A photograph of a historic wooden house with a brick chimney, a large tree, and a street lamp in the foreground. The house is made of light-colored wood with dark shutters on the windows. A large tree with green leaves is on the right side of the house. A street lamp with a green top is in the foreground. The ground is covered with fallen leaves.

The
PRESIDENT'S
REPORT
1974

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

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

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

Cover—Greenhow-Repiton House and brick office on Duke of Gloucester Street and Market Square Green, by William Plante, creative photographer, Warren, Michigan.



President's Report
1974

THE
COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG FOUNDATION



President's Report for 1974

In reviewing the year 1974, Lewis F. Powell, Jr., justice of the United States Supreme Court and chairman of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation Board of Trustees, noted that "the year suddenly posed the greatest challenge I have known in my more than twenty years of association with Colonial Williamsburg. It was particularly difficult to deal with as the causes were national in character rather than local or organizational."

Justice Powell, of course, was referring to the oil embargo and the nationwide gasoline shortage that started in late 1973 and persisted through the early months of 1974. Combined with the intensifying hardships of inflation, the gasoline crisis was a severe blow to the travel industry, and Williamsburg was no exception. As the great majority of visitors to Williamsburg travel by private automobile, the difficult conditions early in the year saw attendance drop more than 40 percent compared to the first quarter of 1973.

Toward mid-year, however, as the gasoline crisis eased, attendance began to improve and continued to do so through the rest of the year. Annual attendance, nevertheless, stood 11.2 percent below that of the preceding twelve months, a drop representing over 100,000 fewer visitors than the 1,100,000 who purchased tickets the year before.

"It is a matter of encouragement," Justice Powell concluded, "and, indeed, a tribute to the leadership and staff of Colonial Williamsburg that it took quick and decisive measures to adjust operating procedures to meet the crisis without endangering the organization's basic mission to interpret a vital chapter of colonial and American history. These internal actions and an easing of the fuel crisis combined to make possible a recovery that bodes well for the future of this historic place."

The serious impact of the gasoline shortage had underscored the fragile nature of the travel industry and Colonial Williamsburg's reliance on admissions income. As a short-term answer to the loss of

Drum Major John Moon directs preparation of a drum altar in Bruton Parish churchyard during last year's commemoration of the "Day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer." In 1774, Virginia patriots chose this way to show their concern at the closing of the port of Boston by the British in retaliation for the Boston Tea Party. With the cooperation of Bruton Parish Church, June 1, 1774 was the first historic date commemorated in Colonial Williamsburg's bicentennial program.

admissions income anticipated in early 1974, a number of internal operating economies amounting to about \$1 million were effected and nearly \$3 million in capital programs were deferred.

Of a longer range importance, the Colonial Williamsburg Board of Trustees in November approved a more flexible admissions system to be inaugurated in 1975, one designed to be more responsive to the requirements of the visitors and thus encourage an increase in the number purchasing admissions. The new plan, offering visitors a choice of one-day, three-day, and one-week programs, represents the second phase of a system originally begun in January 1973. These selective forms of admissions are aimed, too, at improving Colonial Williamsburg's ability to accommodate larger numbers of visitors during the national bicentennial period.

The demands of increasing attendance have long been the subject of attention by Colonial Williamsburg's management, as have been the concurrent problems of rapidly rising costs of maintaining and exhibiting the Historic Area and protecting it against discordant elements. Early in 1974, discussions of long-term objectives, originally expressed in 1972, were initiated with local officials. At that time, the Foundation announced that it hoped to be able, with the cooperation of the local community, to find ways "to utilize more effectively the entire Historic Area of 173 acres with its 88 original buildings . . . to accentuate . . . the unique character of the Historic Area by protecting it against the discordant elements of modern life (and) . . . to broaden the basis of our financial support by assuring that all of those who travel here to see the Historic Area bear a share of the expenses involved."

Last year's discussions, culminating in a request to the Williamsburg City Council for a comprehensive study of the matter, emphasized that the accomplishment of these objectives required the understanding, approval, and support of the community and its governing body. The overall purpose of those discussions, from Colonial Williamsburg's point of view, was to illustrate the need to protect the irreplaceable environment of the Historic Area and to underscore the importance of admissions income to the stability and continuity of its educational, historical, and cultural programs. The matter was referred to the Williamsburg Planning Commission by City Council for study during the updating of the city's master plan.

During the year, and especially following the publication of the 1973 Report, many important monetary and other contributions were received in support of the educational aims of Colonial Williamsburg. Total value of all gifts in 1974 amounted to \$157,685, ranging from a

cash contribution of \$2 to a collection of antique objects valued at nearly \$50,000. Also, the program was enriched immeasurably by the substantial number of items placed on loan.

This encouraging response stimulated further studies and efforts intended to raise additional funds primarily from the great numbers of people genuinely interested in the work of the Foundation. Support of that kind naturally constitutes another means of helping to finance new and improved programs in the years ahead.

Bicentennial Program

Amid concerns for the future, Colonial Williamsburg in 1974 continued to stimulate awareness of the nation's heritage through its varied activities. Two events in 1974 launched the series of bicentennial observances that will continue through 1976—and beyond. The two hundredth anniversary of the "Day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer," devised by the Virginia burgesses in 1774 as a means of showing concern over the closing of the port of Boston by the British, occurred on June 1. A public ceremony, held in the churchyard in cooperation with Bruton Parish Church, marked the historic date.

The second observance recalled the two hundredth anniversary of the convening of the first Continental Congress in Philadelphia and the election of Peyton Randolph of Williamsburg as its president. A narrated program on September 5, with fife and drum music and a military exercise, was presented on Market Square Green, directly across Nicholson Street from Randolph's eighteenth-century home, now a major exhibition building in the Historic Area.

These events set the pattern for a series of observances planned to recall the significant events occurring in Williamsburg during the 1774-81 revolutionary period. Colonial Williamsburg also will engage in special activities including seminars, exhibitions, publications and conferences involving scholarly, governmental, news media, and other groups.

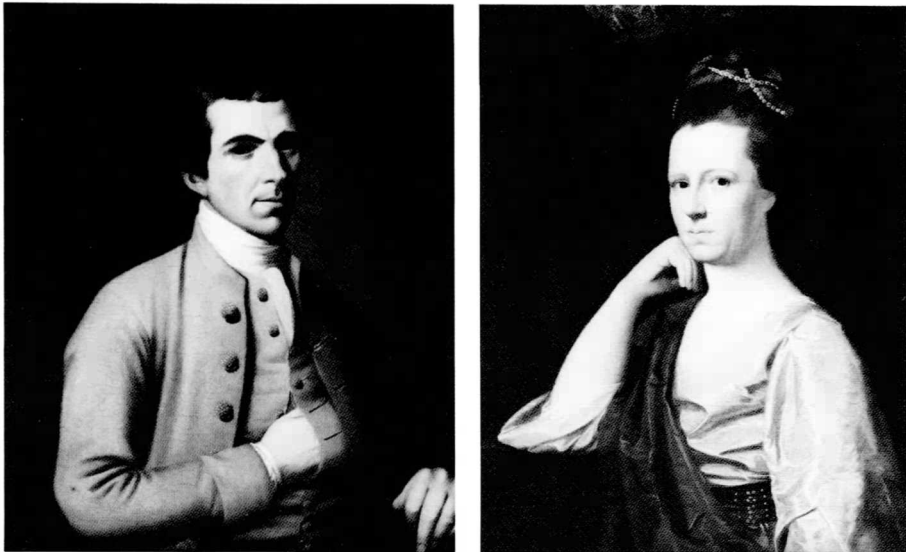
Collections

The original Brush-Everard house on Palace Green became the fifth major colonial exhibition building in recent years to undergo a detailed re-examination of its furnishings under the direction of the Department of Collections. Close analysis of manuscript materials relating to the home's colonial owners, particularly concerning

Thomas Everard, an early mayor of Williamsburg, provided the basis for a number of changes. As in other colonial buildings, this effort aims to reinforce oral interpretation presented to visitors through a more realistic portrayal of the everyday life of the Everard family. A similar examination and re-installation at the Powder Magazine, started in 1973, was completed in 1974.

Colonial Williamsburg acquired a number of significant antique items during the year, broadening the interpretation of several colonial buildings and providing new impetus in the Department of Collection's scholarship in the decorative arts of the colonial and postrevolutionary periods.

Two important examples of early American art, companion portraits of James and Charlotte Gignilliat, prominent plantation owners in the colonial era, now hang at Carter's Grove plantation.



The portraits were painted in Charleston, South Carolina by Henry Benbridge, a well-known American artist in the late eighteenth century who also painted in Norfolk, Virginia, and once completed a likeness of Benjamin Franklin. The generous assistance of Mr. Thomas McCutchen Gignilliat of Seneca, South Carolina, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles N. Gignilliat of Spartanburg, South Carolina, made possible the acquisition of these portraits.

Of equal importance, a portrait of William, Duke of Gloucester, by Edmund Lilley, came to Colonial Williamsburg with the assistance of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Murdoch, Jr., of Brielle, New Jersey, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Wood, of Williamsburg. The Duke of



Graham Hood, vice-president and curator, conducts a class on colonial furniture as a part of a new college-level credit course entitled "The Arts in Colonial Virginia." Members of the staff served as instructors in the joint undertaking by Colonial Williamsburg and the College of William and Mary.

(Left) The generous assistance of friends of Colonial Williamsburg resulted in the addition of companion portraits by Henry Benbridge of James and Charlotte Gignilliat, prominent eighteenth-century plantation owners, to the furnishings of Carter's Grove plantation.



Visitors to the original Brush-Everard House today receive a more realistic picture of day-to-day life in the colonial period following refurbishing of the rooms.

With the assistance of generous donors, Colonial Williamsburg in 1974 acquired this portrait of William, Duke of Gloucester, and placed it in the Capitol overlooking the town's main thoroughfare that bears his name.



Gloucester was about nine years old at the time of the painting, shortly before Virginia Governor Francis Nicholson devised the Williamsburg city plan and named its main thoroughfare after the heir presumptive to the English throne. The portrait may be seen today outside the Council Chamber in the Capitol, where it overlooks the Duke of Gloucester Street.

An eighteenth-century painting entitled *Jupiter and Europa* by Matthew Pratt, is a particularly valued addition to the collection since the artist, we know, exhibited the painting in Williamsburg in 1773. Generously placed on long-term loan by Captain William H. Cameron III of Fanwood, New Jersey, it hangs in the Great Room of Wetherburn's Tavern.

Also acquired last year, a mahogany side chair, one of a set of the most sophisticated and fully developed rococo chairs known to have been made in America, augments Colonial Williamsburg's collection of fine Philadelphia chairs. Benjamin Randolph probably made the chair in Philadelphia around 1770.

Among the many valuable gifts made to Colonial Williamsburg last year, one of the finest and most comprehensive collections of seventeenth- and eighteenth-century textiles in existence today, came to the organization as a bequest by the late Mrs. Grace H. Westerfield of Camden, Maine. This gift, together with two other extensive fabric collections given to Colonial Williamsburg in recent years, including one by Mrs. Francis Lenygon of New York City, provides Colonial Williamsburg with an unsurpassed textile study collection of the period.

In the fall of 1974 Colonial Williamsburg and the College of William and Mary jointly embarked on a program that had been envisioned for many years: the first formal offering of an undergraduate-level credit course entitled "The Arts in Colonial Virginia." Members of the Colonial Williamsburg staff taught the initial course during the fall semester. The William and Mary course catalog described it as "a survey of English and American decorative arts (furniture, textiles, silver, ceramics and prints and maps) of the seventeenth- and eighteenth-centuries and a presentation of conservation and preservation techniques and policies in the art and architecture of the period." The course will be expanded to two semesters in the 1975-76 year, an initial step toward the goal of providing a full decorative arts program in the future by combining the resources of Colonial Williamsburg and the College of William and Mary in this field.



In 1773 Matthew Pratt exhibited his painting, Jupiter and Europa, in Williamsburg. It has returned to Williamsburg on long-term loan by its present owner, and today hangs in the Great Room of Wetherburn's Tavern.

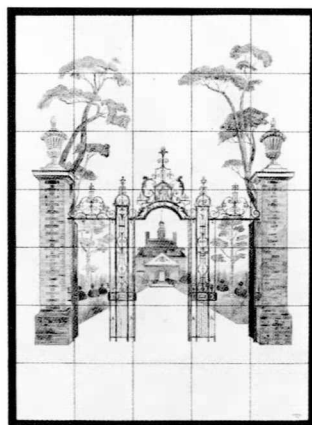
Craft Apprentices, Archaeology, and Carter's Grove

"The Craftsman's Apprentice" program, conducted at the eighteenth-century Powell-Waller House, resulted in one of the most innovative and exciting interpretative undertakings of the year. More than 2,000 youngsters between ages 8 and 16 years learned some of the basic skills of the eighteenth-century crafts of candledipping, candlemolding, flax breaking and preparation, spinning, and weaving. Escorts who had previously received special training from Colonial Williamsburg craftsmen supervised the participants. We are offering the program again during the summer months of 1975.

Archaeological field work concentrated in 1974 on the James Anderson House site. The work there focused toward the 1975 opening of the home and site as a unique archaeological museum where visitors may gain insights into the nature and scope of Colonial Williamsburg's ongoing work in this important area.

Our archaeological activity also attracted the attention of British Broadcasting Corporation cameras during December. The BBC filmed a television special at the James Anderson House and other locales with the active assistance and participation of Ivor Noël Hume, resident archaeologist, and staff of the Archaeology Department.

A unique depiction of the Governor's Palace and its main gates is among 60 scenes captured on panels and individual tiles last year by artist Geza Saint-Galy. The exhibition was unveiled in the galleries of the Williamsburg Conference Center for a three-month show.





Over 2,000 young visitors to Colonial Williamsburg became acquainted with the basic skills of certain colonial handicrafts in "The Craftsman's Apprentice" program.

Activity at Carter's Grove plantation reached a new level in 1974 with the start, continuation, or completion of a number of projects: the planting of an orchard with the same varieties of apples grown in Virginia two centuries ago; the installation of eight jetties along the James River shoreline to eliminate erosion; the planning for eventual construction of a six-and-one-half-mile country road connecting the Historic Area and the plantation; and the beginning of the installation of a year-round climate control system to preserve the mansion and its furnishings. These and other developments, we hope, will one day lead to a comprehensive interpretation of one of Virginia's important colonial plantations, and provide in-depth understanding of the relationship between colonial plantation and town societies.



The always popular Christmas show at the Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Collection in 1974 featured a number of old-fashioned toys, including this child's horse and cart, patented in 1877 as a "Tally Ho Sulky," a gift of Mr. and Mrs. William G. Filmyer of Jenkintown, Pennsylvania.

Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Collection

During the year, the Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Collection offered three special exhibits of material in the museum's permanent collection, sponsored two loan shows, and organized a traveling exhibition of its own.

The showing of "Virginia Fraktur" included forty-five hand-decorated examples of birth, baptismal, and marriage certificates, bookplates, and illustrated family records. "Collectors' Choice" featured a collection of miniature watercolor portraits by a nineteenth-century itinerant painter, James Sanford Ellsworth, and a selection of nineteenth-century folk paintings from the collection of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Tillou of Litchfield, Connecticut.

A totally new undertaking for the Collection, which is gaining a reputation as one of the country's most active museums in the field of American folk art of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, was the sponsorship of a southern traveling exhibition of 125 objects, all from the Collection. After opening at the High Museum of Art in Atlanta in September 1974, the show will tour seven other major southern cities before returning to Williamsburg late in 1976.

A special display of scrimshaw carvings and the annual Christmas show, developed around a Virginia southern highland theme, highlighted the last two months at the Collection.

Special Exhibition and Forum Series

A unique exhibit of more than sixty panels and individual tiles depicting early Virginia history opened in the galleries of the Colonial Williamsburg Conference Center on October 1 for a three-month show. Designed and executed by Hungarian-born artist Geza Saint-Galy of Carmel, California, the tiles represented a new art form for scenes of the Historic Area.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Brady, Jr., of Milwaukee, friends of Williamsburg, who have visited the city regularly since 1950, commissioned the project. The artist based his work on thorough research in Williamsburg, at the Huntington Museum in California, and in numerous museums and libraries in England, The Netherlands, France, Spain, and Italy.

Two favorites in the Williamsburg Forum Series, the Antiques Forum and the Garden Symposium, each attracted encouraging numbers of participants early in the year despite the gasoline shortage. A total of 835 registrants from forty-one states, Canada, England, and The Netherlands at the Antiques Forum explored the theme "Europe in Colonial America" over its two one-week sessions. The 356 participants from thirty-two states and Canada at the 29th annual Garden Symposium focused attention on a variety of horticultural, gardening, and ecological subjects.

Institute of Early American History and Culture

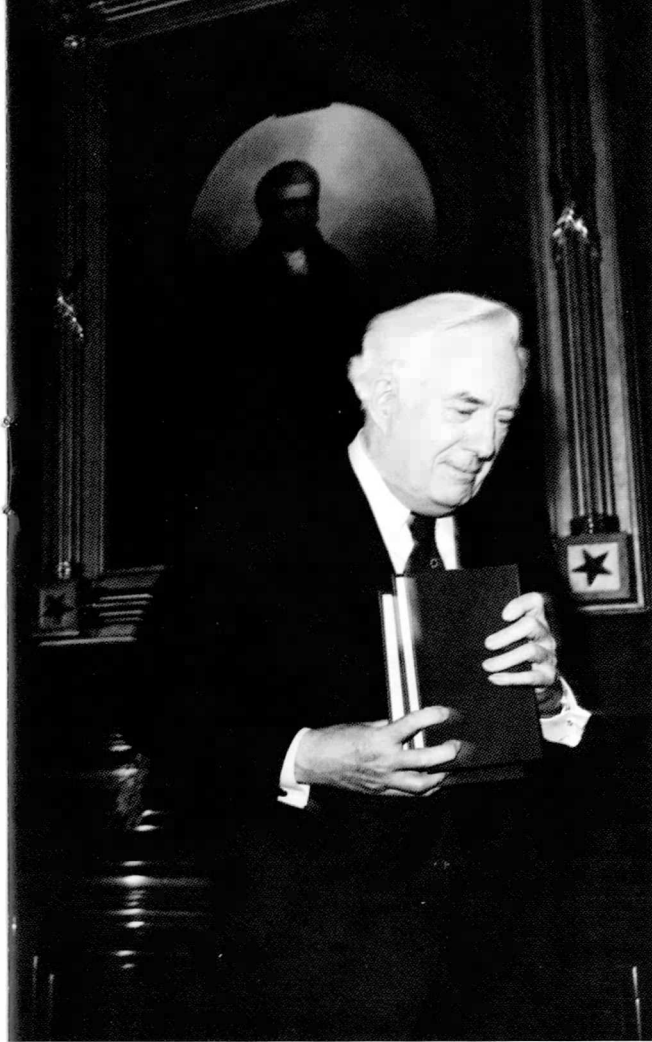
The Institute of Early American History and Culture, under the joint sponsorship of the College of William and Mary and Colonial Williamsburg, enjoyed an active year that included the publication of two important works. The first of these was the collected essays of the late Douglass Adair, second editor of the *William and Mary Quarterly*. The volume, entitled *Fame and the Founding Fathers*, edited by Trevor Colbourn, vice-president of academic affairs at the California State University, San Diego, was published in collaboration with W. W. Norton and Company. In November the first volume of *The Papers of John Marshall* appeared. Chief Justice Warren Burger received the first copy of the volume in a special ceremony at the United States Supreme Court, with other copies presented to the associate justices.

During the year the Institute announced a revised book manuscript prize, increasing the award to \$1,500 and extending eligibility each year to books covering the entire chronological span of early American history. Funding for the prize, now renamed the Jamestown Prize, comes from the Jamestown Foundation, the University of North Carolina Press, and the Institute's sponsors, the College of William and Mary and Colonial Williamsburg. The first award will be made in 1975, but the large number of entries received before the end of 1974 already assured a much stronger competition than generally characterized the two separate prizes offered in the past.

In the fall the Institute, in cooperation with the University of Maryland and the St. Mary's City Commission, sponsored what was one of its most successful conferences in recent years. Over 124 scholars gathered at College Park and St. Mary's for sessions on the conference theme, the seventeenth-century Chesapeake. Several of the young scholars who are revitalizing this area of early American studies presented results of their work during the conference.

Publications

Heading the list of books published under Colonial Williamsburg sponsorship in 1974 was *New England Furniture at Williamsburg* by Barry Greenlaw, assistant director and curator of furniture in the



Warren Burger, chief justice of the United States, (left) received the first copy of volume one of The Papers of John Marshall, a major publication sponsored by the Institute of Early American History and Culture.

Justice Lewis F. Powell, Jr., chairman of the Board of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, confers with Herbert A. Johnson, editor of the volume, and Thad Tate, director of the Institute, at the Supreme Court ceremony.



Department of Collections. It became the second volume in the Williamsburg Decorative Arts Series and the first to offer a detailed, well-researched study of a single aspect of the Colonial Williamsburg collection of antique furniture and furnishings. The book received generous critical acclaim by scholars in the field.

Other publications issued during the year included *The Gunsmith in Colonial Virginia* by Harold Gill, research associate in the Department of Research. The book became the latest addition to the Williamsburg Research Series. Two additions to the Williamsburg Archaeology Series were *Archaeology and the Colonial Gardener* by Audrey Noël Hume, research associate in the Department of Archaeology, and *Digging for Carter's Grove* by Ivor Noël Hume. Colonial Williamsburg also published *James Sanford Ellsworth, Itinerant Folk Artist, 1802-1873*, by Lucy B. Mitchell, a catalog for an exhibition of Ellsworth's miniature watercolor paintings at the Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Collection, and an abridged edition of *Songs from the Williamsburg Theatre*, by John Molnar.

Distinguished Visitors

A number of high-ranking dignitaries from foreign countries visited Colonial Williamsburg in 1974. Official visitors who toured





John Bailey, pewterer and founder at the James Gddy Foundry, demonstrates his skill for Prime Minister and Mrs. Gough Whitlam of Australia.

President Giovanni Leone of Italy indicates a point of colonial interest to his wife during a carriage ride and tour of the Historic Area.

The First Secretary of the Polish Workers' Party, Edward Gierek, (center), enjoys an exchange with James R. Short, vice-president and director of preservation and research, during a tour of the Historic Area.





the Historic Area and remained overnight in conjunction with meetings with President Gerald Ford and other American government representatives included: President Giovanni Leone of Italy; the First Secretary of the Polish Workers' Party, Edward Gierek; Chancellor Bruno Kreisky of Austria; and Prime Minister Gough Whitlam of Australia. An unofficial visitor from England was His Royal Highness, the Duke of Gloucester. Other foreign visitors during the year included Soviet oceanographers, British parliamentarians, British geographers, and Japanese journalists. In addition, Colonial Williamsburg served as the site of a meeting of the International Monetary Conference in June.

Corporate Services

Colonial Williamsburg proceeded with plans for improvements to the Duke of Gloucester Street in the Merchants Square area late in 1974. The city of Williamsburg approved the work following the permanent closure of the two-block area between Nassau Street and College Corner. The plan is designed to maintain and enhance the vista of the historic street; to make the area an interesting place for residents and visitors to walk freely and safely, to rest in shaded areas, and to shop; and to make the street and its surroundings more appealing for public uses such as parades, art exhibits, and other community functions. The project involves the removal of modern street curbs, the introduction of additional landscape features, the widening of sidewalks, and the addition of seating.

The economies mentioned earlier resulted in a number of major projects being deferred, but the refurbishing of guest rooms at The Motor House was completed. Members of the Division of Construction and Maintenance provided all the mechanical, carpentry, and painting work for the 138-room project.

The highly successful opening of Williamsburg Shops in six Marshall Field stores in the Chicago area, including the downtown location, highlighted the year in the Merchandising Division. As the single largest expansion, this brought to twelve the number of stores in the Williamsburg Shop program; collectively there are now fifty-seven locations selling WILLIAMSBURG® reproductions.

The City Council of Williamsburg last year authorized the permanent closure to automobile traffic of two blocks of Duke of Gloucester Street in the Merchants Square area and approved plans prepared by Colonial Williamsburg for improving the street, its vista, landscaping, and facilities. These two views reflect the street appearance in the area before (top) and after (bottom) the city's action.

The uncertainties confronting the organization in early 1974 served once again to emphasize that two of Colonial Williamsburg's greatest resources are its remarkably talented and dedicated employee force and a growing contingent of thoughtful and generous supporters outside the organization. This realization enables Colonial Williamsburg to enter a new period of national attention in the bicentennial era with confidence and resolve.

CARLISLE H. HUMELSINE

THE COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG FOUNDATION

December 31, 1974

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RALPH W. ELLISON <i>New York City</i>		J. HARVIE WILKINSON, JR. <i>Richmond, Virginia</i>

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George D. O'Neill, J. Harvie Wilkinson, Jr.

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KENNETH CHORLEY
1893-1974

TRUSTEES

The entire Colonial Williamsburg Foundation was saddened by the death of Kenneth Chorley, trustee emeritus and former president of the organization for twenty-three years, in March in New York. An intimate associate of the late John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Mr. Chorley was internationally known for his work in the fields of preservation and conservation. He guided Colonial Williamsburg during its greatest period of physical development, and served in leadership positions with many educational, historical, museum, and religious organizations.

Carlisle H. Humelsine, president of the Foundation, paid tribute to Mr. Chorley in a public statement issued at the time of his death. In part, the statement noted that "the passing of Kenneth Chorley ends an outstanding chapter of public service in Colonial Williamsburg's history of nearly 50 years. Arm in arm with John D. Rockefeller, Jr., from the earliest days of the restoration, Kenneth Chorley worked tirelessly and effectively to establish Colonial Williamsburg as a nationally and internationally known memorial to the principles of freedom which grew out of Williamsburg in the eighteenth century."

Two members of the board of trustees, representing combined service to Colonial Williamsburg of thirty-eight years, reached mandatory retirement age during the year. U. S. Supreme Court Justice Lewis F. Powell, Jr., board chairman, cited each for his dedication and contributions at the November meeting of the board. Raymond C. Lillie, of San Francisco, for many years general manager

of the Grand Teton Lodge Company of Wyoming, and associated with other Rockefeller resort operations, advised Colonial Williamsburg on many visitor services and conservation matters. Richard K. Paynter, Jr., of Princeton, New Jersey, chairman of the board and chief executive officer of New York Life Insurance Company for a number of years, served as chairman of the finance and executive committees of the Board of Trustees.

ORGANIZATION

Three major divisions and two departments which provide services to all elements of the Foundation were placed under centralized administration in 1974 in the interests of improved management. The Construction and Maintenance, Hotel and Restaurant, and Merchandising divisions, along with the departments of Property Management and Safety and Security, were consolidated under the new Division of Corporate Services, headed by Rudolph Bares, Jr., vice-president.

STAFF

Thomas A. Moyles, a genial host with a legion of friends, retired as manager of the Williamsburg Inn after thirty-five years of service. Mr. Moyles and the Inn hosted visiting kings and queens, presidents, and many heads of state and international leaders over the years. Laurence E. Kaufer, who had served Colonial Williamsburg since 1970 as assistant manager of the Inn and, more recently, manager of The Motor House, assumed the post of resident manager at the Inn.

Several important staff appointments during the year included the election of Alan N. Diakun as assistant treasurer, the promotion of John Mack Williams to the position of food production and quality control manager in the Division of Hotels and Restaurants, and the naming of Wallace B. Gusler as curator of furniture in the Department of Collections. Also, William E. Jacobs, director of building construction, was given added responsibility as director of purchasing and estimating and building construction. D. Stephen Elliott, assistant archivist for Colonial Williamsburg, was elected an assistant secretary of the corporation.

A total of twenty-one Colonial Williamsburg employees were honored during the year for twenty-five years of service to the

organization. Those recognized at the spring and fall meetings of the Board of Trustees were: John Allgood, master blacksmith; Mrs. Elizabeth C. Ashby, laundry flatwork finisher; Roy Lee Belvin, maintenance carpenter; Paul E. Buchanan, director of architectural research; John D. Clothier, Jr., income auditor; Isaac F. Cooke, Cascades first cook; Royce M. Cottingham, director of mechanical operations; Mrs. Jane R. Dobson, Williamsburg Lodge food and beverage linen room attendant; Carl T. Dotson, maintenance carpenter; Joseph F. Jenkins, administrative assistant to the resident architect; and Cleveland Johnson, Sr., laundry lead sorter.

Also, August R. Klapper, craft shops assistant; Douglas M. Lee, Sr., Williamsburg Inn night houseman; Roy W. Matheny, maintenance carpenter; John Morman, commissary assistant head butcher; John V. O'Neal, director of building maintenance; Pete H. Panayotis, maintenance carpenter; Donald H. Parker, director of landscape architecture; Mrs. Florence E. Stephens, Williamsburg Inn room service attendant; Melbon T. White, Sr., Chowning's Tavern waiter; and Perry Whiting, Williamsburg Lodge Chef.

COST OF OPERATIONS

During 1974 the cost of all operations of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation (maintaining its properties, presenting its educational and interpretive programs, providing necessary services and facilities for the accommodation of the visiting public, and carrying forward current works of historic preservation and improvements to existing properties) amounted to \$36,004,570.

Income during 1974 (derived from admission to the exhibition buildings; sales of Craft House and craft shop merchandise, books, and films; the rental of residential and other properties in and near the Historic Area; and from the furnishing of facilities and services to the public) amounted to \$35,364,400.

The resulting deficit of \$640,170 was offset by investment income of \$3,745,000 from the permanent endowment of the Foundation. In spite of the deferral of many scheduled capital projects, the balance of funds remaining was applied to a number of capital improvements in the Historic Area and in the service facilities of the Foundation, as well as to the replacement of capital reserves of the Foundation used to fund deficits of earlier years.

TAXES

The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, as a nonprofit educational organization, is exempt from the payment of federal income taxes, in accordance with Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code (with the exception of net income derived from the operation of the Williamsburg Inn, the Williamsburg Lodge, The Motor House, the Cascades Restaurant, and the Cafeteria, which is taxable to the same extent as that of any other such business enterprise). The organization, further, is classified as a publicly supported foundation, in accordance with Section 509(a)(2) of the Code. Gifts and contributions made to the Foundation are tax deductible.

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

Taxes paid to the city of Williamsburg during the year of \$354,770 amounted to 29.4 percent of all real estate taxes collected in the city in 1974. Taxes paid to the adjoining counties of James City and York on properties subject to prevailing real estate taxes totaled \$27,876 for the year.

AUDITS

The books of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation are audited annually. Auditors of the independent public accounting firm of Coopers & Lybrand reported that in 1974, in their opinion, proper procedures were used in recording the financial transactions of the Foundation.

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