying to Colonial Williamsburg, but not particularly surprising, as the great majority of visitor suggestions over the past several years had proposed the elimination of modern traffic from streets in the Historic Area.

From the very beginning of the Restoration it was recognized that automobiles would be an intrusion on the atmosphere of the historic setting, and over the years a number of steps have been taken to reduce this anachronism. These steps, accomplished in cooperation with the city of Williamsburg, the state of Virginia and the federal government, have included the construction of a tunnel under the city for the Colonial National Parkway, development of a highway bypass to channel east-west traffic around the area, and the building of certain bypass streets.

Approval of the experiment came after the results of a study conducted by an independent traffic consultant were presented to City Council. The report recommended the permanent closing of certain streets in the heart of the Historic Area as well as other steps to improve general traffic movement, and the city accordingly authorized the experiments, with the indication that additional tests might be expected if the early ones met success.

Beyond enabling the visitor to gain a clearer view of the Historic Area, absence of automobiles enhances the colonial atmosphere and permits introduction of additional authentic elements of "life on the scene," such as colonial vehicles and exterior displays.

Educational, Cultural, and Other Programs

Persistent efforts to make the historic message and the physical scene of the colonial capital serve an increasingly meaningful and useful purpose continued in 1962 in a number of important areas.

Seven conferences and seminars were offered under auspices of the Williamsburg Forum Series, a major element in Colonial Williamsburg's educational program; work went forward in the publications and film production programs; significant archaeological investigations were conducted; research activities proceeded in many areas of colonial history; restoration and reconstruction work continued, and another building became part of the Colonial Williamsburg scene; the interpretive program for visitors was broadened and enriched; substantial improvements were made in the Colonial Williamsburg collection; staff members lectured widely during the year; and Colonial Williamsburg films were shown to millions of Americans in school and club groups and on television.

The Williamsburg Forum Series

A wide range of present-day problems and topics was discussed throughout the year against the Williamsburg background. The participants represented an equally wide range of experience, interests, and culture.

Sir Trenchard Cox, director of London's Victoria and Albert Museum, headed a group of distinguished speakers and workshop leaders at the fourteenth annual Williamsburg Antiques Forum, with the theme, "English Ancestors; American Descendants." The two one-week sessions attracted 682 registrants from more than 30 states and the District of Columbia. The sessions were held in late January and early February.

The flora of Williamsburg's 90 gardens at the beginning of spring made a colorful backdrop for the sixteenth annual Williamsburg Garden Symposium which was attended by 243 horticultural and landscape-design enthusiasts. Exploring the theme, "The Joys of Gardening," the participants heard addresses and panel presentations by authorities in the field, and made special tours of the gardens.

Is excellence the same as talent? Does excellence come in only one form or in many varieties? Must a democratic society choose between educating



Three delegates to the 1962 Williamsburg Student Burgesses enjoy a break outside the Capitol during a tour of the Historic Area. Left to right are Miss Asma Ali of Pakistan, Miss Susan Sudduth of Mississippi, and Miss Dorothy Perich of Pennsylvania.

a few people very well or a great number poorly? These were a few of the questions pondered by 92 outstanding high school students from the 50 United States and 32 foreign countries when they convened in February for the fifth annual Williamsburg Student Burgesses—a four-day forum on problems of the democratic world. Gathered at the site where America's oldest legislative assembly met, the youthful delegates explored "The Role of Excellence in a Free Society." They were guided by an eminent "faculty" whose speakers included the Honorable George R. Laking, Ambassador to the United States from New Zealand; Representative Daniel K. Inouye of Hawaii; and Dr. J. Ned Bryan, Jr., Specialist on Gifted and Talented Youth for the United States Office of Education. Two of the sessions were televised on WNBC-TV New York, and other network stations as part of the Dorothy Gordon Youth Forum sponsored by the *New York Times*. Cooperating agencies included the National Education Association, the U. S. Office of Education, and the American Field Service.

While the Student Burgesses brought together American and foreign high-school students, the Williamsburg International Assembly was the forum for 53 selected graduate students from 42 countries. Rounding out their advanced studies in America and before returning to their homelands, they gathered in Williamsburg in June and devoted four days to the pros and cons of "American Ideals and Illusions." Eight authorities on American life helped interpret the theme and guide discussions. They were Dr. Walter Johnson, Chairman of the University of Chicago's History Department; John H. Colburn, Managing Editor of the *Richmond Times-Dispatch*; Edward L. Cushman, American Motors Company Vice-Presi-

dent; Robert C. Weaver, Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency; Louis D. Rubin, head of the Hollins College English Department; C. Scott Fletcher, former President of the Fund for Adult Education; Richard H. Rovere, the *New Yorker* Magazine's Washington Editor, and Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota. Aiding and encouraging the program were the National Association of Foreign Student Advisers, the Institute of International Education, and the United States Department of State.

In Williamsburg during the 50 days from May 15 to July 4, 1776, colonial Americans asserted themselves for freedom, and their bold action served to chart the course that brought a new and independent nation. Annually, Colonial Williamsburg recalls this period as the Prelude to Independence, commemorating those significant events and legislative actions that laid the groundwork for the Declaration of Independence and established many of our basic democratic principles. At the 1962 ceremonies on May 26, Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, gave the principal address in the Capitol. His subject was "Freedom and the Scientific Society: The Third Revolution."

The fourth annual Seminar for Historical Administrators was held June 18 to July 27 with 18 students attending the six-week session designed for those interested in the administrative phase of historical preservation. The American Association of Museums joined the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and the American Association for State and Local History as co-sponsors with Colonial Williamsburg of the seminar.

Twenty registrants—chiefly secondary school teachers—participated in the eleventh annual Workshop on Life in Early Virginia, a summer school

A participant in the International Assembly, propounds a question at one of the sessions dealing with "American Ideals and Illusions." Below, John H. Colburn, Managing Editor of the Richmond Times-Dispatch, and United States Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, both Assembly speakers, exchange greetings.





Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, makes the principal address at the Prelude to Independence ceremonies in the historic Hall of the House of Burgesses.

course offered by the College of William and Mary and Colonial Williamsburg. The course was conducted by the College with a faculty composed principally of Colonial Williamsburg staff members.

Films and Filmstrips

In July, Miss Janet J. McEachern, an attractive coed from Washington State University, entered the Blue Theater in the Information Center, and became the 3,000,000th person to see the orientation film, "Williamsburg: The Story of a Patriot," since it began its run there in 1957.

The distribution of Colonial Williamsburg films reached an all-time high in 1962, with an estimated 5,700 showings to an audience of almost 1,000,000 persons. This does not include 499 presentations on television, which carried the Williamsburg message to millions more. Plans also were formulated for the film distribution activities of Colonial Williamsburg to be transferred to an independent national distributor, with the expectation of even larger exposure of the films and filmstrips to the public.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Hotchkiss continued a program of periodic filming of animal and plant life in the Williamsburg area, which will be

incorporated into a naturalist-wildlife film. Beyond this, film production activities during the year centered largely on script development and research. A first-stage shooting script of the naturalist-wildlife film was submitted by Lawrence E. Watkin. The same writer was authorized to develop a script for a film on George Washington. Scripts for two filmstrips were brought to acceptance stage, and study began on subjects for three others. Two short films on folk art were produced, and two new evening lectures were introduced.

Publications

Two books were published by Colonial Williamsburg in 1962. They were *America's First Army*, by Burke Davis, with a seven-inch 33 1/3 rpm record (produced in collaboration with the Audio-Visual Department) of a militia muster, and *The Flower World of Williamsburg*, by Joan Parry Dutton. Both titles were added to those books distributed nationally by Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc. *America's First Army* was one of six medal winners in the Eighteenth Annual Junior Book Awards, sponsored by the Boys' Clubs of America. *The Flower World of Williamsburg* was an award winner for excellence in typography and design in the Eleventh Annual Southern Books Competition, sponsored by the Southeastern Library Association. This marked the seventh consecutive year that a Colonial Williamsburg publication has been so recognized.

Also produced was the announcement brochure for the new Williamsburg Conference Center, *Blue Prints for Successful Conferences*, which was awarded best single-color printed piece and best of show in all categories in the 1962 Virginia Travel Council publications competition.

Collections and Decorative Arts

During 1962 the collection was enlarged and substantially enhanced by the acquisition of 340 items. These covered a wide range of categories, including ceramics, furniture, silver, prints, guns, fabrics and accessories, needlework pictures, leather, rugs, books, brass, pewter, and other metals.

Largest and most significant acquisition was the Kaufman collection of English porcelains consisting of 104 items. The collection is composed primarily of Chelsea porcelain from the early periods, but also includes pieces of Derby, Longton Hall, Bow, and Worcester. Considered one of the outstanding private collections in the country, it was assembled over a period of 30 years by M. G. Kaufman, a Chicago attorney, from whom it was acquired.

Among the notable items in the collection is a Chelsea teapot made



Miss Janet J. McEachern, the 3,000,000th person to see the film, "Williamsburg: The Story of a Patriot," at the Information Center, receives a memento of the occasion from Peter A. G. Brown, Director of Presentation Services.



This Chelsea teapot, circa 1745, added to the collection during the year, depicts a man holding a snake and is one of two recorded examples of its kind.

with a “let in” base normally found in silver containers. It is believed to be an experimental piece by Silversmith Nicholas Sprimont, who became manager of the Chelsea porcelain factory in 1745. Other pieces in the collection are porcelain prototypes of silver with Sprimont’s mark.

Included among the items from the first period are pieces with the incised triangle mark, and a cream jug and beaker with the rare “crown and trident” mark. The raised anchor, the red anchor, and the gold anchor periods of Chelsea also are represented by marked examples.

Chelsea porcelain was listed frequently in Lord Botetourt’s inventory of the furnishings in the Governor’s Palace, and consequently is appropriate for that building. A porcelain bust of the Duke of Cumberland—uncle of George III—who is believed to have been a patron of the Chelsea factory, is included in the Kaufman collection.

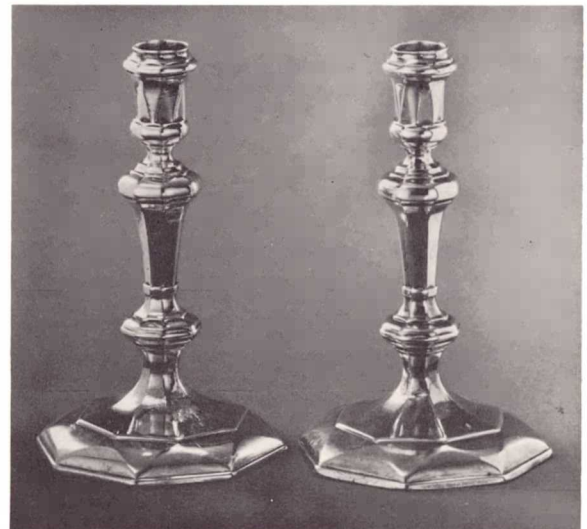
Among the year’s other acquisitions was a silver tea kettle and brazier stand, made in London in 1737 by Thomas Whipham, with its original leather traveling case.

An extensive exhibit depicting the procedures developed by the department for the processing of antique objects—covering all steps from their acquisition to placements in Exhibition Buildings—was prepared and shown to the Registrar’s Section and other members of the American Association of Museums at its annual meeting in Williamsburg.

More than 100 changes and improvements in the furnishings of Exhibition Buildings, taverns, and craft shops were made during the year.



This silver tea kettle and brazier stand, made in 1737, and original leather traveling case, became a part of the collection in 1962.



Created about 1690 by Edward Winslow of Boston, this pair of silver candlesticks, with faceted base, also was added to the collection.

The Institute of Early American History and Culture

In his massive survey of the research and publication functions of historical societies and agencies, Walter Muir Whitehill, director of the Boston Athenaeum, concludes that the Institute of Early American History and Culture, sponsored jointly by the College of William and Mary and Colonial Williamsburg, is "beyond question the most valuable asset to general American history contributed by the field of historic preservation." Founded in 1943, the Institute has promoted a program of study, research, and publication in the fields of colonial, Revolutionary, and early national history. In addition to teaching at the College of William and Mary, the professional staff of the Institute also publishes the *William and Mary Quarterly*, an outstanding scholarly journal of international reputation, issues an informative *News Letter*, and pursues an active book publication program in early American history.

The titles for 1962 indicate the variety of subjects embraced by Institute books: Emery Battis, *Saints and Sectaries: Anne Hutchinson and the Antinomian Controversy in the Massachusetts Bay Colony*; Edmund S. Morgan, *The Gentle Puritan: A Life of Ezra Stiles, 1727-1795*; Mack Thompson, *Moses Brown, Reluctant Reformer*; Louis L. Tucker, *Puritan Protagonist: President Thomas Clap of Yale College*; and Lynn Turner, *William Plumer of New Hampshire*.

In 1962, the Institute Manuscript Award of \$1,000 was presented to Howard C. Rice, Jr., for his edition of the travels of the Marquis de Chastellux, General Rochambeau's second-in-command during the American Revolution. Two books published in 1961 received prize citations in 1962. The John H. Dunning Award, which the American Historical Association presents biennially to the best book on any phase of American history, went to E. James Ferguson's *The Power of the Purse: A History of American Public Finance, 1776-1790*; and the Society of Colonial Wars issued a citation of merit to John Schutz's *William Shirley; King's Governor of Massachusetts*.

Research

While pursuing its investigations in several areas of colonial history, the research staff expanded its assistance to various departments of Colonial Williamsburg, and played an important role in the lecture program, in hostess training, and in the Williamsburg Forum Series.

The store of knowledge on colonial America was enlarged with the completion by members of the staff of six major research reports during the



Among the items added to the Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Collection during the year was this wood sculpture of Abraham Lincoln.

year. They covered such subjects as the Apothecary in Virginia, the Journal of John Harrower, and Definition and Use of Metals in the Eighteenth Century. Research projects on eight other subjects were in progress. John Edmunds, noted composer, continued work on the preparation of an anthology of colonial songs.

Numerous visiting scholars came to Williamsburg—seven of them for extended periods—to make use of Colonial Williamsburg's research facilities. Six historians, brought to Williamsburg under the Research Department's grant-in-aid program, pursued studies of various aspects of colonial life ranging from Scientific Inquiry in Eighteenth-Century Virginia to Indebtedness of Virginia Planters.

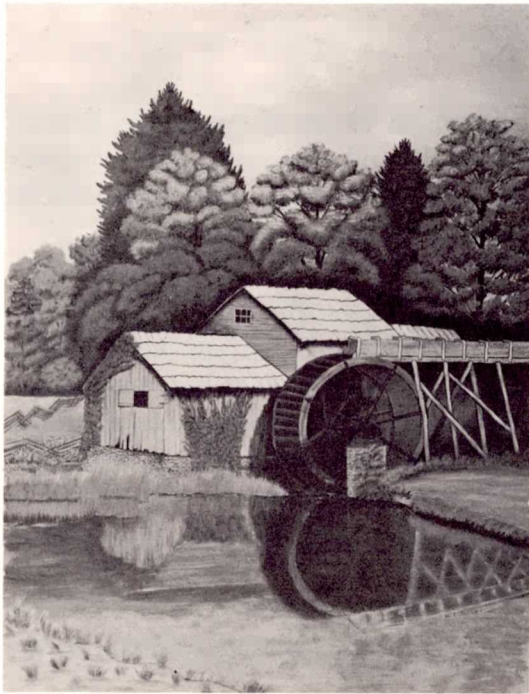
Additions of research materials during the year included more than 200 rolls of microfilm, several significant letters, the account book of James Anderson, a blacksmith of eighteenth-century Williamsburg, and more than 500 titles for the research collection. Work continued on the microfilming of Colonial Williamsburg's manuscript collections.

Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Collection

Five special loan exhibitions were organized and presented by the Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Collection during the year. During the Antiques Forum the exhibition, "Shaker Inspirational Drawings," was hung in the Collection's main gallery. Composed of 21 watercolors, the show illustrated the visions of heaven received by Shaker mediums from departed leaders of their communities. At the time of the Garden Symposium, paintings and sculptures from the Collection were assembled in five of the galleries. "Flowers in Folk Art," as the show was called, emphasized gardens, flowers, and arrangements of the nineteenth century. In May, during the observance of the centennial of the Civil War Battle of Williamsburg, a special exhibition of drawings and sculptures by soldiers and observers of the Civil War was shown.

The Collection's first exhibition devoted to the work of a living folk artist took place in September, when paintings by Harriet French Turner of Roanoke, a modern Virginia folk artist, were on view. A film based on Mrs. Turner's paintings was begun by Colonial Williamsburg's Audio-Visual Department. The fifth and final exhibition of the year was the sixth annual showing of toys. The theme this year was "Toys in America—Colonial to Contemporary," illustrating the comparisons and contrasts between toys used by American children from the eighteenth century to the present.

A major exhibition of materials from the Collection, including five paintings by Edward Hicks, appeared in the spring and summer at three



In September, the collection held its first exhibition of work created by a living folk artist. The artist was Harriet French Turner of Roanoke, Virginia, and her painting of Mabry Mill was acquired for the permanent collection.

Texas museums: the Fort Worth Art Center, the University of Texas Regent's Library, Austin, and the El Paso Museum of Art. Smaller exhibitions of Collection materials were loaned during the year to the Roanoke (Virginia) Fine Arts Center, the New Canaan (Connecticut) Public Library, and to the United States Mission to the United Nations. Loans of paintings and sculptures were made to the Jamestown Foundation, the Museum of Early American Folk Art, New York City, the Birmingham Museum of Art, the Norfolk Museum of Arts and Sciences, and the National Museum of Sport, New York City.

Major additions to the Collection in 1962 included an early watercolor, "View of Boston Harbor," painted about 1765 by an unknown artist; a *trompe l'oeil* painting, oil on canvas, "The Mantel Clock," by John Haerberle, painted about 1890; and a wood sculpture of Abraham Lincoln that, according to tradition, was carved by a slave in Kentucky, shortly after Lincoln's assassination. Purchase of the sculpture was made possible by a gift from Mrs. Edgar Tobin, of San Antonio, Texas, a member of the Board of Trustees.

Architecture, Construction, Maintenance, and Landscaping

The Travis House, built about 1765 by Colonel Champion Travis and now standing diagonally across the street from its original site, came a step nearer home. Extensive archaeological field studies were carried out on

the eighteenth-century site at the northeast corner of Henry and Francis Streets. All field data were recorded by the end of the year, and work was under way on a final report of archaeological findings, which will assist in permitting the house to be returned to its original foundations.

Construction of the small Dutch-roofed Allen-Byrd Tenement at the corner of Francis and England Streets was completed, rounding out the colonial scene on the south side of Market Square from England Street to the east. Architecture of the original structure—thought to be a small shop—was determined primarily through archaeological and architectural studies of foundations and other excavated components which proved invaluable in the absence of written records concerning the structure. The interior is arranged as two living room-bedroom units and contains such typical eighteenth-century characteristics as open fireplaces, chair rails, and wide edge-grain pine flooring. The adjacent eighteenth-century garden features a small pleached arbor of redbud and a herb garden, in addition to the usual well and necessary house.

Efforts were expanded to have the physical features in the Historic Area more vividly illustrate conditions in the colonial era. Typical field crops, such as tobacco, maize, cotton, and hay were cultivated. Grass cutting and painting were intentionally deferred at some locations to reflect more accurately conditions known to have existed in the eighteenth century.

The new Williamsburg Post Office, designed by the Architects Office,



The Allen-Byrd Tenement, at the intersection of Francis and England Streets just across from the Powder Magazine, was completed in 1962.

Postmaster General J. Edward Day delivers the principal address at the dedication of the new Williamsburg Post Office, designed by the Colonial Williamsburg Architectural Department.



was completed in the spring and dedicated in ceremonies on May 12 at which Postmaster General J. Edward Day was the principal speaker. The structure, on the northwest corner of Henry and Francis Streets, bridges the gap between the eighteenth and the twentieth centuries, making an entirely functional facility to handle the mass of modern-day mail, yet blending architecturally with the colonial surroundings. To accomplish this, Colonial Williamsburg architects designed the building as a main unit which appears to have several later additions, keeping the structure in scale and harmony with other buildings in the area.

Williamsburg Conference Center

Construction began in the spring on the new Williamsburg Conference Center and on other elements in a major building and improvement program designed to provide the most modern conference facilities. The Conference Center features a main meeting room accommodating 550 persons, eight smaller rooms, and an exhibition hall. Primary use of the \$2,700,000 complex will be to accommodate organizations—regional, national, and international—meeting in Williamsburg, and events of the Williamsburg Forum Series. The Conference Center adjoins the Williamsburg Lodge, and connects by a covered walkway with a new 56-room Lodge guest wing, being constructed simultaneously. Work on the center and guest wing began in April. The Lodge addition is scheduled for completion in April, 1963, and the Conference Center in September, 1963.

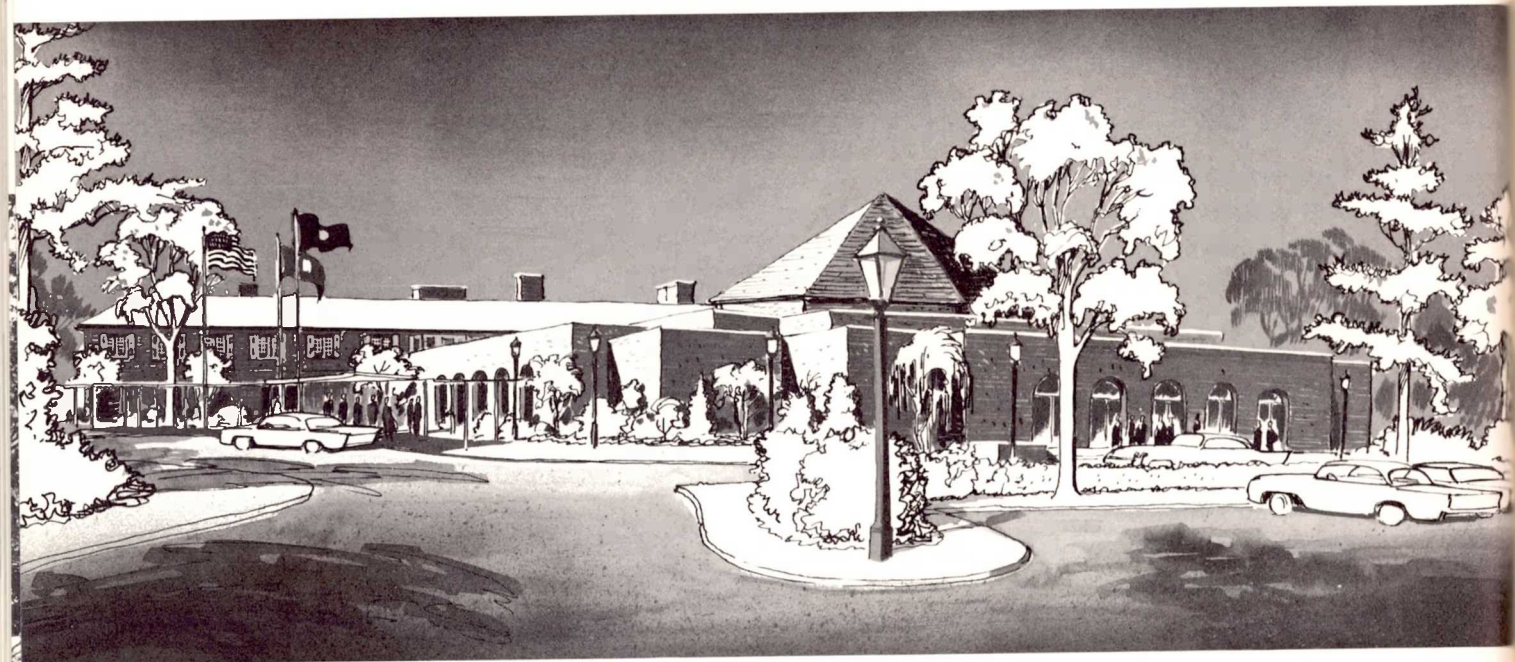
Spencer and Lee of San Francisco are architects for the project. Basic Construction Company of Newport News, Virginia, is the contractor.

Other elements of the building and improvement program and their progress were:

A major addition to the dining room of the Williamsburg Lodge was completed by the end of the year. The addition, which may be divided into two rooms by means of a folding partition, has a seating capacity of 100 and is adjacent to the main dining room.

Extensive alterations to the Lodge lobby and existing dining areas were substantially completed, as were major changes in the Lodge kitchen facilities. Plans were prepared and construction completed on the addition and the alterations to existing facilities by Colonial Williamsburg's Division of Architecture, Construction, Maintenance, and Landscaping.

Work also began early in the year on the new Williamsburg Inn 18-hole championship golf course designed by Robert Trent Jones. Ground was cleared, grading was completed, and a major portion of fairway and greens seeding was carried out. The new, 6,900-yard, par 71 course is scheduled for use by the fall of 1963.



Work began in the spring on the new Williamsburg Conference Center. This drawing depicts the structure, adjacent to the Williamsburg Lodge, as it will appear upon completion in 1963.

Organization and Management

The death on March 20, 1962, of Mr. Robert P. Wallace, highly esteemed member of the Board of Directors of Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, is recorded with regret. A prominent figure in the business and community activities of the Williamsburg area for many years, Mr. Wallace was named to the Board of Directors in 1951, and had served as a member of its Finance Committee since 1959. His wise counsel over the years and his long-standing interest in and devotion to the restoration of eighteenth-century Williamsburg have been of invaluable assistance and will be sorely missed.

At the fall meeting of the Board of Trustees Allston Boyer, Vice-President and Assistant Secretary of Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, resigned to devote full time to his responsibilities with other Rockefeller organizations. Mr. Boyer joined the Colonial Williamsburg staff in 1937, and was a key figure both in the early development of the Restoration and in its growth during 25 years of service. He served as assistant to the President, Director of Development, as a member of the Finance Committee, and in other executive assignments. The Board of Trustees expressed its appreciation to Mr. Boyer for his significant contributions to the Restoration over a quarter of a century, and accepted his resignation with regret.

At the same meeting John W. Harbour, Director of Presentation, was elected a Vice-President of Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated. He continues his administrative responsibilities as Director of Presentation, to which he was appointed in September, 1961.

Rudolph Bares, Jr., Vice-President of Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, and Deputy Director of the Division of Visitor Accommodations and Merchandising, in November was appointed Acting Director, relieving John D. Green, Vice-President and Director of the division, whose duties as President of the American Hotel and Motel Association will require his frequent absence.

During the year 19 employees accrued 25 years of service, by far the largest number in a single year. Further attesting to the loyalty and devotion of our employees is the fact that over half of our regular employees have continuous service of five or more years.

COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG, INCORPORATED

DECEMBER 31, 1962

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WILLIAMSBURG RESTORATION, INCORPORATED

DECEMBER 31, 1962

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Assistant Secretary

LEWIS F. POWELL, JR.
General Counsel

FINANCIAL

The business and affairs of Colonial Williamsburg are conducted by two corporations: Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, a nonprofit corporation, which holds title to properties within the Historic Area and carries on the historical and educational work of the Restoration; and its wholly owned subsidiary, Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, a business corporation. All of the income from the hotels, restaurants, and business properties of Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, is used to maintain Colonial Williamsburg and to carry forward its educational program.

Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated

Operating expenses incurred in presenting the Historic Area of Williamsburg to the public, in restoring, reconstructing, and furnishing the historic buildings, and in maintaining the educational program of the corporation, totaled \$3,515,668 during 1962. Income produced by these operations amounted to \$2,428,860, leaving an operating deficit of \$1,086,808. This excess of operating expenses over operating income was provided from investment income of \$2,433,847 on the endowment funds of the corporation, substantially all of which were made available to Colonial Williamsburg through the personal generosity of the late John D. Rockefeller, Jr. A list of securities held in these endowment funds as of December 31, 1962, will be found on page 58.

The \$1,347,039 remainder of investment income—after meeting the operating deficit—was used to finance the continuing capital program, which included the purchase and restoration of historic buildings; carrying on archaeological, architectural, and historical research; purchase of antiques, furnishings, and equipment; and miscellaneous other projects.

Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated

The business corporation, Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, holds title to or leases and operates commercial and other properties outside the Historic Area, including Williamsburg Inn, Williamsburg Lodge, The Motor House and Cafeteria, Craft House, and various other business properties. In addition, this corporation leases from Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, and operates within the Historic Area King's Arms Tavern, Chowning's Tavern, and Christiana Campbell's Tavern. During 1962, the gross income of Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, was \$8,278,746. After operating expenses of \$8,004,257, a cash operating balance, before depreciation, of \$274,489 resulted. Capital expenditures of

\$3,075,978 for hotel improvements, property purchases, and other projects were financed from the cash operating balance, from proceeds received from sales of certain property, from the sale of capital stock, and from long-term loans made to the corporation.

Taxes

Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, pays taxes on all properties owned by it, with the exception of the Capitol, the Governor's Palace, the Raleigh Tavern, the Wythe House, the Brush-Everard House, the Gaol, the Magazine, the Courthouse of 1770, and the public greens in the Historic Area. The Information Center and the Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Collection also are exempt under Section 58-12 of the Code of Virginia. Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, is taxed like any other business enterprise.

Total local taxes paid by the two corporations in 1962 amounted to \$208,184. The real estate taxes paid to the City of Williamsburg by the two corporations accounted for 39.2% of the City's total receipts from these resources.

Audits

The books of the two corporations are audited annually by the independent public accounting firms of Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery, and Horwath & Horwath, whose auditors have reported that in 1962, in their opinion, as in past years, the records and accounts properly reflect the financial transactions of the two corporations.

COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG, INCORPORATED

ENDOWMENT AND OTHER FUNDS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1962

<i>Face Value or Number of Shares</i>		<i>Amortized Total Cost or Book Value</i>
<i>U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES</i>		
\$ 310,000	U. S. Treasury Bonds, 3.25%, 2/15/63	\$ 310,000
50,000	Twelve Federal Land Banks, 3.625%, 2/20/63	50,043
450,000	Federal Home Loan Bank, 3.15%, 3/15/63	450,070
950,000	Central Bank for Co-operatives, 3.05%, 6/3/63	949,875
400,000	Federal Home Loan Bank, 3.25%, 7/15/63	400,081
250,000	U. S. Treasury Notes, 4.875%, 11/15/63	250,160
255,000	U. S. Treasury Bonds, 3.75%, 5/15/64	255,000
375,000	U. S. Treasury Notes, 5.0%, 8/15/64	376,638
55,000	Federal National Mortgage Association, 4.375%, 6/10/65	54,252
50,000	U. S. Treasury Notes, 4.0%, 8/15/66	50,000
<hr/>		<hr/>
\$ 3,145,000	TOTAL U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	\$ 3,146,119

CORPORATE BONDS-INDUSTRIALS

\$ 300,000	Aluminum Company of America, Debentures, 4.25%, 1/1/82	\$ 300,000
300,000	Associates Investment Company, Debentures, 4.5%, 8/1/76	300,000
24,000	Associates Investment Company, Debentures, 5.25%, 8/1/77	25,494
250,000	Beneficial Finance Company, Debentures, 5.0%, 11/1/77	252,631
300,000	Champion Paper and Fibre Company, Debentures, 3.75%, 7/15/81	300,000
450,000	Commercial Credit Company, Notes, 5.0%, 6/1/77	452,199
200,000	C. I. T. Financial Corporation, Notes, 4.5%, 11/1/65	200,000
25,000	C. I. T. Financial Corporation, Debentures, 4.75%, 7/1/70	25,862
680,000	C. I. T. Financial Corporation, Debentures, 5.125%, 1/15/80	673,200
300,000	Food Machinery and Chemical Corporation, Debentures, 3.80%, 7/15/81	300,000
300,000	General Acceptance Corporation, Notes, 5.0%, 4/15/67	300,000
300,000	General Finance Corporation, Notes, 5.0%, 4/1/76	300,000
100,000	General Motors Acceptance Corporation, Debentures, 5.0%, 8/15/77	102,099
200,000	General Motors Acceptance Corporation, Debentures, 5.0%, 9/1/80	200,000
250,000	General Motors Acceptance Corporation, Debentures, 4.625%, 3/1/83	248,568
27,000	International Harvester Credit Corporation, Debentures, 4.625%, 11/1/79	26,911
500,000	Macy Credit Corporation, Debentures, 4.75%, 11/1/81	500,000
300,000	National Steel Corporation, First Mortgage, 4.625%, 6/1/89	297,358
30,000	Sears Roebuck and Company, Debentures, 4.75%, 8/1/83	31,215
300,000	Sears Roebuck Acceptance Corporation, Debentures, 4.625%, 2/1/72	298,551
500,000	Superior Oil Company, Debentures, 3.75%, 7/1/81	498,233
420,426	Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, Note, 5.0%, 4/1/82	420,426
50,000	CWI Employee Home Loan Fund, Note, 4.71%, Demand	50,000
<hr/>		<hr/>
\$ 6,106,426	TOTAL CORPORATE BONDS-INDUSTRIALS	\$ 6,102,747

CORPORATE BONDS-UTILITIES

\$ 500,000	American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Debentures, 3.875%, 7/1/90	\$ 511,141
175,000	American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Debentures, 4.75%, 11/1/92	177,703
300,000	California-Oregon Power Company, First Mortgage, 3.875%, 5/1/86	302,055
100,000	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co. of Md., Debentures, 5.25%, 1/1/96	100,919
300,000	Columbia Gas System, Incorporated, Debentures, 3.875%, 4/1/81	302,310
125,000	Connecticut Light and Power Company, First Mortgage, 4.875%, 2/1/90	123,871
300,000	Consolidated Edison Company of New York, First Mortgage, 3.625%, 5/1/86	302,058
300,000	Consolidated Edison Company of New York, First Mortgage, 5.0%, 10/1/87	302,320

Face Value
or Number
of Shares

Amortized
Total Cost or
Book Value

Corporate Bonds—Utilities (continued)

\$ 200,000	Consolidated Edison Company of New York, First Mortgage, 4.75%, 6/1/91	\$ 200,238
195,000	Consolidated Natural Gas Company, Debentures, 4.875%, 6/1/82	197,476
300,000	Dallas Power and Light Company, First Mortgage, 4.25%, 12/1/86	302,029
170,000	Gulf States Utilities Company, First Mortgage, 5.25%, 12/1/89	173,970
400,000	Illinois Power Company, First Mortgage, 3.75%, 7/1/86	402,828
250,000	Iowa Electric and Power Company, First Mortgage, 5.125%, 1/1/91	250,000
300,000	Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation, General Mortgage, 3.625%, 5/1/86	301,565
300,000	Northern Illinois Gas Company, First Mortgage, 3.75%, 4/1/81	303,881
300,000	Pacific Gas and Electric Company, First Mortgage, 3.75%, 12/1/78	301,157
300,000	Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, Debentures, 4.375%, 8/15/88	306,085
300,000	Pennsylvania Electric Company, First Mortgage, 3.875%, 5/1/86	307,930
100,000	Public Service Electric and Gas Company, First Mortgage, 4.875%, 9/1/87	100,826
200,000	Southern Bell Telephone Company, Debentures, 5.0%, 6/1/86	203,358
30,000	Southern California Edison Company, First Mortgage, 4.625%, 9/1/83	31,247
200,000	Southern California Edison Company, First Mortgage, 5.0%, 2/1/85	202,019
300,000	Southern California Gas Company, First Mortgage, 3.875%, 6/1/81	305,742
190,000	Southern California Gas Company, First Mortgage, 5.125%, 7/1/83	192,284
246,000	Tennessee Gas Transmission Company, First Mortgage, 5.25%, 11/1/79	248,565
600,000	Union Electric Company, First Mortgage, 3.75%, 7/1/86	607,913
300,000	United Gas Improvement Company, First Mortgage, 5.125%, 6/1/84	305,674
<u>\$ 7,281,000</u>	TOTAL CORPORATE BONDS—Utilities	<u>\$ 7,367,164</u>

FOREIGN BONDS

\$ 500,000	Aluminum Company of Canada—Note, 5.10%, 5/1/92	\$ 500,000
250,000	Commonwealth of Australia, 5.5%, 7/1/81	243,063
380,000	Commonwealth of Australia, 5.5%, 10/1/82	376,234
350,000	Copenhagen Telephone Company, Incorporated, 6.25%, 2/1/73	347,060
250,000	High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community, Secured 13th Series, 5.375%, 10/15/80	243,328
200,000	Kingdom of Norway, External, 5.5%, 5/1/76	195,555
200,000	Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation, 6.0%, 4/15/76	192,005
<u>\$ 2,130,000</u>	TOTAL FOREIGN BONDS	<u>\$ 2,097,245</u>
<u>\$18,662,426</u>	TOTAL BONDS	<u>\$18,713,275</u>

PREFERRED STOCKS—INDUSTRIALS

Shares		
2,000	Bethlehem Steel Corporation, 7.00, Cumulative	\$ 322,550
2,500	Crown Zellerbach Corporation, 4.20, Cumulative	258,633
2,100	General Motors Corporation, 5.00, Cumulative	258,192
1,500	International Harvester Corporation, 7.00, Cumulative	248,250
1,200	U. S. Rubber Corporation, 8.00, Non-Cumulative	175,821
2,000	U. S. Steel Corporation, 7.00, Cumulative	317,250
	TOTAL PREFERRED STOCKS—Industrials	<u>\$ 1,580,696</u>

PREFERRED STOCKS—UTILITIES

2,400	Appalachian Electric Power Company, 4.50, Cumulative	\$ 259,054
2,500	Boston Edison Company, 4.25, Cumulative	252,500
2,000	Cincinnati Gas and Electric Company, 4.00, Cumulative	185,675
2,000	Consumers Power Company, 4.52, Cumulative	212,469
2,000	Delaware Power and Light Company, 5.00, Cumulative	204,000

Face Value
or Number
of Shares

Amortized
Total Cost or
Book Value

Preferred Stocks—Utilities (continued)

5,000	Illinois Power Company, Par \$50, 4.20, Cumulative	\$ 249,487
2,500	Kansas City Power and Light Company, 4.35, Cumulative	257,500
2,000	Long Island Lighting Company "D," 4.25, Cumulative	187,386
2,400	Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation, 4.85, Cumulative	249,038
9,000	Pacific Gas and Electric Company, Par \$25, 5.00, Cumulative	253,872
2,500	Public Service Company of Colorado, 4.25, Cumulative	250,988
10,000	Public Service Company of Indiana, Par \$25, 4.32, Cumulative	254,506
2,200	Virginia Electric and Power Company, 5.00, Cumulative	251,353
	TOTAL PREFERRED STOCKS—Utilities	\$ 3,067,828
	TOTAL PREFERRED STOCKS	\$ 4,648,524

COMMON STOCKS

8,200	Aluminum Company of America	\$ 632,310
25,050	Aluminium, Limited	711,611
12,000	American Agricultural Chemical Company	302,386
21,114	American Electric Power Company	456,012
500	American Telephone and Telegraph Company	51,033
10,900	Armco Steel Corporation	582,304
7,000	Bethlehem Steel Corporation	375,825
300	Brush Beryllium Company	10,383
8,400	Central and Southwest Corporation	274,464
16,112	Cerro Corporation	585,147
30,000	The Chase Manhattan Bank	836,660
13,500	Chrysler Corporation	730,985
10,300	Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company	443,050
15,000	Consolidated Natural Gas Company	223,799
11,800	Consumers Power Company	331,379
5,000	Continental Baking Company	212,226
1,900	Continental Can Company	67,759
8,000	Cutler-Hammer, Incorporated	516,208
1,360	Deere and Company	64,576
1,000	Discount Corporation of New York	265,000
2,066	Duke Power Company	117,188
5,000	E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company	820,997
10,000	Eastman Kodak Company	456,976
6,000	Ex-Cell-O Corporation	262,365
4,000	Ford Motor Company	139,444
15,250	General Electric Company	941,354
4,500	General Motors Corporation	205,126
650	Geophysics Corporation of America	12,742
15,000	B. F. Goodrich Company	1,041,958
5,000	Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company	211,121
17,136	Hooker Chemical Corporation	595,950
12,000	Ideal Cement Company	333,215
4,000	International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd.	201,330
19,260	International Paper Company	695,196
11,475	Interstate Power Company	260,809
12,300	Lehigh Portland Cement Company	327,534
2,800	Lone Star Cement Corporation	64,167
160	Marathon Oil Company	5,690
2,000	Merck and Company	152,369
3,500	Minnesota Power and Light Company	134,129
7,000	National Lead Company	732,812

<i>Face Value or Number of Shares</i>	<i>Common Stocks (continued)</i>	<i>Amortized Total Cost or Book Value</i>
3,000	Parke, Davis and Company	\$ 128,532
4,700	Pennsylvania Power and Light Company	133,453
400	Scantlin Electronics, Incorporated	9,087
20,000	Scott Paper Company	425,111
82,000	Socony Mobil Oil Company	1,579,568
21,840	Southern California Edison Company	405,645
5,400	Southern Pacific Company	117,045
8,800	Southern Railway Company	490,018
8,375	Square D Company	305,223
60,637	Standard Oil Company of California	1,209,237
55,000	Standard Oil Company (Indiana)	1,298,763
106,409	Standard Oil Company (New Jersey)	1,902,810
150	Texas Instruments, Incorporated	16,417
21,400	Toledo Edison Company	553,615
800	Union Carbide Corporation	70,507
7,000	U. S. Gypsum Company	717,181
400	Virginia Electric and Power Company	14,052
12,000	Westinghouse Electric Corporation	498,122
	TOTAL COMMON STOCKS	<u>\$25,259,975</u>
	TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS	\$48,621,774
	INTEREST RECEIVABLE, ETC.	285,954
	CASH IN BANK	303,580
	TOTAL FUNDS	<u><u>\$49,211,308</u></u>

REPORT OF AUDITORS

COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG, INCORPORATED:

We report that, in connection with our examination of the financial statements of Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, as of December 31, 1962, we confirmed with the custodians the securities and cash shown in the above schedules and found them in agreement with the Corporation's records.

LYBRAND, ROSS BROS. & MONTCOMERY
Certified Public Accountants

New York, N. Y., April 23, 1963

*AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT TO MANY
GENEROUS CONTRIBUTORS*

WHILE the restoration of Colonial Williamsburg has been financed by the late John D. Rockefeller, Jr., we are deeply grateful to the many people who came to share his interest in the rebirth of the eighteenth-century capital city and who, over the years, have made substantial and significant gifts and loans.

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

Following is a list of those who made gifts and loans in 1962:

Mrs. Webster Achey <i>Doylestown, Pennsylvania</i>	Mr. and Mrs. John W. Boswell <i>Roanoke, Virginia</i>	Col. Paul H. Downing <i>Staten Island, New York</i>
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Mrs. Harcourt Amory <i>New York, New York</i>	Bristol City Museum <i>Bristol, England</i>	The Elder Craftsman Shop <i>New York, New York</i>
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