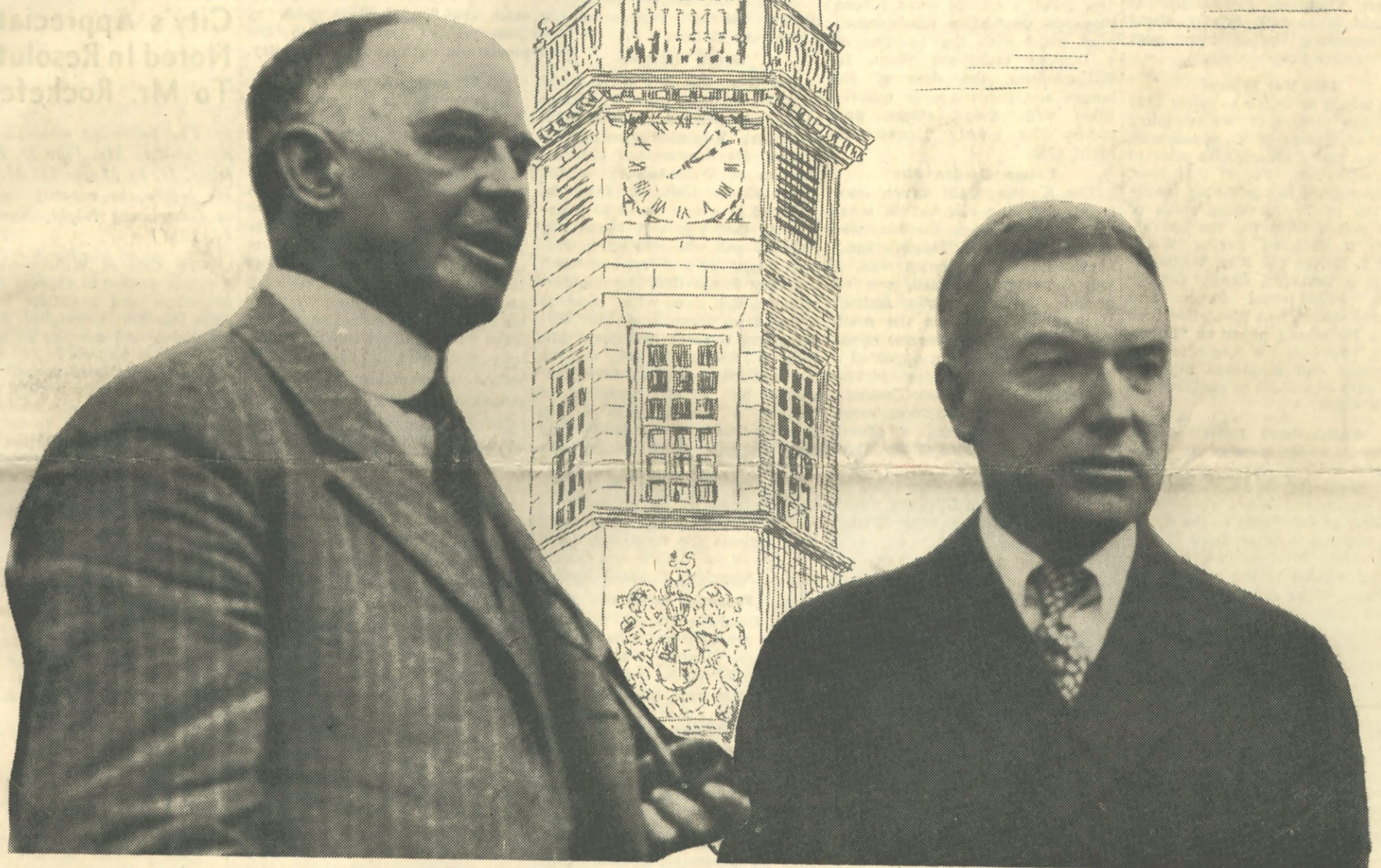


COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG NEWS

Volume 4, Number 7

WILLIAMSBURG VIRGINIA

November 27, 1951



he Restoration must be made to speak of those who
T dreamed and worked in the colonial city in the long
ago, and it must be made to tell of how patriotic spirits
wrought here to erect an enduring spiritual temple of *liberty*
and *justice* and *truth* to safeguard and inspire those to whom the
gift of *independence* and the blessings of *constitutional government*
were to be committed as a sacred and abiding trust.”

W. A. R. Goodwin

SILVER ANNIVERSARY EDITION

Geddy Speech A Highlight Of Sixth Community Night

(Vernon Geddy was principal speaker at the sixth annual Community Night, which this year honored Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and Colonial Williamsburg on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the initiation of restoration work in the City. Text of the speech follows.)

In 1946, a small group of citizens met in Williamsburg and organized our first Community Council. Today there are forty-eight member organizations working constantly through this Council to coordinate all efforts to improve our Community. Twenty-five years prior to the birth of this Council, in 1921, "American Education Week" was established, throughout the nation, as a period to remind all of us of the fundamental place of Education in our republic. And, it is fitting that our Council, each year, has sponsored Community Night during this national observance week.

This, the sixth Community Night in Williamsburg, has been dedicated to honoring Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who twenty-five years ago, this month, sponsored and initiated in our City the most unique educational program ever undertaken before.

Even if I should try, no words that I possess could possibly express our esteem for Mr. Rockefeller. Therefore, my assignment tonight is to talk briefly about Williamsburg during these past twenty-five years.

1926 Not Typical

It would be unfair to select 1926 and the picture of Williamsburg then as typical of its appearance for the many generations prior to its restoration. For in that year, Williamsburg had probably reached the most depressing stage of that period following the convulsions it suffered during World War I. Before the War, Williamsburg, a beautiful sleepy College town with broad streets and shaded walks, had been described by a Richmond paper as "Lotusburg," because we forgot to hold elections and disdained time by the easy expedient of stopping the town clock.

Williamsburg Described

The late Mr. George P. Coleman described it then as follows: "Williamsburg on a summer day! The straggling street ankle deep in dust, grateful only to the chickens ruffling their feathers in perfect safety from any traffic danger. The cows taking refuge from the heat of the sun under the elms along the sidewalk. Our City fathers, assembled in friendly leisure, following the shade of the old Court House around the clock, sipping cool drinks, and discuss-

ing the glories of our past. Almost always our past."

World War I

But World War I, with its fevered activities and results, in the words of Rutherford Goodwin, brought the twentieth century to Williamsburg in great and generous measure. As in World War II, Williamsburg was a center for the concentration of military forces; and nearby Penniman, now gone, a city of some fifteen thousand population mushroomed over night with the building of a DuPont munitions plant. In Williamsburg, the sites of old houses and gardens were quickly filled with shops, stores, and places like Shorty Henderson's night club.

Palace Garden Site

The Knitting Mill which once stood near the railroad in what is now the Palace Garden, was converted into the "Stumble Inn," operated by a gentleman who, it was afterwards learned, was an alumnus of that famous institution—"Sing-Sing." On the south side of Duke of Gloucester opposite the Palace Green, appeared a corrugated iron moving picture house, called the "Palace Theater." More than thirty structures, ranging from two banks, a church converted into a Post Office, Garages, the City Jail, a small frame building called the "City Hall," to the remnants of a City gas works, were crowded upon the Market Square.

"Toot And Come In"

On England Street just west of the Magazine (then called the Powder Horn) was a livery stable reborn as a garage, whose proprietor in facetious commemoration of the then recent opening of Tutankhamen's tomb had printed in large letters on the door "Toot and Come In."

The beautiful and ancient Duke of Gloucester Street went modern with two concrete driveways, separated by a grass plot adorned by telephone and telegraph poles, with grass hardly discernible for the paper and debris that accumulated on the plot. Williamsburg then, in 1926, was a pathetic mixture of ugly modernity and decrepit antiquity.

Decline Began

Immediately following the Battle of Yorktown, the decline of Williamsburg began. Shortly after that battle, the magnificent Palace was completely destroyed by fire and its ruins covered. Soon the Capitol, once burned and rebuilt, was to burn again and finally be torn down; the main building at the College burned in 1705 and rebuilt was to suffer two more fires, so that the original design by Sir Christopher Wren was practically lost.

Raleigh Tavern Burned

The Raleigh Tavern, that building in which the members of the House of Burgesses met when dissolved by a Royal Governor for their radical utterances against the Crown; that building in which Thomas Jefferson danced with his fair "Belinda;" that building in which the Phi Be'a Kappa Society held its first meeting, was soon also to burn. Williamsburg then was to lapse in memories of its glorious past, only to be awakened by the havoc wrought by the War between the States to see more of its past destroyed.

Finally began the ruthless march of progress, I described earlier, which threatened to ob-



SCHOOL CHILDREN cluster around Dr. Goodwin and Mr. Rockefeller in this pre-1930 photograph taken in front of the Wythe House.

literate the last vestige of the city of our fathers.

Great Virginian

And then, one day there came to Williamsburg a great Virginian, the late Dr. W. A. R. Goodwin, and that Virginian dreamed a dream. He dreamed of the restoration of Williamsburg to the glory of its Colonial days; he dreamed of a city saved to a nation, so that you and I and our children and our children's children might see and feel and touch the very things that the founders of our nation lived with. And, as if by fate, there came to Williamsburg a great American, Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and he too realized the great benefit it would be to all America, to awaken a consciousness of our own traditions, an understanding and appreciation of one of the noblest chapters in American history. And thus began what was then defined as an endeavor to restore accurately and to preserve for all times the most significant portions of an historic and typical city of America's Colonial Period.

Property Acquired

Dr. Goodwin started first acquiring property in his own name, so that the identity of Mr. Rockefeller would not be revealed until a propitious time. You can well imagine the excitement that gripped Williamsburg when dozens of properties were being purchased, for cash, each day.

So exciting was the occasion that the poet laureate of Williamsburg, Jack Hundley, was compelled to burst forth with a verse that went something like this, "My God they've sold the town, The streets will all come up, The poles will all come down. They've sold the Church, the Vestry, too, The Sexton and the Steeple; They've sold the Court House and the green, They've even sold the people. And you will hear from miles around, From people poor and of renown, My God! They've sold the town."

And then the streets did come up, and the poles went down, and many of us were frequently without telephones, electricity or water, but the great program had begun.

Physical Restoration

Of necessity the emphasis during most of the early years was on the physical restoration of buildings, streets and gardens. But through it all it was realized that if Williamsburg was to serve its real purpose, the ultimate concern must be with the far larger and more elusive restoration and preservation of the fundamental and enduring concepts embodied in Williamsburg and of lasting importance to all men everywhere. There must be brought about an understanding of the lives and times of the founders of our Nation, that present and future generations may more vividly appre-

ciate the contributions made by these early Americans to the ideals and culture of our country.

Frequent Recurrences

In these chaotic times more frequent recurrences to fundamental principles must be brought about if democracy is to survive. And in World War II, when six'y-two thousand soldiers and thirty-eight thousand sailors went through the buildings in Williamsburg as the guests of Mr. Rockefeller, all of us here saw how hungry those young men were for a knowledge and understanding of our Nation's history, and how proud they were when they realized the principles they were offering their lives to defend were those their forefathers had enunciated near two hundred years ago. The lessons of Williamsburg must never die and must be proclaimed throughout the land.

Organization of 1200

Today an organization of more than 1200 men and women are working to that end. And the great generosity of Mr. Rockefeller has made all this possible. His sincere humility and kindness, his keen intellect and sound judgment is an inspiration to all who are privileged to call him friend and neighbor.

In St. Paul's Cathedral in London, England, is a stone to the memory of Sir Christopher Wren, the designer of that beautiful structure. And on that stone is an inscription written in Latin, which when translated reads, "If you seek his monument, look about you."

How vividly and truthfully those same words describe the man we are honoring tonight.

City's Appreciation Noted In Resolution To Mr. Rockefeller

(The following resolution was presented to Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. by Mayor H. M. Stryker before the capacity audience at Community Night, November 14, 1951)

"The City of Williamsburg in Virginia desires to express its appreciation and gratitude to Mr. John Davison Rockefeller, Jr., for his vision and courage in undertaking on so unprecedented a scale the vast educational project of restoring the historic portion of the City to its colonial appearance, and to take note of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the initiation of the work by re-affirming the pleasure and satisfaction that the citizens of this community have derived from their happy association with him during these years."

Employees Book Sale

When: December 10th through December 21st, 8:30 to 5:00 weekdays.

Where: Goodwin Building, Reception Room.

1. Savings up to 40% and 50%!
2. Selection of more than twenty books and several attractive souvenirs, Christmas cards!
3. Special Attraction, a limited number of gift items from the Inn and Lodge Shops will be offered!
4. Lists of all Christmas items will be distributed to employees shortly before the sale begins!
5. Come Early!!

COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG NEWS

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COMMUNITY NIGHT found these four speakers going over the program before taking their places on the stage at Matthew Whaley School. They are (l. to r.) Ed Alexander, President of the Community Council, Mayor H. M. Stryker, principal speaker Vernon Geddy, and John D. Rockefeller, Jr.



GUESTS AND MEMBERS of the Phi Beta Kappa Society in Williamsburg for the dedication of the Memorial Hall on November 27, 1926, at William and Mary included Dr. W. A. R. Goodwin (left) and Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. (right).

Rockefeller - Goodwin Meeting At College Launched Project

Editors Appraise Restoration Work

The Williamsburg Story

(Reprinted from *The New York Times*, October 21, 1951.)

A quarter-century ago John D. Rockefeller, Jr., authorized the late Dr. W. A. R. Goodwin, rector of Bruton Parish Church, to undertake preliminary studies for the restoration of the central portions of Colonial Williamsburg. The reconstructed Raleigh Tavern was opened in 1932. Two years later the Capitol where Patrick Henry declaimed against the Stamp Act and heard "Treason! Treason!" shouted from the back benches and where George Mason's Bill of Rights became law, was again in the public view.

The Williamsburg Restoration is not yet complete. But millions of Americans have made the pilgrimage to the old Capitol. Some guests have heard chamber music played at the Governor's Palace in the soft glow of candlelight. The scene then must have looked much as it did when Governor Fauquier was host to some of the students of the College of William and Mary (Tom Jefferson among them) for a session of fiddling and for some philosophical conversation afterward. To Thomas Jefferson the conversation was the cream of the evening's entertainment.

Colonial Williamsburg will not have been completely restored until about 1958. Yet more than 350 buildings have been reconstructed and seventy buildings and eighty gardens restored. The Duke of Gloucester Street appears today as it did to those Virginians who framed the Virginia Resolution for American Independence and who, Henry Adams said, "were equal to any standard of excellence known to history."

The scene is largely restored where one of the great human dramas of history occurred and its preservation was the vision seen and nurtured for years by the Episcopal clergyman who transmitted it to the Rockefellers. The framers of the Virginia Resolution struggled with conflicting loyalties and that was the essence of the spiritual drama. As Dr. Samuel Eliot Morison of Harvard said in a recent address at the Williamsburg Capitol, the delegates to the Virginia Convention had "memories of Runnymede" and all "the gorgeous pagentry of English history." They nevertheless gave force and effect to the doctrines of Locke and Montesquieu in the New World. Today with the threat of the "total state" abroad, the Williamsburg story is more meaningful than ever.

A Royal Giver

(Reprinted from *The Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch*, June 13, 1928.)

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who has been a princely benefactor in many lines for years, was revealed at Williamsburg last night as a royal giver in still another direction of human endeavor; it is Mr. Rockefeller who stands, with his enormous fortune, behind the almost fairy-like project to restore old Williamsburg to its Colonial aspect. Wherefore, America—with the world, for that matter—owes him another debt of gratitude.

Admittedly, the restoration of Williamsburg is a delicate, though noble, task to undertake. If the restoration and the maintenance of the restoration are guarded jealously and fearlessly and with unflinching wisdom and an unailing instinct or sense of the artistic and the historic, the well-nigh incredible plan will result in the creation of a thing, a state of being, and maybe a state of mind, which will stand literally unique—in this country, if not on the face of the earth. If the whole, now and in the immediate future and through all the future, is not

Authorization for Town Survey Given At Dedication of Phi Beta Kappa Hall

It would be almost impossible to determine exactly when Dr. W. A. R. Goodwin first dreamed of the restoration of Williamsburg. We do know that when he was called from Petersburg to the rectorship of Bruton Parish Church in 1902, he stipulated as a condition of his acceptance that the Vestry consent to the restoration of the old Church. But the first positive step toward the restoration of the colonial city itself occurred on November 27, 1926.

Hall Dedicated

On that date, the completed Phi Beta Kappa National Memorial Hall was dedicated at The College of William and Mary. The event was one of great importance to Williamsburg and among the many distinguished visitors was Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. The November, 1926 meeting of Dr. Goodwin and Mr. Rockefeller was not, however, their first.

Nearly three years before, in February of 1924, Dr. Goodwin had been assigned by the College to address a banquet of the Phi Beta Kappa Society in the interest of the then proposed Memorial Hall at the College. He spoke on the College and its historic environment.

Invited To Visit

At this banquet Dr. Goodwin first met Mr. Rockefeller and invited him to visit Williamsburg which he promised to do. But this promise was not to be fulfilled until March of 1926 when word was received that Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and their sons, who were at Hampton, would drive up to see Williamsburg, Jamestown, and York'own.

Dr. Goodwin escorted the party over Williamsburg, to the Capitol site, Bruton Parish Church, and the College where they were joined by President J. A. C.

Chandler. Dr. Chandler entertained the party at the College for luncheon, after which they proceeded to Jamestown and Yorktown, accompanied by Dr. Goodwin, who returned to Williamsburg elated over the events of the day.

Interest Shown

Mr. Rockefeller had evidenced great appreciation of the history of Williamsburg, and had seemed interested in the suggested thought that some means might be found for saving the old buildings from further destruction. He asked if any plan looking to this end had been prepared. Dr. Goodwin, of course, had formulated such a plan, but he did not, at that time, feel that he should present it.

Seeks Advice

Mr. Rockefeller's question was constantly on his mind, and several weeks later, he wrote to Dr. James H. Dillard, rector of the Board of Visitors of the College of William and Mary, and a personal friend of Mr. Rockefeller, for advice as to the best way to approach him, explaining that at the time of the visit it had not seemed courteous to broach an appeal for a contribution.

Pursuant to the letter which he had received from Dr. Goodwin, Dr. Dillard took occasion to (See ANNIVERSARY, Page 8)

Identity of Donor Disclosed At Public Meeting in 1928

The posters called the meeting of Williamsburg citizens for Tuesday night, June 12th, 1928, at eight o'clock: "For the purpose of discussing a proposal to convey, under certain restrictions, the interest of the City and County in the Court House Green and Jail lot, in Williamsburg, to Dr. Wm. A. R. Goodwin, and his associates, in exchange for a new Court House and Jail building, to be built and conveyed to the County and to the City of Williamsburg at the cost and expense of Dr. Goodwin and his associates." Copies of the proposed contract covering the matter were offered to any interested persons upon application.

To Announce Donor

It had been rumored that at this meeting Dr. Goodwin would make public the name of the donor which for a year and a half he and his co-workers had kept secret until the propitious moment for its announcement had arrived. An immense crowd was expected.

At eight o'clock on Tuesday night, the long-anticipated Mass Meeting convened in the assembly room at the High School on the Palace Green. At a quarter to eight the hall began to fill up.

Call To Order

At five minutes past eight, Mr. Channing M. Hall, president of the City Council, rose to call the meeting to order. "Ladies and Gentlemen," he said, "We have called this meeting in order to get an expression from the people on the subject of the transfer of the city property to Dr. Goodwin and his associates, and to give a chance for questions and for free and frank discussion by the citizens. I have called the meeting to order to elect a chairman."

Mr. George Coleman nominated Dr. John Garland Pollard, and he was elected. He had just that day been chosen Mayor of Williamsburg, and loud applause greeted his appearance.

Summary Given

Mr. Hall then gave a summary of the twenty-two page agreement with the City of Williamsburg. Then he read it, in full, slowly, pointing out on a map the plots to be transferred. The audience sat in deep concentration. Outside the fireflies illumined the night which was so fraught with the possibilities of a restored Williamsburg. A pin could have been heard if it had fallen in the meeting. The crowd was tense.

Following a series of questions and answers regarding the agreement, Dr. Pollard said: "If there are no more questions, we will let Dr. Goodwin give his statement. We can then open the meeting for discussion when he has finished."

Dr. Goodwin Speaks

Dr. Goodwin arose. The crowd waited in tense silence.

"You have heard the reading of the technical contract. It is the purpose of our associates to make this favored city a national shrine. Benefit will come in spiritual, as well as material, ways. Every business man will be benefited. It should be a source of pride to you to feel that you will have here the most beautiful shrine dedicated to the lives of the nation's builders. We will be the custodians of memorials to which the eyes of the world will be turned. We should return thanks that this place has been chosen as a shrine of beauty. There will be windows built here, through which men may look down the vistas of the past."

Dr. Goodwin paused. Then, he said, "It is now my very great privilege and pleasure to announce that the donors of the money to restore Williamsburg are (pause) **Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., of New York!**"

Spontaneous Applause

His speech was halted by the spontaneous applause which rang through the building. He went on to say, "In conclusion I wish to express my deep and heartfelt thanks for your confidence and trust. I am so glad to prove to you that I was right, and that you were not wrong in your trust." (Applause)

After brief additional discussion, the contract was voted on, passed, and a resolution of appreciation to Mr. Rockefeller was proposed by Dr. Van F. Garrett and was passed unanimously.



DEDICATION ceremony as recorded by old photograph shows Dr. Goodwin (2nd row, left) and Mr. Rockefeller (3rd row, center), seated on the speakers' platform.

zealously and unceasingly and aesthetically directed and safeguarded, a beautiful experiment may degenerate into blatant artificiality and even absurdity. There, of course, the danger is indicated.

But in so far as Mr. Rockefeller is affected, he has done and is doing the perfect thing. Holding himself to be a steward of his vast riches, he has given and given for the welfare of mankind—in the Rockefeller Foundation, in other Rockefeller eleemosynary establishments and institutions, in lesser though gravely needed donations, as here in Norfolk, for instance, and in countless fields in which his gracious generosity has made possible research for the benefit of humankind and in innumerable other fields in which knowledge already obtainable has been converted into practical assistance for suffering men and women and children. He has, too, employed his great power for the alleviation of ills and for the eradication of wrongs; in some of the mines, he has bettered conditions which were intolerable; and in the scandals attendant upon the revelations concerning the oil corruptionists, he has taken the high-

est ground and has acted with firmness and sure intent.

Now it is revealed that he has held himself to be, in a manner of speaking, a fiduciary of history. In his busy, crowded life, he has found time to turn aside and study the history of old, old Williamsburg; and he has found it good to authorize the expenditure of a number of his millions to restore and beautify and re-create the Colonial capitol of Virginia. What a royal giver he is! In science and research, in charity and in health-giving, in workaday life and in industry, in every practical aspect of human life, he is a doer and not only a hearer of the Word. And now he turns himself, perhaps with a sigh of relief, to the preservation and perpetuation and beautification of an old, old town in old, old Virginia. Here is no commercialism, no industry, no potholes about working conditions, all which press upon and must distress him. Here is history; here is tradition; here is high thinking and plain living; here is fragmentary beauty to be made whole again; here is loveliness well-nigh destroyed to be made wholly lovely again.

What a royal giver is this man!



LOCAL SCENE shows how Williamsburg looked at the time Mr. Rockefeller's name was revealed as donor of the funds for the restoration of Williamsburg. The date was June 12, 1928.

Restoration Gave Community Real Boost, Says Economist

By R. Wayne Kernodle

(Mr. Kernodle is Chairman of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at the College of William and Mary.)

Practically all American communities have undergone considerable change during the past twenty-five years. Among some of the more obvious changes in Williamsburg are those which have taken place in population, housing, physical structures, and business and economic activities, to say nothing of the great increase in the number of tourists who come and go each day. We will attempt here to explore a few of the changes, other than the physical ones, which have occurred here. (At the present time the department of Sociology and Anthropology at the College of William and Mary is undertaking a detailed study of all changes and will be able eventually to present a fairly complete picture.)

Population Changes

In the census year of 1920, Williamsburg had a population of 2,462 persons. This had increased to 3,942 by 1940, and according to the census taken last year had achieved an all time high of 6,726. This last figure, however, includes 1800 college students for the first time and also 2,000 residents of the Eastern State Hospital. It would seem as if Williamsburg actually had not increased too much as far as permanent residents are concerned.

James City County Grows

However, a glance at the increased population of James City County, which grew from 6,138 in 1920 to 13,032 in 1950, suggests that many people who actually are a part of Williamsburg have moved into the county surrounding the city, or found it necessary to locate in the county upon arrival in the area.

While all the figures are not in, we believe that there is a greater proportion of people in the ages from 20-45 than ever before, and that a smaller proportion of the population is comprised of very young or very old people.

I have heard it said in several places recently that Williamsburg is becoming one of the choice spots in the South and the nation for persons selecting the place in which they wish to spend their retirement years. Not only then are there more people in the productive ages than ever before, but also they are beginning to outnumber the "older residents."

Other Material Changes

Other material changes are suggested by a few additional comparisons. In 1926, the city budget was about \$58,272 as compared with \$404,010 in 1951. Property values of public service corporations were listed at \$95,477 for the year ending June 30, 1927, and at \$439,452 in 1951. Bank deposits have increased from around a half million dollars in 1920 to about six million in 1951.

People's Lives Affected

The student of social change is interested in more than the material changes which can be easily measured. He is interested in what has happened in the lives of the people who live here and how they visualize this change and what it has done to the community. (These are points of view which are taken from several people and should not be identified with any single individual). One such point of view goes something like this:

The Restoration has brought about a rise in the standard of living. Many people who used to live in dirty little shacks no longer have to live in such places. This (Williamsburg) was formerly a

sleepy little town, not very different from Toano. Now it is a mecca for outside people, a unique place, a far wealthier place.

There has developed more of an impersonal atmosphere in Williamsburg. People coming from large cities are attracted by this. There is perhaps less vicious gossip now than there used to be since there is hardly time for it.

Along this line, whether the above point is representative or not, it can be stated that there has been a tremendous increase in the number of organizations to which people in the community belong. At the present time there are at least 54 different organizations here to which individuals voluntarily become affiliated. This is a much higher proportion than exists for other communities of the same size in the U. S. as a whole.

Attitudes Expressed

There are, of course expressions of attitudes which imply that the changes which have occurred are not for the good of the town. Some residents say, for example, that Williamsburg is no longer a town, that it has no soul or spirit of friendliness as it used to have. They indicate that it used to be possible to meet any number of friends when you went down town, but that now meeting friends on the streets is a rarity.

Visitors Increased

This is an understandable point of view at least when one realizes that in 1933 where there were 13,205 visitors to Colonial Williamsburg, in 1950 there were 220,783 and in 1951 probably even more. Old residents miss the closeness of ties once existent in the community and regard this as one of the most significant changes. The newer residents who never shared this pattern will not see the point quite so clearly.

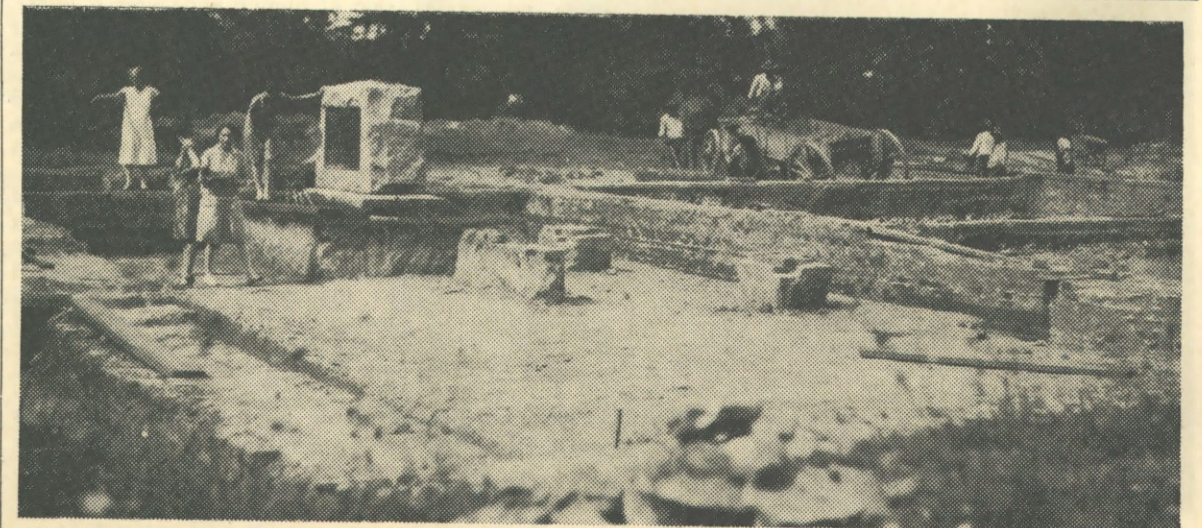
here, and you can see the agents of old Lord Dunmore, stealing the powder out of the Powder Horn, and you can hear the rattle of the horses' hoofs coming down the Richmond Road as Patrick Henry and the Hanover Volunteers ride on to Williamsburg and demand that the powder be restored. They never got here because Dunmore sent word that he would be good if they didn't come.

And so there are a lot of things that make Williamsburg interesting and there are a lot of things that make it uninteresting. We must cherish the interesting things, and try to get rid of the uninteresting things in order that we may continue to have the most interesting old town in the country.

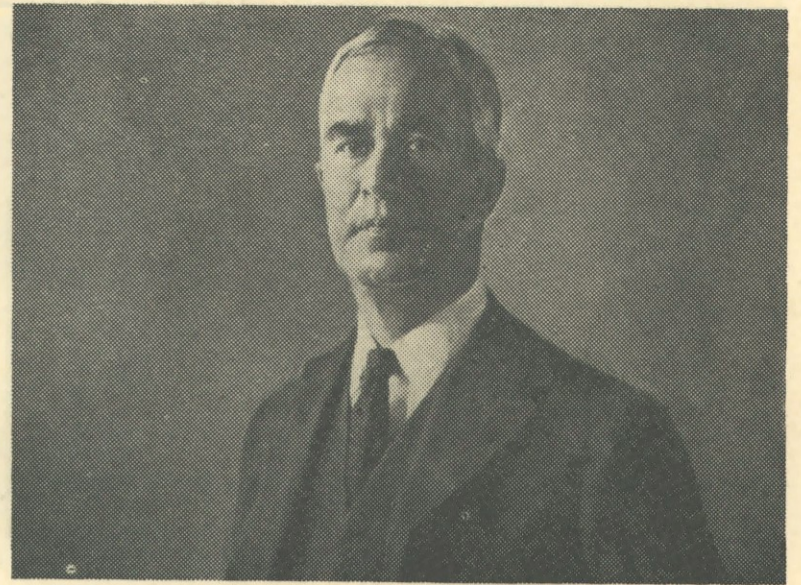
With all good wishes, I remain,
Faithfully yours,
WM. A. R. GOODWIN



ELIZABETH HAYES, Dr. Goodwin's secretary, kept a diary of events in early years of CW.



CAPITOL SITE presented this down-to-earth appearance just about the time that its reconstruction was begun.



PORTRAIT of CW's first president hangs in the Board Room at the Goodwin Building.

Col. Arthur Woods Served As First CWI President

When Colonial Williamsburg elected its first president in 1928, it brought to the job a man whose diversity of background peculiarly fitted him for what must have seemed to onlookers then as the almost fantastic job of recreating a colonial city.

The project called for innovation and a sound horseback judgment, for there was no precedent for a privately financed restoration of such vast scope. Colonel Arthur Woods, the man chosen for the job, had a record of both diversity of interests and willingness to be an innovator.

World War Colonel

Colonel Woods (who a few years later was to achieve another "first"—first of CW's board chairmen) achieved his title during a tour of duty in World War I when, after being attached to the army's aviation section, he helped guide the nation's fledgling air arm when he was appointed assistant director of military aeronautics.

A native of Boston, he was born January 29, 1870 to Joseph W. and Caroline Frances Woods. He was educated at Harvard and the University of Berlin and, for a 10-year period, became a schoolmaster, serving on the faculty of Groton School.

In 1907, he branched off again to another — and memorable — career, this time in police work. He was appointed deputy police commissioner of New York City and retained that post until 1909. Five years later he returned as police commissioner under the reform administration of Mayor John Purroy Mitchell.

Enviably Record

As commissioner he compiled an enviable record. Successful in stamping out much of the graft which infected the police department, he also introduced the police merit system and fought constantly to divorce politics and police work.

He continued his government service after the war as assistant to the Secretary of War in charge of efforts to help re-establish servicemen in civilian life, but in 1919 he himself returned to civilian life as an associate of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. As such, he had an active hand in two of Mr. Rockefeller's most widely known activities: the construction of Rockefeller Center, and the restoration of Williamsburg.

Colonel Woods died at the age of 72 on May 12, 1942.

APVA Resolution Gave Capitol Site For New Project

One of the most important transactions undertaken in 1928 was the transfer of the site of the Capitol from the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities (A.P.V.A.) to Colonial Williamsburg, Inc.

The Central Committee of the A.P.V.A., on March 6, 1928, passed a resolution accepting the offer on the part of Dr. Goodwin and his associates to lease the site of the Capitol, conditioned upon proper notice being sent to the members in order that they might authorize the execution of the lease.

Certified Copy Sent

On April 3rd Mr. Ashton Dovell sent Dr. Goodwin a certified copy of an Act of the Virginia Assembly authorizing the A.P.V.A. to sell or lease its property in Williamsburg. The matter was forced to rest for six weeks so that time could be allowed for newspaper notices to appear and for the sending of proxy slips to members of the Association.

Meeting Held

The meeting of the members of the A.P.V.A. was held at ten o'clock on June 16th at the John Marshall House, Richmond. Thirty-three members were present and since Mr. Rockefeller's name had been revealed a few days before as the man behind the restoration, the New York office was represented.

After discussion, the motion was placed before the members and the proxy votes read. The meeting voted that the A.P.V.A. transfer to Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., (by deed rather than by lease) the site of the ancient Virginia Capitol.

Highlights of Restoration Recalled By Excerpts of Miss Hayes' Diary

Vernon Geddy Guesses Identity of Donor

For nearly two years before June of 1928 the public did not know the name of Dr. Goodwin's "silent partner." There was, of course, much guessing and speculation on the subject and one of the most amusing incidents of that period occurred one day when Vernon Geddy was in Dr. Goodwin's office.

An important letter had come from Mr. Thomas Devoise in New York and he requested that it be shown to Mr. Harrison Dimmitt. Miss Hayes writes: "We phoned him to come for it. He burst into the office in a great hurry, saying, 'Miss Hayes, do you have the letter from . . . ?' Then he saw Mr. Vernon Geddy in the room, and quickly said, 'From Mr. D?' Mr. Geddy went back to his offices to ponder over the "Mr. D.", which he thought must refer to the donor. He finally sent over from his office to the Wythe House the following slip marked,

Intelligence Test

- D—Dinty Moore?
 - D—DuPont? (He wouldn't be afraid of TNT).
 - D—Dovell, Ashton?
 - D—Damrosch, Walter?
 - D—Duke? (But he is dead).
 - D—Davis, John W.? (Don't think he has money).
 - D—Davis, Dwight?
 - D—Dempsey, Jack?
 - D—Dennison, Pat? (The Baptist minister).
 - D—Durant, Walter?
 - D—Darrow, Clarence?
 - D—Drexel?
 - D—Drake?
 - D—Derby? (Friend of Mr. Perry's).
 - D—Dimmitt, Harrison?
 - D—Damn it—I can't think of anybody else, but John D.
- Pledge: I hereby certify that I have neither given nor received aid on this test!

V. M. GEDDY"

Dr. Goodwin Tells Student of Project

In reply to a letter written to him by one of the students in the Williamsburg High School, who asked for his opinion of the Williamsburg of the present day, Dr. Goodwin wrote as follows on January 27, 1926:

Miss Margaret Blacknall Williamsburg, Virginia

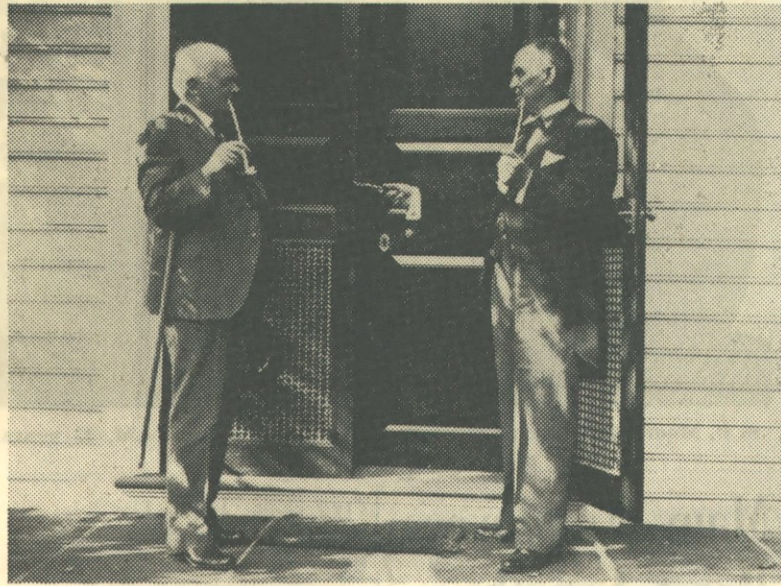
My Dear Margaret:

If you have ever walked around Williamsburg late on a moonlight night, when most of the people who now live here are fast asleep, and felt the presence and companionship of the people who used to live here in the long gone years, and remembered the things that they did and the things that they stood for and pictured them going into or coming out of the old houses in which they once lived, and remembered the things which they said in the House of Burgesses and at the old College — you would then know what an interesting place Williamsburg is. You would realize that it is about the most interesting place in America.

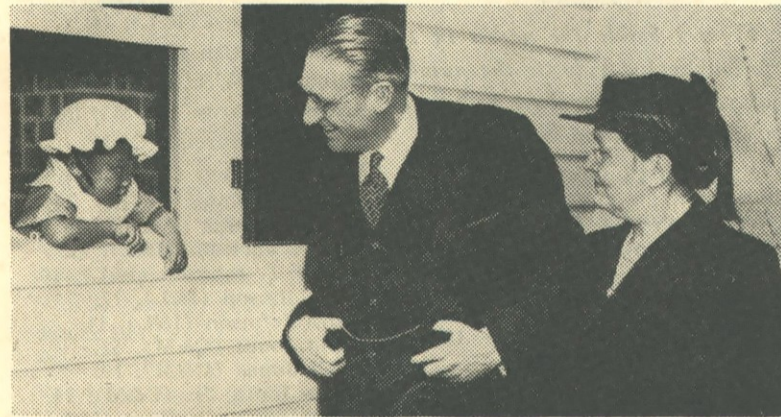
There are thousands of cities in this country with Main Streets, but only one with a Duke of Gloucester Street like ours. There are many Protestant Churches, but none so long conspicuously in use as Bruton Parish. There are many colleges in this country, but no college in the South as old as William and Mary, and even Harvard has to take off her hat to William and Mary when she remembers that, for over fifty years, we sent money from William and Mary to help support Harvard.

By the way—when you walk around Williamsburg late on a moonlight night—you can see the Indians on the Court Green, where they used to meet to make their treaties of peace with the Colonial Government, which was centered

Restoration Paralleled Historic Days



RALEIGH TAVERN was opened on September 16, 1932. Dr. Goodwin (right) is shown presenting the front door key to Governor John Garland Pollard.



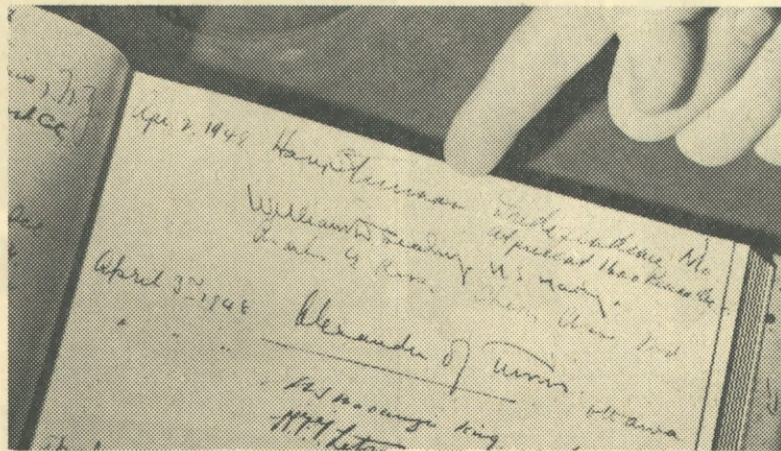
WYTHE HOUSE was opened as an exhibition building in 1940. "K. C." and Mrs. Goodwin chatted with an interested spectator after the opening.



U. S. O. OPENING took place in May of 1943. Mr. Rockefeller participated in the opening ceremonies and was photographed afterwards with Mrs. Rockefeller and a group of servicemen.



PRESIDENT TRUMAN views the gardens of the Governor's Palace under the guidance of John D. Rockefeller, 3rd and Ed Kendrew. The President was here for Canadian-American Day, April 2nd, 1948.



GUEST REGISTER shows that the President still considers Independence, Mo., his home.

Fearful 40's Threadbare 30's Marked Work

The little town of Williamsburg in 1923 welcomed Dr. W. A. R. Goodwin back after an absence of 14 years. It was much the same sleepy little place that had bid him good-bye in 1909, when he resigned the rectorship of Bruton Parish Church to become rector of St. Paul's Church in Rochester, New York.

During his absence, Dr. Goodwin had been dreaming, but he had not been asleep, and from the moment of his return Williamsburg was destined for very little repose.

Quiet Moment

Five years after the end of the first World War, was a reasonably quiet moment in history. To be sure France had occupied the Ruhr Valley, and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler announced that the 18th amendment could never be enforced. But Dr. Emile Coue was at his height, and everyone felt that "Day by day in every way we were getting better and better."

In Williamsburg the citizens roused themselves to worry about rats, and to organize a rat-killing campaign, but the newspapers detected a lack of real zest for rat-killing. Prices were high, but they could have been worse. Granulated sugar was 7½c a pound, and coffee was 33c.

Permission Refused

In England Canon Gedge, Vicar of St. George's Church, Gravesend, refused to allow an American archaeologist to open the graves in the churchyard to search for the bones of Pocahontas.

And it was like old times to have Dr. Goodwin back, even if he had come back to the college faculty, and not to be Rector of Bruton till later. He always seemed to appreciate all the lovely things in Williamsburg.

Making Plans

During the next three years, Dr. Goodwin was making his plans to materialize that dream he had of what the little town had been, and of what it could be. Williamsburg was capital of the colony of Virginia during the most crucial years in the nation's history. Its restoration, when Dr. Goodwin's dream began to come true, was to parallel the most crucial years in the world's history.

Re-birth Dated

The town's re-birth is dated from 1926. During that year Admiral Richard Evelyn Byrd, kin to most Virginians, flew over the North Pole. A general strike was called in Britain. And the Hall Mills murder case was tried for the second time amidst tremendous ballyhoo. Before the year was over, Williamsburg was briefly in the limelight.

Great Occasion

The great occasion in Williamsburg was the 150th anniversary of the founding of Phi Beta Kappa. Dr. Henry Van Dyke of Princeton delivered the main address at the dedication of Phi Beta Kappa Hall and Dr. John Erskine of Columbia read a poem of his own composition. At dinner on the night of November 27, the speakers were Dr. Mary Woolley of Mount Holyoke College, and Dr. John Finley, editor of the New York Times.

Phi Beta Kappas came from everywhere for the event, among them, Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Seated at dinner by Dr. Goodwin, the two men had a chance to take up again a matter they had been discussing for some time: the matter of the restoration of Colonial Williamsburg. At this time, Mr. Rockefeller indicated to Dr. Goodwin that he was interested enough in the proposition to finance some preliminary surveys.

Deeply Interested

That Mr. Rockefeller became so deeply interested that he financed the full-fledged restoration of a colonial city, is a matter of history.

Williamsburg became wide awake and entered into the spirit of the thing. On New Years Eve



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT visited Williamsburg for the official opening of Duke of Gloucester Street and the restored area. At left in the background you may recognize Tom McCaskey and Lloyd Williams.



GATHERED TOGETHER at the opening of the Goodwin Building are (front row) Ashton Dovell, Channing Hall, and Vernon Geddy; (back row, l. to r.) John Warburton, J. A. Bozarth, Sing Moorehead, Ed Kendrew, A. W. Hitchens, B. D. Peachy, Francis Craighill, and Bob Wallace.



CHURCHILL visited Williamsburg on March 8, 1946. This informal shot shows (l. to r.) General Eisenhower; former Governor Colgate W. Darden, Jr.; Field Marshal Sir Henry Maitland Wilson; and Mr. Winston Churchill in the Tap Room of the Raleigh Tavern. Standing are (l. to r.) Major Craig Cannon, Aide to General Eisenhower, Vernon Geddy, Jim Cogar, and Field Marshal Wilson's aide.

night, 1930, a costume party was given; prizes were awarded for amusing and original and beautiful costumes. Prize for "the most beautiful costume ladies" went to Mrs. Vernon Geddy. "The most beautiful costume gents" prize was won by Mr. Edwin Kendrew.

The building at the head of the Duke of Gloucester Street was designed by Sir Christopher Wren for the College of William and Mary, and its cornerstone was laid in 1693. Its walls had stood solid through the years, and in 1931 it was restored to its pristine glory.

No Depression

The next year, when other parts of the country were wondering if the depression would ever be over, there was no depression in Williamsburg. What with the College of William and Mary growing bigger all the time, with the government spending money on the National Monument at Yorktown, with the roads that were being built through the section, and of course with the Williamsburg Restoration, the town was on the crest of the wave. This year the first exhibition building was opened by

the Williamsburg Restoration, and that building was the Raleigh Tavern.

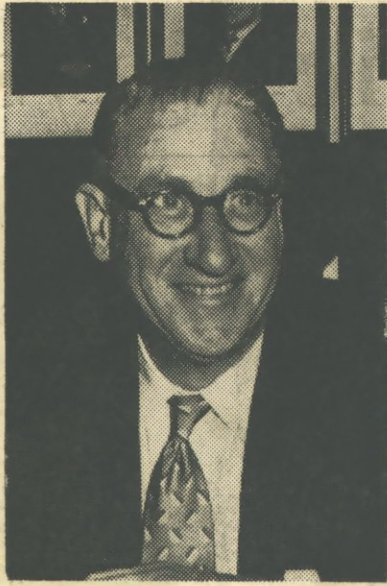
Great Year

Williamsburg had a great year in 1934. The reconstruction of the Capitol and the Governor's Palace was completed. The Duke of Gloucester Street which had been a morass for months, stretched its tree-lined width from the Capitol to the Wren Building, and no wires or poles marred its sweep. And Mr. Roosevelt came to town. He spoke from the Wren Building, and he called the Duke of Gloucester Street "the most historic avenue in all America."

Dr. John Stewart Bryan succeeded Dr. J. A. C. Chandler as President of the College of William and Mary. Dr. Bryan was installed in October, on the day of Mr. Roosevelt's visit.

At Christmas time, before the students left College for the holidays, Dr. Bryan sponsored "a yuletide celebration in ye old fashioned custom," and a new tradition was founded.

(Continued on Page 11)



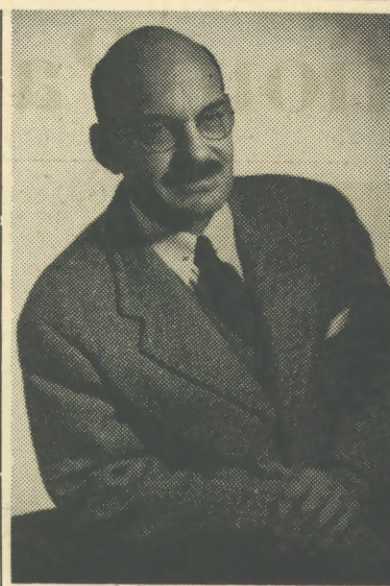
Kenneth Chorley, Pres., 24 years



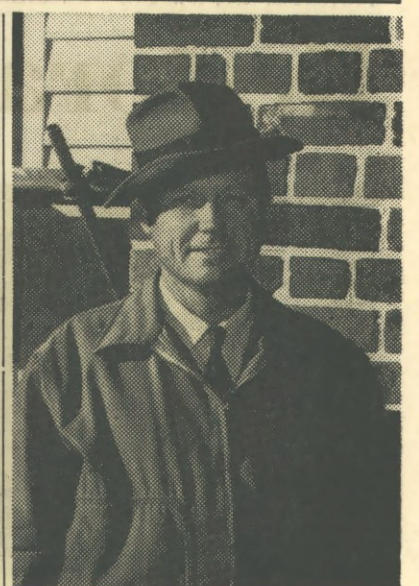
Monier Williams, C&M, 23 years



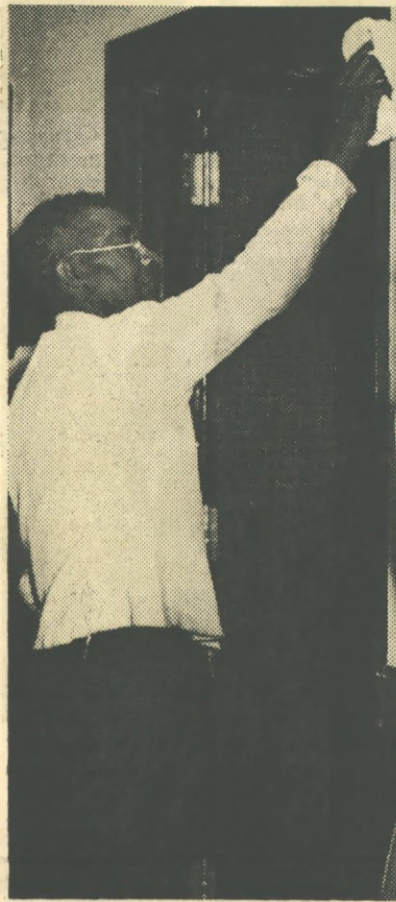
Louise Inman, C&M, 23 years



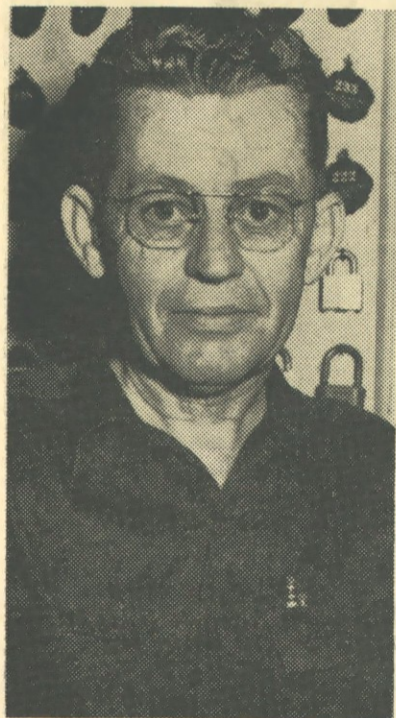
S. P. Moorehead, Arch., 23 years



A. T. Vaughan, C&M, 23 years.



Chas. Scott, C&M, (ret) 20 years.



Robert E. Parker, C&M, 20 years.



Elnorris Taylor, C&M, 20 years.

Addition And Growth of Departments Has Paralleled CW Physical Restoration

Kenneth Chorley recently remarked, "It was not many years ago when I knew by name and face every employee of Colonial Williamsburg. I called them all by their first names and was called 'K. C.' by them; but the size of the family has doubled since the war and it is no longer possible for me to keep as much of the close personal touch with all the 1327 employees as formerly."

So it is with any organization which grows into the size and diversity of operation of Colonial Williamsburg. In 1931 we had a total of slightly over 100 employees engaged in administrative and office work, research, maintenance, landscaping, and in operating our then-adequate taverns and ordinaries. With these CW employees, a force of approximately 35 men representing Perry, Shaw, and Hepburn, Architects, and a working group of some 200 men from contractors Todd and Brown joined in the effort to restore Williamsburg.

Additions Made

Between 1931 and 1936, the Williamsburg Theatre was opened and had begun operations, a Hostess Section was established in order that our architectural and historical masterpieces might be interpreted properly, and a Construction and Maintenance Department was formed, drawing its nucleus from the Todd and Brown group. So, in 1936, our total employment had reached about 200 and included 31 employed in Taverns and Ordinaries; 81, Construction and Maintenance; 46, office force; 21, Hostess Section; and 16, Williamsburg Theatre.

Total In 1941

With the opening of the new Williamsburg Inn (April 1937), the beginning of Craft House operations (September 1937), the opening of the Williamsburg Lodge (March 1939), the adding of Brick House Tavern (March 1940), and the Goodwin Building (January 1941) we found our total number of employees to be 944.

During the war years, the necessary force was stabilized at a minimum figure but by the end of 1946 we had grown to 822 employees, of which 196 were in the Construction and Maintenance Department and 395 were carrying on the Inn and Lodge operations.

At War's End

With the war's end and vital materials and manpower again

available, the building program once more found its stride. The other divisions began to add personnel to keep pace with the new and much larger post-war influx of visitors. And so we have grown since the war to the total recorded as of September of this year—1327 employees. The Inn and Lodge, with the addition of new facilities, had increased its personnel to 602, and C. and M., in the midst of the current building program, had reached a peak employment figure of 392. For those who are new in Colonial Williamsburg it is difficult to realize fully and appreciate the rapid expansion that the organization has undergone in reaching its present size and scope of operation.

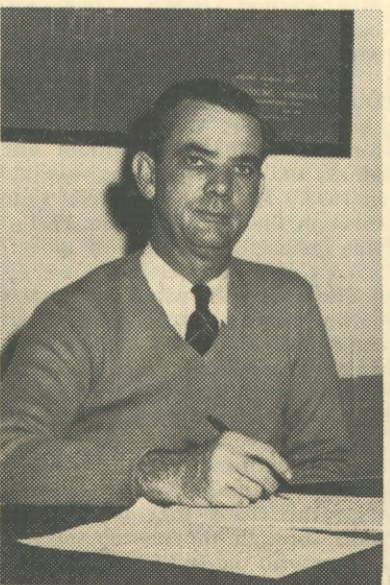
Vital Roles

There are many who were a part of that original group, pictured around these pages, who are still playing vital roles in the continuing development of Colonial Williamsburg. Association with this group gives all of us the sense of pride and feeling of accomplishment that is so necessary for the present and future success of our endeavors.

As can be seen from the rapid growth, Colonial Williamsburg has constantly looked ahead, charted plans for future development, and employed the best qualified personnel to carry out these plans.

Every Job Important

As our president remarked, the family has grown. Every member of that family has an important part to play. The fine spirit of cooperation which exists in Colonial Williamsburg is no accident; it results from the realization by each individual that his job is important and that he is being counted upon by other members of the family to perform that job to the best of his ability.



Pete Tucker, C&M, 20 years.



Ivan Johnson, C&M, 20 years.

Many Employees Boast Lengthy Service To CW

(Figures beside the names in the following list indicate the number of years the individual has served Colonial Williamsburg.)

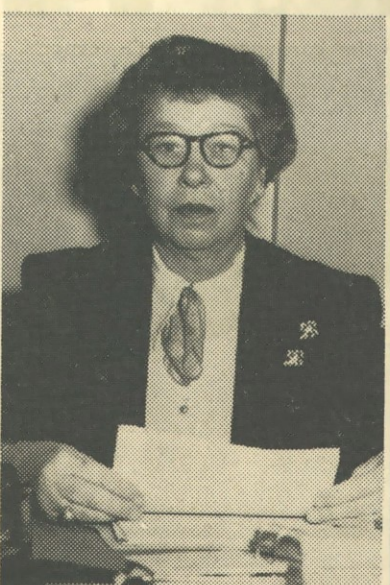
15-19 YEARS' SERVICE

- Mildred Adolph (E. B.), 16.
- Fleming Brown (Curator's), 17.
- Imogen Etheridge (E. B.), 16.
- Phillip Ferguson (I&L), 17.
- Louise Fisher (Curator's), 18.
- Sidney Gage (C&M), 16.
- Tom Halligan (W. T.), 17.
- John W. Henderson (Arch.), 15.
- J. H. Hines (C&M), 17.
- Frank Jacobs, Sr. (C&M), 17.
- Harvey Johnson (C&M), 18.
- I. L. Jones, Jr. (Acct.), 17.
- **James Jones, Sr. (C&M), 19.
- William L. Keller (C&M), 17.
- Tom G. McCaskey (Pub. Info.), 18.
- B. W. Norton (Exec.), 19.
- Harry Peoples (C&M), 16.
- D. C. Post (C&M), 18.
- Alma Lee Rowe (Pub. Info.), 17.
- Ben Spraggins (C&M), 18.
- Frank E. Strupel (C&M), 16.
- Fannie Lou Stryker (E. B.), 17.
- C. L. Tate (W. T.), 18.
- S. D. Towler (C&M), 19.
- **W. R. Tudor (C&M), 19.
- Linwood Williams (C&M), 18.
- William Yarborough (I&L), 15.
- ** Retired

10-14 YEARS' SERVICE

- Robert L. Berkley (C&M), 10.
- Coleman Banks (C&M), 14.
- Milton Betts (I&L), 10.
- James Billups (I&L), 14.
- Woodley J. Blackwell (Acct.), 14.
- William Brooks (I&L), 10.
- Ralph Bowers (Arch.), 12.
- Allston Boyer (Exec.), 14.
- Sully Braxton (C&M), 13.
- Isabella Brayer (I & L), 13.
- Sue Brown (Curator's), 14.
- Daniel J. Buckner (C&M), 12.
- Frances Burns (I&L), 14.
- Lillian Bush (Acct.), 11.
- Elizabeth Callis (E. B.), 11.
- Armond Campbell (I&L), 10.
- Randolph V. Carter (C&M), 12.
- Willard Casselle (I&L), 14.
- Duncan M. Cocke (Exec.), 13.
- Angie Cowles (Off. Serv.), 13.
- Frederick Crawford (I&L), 14.
- William Crawley (I&L), 12.
- Thomas Crump (I&L), 12.

- Fred Epps (I&L), 11.
- Robert H. Evans (Acct.), 13.
- Ethel Ferguson (E. B.), 13.
- Page Folk (Crafts), 13.
- Lucile Foster (Curator's), 14.
- Mary M. Goodwin (Research), 12.
- George G. Grattan (Acct.), 10.
- John D. Green (I&L), 14.
- Forrest Griffin (I&L), 12.
- William Hall, Sr. (C&M), 14.
- Bruce B. Hardy (C&M), 14.
- Roosevelt Harris (C&M), 14.
- Mary T. Hilton (E. B.), 11.
- Virginia Holmes (E. B.), 14.
- Alden Hopkins (Arch.), 10.
- Charles Jackson (I&L), 12.
- Booker T. Johnson (I&L), 10.
- Sam Johnson (I&L), 12.
- Laura Johnson (I&L), 11.
- Clyde Jones (C&M), 11.
- Ewell Jones (C&M), 10.
- James Jones, Jr. (C&M), 14.
- Thessalonians Judkins (I&L), 13.
- Branson Junior (I&L), 12.
- Thomas Kearney (I&L), 13.
- Ethel J. Kelly (I&L), 14.
- James M. Knight (Arch.), 14.
- Mildred Layne (N. Y. O.), 14.
- Ernest J. Lee (I&L), 10.
- Hattie Lee (I&L), 11.
- John Lee (Curator's), 14.
- Lula Lee (Curator's), 11.
- Winifred Mackey (E. B.), 11.
- Virginia Marston (I & L), 10.
- Glennis Martin (I&L), 14.
- Harold McCandlish (C&M), 14.
- William D. McPherson (C&M), 14.
- Willie Meekins (C&M), 11.
- Ralph C. Moody (I&L), 11.
- Thomas A. Moyles (I&L), 12.
- Odell Owens (I&L), 13.
- Elizabeth Parrilla (I&L), 12.
- Minnie Pate (E. B.), 14.
- Thomas Potter (I&L), 11.
- Grace Raiter (Acct.), 12.
- Irving Reid (I&L), 12.
- Mary Rosseau (I&L), 12.
- John Sheppard (I&L), 14.
- Lucy Sneed (E. B.), 13.
- Muriel Spencer (E. B.), 11.
- Ruby Steel (E. B.), 14.
- Harry L. Sutton (C&M), 13.
- Annie P. Taylor (I&L), 10.
- Rosa B. Taylor (E. B.), 12.
- Willie Taylor (C&M), 14.
- John A. Upshur (Crafts), 14.
- Russell Walker (C&M), 13.
- Alma Wallace (I&L), 12.
- James E. Wallace (I&L), 14.
- Thomas Wallace (I&L), 14.
- Ethel Waltrip (I&L), 13.
- Arthur P. Ward, Jr. (C&M), 14.
- Robert Webb, Jr. (C&M), 11.
- R. Dudley Wilkins (E. B.), 14.
- Cue Willis (I&L), 14.
- Dorothy Wing, (E. B.), 11.
- Lelia B. Winn (I&L), 12.
- W. W. Winn (I&L), 12.
- Maude Wood (I&L), 13.



Luta Sewell, Archives, 21 years.



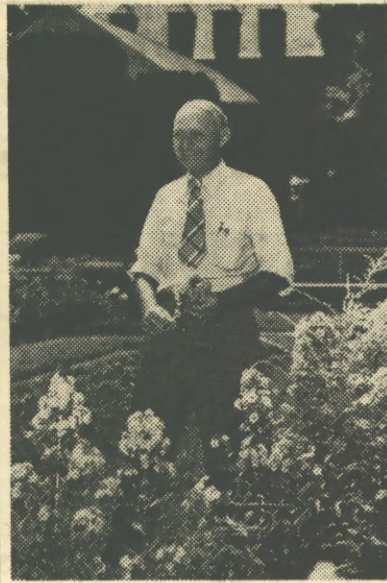
Arthur Buie, Off. Serv., 21 years.



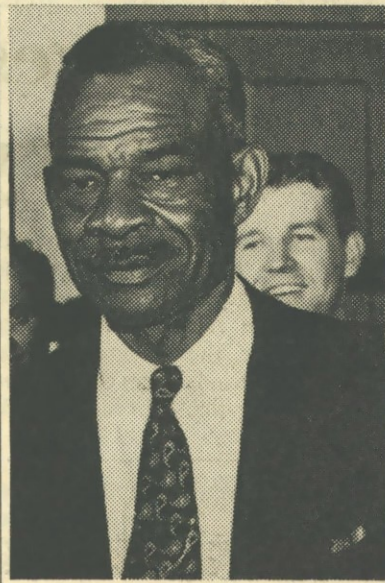
Photo by vonRomerheim, N. Y.
Alice Stone, N. Y. Office, 22 years



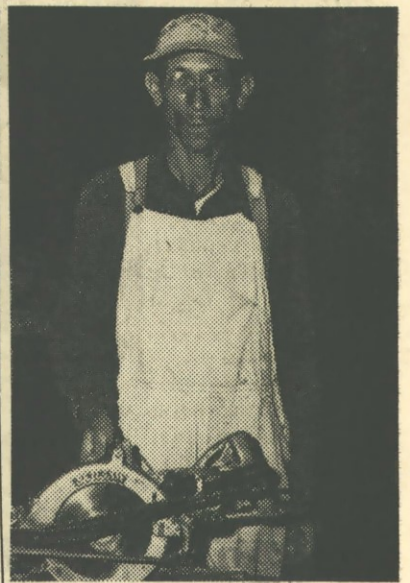
Nolly Wyatt, C&M, 22 years



J. B. Brouwers, C&M, (ret) 21 yrs.



Isham Johnson, C&M, (ret) 20 yrs.



Lit Parker, C&M, 22 years

5-9 YEARS' SERVICE

- Floyd Adams (I&L), 8.
- James Adkins (Curator's), 7.
- John Richard Andrews (C&M), 6
- Lillie T. Andrew (C&M), 6.
- Edward P. Alexander (Interp.), 5.
- Louise T. Atkinson (E. B.), 5.
- Lodean Ashby (C&M), 6.
- W. A. Ashby (C&M), 6.
- Roy Banks (I&L), 5.
- David Barrett (I&L), 7.
- Wm. P. Batchelder (I&L), 9.
- Eloise Blackwell (I&L), 6.
- Letha Booth (I&L), 5.
- Mary B. Broocks (E. B.), 9.
- Henry Beebe (C&M), 7.
- Wm. A. Bentien (C&M), 5.
- Milton Beverly (C&M), 5.
- Wm. W. Beverly (C&M), 5.
- Florens F. Boelt (C&M), 5.
- Oakley J. Browning (C&M), 6.
- Billy Lee Bryant (C&M), 5.
- Eli Canady (I&L), 6.
- Eva Clowes (I&L), 6.
- Frances Coles (I&L), 5.
- John Conway (I&L), 5.
- James Cook (I&L), 8.
- Maude Crisp (I&L), 6.
- Matthew Cheeseman (W. T.), 6.
- Caroline Cochran (Crafts), 9.
- Lester J. Cappon (Archives), 6.
- Charles Cosby (Curator's), 7.
- Sadie Cottingham (Curator's), 7.
- Curtis J. Carter (C&M), 5.
- Eldridge W. Cheatham (C&M), 6.
- W. Taft Cook (C&M), 5.
- Preston G. Crump (C&M), 5.
- Pearl Dandridge (I&L), 6.
- Mabel Duke (I&L), 8.
- Howard B. Dearstyne (Arch.), 5.
- Catherine Dorrier (Crafts), 6.
- Eleanor Duncan, (Curator's), 9.
- Mary J. Daniel (E. B.), 6.
- Julian J. Dickens (E. B.), 6.
- Lilah C. Dunn, (E. B.), 5.
- Marion G. Davis (C&M), 5.
- Willard Dishman (C&M), 8.
- Warren Epps (I&L), 5.
- Alden R. Eaton (C&M), 6.
- Bessie Flood (I&L), 5.
- Nancy Foster (I&L), 8.
- Ernest M. Frank (Arch.), 5.
- May Fletcher (E. B.), 6.
- James T. Garrison (I&L), 6.
- Langon Gordon (I&L), 8.
- Viola C. Grandel (I&L), 6.
- Margaret Graves (I&L), 5.
- Willie Grinnell (I&L), 7.
- Oscar T. Gardner (Police), 5.
- Junius Graves (C&M), 7.
- Emma Jane Green (C&M), 7.
- John H. Guthrie (C&M), 7.
- Melvin Hargis (I&L), 6.
- Marion T. Hawkins (I&L), 5.
- John Haywood (I&L), 5.
- Ema L. Honeycutt (I&L), 5.
- Addie E. Hedgebeth (O. S.), 6.

Colonial Williamsburg is concerned with the preservation of the basic freedoms of man so forcefully enunciated by our predecessors of the 18th century in this community. We are anxious that they assume new vitality.

We can, in our personnel relations, point the way within our immediate sphere of influence. We recognize that man's reaction to society is greatly affected by the conditions of his employment. We know that each worker is a human being dwelling and employed in a free society, and as his moral, social, and economic needs are satisfied so he reacts to that society and to that employment.

By attempting to satisfy in our conditions of employment the moral, social, and economic needs of our employees, we are not only fostering ideal personnel relations but are making a positive contribution to the preservations of democratic society.

This philosophy shall be effectuated by the following policy:

- To recognize each employee's individuality as a man, and treat him with understanding.
- To act with integrity and justice toward each employee.
- To provide a well administered environment of work in which all are encouraged to participate and cooperate to their mutual benefit and accomplishment.
- To promote an atmosphere conducive to harmonious personal relationships.
- To offer opportunity for advancement in accordance with individual capabilities.
- To provide safe and modern physical working conditions. (There are some few places where the requirements for authenticity impose obvious limitations.)
- To provide a fair and equitable wage or salary.
- To make every effort to provide continuity of employment.
- To meliorate insofar as practicable the adversities occasioned by illness, injury, old age, and death.

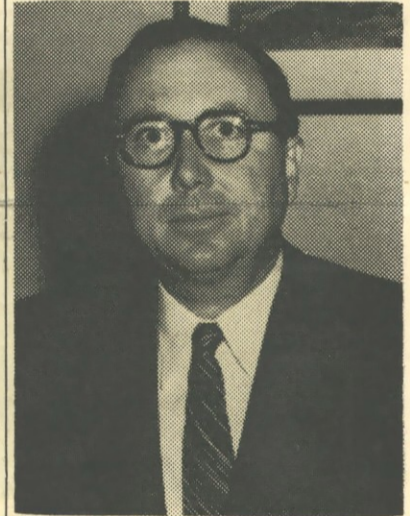
- Bernice P. Hudson (Acct.), 6.
- William L. Humphrey (Acct.), 5.
- Robert L. Hoke (Pub. Info.), 5.
- Catherine C. Hanrahan (W. T.), 6.
- Saint M. Holland (Crafts), 5.
- Joseph Hundley (Curator's), 8.
- John D. Halcomb (Police), 5.
- Charles E. Hackett (C&M), 5.
- Lyman Hall (C&M), 6.
- Bert E. Hargrave (C&M), 6.
- Francis L. Harper (C&M), 6.
- James E. Heck (C&M), 5.
- Hugh W. Hitchens (C&M), 8.
- Helen Jennings (I&L), 5.
- Arnold E. Johnson (I&L), 5.
- Robert Johnson, Jr. (I&L), 7.
- Geo. W. Jones (I&L), 5.
- Dorothea Jensen (Curator's), 6.
- Robert L. Johnson (C&M), 5.
- Calvin Jones (C&M), 5.
- Herman E. Jones (C&M), 5.
- Richard Jones (C&M), 6.
- William T. Knight (I&L), 5.
- Harvey Kelley (O. S.), 8.

- Albert M. Koch (Arch.), 5.
- A. Lawrence Kocher (Arch.), 7.
- Humphrey Lee, Jr. (I&L), 8.
- Emma Lockley (I&L), 6.
- Robert Lockley (I&L), 6.
- Harold W. Lyon (I&L), 8.
- Arthur Loudon (Crafts), 7.
- Mamie Lindsey (E. B.), 7.
- Mildred Lanier (C&M), 8.
- Lester B. Lewis (C&M), 5.
- Nellie M. Mahone (I&L), 6.
- Frances Martin (I&L), 5.
- Vaughan Mitchell (I&L), 5.
- Adra M. Moody (I&L), 6.
- Charles Moore (I&L), 6.
- Julia Moore (I&L), 8.
- Selby Mitchell (O. S.), 5.
- Russell M. McGehee (Crafts), 6.
- Arthur P. Middleton (Research), 9.
- Plato Marrow (C&M), 5.
- Floyd B. Martin, Jr. (C&M), 6.
- Walter Martin, Jr. (C&M), 7.
- Horace Morecock (C&M), 5.

- Michael C. O'Riordan (I&L), 8.
- Marian Osborne (Arch.), 8.
- Clara Oliver (Crafts), 5.
- Cornelius Palmer (I&L), 6.
- Judge Patton (I&L), 5.
- Alphonso Pierce (I&L), 5.
- Emanuel Pierce (I&L), 6.
- Lucy Piggott (I&L), 8.
- Shirley Piggott (I&L), 8.
- Samuel Peach, Jr. (Police), 8.
- John S. Palmer (C&M), 5.
- Lorenzo L. Parrott (C&M), 5.
- Charles M. Peterson (C&M), 7.
- Victor Petersen (C&M), 6.
- Josephine Randall (I&L), 5.
- Thomas Redcross (I&L), 5.
- George E. Reid (I&L), 5.
- Nathaniel Reid (I&L), 5.
- Coral Rogers (I&L), 9.
- George C. Ripley (Police), 5.
- Hobart Ray C&M), 6.
- James H. Robertson (C&M), 9.
- Robert Robinson (C&M), 8.
- Lucy Schaumberg (I&L), 7.
- Wilhelmina Shepperd (I&L), 6.
- Helen Sherman (I&L), 6.
- Shelton Small (I&L), 6.
- Leila Smith (I&L), 7.
- Charles Speight (I&L), 9.
- Joseph Y. Spurlock (I&L), 8.
- Irwin Stott (I&L), 10.
- Carrie Sweeney (I&L), 6.
- Arthur Sedille (E. B.), 5.
- Bervin Milton Saunders (C&M), 5.
- Bert Score (C&M), 6.
- Eugene M. Sheldon (C&M), 8.
- Oriando Simpson (C&M), 6.
- Frank E. Smith (C&M), 5.
- Willie R. Springs (C&M), 9.
- Mary A. Stephenson (Research), 7.
- John Tabb (I&L), 5.
- May Thompson (I&L), 5.
- Lester Thornton (I&L), 9.
- Frederick A. Tozier (I&L), 8.
- Robert E. Taylor (Arch.), 7.
- Minor Wine Thomas (E. B.), 6.
- Littleton Taylor (C&M), 6.
- Ernest Tyler (C&M), 6.
- George A. Vaughan (I&L), 6.
- Mary Van Buren (I&L), 6.
- Eva Mae Walker (I&L), 5.
- Alton L. Wallace (I&L), 5.
- William R. Wallace (I&L), 6.
- Ora D. Weikel (I&L), 9.
- Helen Westfield (I&L), 8.
- Daisy White (I&L), 6.
- Perry Whiting (I&L), 6.
- John Mack Williams (I&L), 6.
- Mary Sue Williams (I&L), 8.
- Leslie L. Wilson (I&L), 7.
- Mary Wood (I&L), 5.
- Hallie Wermuth (E. B.), 8.
- Thomas Williams (A. V.), 5.
- Clyde Wallace (C&M), 6.
- David Wallace (C&M), 6.
- James Wallace, Jr., (C&M), 6.
- Edward A. Watkins (C&M), 6.
- Arthur Wilson (C&M), 6.



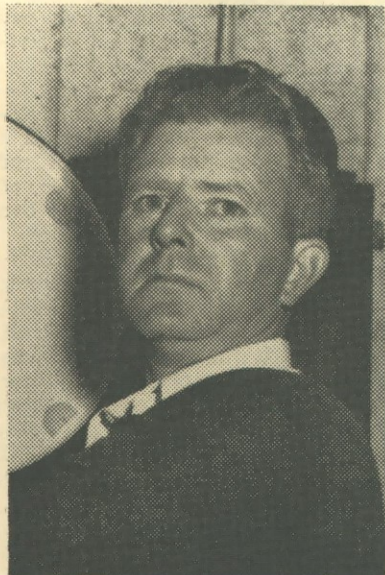
Norman Harmon, C&M, 22 years



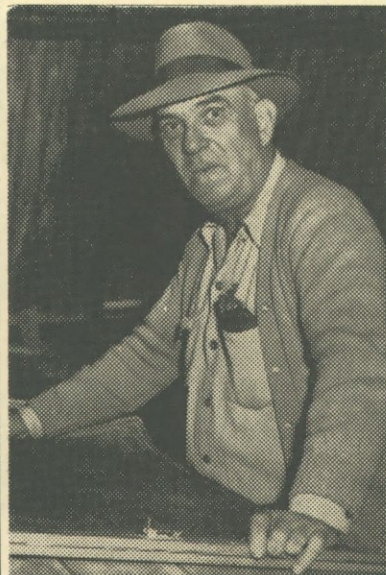
A. E. Kendrew, V. P., 21 years



Elizabeth Stubbs, Acct., 21 years.



Jas. Humphrey, Theatre, 21 years.



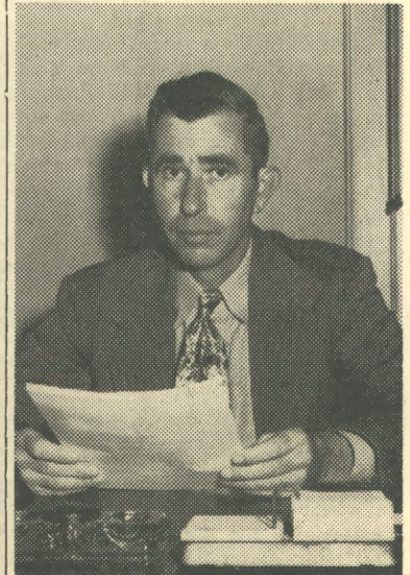
Sidney Benton, C&M, 21 years.



Jeannette Morris, 21 years.



Vernon Geddy, Counsel, 21 years



Granville Patrick, C&M, 21 years.

Million Hotel Guests Include Names Of History - Makers

On November 27, Colonial Williamsburg will be 25 years old, but its system of hotels, dining rooms, guest houses and taverns as it now exists is still less than 15 years of age. The birth of the present system properly dates from the day in April of 1937 when the 61 rooms of the Williamsburg Inn were thrown open to the public, and during the comparatively short period since then it has grown to the point where 325 rooms are available in one of the nation's best known hotel operations.

In the intervening years, through the doors of the hotels have walked the participants in much of the world's history since that time: the Roosevelts, Churchills, Marshalls and Eisenhowers; and a million of the "John Does" on whom history has played its tricks.

The Average Stay

Statistically, the million Smiths, Joneses and Milquetoasts have had quite a time of it. They've stayed an average of two days, have eaten well over six million meals, scuffed several tons of shoe leather off along the Duke of Gloucester Street, refreshed themselves on lakes of beer, stuffed themselves with more chicken and pig legs than you ever thought existed, and listened to 8,820 spirituals, give or take eight or ten, by the Inn Quintet.

On a day-to-day basis, and from the very start, it has never been quite so simple — nor so mammoth — an operation as the figures may make it appear.

Orphan Stepson

Until 1938 the hotel system was a sort of orphan stepson of the organization; through the first year and one-half, it was operated

by what was in reality a separate corporation. The buildings in, and with which, it worked were rented from Williamsburg Restoration, Inc. Not until 1939 were the Taverns and Ordinaries operated as a division of the corporation.

During that year and one-half, the organization (of which John Green became general manager four months after the opening of the Inn) dealt self-consciously with its new luxury facilities and prayed for the day in 1939 when the Lodge would be open to provide low-cost meals and lodging. This, the Inn management thought, might enable the older hotel to charge as much as \$1.50 for its lunches and, perhaps, even \$2.50 for its dinners.

Lodge Opened

Although 1939 brought the desired opening of the Lodge, it brought also (in the order of their appearance): the New York World's Fair, which siphoned thousands of tourists away from this area; and, the outbreak of the war in Europe which, among other and somewhat more serious results, brought a further dis-

jointing of American travel habits. In short, 1939 was one of the few years in which the hotel system's growth has not varied from steady to spectacular.

Growth Not Slowed

Even the uncertainties of 1940 failed to slow that growth. During that year Taverns and Ordinaries acquired the Brick House Tavern and Shop, the Moody House and Kitchen, the Orlando Jones House and Shop—and the swimming pool.

In the following year, which the annual report describes as the most successful yet for the division, came the further addition of Chowning's Tavern, the hotel tennis courts, and the old laundry in the warehouse of Botetourt Street. It also brought the war to America.

During that year the decision was reached to turn the Inn into a headquarters for officer personnel of the area. Minimum rates of \$2.50 per day for single accommodations and \$3.50 for double were established, the Inn dining room was closed down—and the war boom was on.

Headaches On, Too

And so were the headaches. With the call of military service and the lure of short-lived but high-paying defense jobs, employment turnover in 1942 throughout the entire division averaged more than 200 per cent. In some individual places within the system, the turnover amounted to 50 per cent per month. Often section heads made beds and washed dishes and, by 1943, rooms in some of the taverns and guest houses were rented only to servicemen whose wives were willing to work for Taverns and Ordinaries.

Compensations

But there were compensations. The Inn and the Lodge were filled to virtual 100 per cent capacity day in and day out. The servicemen simply loved Chowning's Tavern with its beer—to the extent that the saddened management figuratively nailed down the furniture and removed the fine pewter, silver and glass-ware (which had not previously been removed by enterprising souvenir hunters among the soldiers and Seabees). In 1943, Mr. Green admitted forlornly, all effort had been abandoned to run Chowning's as an 18th century tavern; it was now frankly a beer saloon.

Game Room

Something bordering a night club was established in the Game Room of the Lodge. Here the atmosphere, though "not exactly funereal," was slightly more de-

Mr. Rockefeller there told Dr. Goodwin that he would authorize him to spend not exceeding a designated amount in having sketches prepared visualizing his conception of the restoration of Williamsburg and also a designated amount to have preliminary sketches made for the restoration of the Christopher Wren Building at the College. The communication was entirely confidential.

Select Architect

He further committed to Dr. Goodwin the responsibility of selecting the architect to do this work, and said that the offer represented his entire present interest and that it must be understood that it should not be taken as giving any expectation or encouragement of any further cooperation on his part. He said that the plans might be of assistance in securing the interest and aid of those who might help to fulfill the dream.

All of us know the rest of the story . . . as the plans were completed, Mr. Rockefeller's interest grew, other steps were taken, and he eventually authorized the restoration as it is today. Twenty-five years and six million visitors later, we pause momentarily and review with nostalgia November 27th, 1926, and what it has meant to us, to America, and to the world.

pealing for the restoration of which he had dreamed and for which he had so ardently hoped.

Later in the month, Mr. Rockefeller was in Williamsburg for the dedication of the Phi Beta Kappa Hall. During the afternoon of November 27th, Dr. Goodwin drove him about town. They visited the Wythe House, the colonial area, and Bassett Hall. They talked of the educational value which would come from the perpetual preservation of the buildings and the colonial greens. At Bassett Hall, they walked into the woods and past the gigantic oak tree which Mr. Rockefeller greatly admired. He was very enthusiastic over the woods, the autumn foliage, and the paths.

After this he said that he wanted to walk alone over the ground which they had ridden over, in order that he could better study the houses and grasp the situation.

Formal Dinner

In the evening a formal dinner was given to all Phi Beta Kappa members and guests by the Virginia Chapter, in the dining hall at the College. Dr. Goodwin and Mr. Rockefeller were seated side by side at the speakers' table. There was more said at this dinner, however, than in the speeches delivered to the audience.



HELEN JACOBS famous tennis star, signs the register at the Lodge as its first guest. Looking on are Mary Lindsley, John D. Green and Kenneth Chorley.



OLD WILLIAMSBURG INN looked like this and was located at the site now occupied by Chowning's.

corous. The atmosphere probably was clarified by the presence of the two shore patrolmen who remained on duty there every night.

Leveling Off

With 1944, however, came a leveling off of the activity at Camp Peary and a consequent decrease in business. By the end of the year, the hotels were confronted with those strange apparitions — empty rooms. The Inn restaurant, which had been reopened to handle some of 1943's bumper business, was closed again.

With the end of the war, tourist business sprang into being as if it had never stopped in 1942, and the period of rehabilitation and expansion began.

Chowning's Converted

Chowning's became, briefly, a snack restaurant, and then was

closed for reconversion to an 18th century tavern. The Inn got a face-lifting, and the division, faced with sky-rocketing costs, went into the chicken business rather than pay black-market prices.

Plans were laid for the new wing to the Lodge (the first had been completed just after America's entrance into the war) and, in 1950, the East Wing of the Inn was opened.

Steady Climb

Almost consistently since the war, the business at the end of each year (except for a recessive 1948) has been described either as record-breaking or, simply, the best yet. And, although figures are not yet in for 1951—this promises to be the biggest record-breaking one of all.

project of the restoration of a complete colonial town, as well as all the other facets of public relations.

Bowdoin Graduate

A graduate of Bowdoin College in Brunswick, Maine, in 1919, Mr. Norton is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and of Zeta Psi fraternity. From Bowdoin, he went to New York where he had several years of newspaper work, first with the New York Sun, and the New York Herald, and from 1924-1926 he was assistant city editor of the New York Evening Post. The next six years were spent with the public relations firm of Ivy Lee and Associates.

Arrival In CW

When Bela Norton and his pretty Canadian wife came to town and set up housekeeping in the Powell-Hallam house on Francis Street, Williamsburg looked more than ever like a country village to eyes grown accustomed to New York City.

And the man from Maine and from New York became an important member of the community. Among his extra-curricular activities, he was for many years chairman of the school board; he is a member of the Rotary Club, and of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce, and a trustee of the Jamestown Corporation.

Becomes Executive V. P.

In 1948, when Vernon Geddy resigned as executive vice-president and senior resident officer of Colonial Williamsburg, he was succeeded by Bela Norton. Now Mr. Norton is to be found in the center of the web. Opposite the desk in his office, hangs a shield and two spears, brought back by Mr. Norton from a trip to Africa. They are the most foreign element in Colonial Williamsburg; hanging there, no doubt, to remind him of a still untapped source of tourist trade.



BELA NORTON and Mrs. Norton were photographed in this happy pose at a reception held at the Williamsburg Inn.

Down-Easter Makes Home In Southland

The Yankee invasion of Williamsburg in the early 30's, brought the gentleman from Maine.

Bela Norton, born in Bucksport where the coast is rockiest, came to Williamsburg the year the Raleigh Tavern was opened. He has watched the Restoration through major operations. Becoming director of the Department of Public Relations when the department was organized in 1935, to Mr. Norton has fallen the job of satisfying interest and curiosity which has been displayed by people everywhere in the enormous

Anniversary

(Continued from Page 3)

speak to Colonel Arthur Woods, one of Mr. Rockefeller's chief advisors, about Dr. Goodwin's desire to have an interview and to present a plan for the restoration of Colonial Williamsburg. Arrangements were made for an interview between Colonel Woods and Dr. Goodwin as Mr. Rockefeller was out of town at the time.

Interview Held

The interview was held early in November, 1926, in New York, and the history of Williamsburg and the College, the disasters suffered as the result of wars and fires, and the possibilities which the colonial city offered for preserving and presenting many important facts of history were pointed out. Colonel Woods asked many searching and thoughtful questions, listened attentively, looked with interest at the photographs presented, and, while courteously expressing his personal interest, remained entirely non-committal.

Dr. Goodwin Uncertain

Upon his return Dr. Goodwin was not sure he had made the best use of the opportunity which had been given him, and doubted whether he had adequately interpreted the College and the colonial city in terms convincingly ap-



BRUTON PARISH HOUSE (the old one) provided office space for architects and builders before other facilities were available

Architects Were First In Putting Shoulder To The Colonial Wheel

Perry, Shaw and Hepburn, Were Engaged To Make Drawings, Showing Their Conception of Project.

Before the public announcement of the proposed restoration of Williamsburg in June, 1928, work had already commenced, confidentially, on the drawing boards in Perry, Shaw and Hepburn's architectural office in Boston at Dr. Goodwin's request. The firm proceeded with this preliminary outline of possibilities unaware that it would serve to interest Mr. Rockefeller. Meanwhile Dr. Goodwin had been authorized to purchase properties. Then representatives of the architects and Todd and Brown, builders and engineers, appeared in Williamsburg and were busy on their mysterious errands for some time before the citizens knew the secret.

Office Space

Office space was found on the second floor of the old Bruton Parish House near the west end of the churchyard for Perry, Shaw and Hepburn while Todd and Brown occupied the first floor. Walter Macomber took charge for the architects and Bob Trimble for the builders. Soon each office was staffed and the great project began to roll. The Williamsburg Holding Corporation, representing management, moved into the Carter-Saunders House on Palace Green—before it was restored. Dr. Goodwin's officers were on the second floor of the Wythe House, then the active Parish House of Bruton Church.

Used Outside Stairs

Access to the architects' offices was by an outside stair with a gallery, unroofed and wobbly. On sunny days one of the architects could be seen operating a blue print exposure box under the sun's rays. On cloudy days no prints could be made. Invariably Bob Trimble would call for more prints when the sun was obscure! To the casual citizen the operation of this contraption was even more mysterious.

Wood Burners

The offices were completely spartan and were heated by old-fashioned sheet iron wood burners. In the main drafting space the stove pipe crossed the room just

above head height. Some clothes lines were rigged beside it used for drying freshly developed prints in the cold weather. Tensions often developed between the person whose turn it was to make prints and nearby draftsmen when their drawings were spattered with yellow stains from the dripping prints.

Studies Underway

In the meantime all sorts of special studies were underway both by the architects and the builders or by outside specialists. J. Temple Waddill, engineer of Richmond, opened a branch office in the old shop then standing between the present Geddy and Norton Houses on the Duke of Gloucester Street. His force swarmed over the town and made a series of property and utility maps—indispensable tools so desperately needed by every element in the growing project. Other studies were prepared on the city water and sanitary systems, electric and telephone facilities, building and zoning ordinances, tree protection, fire protection, etc. Arthur A. Shurcliff was retained as Landscape Architect and he commenced to organize his large part in the work.

Advisory Groups Formed

It was considered of primary importance by Mr. Rockefeller and his associates that suitable advisory groups be formed to assist the

project by their special knowledge. Shortly there came into being the Advisory Committee of Architects, the Advisory Committee of Landscape Architects, a Committee of Historians and Scholars and other interim groups such as the Furnishings Committee and the Ladies' Advisory Committee. The committees were of great help in keeping project thinking in correct proportion, local traditions in mind, and in formulating sound principles. For instance, the Architects' Committee at a meeting in November, 1928 proposed a series of principles which have been a sound guide ever since. They also resolved: "... to acknowledge the debt which it believes historians, archaeologists and all lovers and students of early American arts and crafts must owe to Dr. Goodwin for his inception and the program ... and further to express its belief that Mr. Rockefeller's decision to undertake and finance the preservation and restoration on a comprehensive scale constitutes an invaluable gift to the causes of American Art, History and love of Country."

Dependent On Research

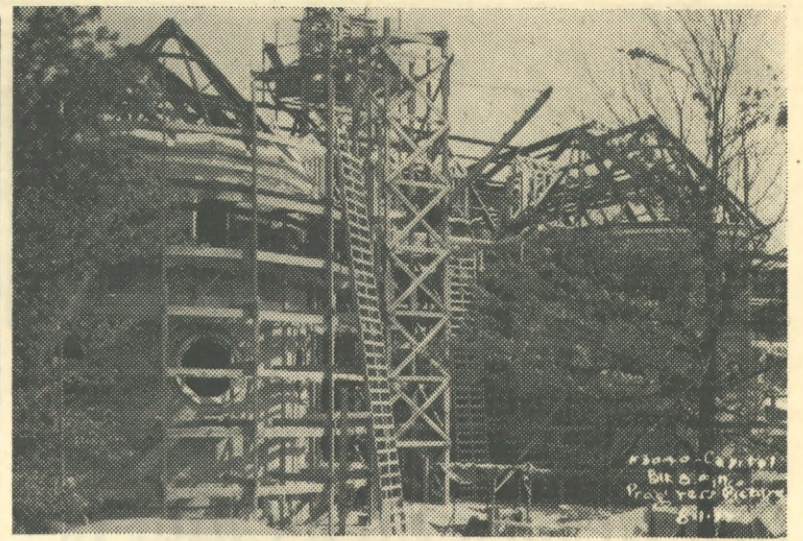
At the start the project was primarily an architectural one but its dependence on thorough research posed a very real problem. Therefore, a special section of Research and Record was established as a division of the architects' offices to be headed by the late Harold Shurcliff. Also developed was a section under the architects to handle the archaeological investigations and methods of properly recording all findings. The Research section proceeded directly to centralize a huge mass of documentary material gathered from all quarters. It was efficiently filed for ease of reference. Reports on colonial properties, buildings and special subjects were then forthcoming as were a series of archaeological reports. Soon the technique was developed whereby the architects, furnished with such reports, were able to recreate on paper, individual buildings with their accompanying gardens and outbuildings.

First Program

The first program evolved after the foregoing groups took their places and came into working relationships. An area in Williamsburg was determined as representing the more important sections of the colonial city. It would include the original yard and buildings of the College of William and Mary, the Duke of Gloucester Street, Capitol Square, Market Square, Court House Green and Palace Green. Within this area it was proposed to remove all modern structures but in such a way that no tenant would be without a home nor any business establishment without housing. Existing 18th century structures would be restored together with their grounds. Certain vanished buildings would be reconstructed on their original sites. Certain of these buildings would be opened for public inspection and would be furnished authentically. Others would serve as residences. A business district was planned with parking areas, garages, etc., and as each unit reached completion a business located elsewhere in the area would move in. Its vacated space would then be razed or restored as the case might be.

Staffs Expanded

In 1929 as work on the project advanced the staffs of the architects and builders expanded. The old Parish House became so overcrowded that Todd and Brown moved to new quarters in the former Wolfe House just east of the present John Blair House on Duke of Gloucester Street. Perry, Shaw and Hepburn then took over all the Parish House. A small wing was built to provide added space with room for a blue print machine and central heating. Now the old sheet iron stoves were discarded with sighs of relief and blue prints could be made without regard to the sun. This change was high-lighted by the demise of a large raccoon under one of the floors. For some days



CAPITOL under construction looked like this August 1, 1932.

the architects worked in an atmosphere of intense ripeness until ingenuity found a way to rectify the situation.

Methods Relearned

Virginia 18th century building methods had to be relearned. Practices forgotten for nearly 200 years were revived which called for careful investigation on the part of the architects and builders. Fed people realize today the enormous task that faced them. There were no adequate books on the subject to turn to. So the design and construction methods in all their ramifications had to be learned "the hard way." Buildings all over the Tidewater country from privies to palaces were visited—notebooks were filled with measured drawings and albums of photographs assembled. The enthusiasm of the individual men was boundless. Week ends were willingly contributed to the great search. Similarly the Landscape architect and his staff gathered a series of measured plans of early plantation and town layouts in Virginia with lists of authentic plant materials of the period. Gradually the style was learned in whole and in detail and this pool of acquired knowledge began to flow into the drawings on the drafting tables and thence into the construction of the buildings themselves.

Trained Themselves

Artisans trained themselves in the old methods. Brick was made by hand of local clay. The masons rediscovered the old ways of laying them. A type of shingle was developed for the roofs both satisfactory to the fire laws and yet giving the appearance of weathered hand split wood shingles. A collection of antique hardware was assembled from which the blacksmiths learned to make replicas in the colonial manner while the carpenters found out how they should be installed. Manufacturers were located who were equipped to reproduce the elaborate brass locks and keys. Chimney and fireplace construction had to be learned and the correct patterns for laying the hearth brick. The proper methods for installing the trim inside and outside the buildings were rediscovered. Exterior and interior paint colors called for a special research study all its own. Methods of plastering were difficult to learn anew. In fact, the total list of all these methods seemed almost endless. But expert craftsmanship developed a pride in quality of workmanship not often seen in our modern age—

a quality which still persists because many men have remained with the project throughout the years.

Official Opening

By the end of 1934 the first program was finished. President Roosevelt paid a visit to Williamsburg at which time he announced the official opening of the Duke of Gloucester Street and restored areas. By then some 400 modern structures had been removed and 150 early buildings restored or reconstructed. Electric and telephone lines had been placed out of sight under the ground while the Duke of Gloucester Street, nearby greens and many gardens had been restored.

Work Lessened

In the meantime, as the program neared completion, work in the various offices lessened and staffs were accordingly reduced. Shortly thereafter Perry, Shaw and Hepburn closed their office which then became the Architectural Department of Colonial Williamsburg in charge of Ed Kendrew. Perry, Shaw and Hepburn continued their association with the project in a consulting capacity. Todd and Brown's office closed but certain of their staff joined Colonial Williamsburg to become the Construction and Maintenance Department under Elton Holland. The section of Research and Record also joined the central organization as an individual department.

Reduction Severe

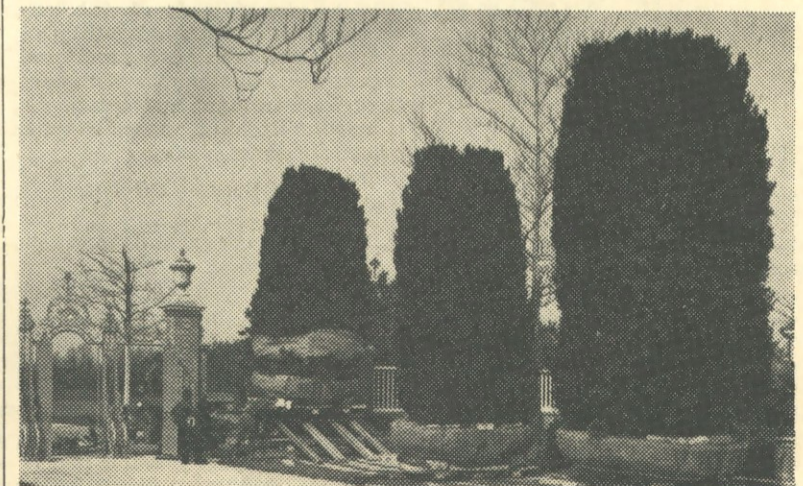
The reduction of forces was particularly severe in the case of the architects' office. Beginning with a few men in 1928 it grew to a group of some 40 individuals by 1932, not including fairly sizeable interim groups of consulting specialists chiefly in the field of structural and mechanical engineering. By 1935 only 2 men remained. Many of those who left had great difficulty finding employment again because of the depression and an almost total lack of work in architectural offices throughout the country.

Period of Pause

A period of pause now followed. Ideas about the future of Colonial Williamsburg began to change. As mentioned in "Williamsburg in Virginia," "... after a Period of Contemplation, in which the Revelments of its opening Years were weighed, the Restoration moved forward toward a Fulfillment more complete than could have been envisioned at the first." The limits of the restored area were enlarged. The Architectural (See ARCHITECTS, Page 10)



GOVERNOR'S PALACE was under construction on January 3, 1933 behind the old high school which stood at the north end of the Palace Green. Note overhead wires not yet removed.



UNLOADING of the tremendous boxwood which were to be planted in the Governor's Palace Gardens posed a real engineering problem. Here it is in the process of being solved.



CRAFT ADVISORY COMMITTEE consists of Harold Sparks, John Graham, Ed Kendrew, Duncan Cocke, Sing Moorehead, Pierce Middleton and Jack Upshur. They pool their thoughts on the items to be reproduced and the manufacturers to do the job.

Red Headed Step Child Is Growing Up, Gaining Favor

By Jack Upshur

Probably only a few CW employees are familiar with the name "Williamsburg Craftsmen, Incorporated," formed over fifteen years ago to arrange for the manufacture and sale of reproductions of antique articles in the restored buildings of Colonial Williamsburg.

Ambitious Start

This corporation started out in a very ambitious fashion but for various reasons the program soon began to bog down. Almost before one could say "Jack Robinson" the program had gone about \$100,000 in the red. Something had to be done, and done soon, or the program was to be discontinued.

Early in 1938, the corporation was dissolved and succeeded by the present Department of Crafts. John A. Upshur was named to head the new department which was then often referred to as the red-headed step child, a name most appropriate at that time.

Faith in Program

But there were those who had faith in the program, especially Kenneth Chorley. He believed that the program could be built up and administered in such a way that it would not only increase the income but also contribute substantially to the educational purpose of Colonial Williamsburg. Subsequent events proved that K. C.'s faith and patience were justified.

The red-headed step child has since changed the color of his hair and put on long pants. The Craft Department, now usually referred to as the Reproduction Program, adds considerably to the net income of Colonial Williamsburg, and is one of its largest revenue producers. Since World War II, six years ago, it has turned over more than one-half million dollars of profit to Colonial Williamsburg. This income was derived from Craft House sales and from royalties paid by the manufacturers who have been licensed to fabricate and distribute the reproductions.

National in Scope

Also, the program does its share

in helping the educational purposes of Colonial Williamsburg throughout the country. It must be remembered that the Reproduction Program is national in scope. Not only are Williamsburg reproductions sold at Craft House, but they are also sold by various merchants from Maine to California. And you can bet your last dollar that a person who buys a Williamsburg reproduction bearing the hallmark takes a certain pride in its possession.

Every use of the tea table, for example, will recall a Williamsburg association or visit and the significance for which the colonial City stands. The same is true of our silver, glass, fabrics, wallpaper, paint, et cetera. The reproductions, too, spread a bit of the spirit and beauty of Williamsburg into many homes of our land, giving people some feeling of participation, although in a very small way, of keeping alive the spirit of democracy which our colonial patriots stood for so adamantly.

Stimulates Interest

Then take the honeymoon couple from Texas who buy a set of Queen's Ware from Craft House. They are interested in learning the history of the pattern and looking up the old excavated fragments in the Archaeological Museum. Numerous similar examples can be cited to point out the educational value of the Reproduction Program.

Gift Shops

In addition to running the Reproduction Program, the department also operates the Inn and Lodge Gift Shops. The profit from the gift shops also adds considerably to the income of Colonial Williamsburg. One Sunday during October, the two gift shops sold over \$1,400 worth of merchandise—a tidy sum in anyone's language.

Yes, the unwanted child has finally gained favor in the eyes of his parent, but he still has a long way to go before he can rest on his laurels. Some day he might be able to say "Take it easy, Dad, and relax because I can now afford to take you and the family out to dinner at the Williamsburg Inn."

Architects

(Continued from Page 9)

Department was requested to prepare a report on what would be involved in making the restoration and reconstruction complete within the area. Mr. Rockefeller authorized the new program to go ahead urging that it proceed with all possible dispatch. Once again the staffs of design and construction elements were built up as a vast new building schedule commenced.

Moved to Block 23

In 1930 the architects had moved to the upper floors of the new central shop building in Block 23 on Duke of Gloucester Street. By 1935 the recently created Architectural Department was on the third floor—two men strong—and the Construction and Maintenance Department had taken the floor below. But as the new program moved ahead both departments, with added personnel, needed

more space so the Construction and Maintenance Department moved over to the first floor of the Stringfellow Building next door. These offices were the centers of creative activity until December, 1940 when the scattered departments of Colonial Williamsburg were brought together in the Goodwin Building, specially designed for them.

Lavery Became Director

Charlie Lavery became director of the Construction and Maintenance Department in 1941. But now the war years arrived and work on the building program ceased in the field. Again the architects' and builders' staffs dwindled to small groups. No time now for pause or contemplation. There was only emergency—the protection by every possible means of a great investment in our heritage—the doing "the mostest with the leastest."

Divisions Established

Somewhat later the various de-

Mrs. Goodwin Tells Of Early Restoration Days At Rectory

Mrs. W. A. R. Goodwin looks back on the early days of the Restoration, when the little town was beginning to boom, and remembers that she had many house guests at the Rectory. But her guests had nothing to do with the Restoration. In the Rectory tradition, the visitors at the Goodwin home were still clergymen who came to town for services at Bruton Parish Church, or other church business. Through all of the accelerating activity in which her husband was involved, Mrs. Goodwin managed to keep her Rectory life intact, reasonably undisturbed by the inroads of history.

Dream Confided

"Dr. Goodwin confided his dream to me as soon as we came to Williamsburg from Rochester," said Mrs. Goodwin. Since he had been rector of Bruton Parish Church in 1909, he had dreamed of the town as it had been in colonial days. "Of course I was intensely interested. Later on, when plans really got underway, I was charmed by the night surveying parties. I think only four people in town knew what was going on, and who was behind it all." Those four people were Dr. and Mrs. Goodwin, Rutherford Goodwin, and Dr. Goodwin's secretary, Miss Elizabeth Hayes. And they could all keep a secret.

Much Guessing

"People guessed everything," Mrs. Goodwin continued. "Most people thought Henry Ford was financing the activities. The others thought there must be more than one person to undertake such an enterprise."

When the secret was revealed to the public, and Williamsburg became famous, and everybody wanted to get inside a restoration house "so they could go home and build one like it," the Goodwins were saved again. "We never lived in a restoration house. Everyone who came to see Dr. Goodwin on Restoration business, went to his office in the Wythe House," Mrs. Goodwin remembers. She hadn't even a collection of antiques to lure the antique connoisseur.

Interested in History

"I have always been genuinely interested in history, and of course engrossed in what has gone on in Williamsburg, but I have never been interested in antiques—I am afraid I have always thought visiting antique shops was an awful bore."

Three little boys, church work, and the visiting clergymen filled Mrs. Goodwin's life pleasantly enough, and she remained an interested spectator at the Restoration drama.

Norman Marshall, Esq. Apothecary, begs leave to acquaint all his Friends and Patrons of Colonial Williamsburg that such Sundries as he may have in Stock are available at approximately cost Price during the Period preceding Christmas.



RESTORATION HEADQUARTERS in 1930 were in the Carter-Saunders House on Palace Green. Early officers shown are (l. to r., front row) Thomas M. Debevoise, Dr. W. A. R. Goodwin, George P. Coleman, Colonel Arthur Woods, Charles O. Heydt, Andrew H. Hepburn and Rudolph Bertheau. Second row, Vernon Geddy, R. E. Parker, Robert Trimble, and Joseph W. Geddes. Third row, William G. Perry, Abbott Ingalls, J. O. Brown, Arthur A. Shurcliff, Walter M. Macomber, Webster Todd and Kenneth Chorley.

String of CW Corporations Began When 1928 Charters Were Issued

Although the late Colonel Arthur Woods is generally recognized as having been the first president, and later the first chairman, of Colonial Williamsburg, technically he was not—he probably was merely the first president who knew exactly what he was president of. Vernon M. Geddy was his titular predecessor.

Chartered in 1928

Colonial Williamsburg, Inc.—together with its sister organization, Williamsburg Holding Corporation—was chartered in Virginia on February 27, 1928. It was organized as a nonstock, nonprofit "charitable and benevolent" corporation empowered to acquire and improve historical monuments, real estate and personal property.

Not Talking

At that time, the Reverend W. A. R. Goodwin probably was the only person in Williamsburg who knew exactly the meaning of the new corporation. And he wasn't talking, except to Mr. Rockefeller in New York, although Mr. Geddy had been associated with him on the secret project almost from the time of its inception—and certainly from the time of the first transfer of property—as Dr. Goodwin's local legal adviser and title-searcher.

First Board

Mr. Geddy, the president, and Dr. Goodwin, the secretary, comprised two-thirds of the first board of trustees. The third member was F. R. Savage, of Williamsburg. The three men were also the first directors of Williamsburg Holding Corporation, which was the original name of Williamsburg Restoration, Inc., all the stock of which is held by C. W. I.

Distillation

Actually, what the public now refers to as Colonial Williamsburg is a distillation of at least 10 corporations, the duties of which for the most part have been absorbed by the two major organizations still in active operation.

The first of the series of subordinate corporations to be chartered was Williamsburg Taverns and Ordinaries, Inc., which received its certificate in 1930 and was dissolved only after Taverns and Ordinaries became a department of W. R. I. in 1939.

Changes and Additions

In 1931, Williamsburg Inn, Inc., was organized and chartered and then, after a lapse of about three years, changes in and additions to the corporate structure came rapidly: In 1934, the charter of Williamsburg Holding Corporation was amended and it was renamed Williamsburg Restoration, Inc.; in 1935, Williamsburg Theatre, Inc., was chartered to operate just what the title indicates; Williamsburg Galleries, Inc., and Williamsburg Craftsmen, Inc., the latter of which was designed to operate the organization's craft program, both received certificates of incorporation in 1936.

Business Properties

Not until 1939 was Williamsburg Properties, Inc., founded to own and operate the business properties which were leased to private merchants. In the same year, Middle Plantation, Inc., which had nothing to do with farming, came into being.

Although their duties long since have been taken over by W. R. I., three of the corporations—Craftsmen, Inn and Middle Plantation—technically are still in operation.

Present Trustees and Directors

In 1928 the trustees of C. W. I. were identical to the directors of W. R. I.'s predecessor: Mr. Geddy, Dr. Goodwin, and Mr. Savage. Today the trustees include Horace M. Albright, Kenneth Chorley, Mr. Geddy, Arthur W. Packard, William G. Perry, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and John D. Rockefeller, 3rd. The directors include Mr. Chorley, Robert A. Duncan, G. S. Eysell, Mr. Geddy, Webster Rhoads, Mr. Rockefeller, 3rd, Winthrop Rockefeller, Robert P. Wallace, and Vanderbilt Webb.

was appointed chairman of the Planning Committee to assess the activities of Colonial Williamsburg up to this time and by consultation with the other elements of the organization to draw up recommendations for ultimate goals in all its fields of endeavor.

Postwar Period

After the war, as so often before, the design and construction groups greatly increased. Many trained men, formerly on these staffs, returned to join those who remained, thus insuring continuity to the stream of special skills so necessary to the work involved. Once more the program leaped ahead. In 1948 Sing Moorehead resigned as director of the Architectural Department and became its advisory consultant while Mario Campioli succeeded him.

Since the completion of the first program in 1934 approximately 260 more buildings have been restored or reconstructed and 200 removed to say nothing of addi-

tions to the hotels, business buildings and facilities for interpretation and recreation. With these figures in mind it is easy to see how the field of maintenance has increased in importance over the years. Naturally, the more years and the more buildings and gardens there are, the more upkeep there must be. In this phase also, devoted men with trained skills have developed methods perfected by experience. Few realize, perhaps, the complexity of their problems nor the wide interest their work has brought forth from many quarters of our country. Like the designers and builders they have come to know the unique answers in the Williamsburg picture. No longer do agents of manufacturers of mass produced goods tell them what to do—they tell the manufacturers who now "listen"—and with attention. So it comes about that continued pride in workmanship has set good sail for the voyage into the future.

Look Where You've Been And Where You're Going



ANNIVERSARY of the Hostess Section, their tenth, was celebrated with a dinner party at the Inn on April 12, 1944.



BREAKING GROUND for the construction of the Guardhouse took place in 1948 under the watchful eye of Bela Norton. The late Miss Gabriella Page of the A.P.V.A. is doing the honors.



BIG CROWD at the Wren Building for President Truman's speech included representatives of the press and newsreel cameramen.



VOICE OF DEMOCRACY program brought distinguished visitors to Williamsburg in 1950. Shown here are (l. to r.) Attorney General Tom Clark, Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, 3rd, General George C. Marshall, Mrs. Clark, and Mr. Rockefeller.

Plans For Future Are Previewed As 25th Anniversary Is Observed

Although a quarter-century has slipped away since Dr. W. A. R. Goodwin and John D. Rockefeller, Jr. first charted plans for a restored Williamsburg, the vision they shared continues to light a path toward the future. Side by side on CW's future ledger are the continuing programs of construction and interpretation.

Historic Days

(Continued from Page 5)

The next year, 1935, hostesses were put into costumes and were ready to welcome the Garden Week visitors who numbered 6000. The Ludwell-Paradise House, fourth of the exhibition buildings to be completed by Colonial Williamsburg, was opened. This was the year that Italy marched into Ethiopia.

The Spanish Civil War, called a dress rehearsal for World War II, was raging in 1936 when a sinister little building was restored in Williamsburg. The Public Gaol with its memories of Blackbeard's Pirates, was opened to the public. Edward VIII abdicated in England, the Dionne Quintuplets were born in Canada, and *Gone With the Wind* was published.

The dress rehearsal was followed inevitably by the opening of the drama. In 1940 France fell, and by August, the Battle of Britain was on in all its horror. That year appropriately enough, the home of George Wythe was opened as the sixth exhibition building in Colonial Williamsburg.

When War came, there were few American cities of any size that felt its impact more keenly than Williamsburg. Three military installations were within commuting distance, and a Chaplains School was commissioned at the College of William and Mary.

CW carried on then as it has during the tense post-war years. The Restoration has gone on lighting more beacons as Dr. W. A. R. Goodwin had dreamed that it would. Remembering those years of crisis two centuries ago, the program of research has gone forward. In rebuilding and publishing, in reproducing and proclaiming the best of those years, Colonial Williamsburg works always with the objective "That the Future may learn from the Past."

Long Service

(The following names were mistakenly omitted from the long-service list on pages 6 and 7. We hasten to add them here; numerals indicate number of years' service.)

- Leroy J. Taylor (C&M), 15.
- Nancy Bozarth (E. B.), 15.
- Richard W. Stewart (C&M), 15.
- Mary L. Davis (I&L), 11.
- Lily Nelson (E. B.), 14.
- Robert L. Berkley (C&M), 9.
- Ernest Brooks (C&M), 7.
- John Billups (I&L), 5.
- Frederick Caster (I&L), 5.
- Verdell White (I&L), 5.
- Alice Fehr (Research), 5.
- John Goodbody (Interp.), 5.
- Katherine Jackson (Curator's), 5.
- Gerald Jones (Curator's), 5.
- Edgar R. Myers (C&M), 5.

New Construction Prospects

On the drawing boards are numerous sketches of restored or reconstructed buildings in sight. Among these are blueprints for the Greenhow House, to take its place where the Travis House stood. The old Golden Ball is being remodeled as a milliner's shop. Palace stables, coach houses, and the town windmill are in the planning stage. In the sanctum of Sing Moorehead, the mystery of the First Theatre on Palace Green is gradually succumbing to probing study.

Visitor Comfort

CW is developing plans for the future giving consideration to the increasing numbers of visitors, their first impressions, their pleasure during their stay, as well as their educational gain. These will be correlated, and adapted if necessary, to results of the recently authorized Master Plan for the community, so Williamsburg can grow with an eye both to its visitors and its citizens.

Special Events, the Future

Numerous special events continue to be developed to enliven the stay of the visitor and carry Williamsburg's story to those who cannot visit the city. Among them are plays and concerts, the Antiques Forum, the Garden Symposium, the programs during the "Prelude to Independence" period each Spring, and the annual Democracy Workshops with teenage Voice of Democracy winners.

Early next year, CW will open its eighth exhibition building—the Brush-Everard House. Painstakingly gathered is a library assembled upon instructions once given by Thomas Jefferson himself. Residents of the community will be given an advance showing of this building.

New Films and Books

Audio-Visual is planning films, film strips, and color slides to add eye appeal for our "out of town" audience. A first production, already under way, is a two-reel color film on "The Colonial Printer." The Publications Department will see an impressive list of titles through the presses in the months ahead.

Fresh Impetus

The new crisis in world affairs has given fresh impetus to the interpretation program as a whole. John D. Rockefeller, 3rd has taken a special interest in efforts to pinpoint the contemporary implications of Williamsburg's 18th century past.

The key to the interpretation of Williamsburg, however, continues to lie in the hands of the hostess, the guide, and the craftsman. These are the persons who bridge the gap between the eighteenth and twentieth centuries, and who offer the important note of warm welcome for the visitor. Aiding their efforts is the Reception Center with its film and slide programs.



PRELUDE TO INDEPENDENCE opening activities took place on May 15, 1951. Chairman of the Board John D. Rockefeller, 3rd, and friends are shown as they made ready for the procession to Bruton Parish Church following the speech at the Capitol by Dr. Samuel Eliot Morison of Harvard.

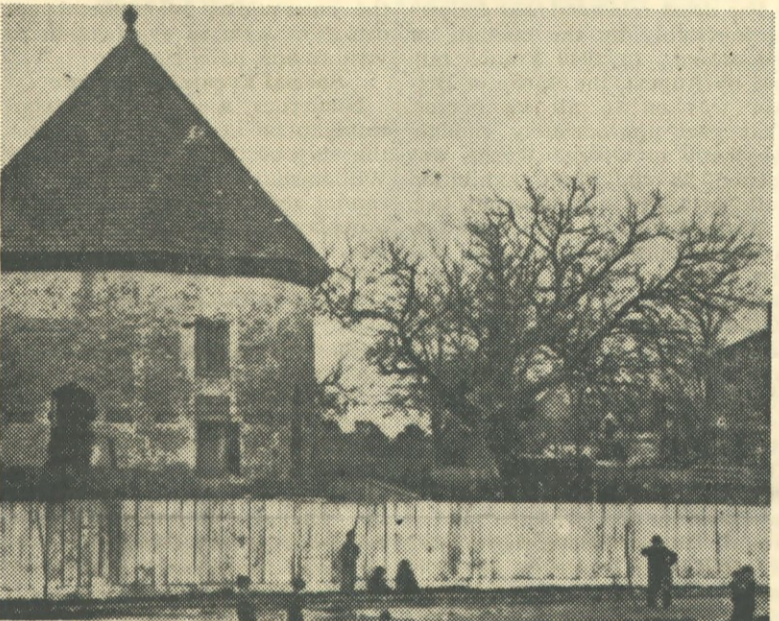
Contrast Photographs Reflect 25 Years of Work



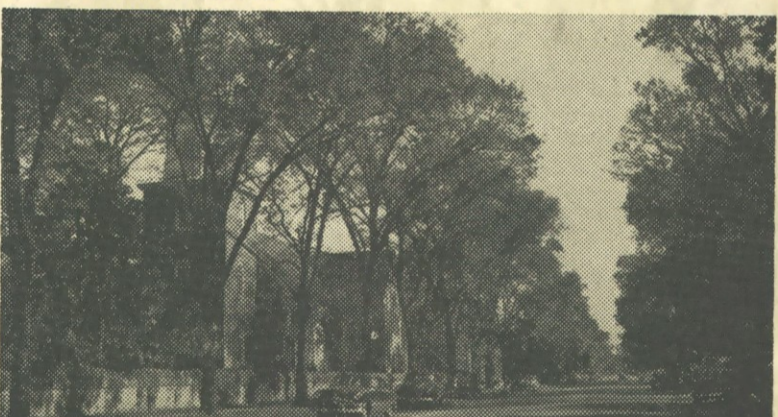
HUDSON'S STORE AND THE WATERS-COLEMAN HOUSE



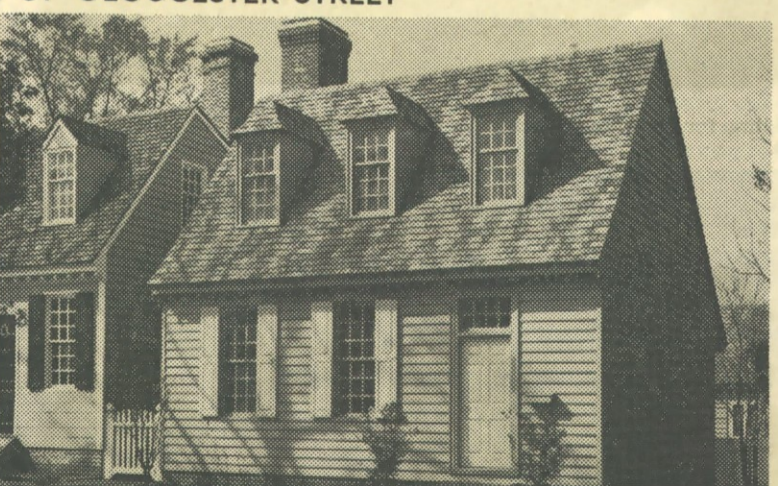
THE BRUSH-EVERARD HOUSE



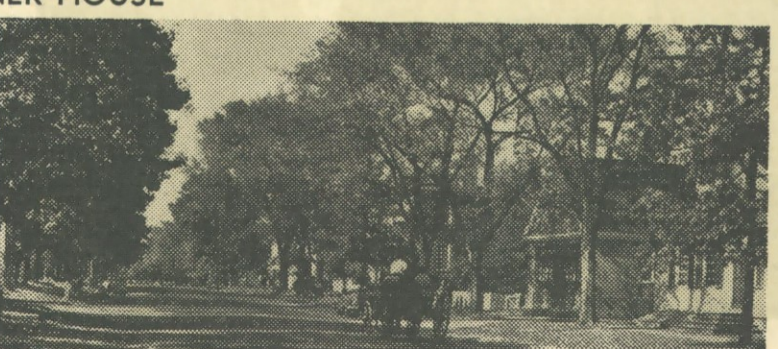
ON MARKET SQUARE; THE MAGAZINE



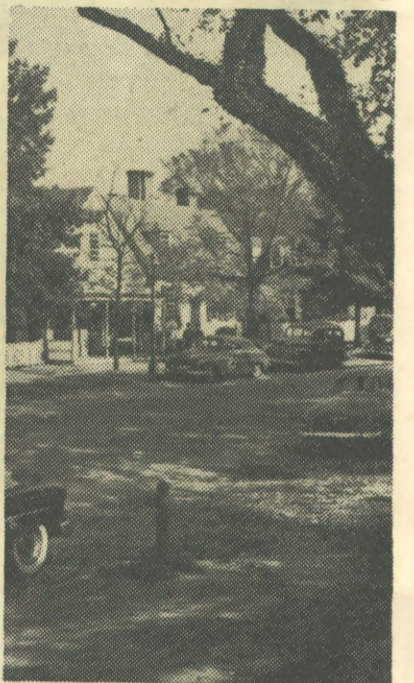
LOOKING EAST ON DUKE OF GLOUCESTER STREET



THE SCRIVENER HOUSE

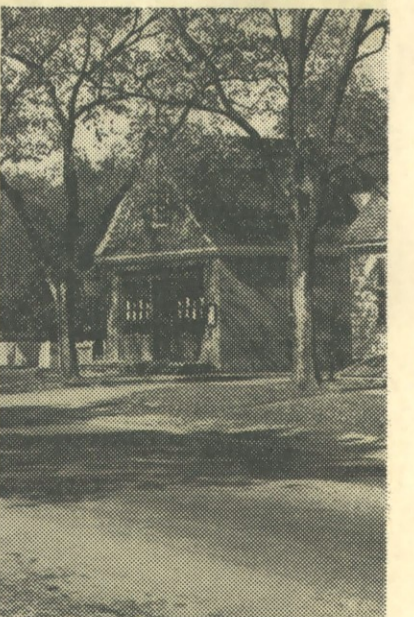
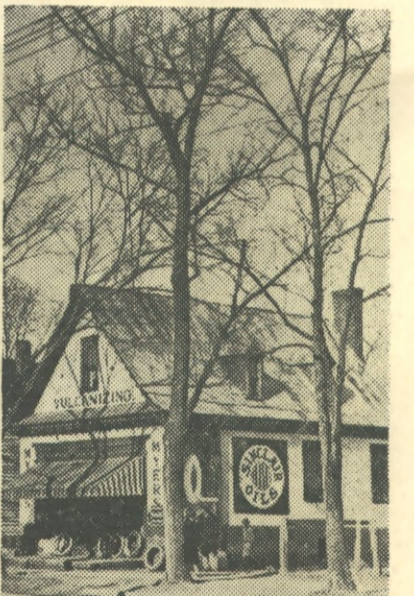


LOOKING WEST ON DUKE OF GLOUCESTER STREET



THE GOLDEN BALL

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THE PRINTING OFFICE

Cover

The cover photograph is by Philip Flournoy of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce and the art work was done by Tom Williams.