

“... a unique and irresistible appeal”



COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG

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

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

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



“ . . . a unique
and
irresistible appeal”



The President's Report

Colonial Williamsburg

1964

WILLIAMSBURG · VIRGINIA

The restoration of Williamsburg . . . offered an opportunity to restore a complete area and free it entirely from alien and inharmonious surroundings, as well as to preserve the beauty and charm of the old buildings and gardens of the city and its historic significance. Thus, it made *a unique and irresistible appeal*. As the work has progressed, I have come to feel that perhaps an even greater value is the lesson that it teaches of the patriotism, high purpose, and unselfish devotion of our forefathers to the common good.

—JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.

MR. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR., saw in the Williamsburg of 1926 “a unique and irresistible appeal” beneath the neglect of two centuries.

It is now almost 40 years since he began his work here, and that appeal has grown each year. Although so universal that it has been felt by millions of Americans and foreign visitors, the essence of the appeal remains unchanged: the American past speaks to our own day and future generations.

Mr. Rockefeller’s first thought was to save the original buildings remaining in the town. Nearly 90 of these buildings were still standing, and although most retained their eighteenth-century character, many badly needed repairs and restoration.

But he looked beyond the buildings, beyond the gardens and walks, and the furnishings assembled to reflect the daily life of our ancestors. He looked to eighteenth-century Williamsburg as one of the places where modern

America began, where some of the great ideas of our democracy were formulated, debated, written into law, and fought out in our Revolution.

Mr. Rockefeller had in mind the unending variety of a Williamsburg restored to its eighteenth-century appearance. He realized that it would represent many things to many people, and this has come about.

To some, Williamsburg is interesting architecture portrayed by fine old buildings, and a pioneering town plan developed in 1699 by Governor Francis Nicholson.

To others it means one of the outstanding collections of English and American furniture and furnishings.

Thousands come here primarily for the gardens, more than 100 in all; and whether they are formal or of the crop and vegetable variety, no two gardens are alike.

Archaeology, the most intensive program of its kind ever attempted in America, draws the attention of others.

In any place, our handicraft program would be an attraction on its own with nearly 90 trained people working in some 30 separate crafts and using the methods of colonial days.

Beyond the buildings, the landscape and the life of the city, Mr. Rockefeller was drawn by the events of the Revolutionary era so important in the birth of our nation. He especially wanted to recall for his contemporaries those events which began in 1765 with Patrick Henry's attack on the Stamp Act, and culminated in the Virginia Resolution for Independence in May, 1776.

Mr. Rockefeller was determined that this would not be a mere exercise in antiquarianism. He wanted to make it a living town, with a lively sense of the past, and did so from the start. It is not surprising that it won a place in his affections and that as his biographer, Raymond Fosdick, said, "of all the things he ever undertook, Williamsburg seemed to reward him with the greatest satisfaction."

As a result of his foresight and strict standards of authenticity, the restoration had a rich variety of appeal, a breadth and significance not surpassed by any of the other important works he sponsored around the world.

Today, after almost two generations, we look back with gratitude to the vision of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who heard the call of eighteenth-century Williamsburg over the clamor of the Roaring Twenties.

In the following pages, I will enlarge on some aspects of the "unique and irresistible appeal" which have resulted from this vision and have already become an inspiration to a generation of Americans.



*Looking west on Duke of Gloucester Street,
during the 1890's, much as it was when
Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. first saw it.*

Tools of the architect's trade. ▶

*“to preserve . . .
the old buildings”*



NEARLY halfway down the historic mile of Duke of Gloucester Street from the Capitol is a tall, handsome building whose mellow facade has looked across the way since about the time of Queen Anne. Except for minor repairs to the massive masonry, the Flemish bond brickwork of this house remains unchanged since its construction—sometime after 1700.

This is the Ludwell-Paradise House, the first home acquired by Mr. Rockefeller in the work of restoration. It is important not merely because of a colorful past of more than two and a half centuries—it also represents the remarkable longevity of Williamsburg architecture. For the Ludwell-Paradise House is only one of nearly 90 surviving eighteenth-century buildings in the town, among which are structures of virtually every size, shape, and use.

Next door to the Ludwell-Paradise on the east is a surviving store building of 1740 which was in use as a dilapidated garage when Mr. Rockefeller's work began here. It was the owner of this building, John Prentis, whose tea was dumped into the York River by Yorktown patriots in their "tea party" of 1774. This building will be opened as an eighteenth-century store within the next few years.



The Ludwell-Paradise House, before restoration.

Directly across the street from the brick mansion is a fine example of a frame town house dating from about 1750—one owned by Colonel Philip Lightfoot, wealthy merchant and planter. This is an attractive two-story dwelling with a gambrel roof and a notable interior stairway.

Two doors to the east of the Lightfoot House is still another eighteenth-century type, a cottage built just before 1800 on the site of the earlier home of a Williamsburg blacksmith, Captain Hugh Orr.

Thus, within a single block, the variety of Williamsburg's survivals from the colonial period is evident, ranging from the rather elegant town house of the Ludwells to the utilitarian store building nearby.

The city's other original buildings offer even greater contrast, all restored with meticulous care to preserve every possible scrap of original material.

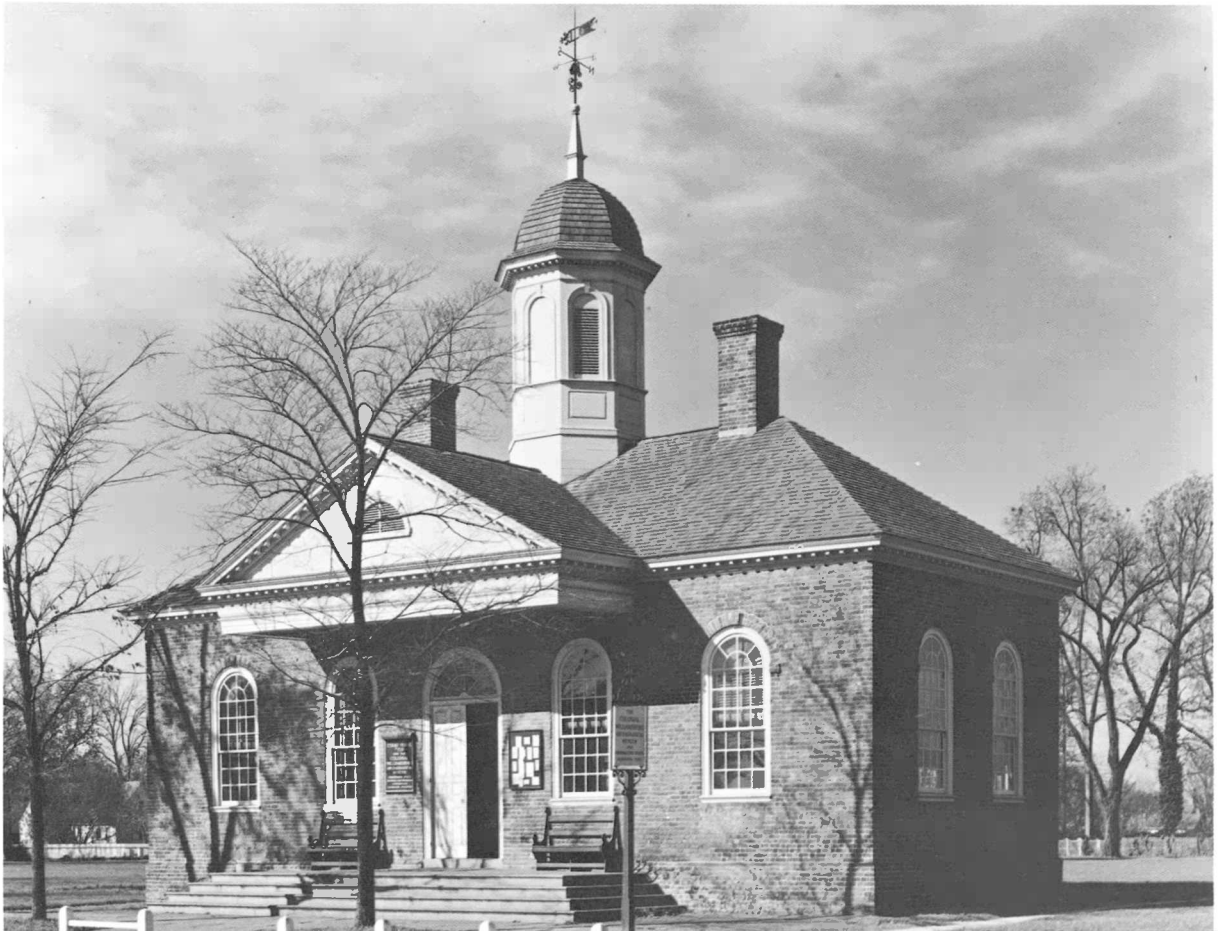


Ludwell-Paradise, after restoration to its eighteenth-century appearance.



The Courthouse of 1770, before restoration.

The Courthouse, after restoration, with its twentieth-century columns removed.



*The Bruton Parish Church
"liberty bell."*



There are original public buildings: the Courthouse of 1770; the Powder Magazine, where the colony's ammunition and arms were stored as early as 1715—the same year in which the present Bruton Parish Church was completed, replacing a tiny Jacobean building of 1683. In 1754 the present brick wall was built to enclose the church and yard.

In 1769 a new tower was erected, its dark brick contrasting with the pale salmon of the main building. Its bell was cast at Whitechapel, England, in the same foundry as the Liberty Bell. The Bruton bell rang for Peyton Randolph in 1775 when he returned from his duty as first president of the Continental Congress. It pealed again at news of victory at Saratoga in 1777, and once more at news of the Treaty of Paris in 1783. The bell is still in place in the tower and continues to ring as it did in the days of the Revolution.

Bruton has continued without interruption as an active parish since its establishment in 1674, and today it is much as it was when George Washington stood as godfather for fourteen baptized slaves.

From Bruton, the outlook in every direction reveals other surviving original buildings. Eastward across the green is the unusual L-shaped James Geddy House, occupied in the early eighteenth century by a gunsmith and silversmith.



The eighteenth-century Archibald Blair Dairy, little changed before and after restoration.



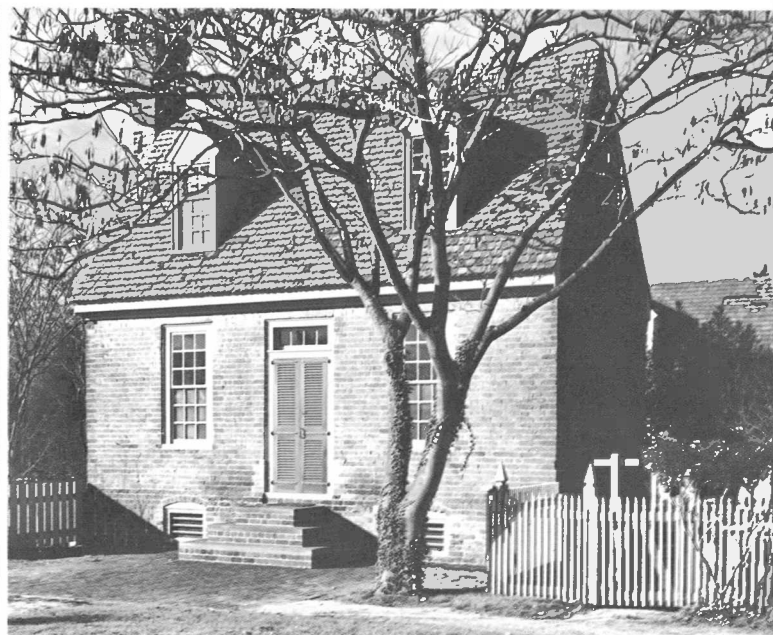
The old Powder Magazine (1715), during its nineteenth-century days as a livery stable.

The restored Powder Magazine, most of its original masonry intact.





The eighteenth-century Greenhow-Repiton Office, traditionally known as the Debtor's Prison, before restoration.



The Office restored. Architects found original framing for the dormers and original brickwork for the transom window over the door.

Across the street and westward is the Cole Shop, a tiny, shed-roofed store dating from about 1780, and the Taliaferro-Cole House, about 20 years older. The dwelling has been restored without the removal of later, nineteenth-century additions, in order to preserve the sense of continuity and change which has marked Virginia architecture from the beginning.

Still another block westward, at the edge of today's Merchants' Square, is the smaller, handsome John Blair House, also original, with attractive hipped dormers. It was probably occupied by an early president of the Council and acting governor of Virginia—and certainly by his son, who was on the committee which drew up the Virginia Declaration of Rights.

It is so throughout the town. A walk around Palace Green and Market Square will take visitors through the heart of this concentration of original buildings:

The George Wythe House, 1750–52, headquarters for Washington before Yorktown.

The Carter-Saunders House, pre-1746, temporary home of the colony's governor during an early renovation of the Palace.

The Brush-Everard House was built as a modest home in 1717 by John Brush, a gunsmith; later it was enlarged and made into a more



The early eighteenth-century Josias Moody House, before and after restoration.



The late eighteenth-century James Semple House, before and after.



The Dr. Philip Barraud House, dating from 1780, before and after.

handsome house by Thomas Everard, who was mayor of Williamsburg in 1766.

The St. George Tucker House, whose collection of wings, dormers, and staggered roof lines was begun in 1788 by Judge Tucker, “the American Blackstone,” who succeeded George Wythe as professor of law at the College of William and Mary.

Next door to the east is the early eighteenth-century home of Archibald Blair, and just beyond is the Peyton Randolph House, the residence of the speaker of the House of Burgesses and the first president of the Continental Congress, its interior distinguished by the most handsome woodwork in Williamsburg.

In the rear of the Archibald Blair House is one more example of the richness of the city’s variety—a small dairy house with quaint, coved eaves found virtually intact. With use of much of the original material, this workaday outbuilding was preserved just as it had stood in the eighteenth century, a striking survival.

This is not to mention the beautiful yard of the College of William and Mary, where the Wren Building, the President’s House and the Brafferton form a lovely court of original college buildings. Their restoration—made possible by the cooperation of the college authorities—was one of the vital parts of the process of re-creating Williamsburg’s colonial scene.



The John Tayloe House (1757–59) on Nicholson Street, before and after restoration.



Gardens behind the Printing Office.

The city's architecture is reflected in the gardens. ▶

*“to restore . . .
the gardens of the city”*



THOMAS JEFFERSON, who had decided ideas about architecture, and a great admiration for fine gardens, once wrote from Annapolis to John Page in his Virginia home: “. . . The houses are in general better than those in Williamsburgh, but the gardens are more indifferent.”



Some two centuries later, in his *Great Gardens of the Western World*, Peter Coats paid this tribute:

“The reconstructed garden of the Governor’s Palace at Williamsburg is one of the very few remaining examples of the perfect eighteenth-century garden . . .

“The student of gardening can learn many lessons from the gardens of Williamsburg. He can learn how his garden can be given a clothed and luxuriant look even in the depths of winter . . . and how, in the smallest garden, simplicity can create an air of pleasing formality.”

Of the 130 acres in the Historic Area, 90 are devoted to gardens, and in all, only plants native to Virginia or introduced during the eighteenth century have been used. This standard of authenticity has not robbed the gardens and green spaces of charming variety. Visitors at the Palace may lose themselves in a holly maze like the one at Hampton Court in

◀ Garden gate,
Powell Waller House.

Hollyhock time.



England, escape the sounds of today's world beside the governor's canal—or they may find dozens of small, trim formal gardens enclosed by giant boxwood hedges, bayberry screens, picket fences, or brick walls. They may see herb gardens, kitchen gardens, “wildernesses”—some in splendid bloom, others quietly evergreen. The variety also includes pastures, paddocks, and fields of tobacco, cotton, peanuts, hay, and other crops.

The ancestry of the gardens is clearly English, with some Dutch traits imported into England under William and Mary. Their formality became for Williamsburg's early householders nostalgic reminders of home—and oases of orderliness and civilization against the background of a wilderness.

These people gardened in a climate strange to them, where a bewildering number of new varieties of plants, shrubs, and trees grew wild. Many fine specimens were taken into the gardens, and even exported to England and around the world—American oaks, yellow poplars, hornbeams, dogwoods, and magnolias.

Tobacco growing in field at Ewing House.





Cornfield at Robertson's Windmill.

To this day Williamsburg's gardens lean heavily on the native evergreens: clipped rows of yaupon and other American hollies, the fragrant native wax myrtle, red cedar, and magnolia. Despite the simplicity of design and the limited list of plant materials, there is never a lack of colorful display, of foliage if not of bloom. And the fragrance of every season is unforgettable—pungent box in a winter rain, wintersweet in early spring, bay in early summer, and magnolia on warm nights.

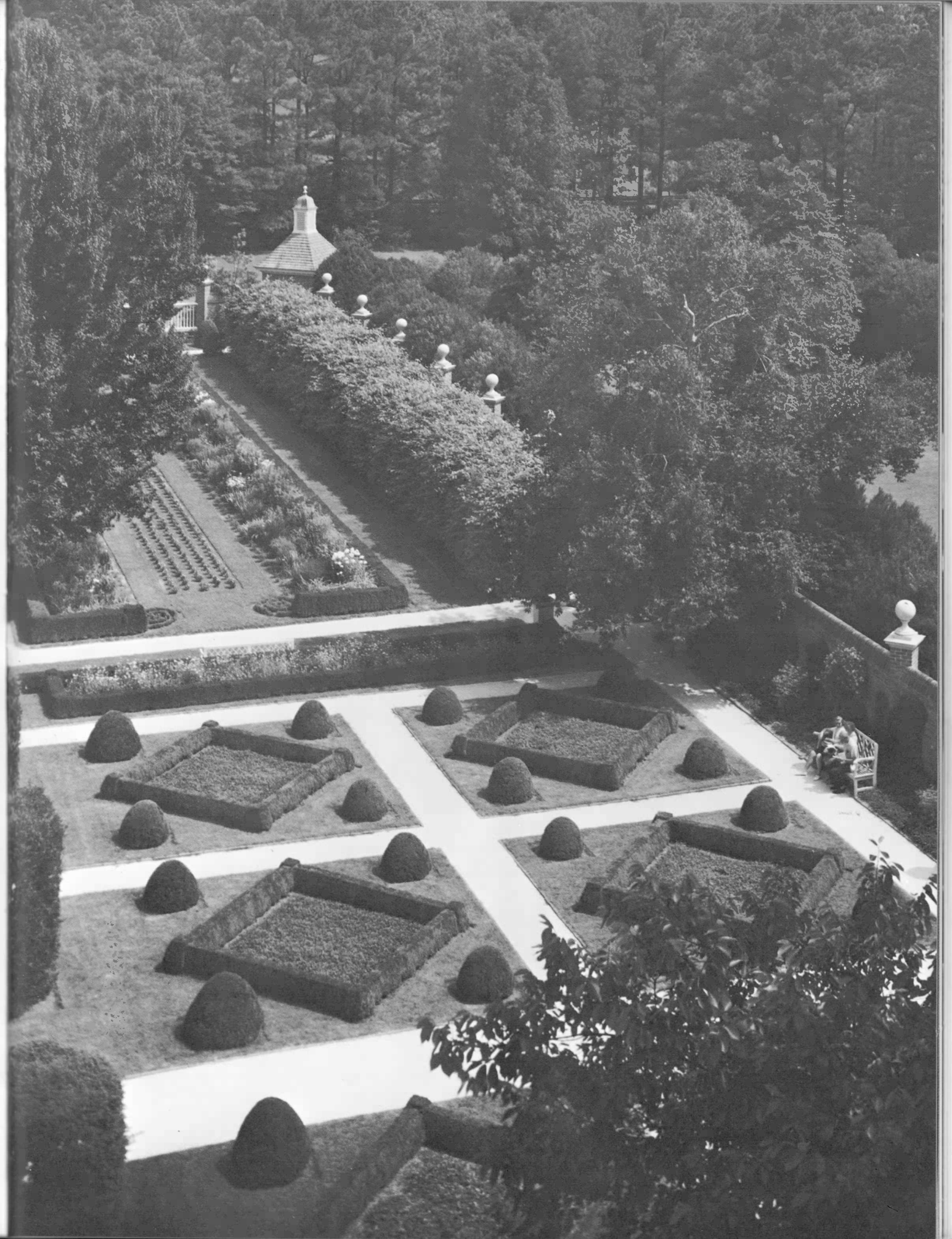
Every possible detail has been related to the eighteenth century. When it came to the planting of trees along Palace Green, there was plentiful evidence that, at the time of the Revolution, rows of catalpas stood there. Fortunately, Mr. Jefferson noted that the rows were precisely 100 feet apart—and so they are today, and very likely about the same size as those earlier trees Mr. Jefferson knew so well.

When we excavated the foundation ruins of the Palace, burned in 1781, we also discovered evidences of adjoining garden paths, walls, and gates, and so were able to re-create them much as they had been originally and as Lord Dunmore, the last royal governor, knew them before he was driven from Virginia.

But it is not only in these ways that our people worked toward authenticity in the gardens. Eighteenth-century precedent has been sought in every detail within the Historic Area: benches, steps, fences, decorative posts, gates, topiary work, outbuildings. Close study has been given the relation between kitchen gardens, pleasure gardens, and other areas on the half-acre lots along Duke of Gloucester Street. The fortunate guest who takes a garden tour quickly learns to find the central axis in the symmetrical plans, perhaps extending from the rear door of the house, with each outbuilding and garden section placed for uniformity of effect.

Even in the most severely formal of these gardens, there is always relief. Great trees overhang the espaliered fruit trees in the Palace garden. Formal mounts are set in groves which offer a welcome shady retreat, and the older evergreens, holly, pines, red bay, and live oak, give the impression that the wilderness is still not far away.

Visitors who chance to wander into the gardens enjoy a great deal of the city's charm—while those who only stroll the streets and sidewalks carry away with them inescapably a sense of a "green country town."





Tools archaeologists used to cut through strata leading back to colonial times.

Plant materials from the Custis well. ▶

“... to restore a complete area”



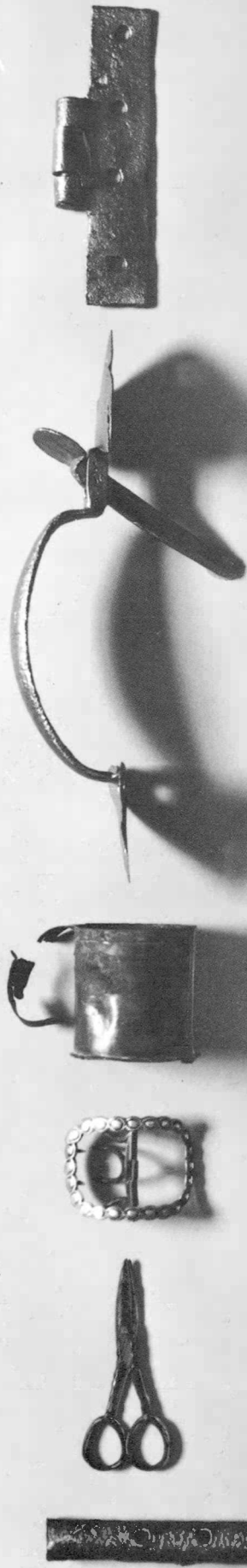
THE most extensive restoration project ever undertaken in the United States has been supported by years of effort to unlock secrets underground. Our archaeologists have been engaged in scientific detective work of remarkable complexity, and their success is not only crowding them out of their laboratory—it is also giving us a constantly broader picture of life in the eighteenth century.

In recent years archaeology has tended to become a three-dimensional social history, invading the domain previously held by historians alone.

Documentary evidence of early Williamsburg is strongly reinforced, and illuminated, by the finding of countless articles—pottery, table utensils, buttons, tools, jewelry, coins, building materials, and the like. These, when dated, analyzed, and related to other known facts about early inhabitants of the town, are invaluable. Our accumulated evidence of the ways of colonial life is now counted in the millions of pieces.

This work has gone on for many years, but dramatic and telling finds have been made recently. Within the past few months, after a year of fruitless search for evidence of the John Custis garden, our archaeologists struck a rich deposit on the site of Custis Square. Beneath a layer of rubble dating from about 1885—and beneath a sub-layer of fifteen feet of sandy clay, they opened a well full of treasure. The clay had sealed the old well like a cork in a bottle, keeping out the air and preserving plant material from the Custis garden.

This was important because Custis had written in great detail about his garden to an English horticulturist, Peter Collinson, during the 1730's and 1740's. Day after day, workmen uncovered nuts, seeds, twigs, and prunings which could be matched with similar materials mentioned in this correspondence between the early botanists. There were other indications of the type of garden Custis had kept—ornamental urns bearing the royal arms, flower pots, and bell jars.



Leaves of dwarf boxwood and American holly emerged, still green after more than 180 years. There were also prunings of grapevines, apricot pits, horse chestnuts, and many twigs or fruit of other plants. Seventeen plant varieties have been identified.

Researchers were able to date the well precisely, for in the summer of 1737 (probably in August) Custis wrote Collinson: "As you are a very curious gentleman I send you some things which I took out of the bottom of a well 40 feet deep; the one seems to be a cockle petrefyd one a bone petryfyd . . ." When our archaeologists reached the bottom of the well at 40 feet and one inch, they found more of the same kinds of fossils found by Custis and shipped to England.

On higher levels were many household items, some of considerable rarity, all relating to life in the Custis house.

Included were 16 unusually well-preserved drinking glasses, the finest group of their period yet found in this country; they date from 1685 to 1730. As an indication of the rarity of this find, only four or five other nearly complete glasses have been found in Williamsburg.

Many Custis wine bottles were found, 60 bearing his seal and the inscription: "John Custis, 1713." There was a drinking mug of English salt glaze from about 1750, and some infinitely rare delftware tea bowls (fragments of 13 were found on the site). Several of these bowls have been pieced together and are almost entire; they are among the very few known survivors of this once common household ware. Also among the finds were fragments of





clouded ware, a mottled cream-colored earthenware, and these gave an important clue in the dating of the well.

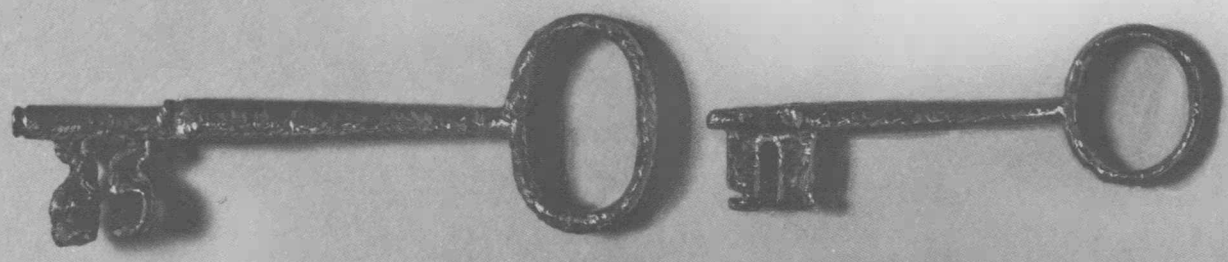
Among the numerous metal objects were pieces of hardware: hinges, latches, a tin-plated measuring cup or child's mug (also a very rare survival), a silver shoe buckle, scissors, and an unusual fife, made from an old pistol barrel and deposited in the well some time shortly after the American Revolution.

We were able to determine that many of the objects were discarded about 1757, the year of the death of Daniel Parke Custis, first husband of Martha Washington. The well was evidently not used beyond that date, though debris went into the hole for many years afterward. The local builder, Humphrey Harwood, repaired a later Custis well in the 1780's. Our archaeologists look forward to the examination of this remaining well, now hidden under several feet of fill.

The process of identification of the well's contents is now going on, involving experts in the fields of horticulture, military arms, and many another specialty.

Among these experts is a zoologist, who is identifying small animal, fowl, and fish bones. Some of the fish bones are hardly larger than hairs, and offer the first opportunity to identify small fish species of the eighteenth century. Several fragile beaks of birds were also in the refuse.

Publication will follow completion of the work. But even more important to the continuing story of our restoration, the hundreds of new corroborative

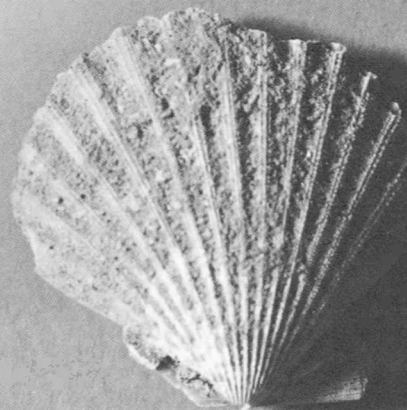


facts will provide a foundation for the re-creation of John Custis' home and garden on its site. This was a most rewarding effort to understand, through careful detective work, the daily lives of an eighteenth-century household.

The Custis dig, of course, is only one of the rich finds we have made over the years. The key excavation in the early phase was undoubtedly that at the Governor's Palace, which was one of the most revealing ever made in America. Since the building itself was so well documented from many sources, our archaeologists were able to make the greatest possible use of the extensive remains underground. Palace material found in the ruined foundations made many impressive contributions to the authenticity of the completed building—marble and tile and woodwork and many other details.

Other digs in the city have provided their hundreds of thousands of bits of evidence of the life of the past. Extensive research data from wills, deeds, letters, insurance policies, and other documentary evidence proved so enlightening when combined with archaeological information that we could confidently approach reconstruction of structures which had disappeared.

Our future program will be intimately connected with archaeology, which will go on at an accelerated rate as new projects are undertaken. We realize that this phase of our operation is indispensable as part of the ever-growing economic and social information it provides our research staff. We look forward to many years of exciting discoveries underground.





*The Little Dining Room,
the Governor's Palace.*

*Fine examples of English
silver, 1718 to 1770. ▶*

“ . . . the beauty and charm ”



As the restoration of buildings and gardens progressed in the 1930's Colonial Williamsburg was faced with the huge task of furnishing Exhibition Buildings, craft shops, and other areas in the manner of the eighteenth century.

One of the major tasks was to seek out the appropriate and authentic period pieces to accomplish this. Our needs were greater, perhaps, than



The Palace Scullery.

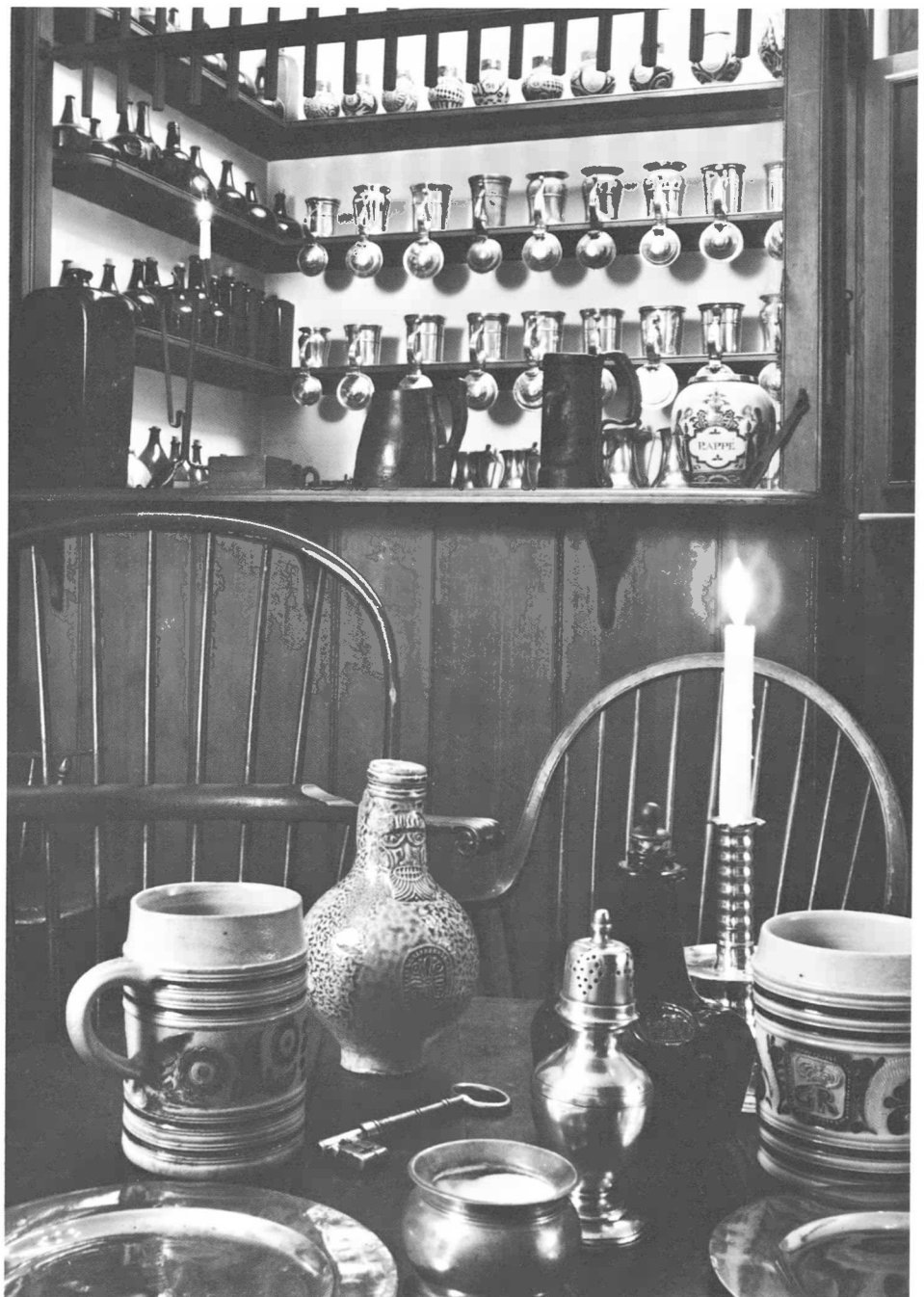
those faced by any other organization in the field of preservation and restoration. Requirements ranged from the simplest of farm and kitchen articles to the most elegant pieces of the Governor's Palace or the great legislative halls of the Capitol. Williamsburg was not only an outpost of royal authority for almost a century; it was also a workaday town with citizens of all classes, including a great many artisans.

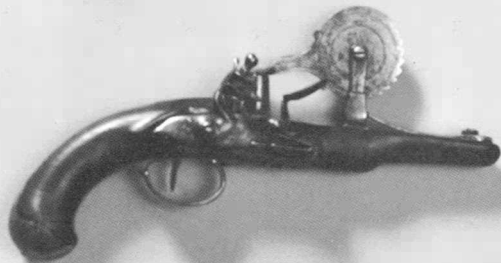
After the Virginia capital was moved to Richmond in 1780, most of the furnishings of the old city disappeared. The speaker's chair of the House of Burgesses went to Richmond, and fortunately was saved for

nearly two centuries before returning to its old home in Williamsburg. Almost all other furniture had been taken away by moving families, or destroyed by fire, long use, and neglect.

Fortunately, no project so vast could have been more richly endowed with evidence of the furnishings needed. Researchers had, for example, two detailed inventories of the Palace furnishings following the deaths of Governor Fauquier in 1768 and Governor Botetourt in 1770. These left little to chance and went so far as to locate pieces in each room. Lord Botetourt's inventory placed the "standing furniture," the pieces owned by the colony which remained through many administrations.

*Pewterware at the
Raleigh Tavern.*





In addition, Lord Dunmore, the last royal governor, made a list of the belongings he lost when he fled the Palace.

The records of the General Assembly did the same sort of thing for the Capitol, specifying the dimensions of rooms, furniture and carpets, the colors of upholstery, and even the type of nails used.

Tavern-keeper Anthony Hay left an inventory of the Raleigh Tavern, including the simple pieces and equipment of the kitchen and other outbuildings.

Even more important, perhaps, were the less-known people of the town, whose executors nonetheless listed personal property in minute detail, down to damaged pewterware, cracked china bowls, feathers for beds, much-worn linen, nails, and bottles.

Armed with these assembled documents, the curators began their search. It has continued through the years, its goal to find items of the sort which were listed in the eighteenth-century inventories.

With these furnishings Colonial Williamsburg's Exhibition Buildings and craft shops today amount to 232 gallery rooms, ranging from kitchens, a forge, and a boot shop to fine town houses and the Palace. And these furnishings in themselves have interesting histories.

The Chinese Chippendale pieces in the Palace parlor were used by John Went-

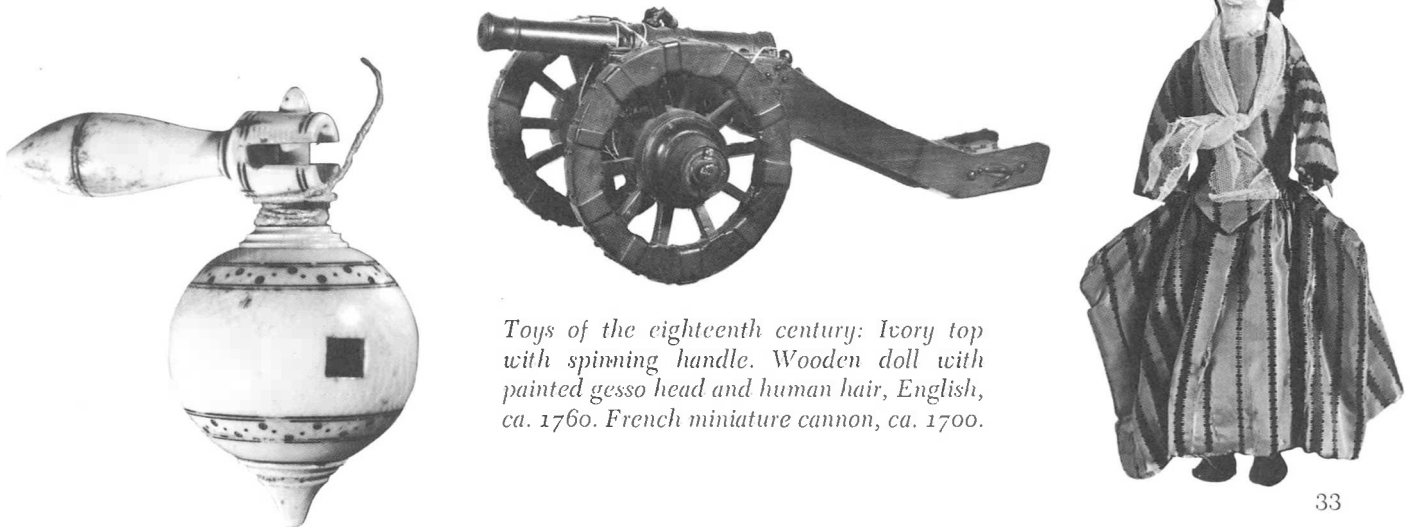
From top: Blunderbuss pistol, probably Dutch, circa 1760. English flintlock pistol by Turner of Manchester, ca. 1780. English flintlock by Parkes; silver mounts by Charles Freeth, 1776-77. English pocket flintlock, ca. 1780. French powder tester, ca. 1770. English four-barrel flintlock, ca. 1780.

worth, the last royal governor of New Hampshire. We have lately acquired as a gift the tall case clock of Lord Dunmore, last of Virginia's royal governors, and it has been returned to the Palace where it kept time nearly 200 years ago.

The American furniture emphasizes work of Southern cabinetmakers, especially Virginians. English furniture of the same period includes many excellent pieces, a number of which have been featured in the leading books on the subject. The Tompion clock, also in the Palace, is said by British critics to be the finest example of its kind. Colonial Williamsburg's rug collection is rich in Orientals and in English woven and needlework rugs. Ceramics include outstanding English lead-glazed earthenware, salt-glazed stoneware, English delftware as well as rare examples of English porcelains and German stoneware. The textiles are distinguished by fine examples of silk, wool, cotton, and linen, and needlework, including crewel work. The collection of military arms of the eighteenth century is outstanding in America.

As a by-product of this effort to re-establish inventories, one of the world's great collections of seventeenth- and eighteenth-century English and American furniture and furnishings has been assembled. These furnishings are spread through many houses and buildings to show how the people of Williamsburg lived in the eighteenth century, but if drawn together they would require a huge museum building to house them.

The continuing aims of our collections program are to contribute in a major way to the interpretation of life in Williamsburg in the eighteenth century—and to serve as an educational and cultural medium. The state of the decorative arts has always been an index of cultural and social development, and these collections are widely recognized as an extensive and distinguished assemblage of the period.



Toys of the eighteenth century: Ivory top with spinning handle. Wooden doll with painted gesso head and human hair, English, ca. 1760. French miniature cannon, ca. 1700.

Treasures of Two Cultures

ENGLISH



*William and Mary
walnut and oak dressing table,
late seventeenth century.*

AMERICAN



*Mahogany gaming table,
probably Philadelphia, ca. 1760.*

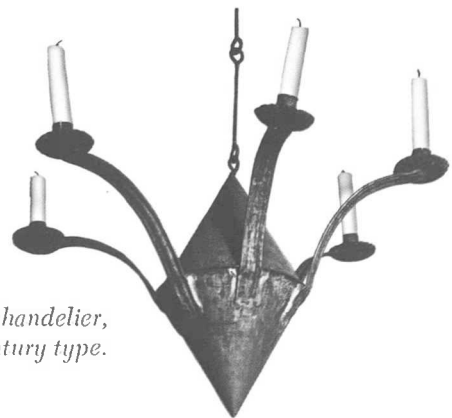


*Walnut chair,
gilt decoration, ca. 1720.*

*Mahogany side chair,
Philadelphia, ca. 1760.*



*English Chippendale style
chandelier, gilt gesso on deal,
ca. 1760.*



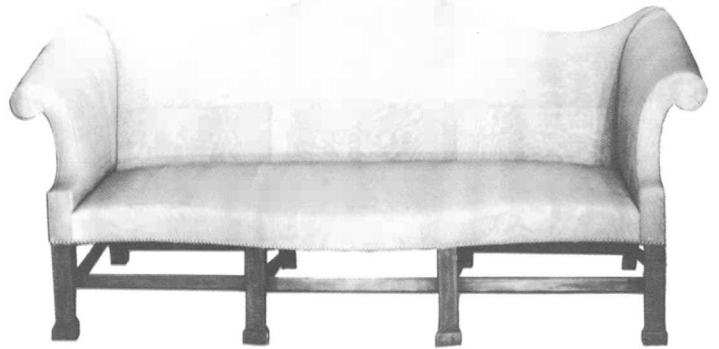
*American tin chandelier,
eighteenth-century type.*

ENGLISH



Chippendale mahogany sofa in French taste, ca. 1760.

AMERICAN



Philadelphia Chippendale style sofa with eight Marlborough legs, ca. 1760.

Bracket clock by John Shepley, ca. 1740, thought to be unique.



Mahogany bracket clock, dial inscribed "FREDERICKSBURG, Thomas Walker," ca. 1760-75.



Inverted pear-shaped teapot, Shaw and Priest, ca. 1759.



Pear-shaped teapot, ca. 1740, unmarked.

English salt-glazed stoneware jug, late seventeenth century.



American red earthenware, lead-glazed jug.

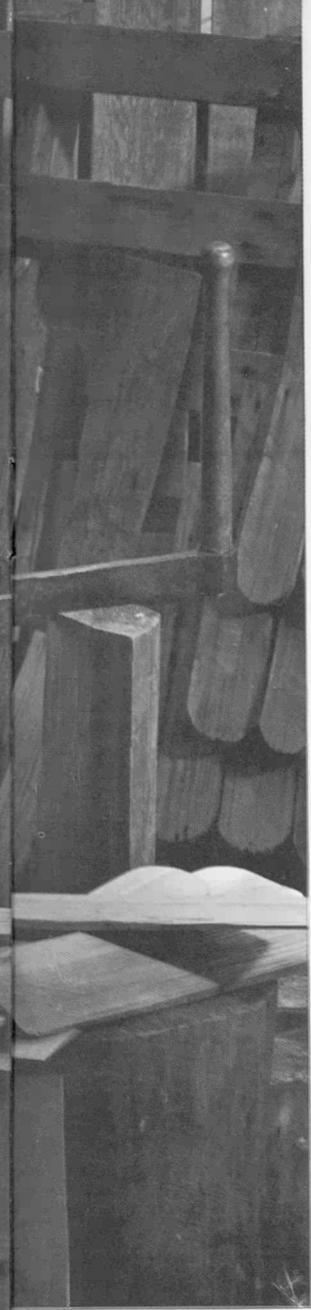




The shinglemaker.

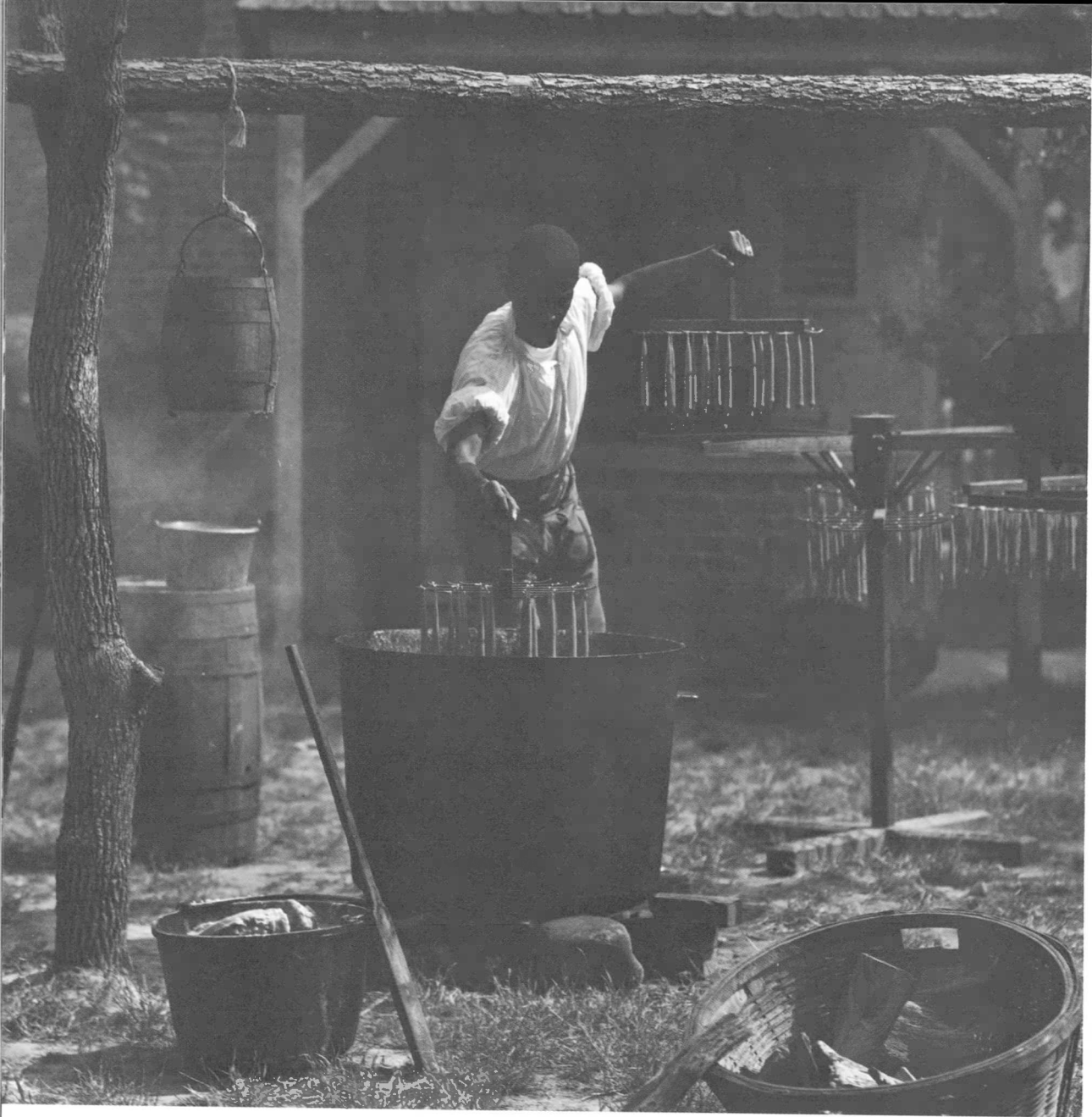
Early carpenter's tools. ▶

“As the work has progressed . . .”



WILLIAMSBURG was a proving ground for great statesmen, but for each Washington, Jefferson, Henry, or Mason there were a hundred or more anonymous men, all contributing to the birth and growth of a dynamic new society.

Williamsburg was well known in its day for its spirit of camaraderie.



The candlemaker.

Frederick Jones of North Carolina, writing a nephew in Williamsburg in 1731, put it this way:

“I purpose (God willing) to be in Wm’sburg by the last of next month or the beginning of March, and heartily wish it had been my happy fortune to have had my habitation in that quiet country where there is a great harmony and so great an understanding among all sorts and degrees of people.”

Among the most important of all eighteenth-century Williamsburgers were the master craftsmen, without whom life in the elegant small town could hardly have existed. Today, their successors work with the same type of old tools and equipment, busily displaying their skills to the public, or painstakingly re-creating goods in the colonial manner.

It is probably the largest program of diversified eighteenth-century crafts in the world today. In crafts we have, in peak seasons, nearly 90 men and women at work. Our shops, furnishings, and tools are based on Diderot's encyclopedia and Moxon's *Mechanick Exercises*, both published in the eighteenth century.

Most of our craftsmen are trained in hand work before coming to us, then adapt their methods to the authentic ones used here. Others come from our apprenticeship program, which produces skilled craftsmen in the traditional manner.

Slow hand work does not necessarily entail simplicity. Wallace Gusler, our young gunsmith, is an example. Since the age of 14, when

The master printer.



he became interested in antique rifles as a hunter, Gusler has been hand-making rifles in the colonial way. He is one of the few smiths in the world who still make rifles as they were made in small towns in the eighteenth century, practicing all the hand techniques.

Gusler seeks out curly maple and walnut trees in nearby woodlands, fells and saws them into lengths, and after two years, takes them into his shop to fashion into stocks for rifles and pistols. His guns are intricately inlaid, sometimes with deer horn, more often with silver or brass. He always rifles his own barrels, and frequently bores barrels he has forged. He fashions the trigger mechanism, patch boxes, and all decorations. For he is not only a gifted carver and artist in wood and metal, but understands well the mechanism of firearms and is an expert marksman.

Art Devletian, our master leatherworker, is another unusual example among our artisans. He was studying law enforcement at Michigan State's police school when he took up leatherwork as a hobby, and finally as an occupation. He has free rein for his talents in Williamsburg, manufacturing such varied items as black jacks, the eighteenth-century drinking mugs; dispatch cases and strong boxes; military equipment, scabbards, belts, and cartridge boxes. He has done much reproduction



◀ *Rough carpentry; hewing a log with a broad axe.*

The papermaker. ▶





The flaxbreaker.

work for Colonial Williamsburg and for other restorations and museums, including fine examples of handmade colonial shoes.

Gusler and Devletian are the latest master craftsmen to join Colonial Williamsburg's growing staff. They are now teamed with accomplished veterans like Jan Heuvel the cabinetmaker, Bill de Matteo the silversmith, Gus Klapper the printer, Clem Samford the bookbinder, and John Allgood the blacksmith—all with many years of service—and Mrs. Bonnie Brown, the spinner and weaver, who has been with us longest of all.

In addition to these crafts visitors may also see papermaking, flax-

breaking, candlemaking, rough carpentry and shinglemaking, pewtering, milling, soapmaking, harnessmaking, engraving, and wigmaking.

No other part of our program seems more effective in the interpretation of colonial life—and none draws greater interest from our visitors.

The reaction to our craftsmen and their work recalls the words of the Reverend Hugh Jones, who wrote in 1724:

“Williamsburg is now incorporated and made a Market Town, and governed by a Mayor and Aldermen; and is well stock’d with rich Stores, of all Sorts of Goods, and well furnished with the best Provisions and Liquors . . .

“The number of Artificers is here daily augmented . . .

“Thus they dwell comfortably, genteely, pleasantly, and plentifully in this delightful, healthful, and (I hope) thriving City of Williamsburgh.”

The riflemaker.





*Charles Willson Peale portrait
of Washington, at the Capitol.*

*Signatures from documents in
Colonial Williamsburg's collection.▶*

“ . . . its historic significance ”



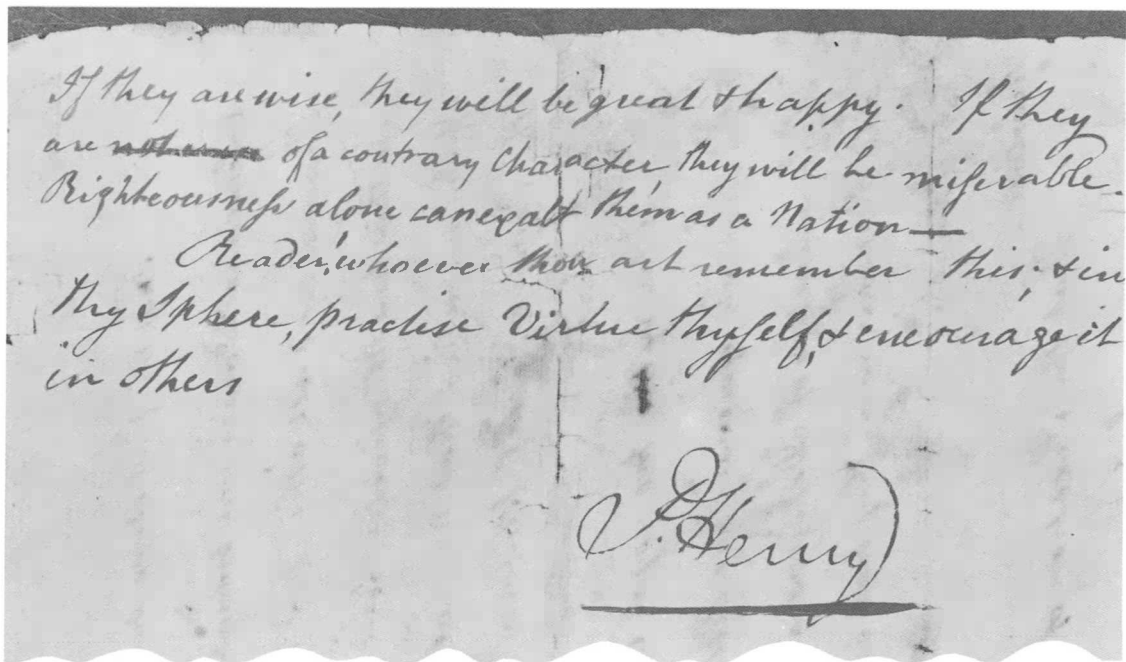
NO one can point to a moment at which the American Revolution began—but there are few more prophetic ones than that, on May 30, 1765, when the young burgess, Patrick Henry, first shouted defiance of royal authority in the House of Burgesses.

Henry was just 29, a freshman legislator from the Piedmont, when he won a victory over the conservatives of Tidewater Virginia and

pushed through his resolutions against the Stamp Act. His eloquent speech, so witnesses said, was greeted by cries of "Treason!" in the House. Henry's was the first of such protests that were to echo in Virginia over the next 10 years, until the issue of colonial independence flamed into war.

Variouly reported in the other colonies, the resolutions against the Stamp Act inflamed sentiment against the Crown, helped to bring on the Boston riots, and played a role in the repeal of the unpopular act of taxation. One of Williamsburg's prized possessions is a copy of these Resolves left by Patrick Henry at his death; he obviously thought of this as a high point in his career.

Almost exactly four years later, Williamsburg was the scene of a similar act of defiance. In protest against the Townshend Duties (another form of taxation on the colonies), a group of prominent Virginians formed an Association, pledging to boycott British goods until repeal



An admonition to posterity written by Patrick Henry on the back of a copy of his Stamp Act Resolves, now on display at the Capitol: ". . . If they are wise, they will be great & happy. If they are of a contrary Character, they will be miserable. Righteousness alone can exalt them as a Nation—

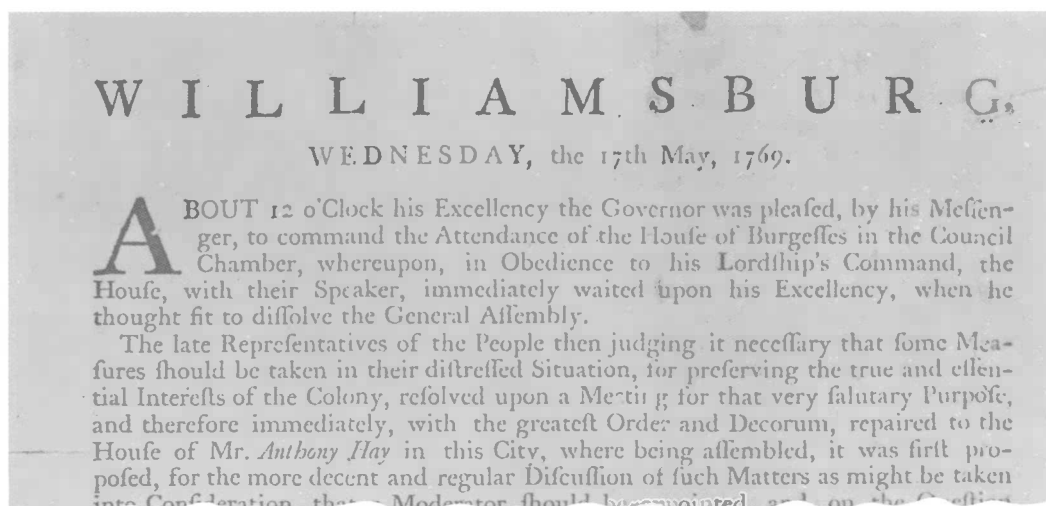
"Reader! whoever thou art remember this; & in thy Sphere, practise Virtue thyself, & encourage it in others.

P. Henry"

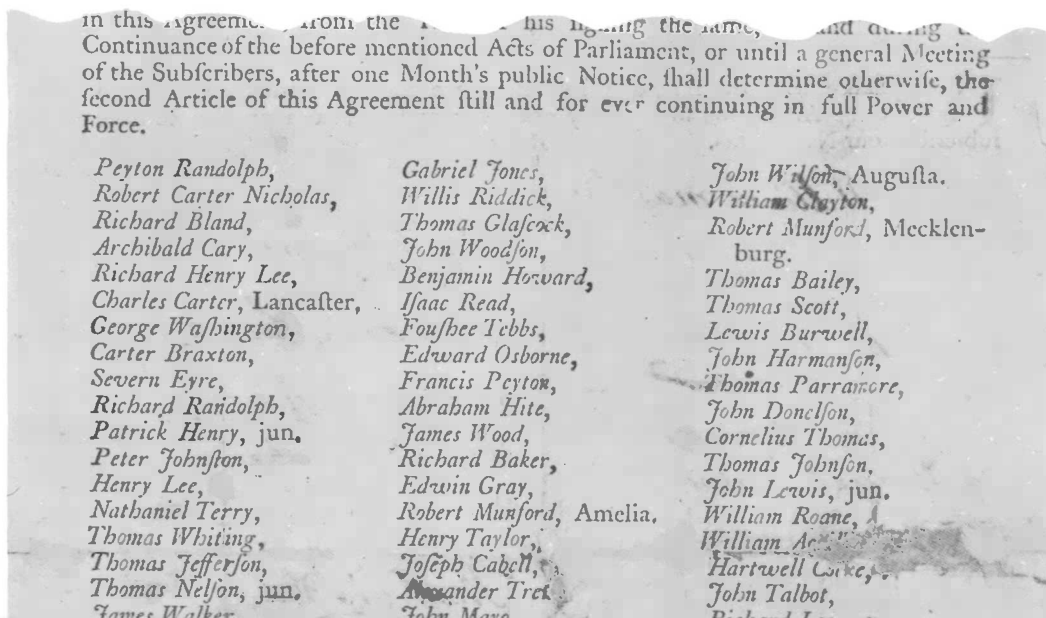
of the new acts. The dissidents said they would defend law and order "at the risque of our Lives and Fortunes," but that the taxes were "reducing us from a free and happy People to a wretched and miserable State of Slavery."

The signers of this document of May 18, 1769, included men well known to history: Washington, Henry, Jefferson, Peyton Randolph, Richard Henry Lee, and Henry Lee. Eighty-nine burgesses signed and many other Virginians later joined them.

Five years later, more rebellious activity stirred Williamsburg. When word of the closing of the port of Boston reached the city, the House of Burgesses, in sympathy, declared a day of fasting and prayer on June 1, 1774. This declaration caused Governor Dunmore to dissolve the House.



A contemporary copy of the Association of 1769, adopted in Williamsburg, in which eminent Virginians pledged themselves to boycott British imports in protest against parliamentary taxation.



30th May 1774

At a Meeting of 25 - of the late Representatives
 & this legally assembled by the Moderator, it was agreed
 That Letters be writ to all our Sister Colonies, acknowledging
 sending Dispatches to call together the late Representa-
 tives to meet at Williamsburg on the first Day of
 August next to conclude finally on these important
 Questions.

Taylor Randolph Moderator. *Jessup Pridick*
 Dr. Nicholas *Mr Jefferson*
 Sam. Danellston *Mason Page Junr.*
Wm. B. Harwood *Char. Carter Junr.*
Rich. Adams
Thos. Minter
Henry Lee

George Washington

In 1774 twenty-five Virginians including George Washington met in Williamsburg to urge a ban on exports to Great Britain as well.



A London cartoon of 1775, commenting wryly on the methods of persuasion allegedly used to force Virginia merchants to sign the Association.

THE ALTERNATIVE OF WILLIAMSBURG

A Declaration of Rights, made by the Representatives of the good People of Virginia, assembled in full Convention; and recommended to Posterity as the Basis and Foundation of their Government
 That all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent natural Rights, of which they can not, by any compact, deprive or divest their Possession.

George Mason's draft of the Declaration of Rights, passed in Williamsburg, the forerunner of the Bill of Rights in our federal Constitution. It opened: "A Declaration of Rights, made by the Representatives of the good people of Virginia, assembled in full Convention; and recommended to Posterity as the Basis and Foundation of their Government."

18. That religion, or the duty which we owe to our GREATOR, and the manner of discharging it, can be directed only by reason and conviction, ~~not~~ ^{are equally entitled to} by force or violence; and therefore, that all men ~~should~~ ^{are equally entitled to} enjoy the fullest toleration in the exercise of religion, according to the dictates of conscience, unpunished and unrestrained by the magistrate, ~~(unless, under colour of religion, any man disturb the peace, the happiness, or safety of society)~~ And that it is the mutual duty of all to practice Christian forbearance, love, and charity, towards each other.
 (Unless the preservation of equal liberty and the existence of the State are manifestly endangered)
 That Religion is the duty we owe to our Creator, and the manner of discharging it, being under the direction of Reason and conviction only, not of violence or compulsion, all men are equally entitled to the full and free exercise of it according to the dictates of Conscience; and therefore that no man or class of men ought, on account of Religion to be invested with peculiar emoluments or privileges; nor subjected to any penalties or disabilities unless under colour of religion, any man disturb the peace, the happiness, or safety of society. And that it is the mutual duty of all to practice Christian forbearance, love, and charity, towards each other.

*x suggested by J. M. Spalding
 to draw equally upon the*

James Madison's draft of his proposed amendment to the Declaration, a strong plank for religious freedom: "That Religion or the duty we owe to our Creator, and the manner of discharging it, being under the direction of reason and conviction only, not of violence or compulsion, all men are equally entitled to the full and free exercise of it according to the dictates of Conscience; and therefore that no man or class of men ought, on account of religion to be invested with peculiar emoluments or privileges; nor subjected to any penalties or disabilities unless under colour of religion, any man disturb the peace, the happiness, or safety of society. And that it is the mutual duty of all to practice Christian forbearance, love, and charity, towards each other."

Virginia In Convention May the 15th 1776 ~
Present one hundred and twelve Members. ~

Forasmuch as all the endeavours of the United Colonies by the most decent representations and petitions to the King and parliament of Great Britain to restore peace and security to America under the British government and a reunion with that people upon just and liberal terms instead of a redress of grievances have produced from an imperious and vindictive administration increased insult oppression and

The Virginia Resolution for Independence of May 15, 1776, the first instruction to a delegation in the Continental Congress to move for independence from Great Britain.

Most of the Burgesses adjourned to the Raleigh Tavern and passed a resolution calling for a Continental Congress and a nonimportation agreement by all the colonies. Soon afterward, upon further news from Boston, 25 of them met to call for nonexportation as well. The document, now in the Virginia State Library, bears the signatures of Thomas Jefferson and George Washington, among others.

London's reaction was expressed in a propaganda cartoon, depicting loyal Virginians being forced to sign the Association petition against their will. A gibbet near Capitol Square in Williamsburg is in the background, with barrels of tar and feathers as "persuaders."

On May 15, 1776, the Virginia Convention meeting in Williamsburg passed a resolution calling for independence—the first such instruction to a delegation in the Continental Congress. A few days afterward, on June 7, Richard Henry Lee offered a resolution in words portending the Declaration of Independence: "Resolved that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States."

The same year brought three other Virginia documents which became landmarks: George Mason's original draft proposal for the Decla-

ration of Rights, James Madison's proposed amendment on religious liberty to this declaration, and the Virginia Constitution.

Displayed in the Capitol is a 1779 handbill copy of Jefferson's bill for religious freedom. In that year the bill was defeated in the House of Delegates in Williamsburg. But in 1786, after the capital moved to Richmond, it was revived by Madison and passed. Jefferson regarded his authorship of this statute as one of the highest achievements of his life and directed that it be recorded on his tombstone, along with his authorship of the Declaration of Independence and the founding of the University of Virginia.

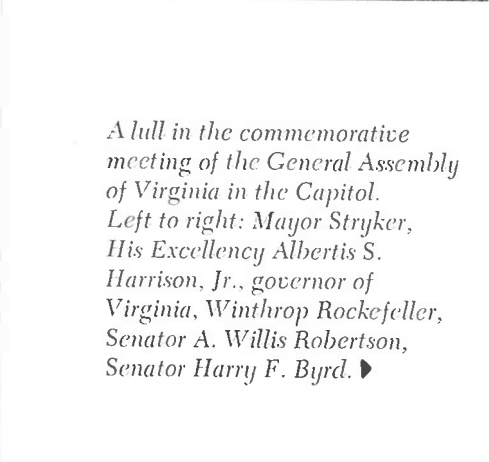
These documents gave Williamsburg a reputation as a center of defiance and intellectual leadership. They epitomized "the patriotism, high purpose, and unselfish devotion of our forefathers to the common good" which appealed to Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in the 1920's. Perhaps more than any other single factor, the still-valid ideas in these documents, speaking of the purpose of brave men to be free, led Mr. Rockefeller to the work of restoration.

CARLISLE H. HUMELSINE



◀ His Excellency Diosdado Macapagal, president of the Philippines, is escorted by Mayor H. M. Stryker.

His Excellency Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra al-Haj, K.O.M. Prime Minister of Malaysia. ▶



A lull in the commemorative meeting of the General Assembly of Virginia in the Capitol. Left to right: Mayor Stryker, His Excellency Albertis S. Harrison, Jr., governor of Virginia, Winthrop Rockefeller, Senator A. Willis Robertson, Senator Harry F. Byrd. ▶



◀ His Excellency George Papandreou, prime minister of Greece, on a carriage ride along Duke of Gloucester Street.



His Excellency Ismet Inonu, premier of Turkey, on tour in the House of Burgesses. ▶



*Statement by
the Chairman of the Board
of Colonial Williamsburg*

I have always found that Williamsburg is somehow greater than the sum of its parts. Even this fine review of its appeals cannot summon up the mood of the restored capital of early Virginia. Williamsburg must be experienced. Only then can one feel the impact of its great past.

It is not only the old city and its buildings and gardens which have "a unique and irresistible appeal." Much of the spirit of the place grows out of the ingenuity, breadth, and devotion of its interpretation. In a real sense the entire organization of Colonial Williamsburg is devoted to giving visitors that thrilling sense of history. I am gratified by the success of this difficult and complex effort.

Not only is Williamsburg many things to many people—it is, in one way or another, deeply moving to almost all who pass through, and these thoughts have been expressed in a variety of ways.

The historian Daniel Boorstin: "Colonial Williamsburg is an American kind of sacred document. It asserts the belief in the continuity of past and present."

A correspondent for the British Broadcasting Corporation, Leonard Parken: "One of the impressions I shall be taking back to England with me is of how thrilled Americans are about their own history."

Mrs. Florence Strand of Tieton, Washington: "I am a teacher . . . The inspiring picture of Patrick Henry daring to risk his material future



Visitors inspect pewter spoons hot from the mold, as craftsman Dan Berg explains the ancient process.



Astronaut Major Edward H. White II learns techniques of an earlier day at the Powder Magazine. Delegates to the Student Burgesses from Uganda, Japan, Colombia, Vietnam, United States, and West Germany watch the explanation by guardsman Robert Riley.

for the sake of an ideal is an idea that is almost lost in our present approach to American history . . . I shall long remember my experience at Williamsburg.”

And, of course, there are people who are moved by the serene beauties of the gardens or of the streets at dusk and dawn, as my father was.

But former President Eisenhower summed up my feelings and those of many of the 1,000,000 annual visitors when he said at the Capitol:

“I think no American could stand in these halls and on this spot without feeling a very great and deep sense of the debt we owe to the courage, the stamina and the faith of our forefathers.”

I know that in reactions such as these my father would have found great satisfaction.

The task in Williamsburg is far from complete; there are still many projects ahead. But I am convinced that the mission of the restoration will remain what it has always been—to express to the modern world the value of lessons of individual responsibility, devotion, and love of freedom that my father found in early Williamsburg. Passing years will give the city more and more the look it wore in the eighteenth century. It will also continue to become ever more expressive of the ideals of that distant time of our beginnings.

WINTHROP ROCKEFELLER

COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG, INCORPORATED

DECEMBER 31, 1964

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HARVIE BRANSCOMB <i>Nashville, Tennessee</i>	LEWIS F. POWELL, JR. <i>Richmond, Virginia</i>	H. M. STRYKER <i>Williamsburg, Virginia</i>
J. RICHARDSON DILWORTH <i>New York City</i>	GEORGE M. REYNOLDS <i>Morrilton, Arkansas</i>	MARGARET B. TOBIN <i>San Antonio, Texas</i>
G. S. EYSELL <i>New York City</i>	WEBSTER S. RHOADS, JR. <i>Richmond, Virginia</i>	H. CHANDLEE TURNER, JR. <i>New York City</i>
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KENNETH CHORLEY, <i>Trustee Emeritus</i> <i>Hopewell, New Jersey</i>		

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WILLIAMSBURG RESTORATION, INCORPORATED

DECEMBER 31, 1964

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Williamsburg, Virginia

RAYMOND C. LILLIE

Moran, Wyoming

CARLISLE H. HUMELSINE

Williamsburg, Virginia

LEWIS F. POWELL, JR.

Richmond, Virginia

WEBSTER S. RHOADS, JR.

Richmond, Virginia

WINTHROP ROCKEFELLER, *Chairman*

Winrock Farms, Morrilton, Arkansas

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Robert A. Duncan, *Chairman*; Carlisle H. Humelsine; Lewis F. Powell, Jr.;
Webster S. Rhoads, Jr.; and Winthrop Rockefeller

OFFICERS

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CARLISLE H. HUMELSINE

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Secretary

RUDOLPH BARES, JR.

Vice-President

ELIZABETH S. STUBBS

Assistant Secretary

DUNCAN M. COCKE

Vice-President

LEWIS F. POWELL, JR.

General Counsel

ORGANIZATION

J. Richardson Dilworth of New York City was elected on May 29, 1964, to the board of trustees of Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, and the finance committee. Since 1960, Mr. Dilworth had served as an advisory member to the finance committees of both Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, and Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated.

On January 1, Rudolph Bares, Jr., vice-president of Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, was named director of the division of visitor accommodations and merchandising, succeeding John D. Green who retired December 31, 1963.

In July, A. Edwin Kendrew, senior vice-president, was transferred to the president's office to assume broader and more general responsibilities having primarily to do with the long-range planning activities of the corporations.

Charles E. Hackett, assistant vice-president of Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, and Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, was named to succeed Mr. Kendrew as director of the division of architecture, construction and maintenance, and in November he was elected vice-president of both corporations.

Ernest M. Frank, resident architect, with responsibility for the overall architectural program, was elected, in November, assistant vice-president of Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated.

FINANCIAL

The business and affairs of Colonial Williamsburg are conducted by two corporations: Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, a nonprofit corporation, which holds title to properties within the Historic Area and carries on the historical and educational work of the Restoration; and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, a business corporation.

Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated

Operating expenses incurred in presenting the Historic Area of Williamsburg to the public, in restoring, reconstructing, and furnishing the historic buildings, and in conducting the educational program of the corporation, totaled \$3,861,756 during 1964. Income produced by these operations amounted to \$2,776,412, leaving an operating deficit of \$1,085,344. This excess of operating expenses over operating income was provided from investment income of \$2,705,673 on the endowment funds of the corporation, substantially all of which were made available to Colonial Williamsburg through the personal generosity of the late Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. A list of securities held in these endowment funds as of December 31, 1964, begins on page 60.

The \$1,620,329 remainder of investment income—after meeting the operating deficit—was used to finance the continuing capital program, which in-

cluded the purchase and restoration of historic buildings; archaeological, architectural and historical research; purchase of antiques, furnishings, and equipment; and other projects.

Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated

The business corporation, Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, holds title to and operates commercial and other business properties outside the Historic Area, including Williamsburg Inn, Williamsburg Lodge, The Motor House and Cafeteria, Merchants' Square, and Craft House. In addition, this corporation leases from Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, and operates within the Historic Area King's Arms, Chowning's, and Christiana Campbell's Taverns, and a number of colonial guest houses.

During 1964 the gross income of Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, was \$10,059,616. After operating expenses of \$9,278,107, a cash operating balance, before depreciation, of \$781,509 resulted. Capital expenditures of \$1,560,070 for hotel improvements, property purchases, and other projects were financed from this cash operating balance, from the sale of capital stock, and from long-term loans made to the corporation.

The operations of the hotels, restaurants, and business properties of Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, help maintain and support the educational program of Colonial Williamsburg.

Taxes

Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, is taxed like any other business enterprise.

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

Total local taxes paid by the two corporations in 1964 amounted to \$254,486, an increase of \$33,000 over the local taxes paid the preceding year. The real-estate taxes paid to the city of Williamsburg by the two corporations accounted for 29.74% of the city's total receipts from this source, although the corporations owned only 15.75% of the city's area in 1964.

Audits

The books of the two corporations are audited annually by the independent public accounting firms of Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery, and Horwath & Horwath, whose auditors have reported that in 1964, in their opinion, as in past years, the records and accounts properly reflect the financial transactions of the two corporations.

COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG, INCORPORATED

ENDOWMENT AND OTHER FUNDS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1964

<i>Face Value</i>		<i>Amortized Total Cost or Book Value</i>
<i>U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES</i>		
\$ 7,000	U. S. Treasury Bills, due 1/7/65	\$ 6,995
215,000	Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, 4.125%, 2/1/65	215,018
630,000	Bank for Cooperatives, 3.90%, 2/1/65	630,027
150,000	Federal Home Loan Bank, 4.15%, 2/15/65	150,035
3,040,000	Federal Land Bank, 4.25%, 4/20/65	3,041,191
210,000	Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, 4%, 5/3/65	210,000
55,000	Federal National Mortgage Association, 4.375%, 6/10/65	54,871
50,000	Federal Home Loan Bank, 4%, 6/15/65	49,969
150,000	Federal Home Loan Bank, 3.95%, 7/15/65	149,958
425,000	U. S. Treasury Bonds, 4.125%, 11/15/73	425,000
<u>\$ 4,932,000</u>	TOTAL U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	<u>\$ 4,933,064</u>

CORPORATE BONDS-INDUSTRIALS

\$ 290,000	Aluminum Company of America, Debenture, 4.25%, 1/1/82	\$ 290,000
300,000	Associates Investment Company, Debentures, 4.5%, 8/1/76	300,000
22,000	Associates Investment Company, Debentures, 5.25%, 8/1/77	23,192
250,000	Beneficial Finance Company, Debentures, 5%, 11/1/77	252,276
300,000	Champion Paper and Fibre Company, Debentures, 3.75%, 7/15/81	300,000
200,000	C. I. T. Financial Corporation, Notes, 4.5%, 11/1/65	200,000
25,000	C. I. T. Financial Corporation, Debentures, 4.75%, 7/1/70	25,632
680,000	C. I. T. Financial Corporation, Debentures, 5.125%, 1/15/80	673,989
450,000	Commercial Credit Company, Notes, 5%, 6/1/77	451,894
300,000	Food Machinery and Chemical Corporation, Debentures, 3.80%, 7/15/81	300,000
300,000	General Acceptance Corporation, Notes, 5%, 4/15/67	300,000
300,000	General Finance Corporation, Notes, 5%, 4/1/76	300,000
100,000	General Motors Acceptance Corporation, Debentures, 5%, 8/15/77	101,812
200,000	General Motors Acceptance Corporation, Debentures, 5%, 9/1/80	200,000
250,000	General Motors Acceptance Corporation, Debentures, 4.625%, 3/1/83	248,710
250,000	Bank of Hawaii, Notes, 4.70%, 10/15/89	250,000
182,800	International Harvester Company, Debentures, 4.625%, 3/1/88	173,574
27,000	International Harvester Credit Corporation, Debentures, 4.625%, 11/1/79	26,922
500,000	Macy Credit Corporation, Debentures, 4.75%, 11/1/81	500,000
500,000	National State Bank of Newark, Notes, 4.70%, 12/1/89	500,000
295,000	National Steel Corporation, First Mortgage, 4.625%, 6/1/89	292,599
300,000	Sears Roebuck Acceptance Corporation, Debentures, 4.625%, 2/1/72	298,870
30,000	Sears Roebuck and Company, Debentures, 4.75%, 8/1/83	31,097
400,000	Security National Bank of Long Island, Notes, 4.75%, 8/31/89	400,000
500,000	Superior Oil Company, Debentures, 3.75%, 7/1/81	498,424
50,000	CWI Employee Home Loan Fund, 4.71%, Demand	50,000
246,235	Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, Note, 5%, 9/1/79	246,235
393,074	Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, Note, 5%, 4/1/82	393,074
<u>\$ 7,641,109</u>	TOTAL CORPORATE BONDS-Industrials	<u>\$ 7,628,300</u>

CORPORATE BONDS-UTILITIES

\$ 500,000	American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Debentures, 3.875%, 7/1/90	\$ 510,331
175,000	American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Debentures, 4.75%, 11/1/92	177,522
300,000	Columbia Gas System, Incorporated, Debentures, 3.875%, 4/1/81	302,057
125,000	Connecticut Light and Power Company, First Mortgage, 4.875%, 2/1/90	123,954

<i>Face Value</i>	<i>Corporate Bonds—Utilities (continued)</i>	<i>Amortized Total Cost or Book Value</i>
\$ 300,000	Consolidated Edison Company of New York, First Mortgage, 3.625%, 5/1/86	\$ 301,882
300,000	Consolidated Edison Company of New York, First Mortgage, 5%, 10/1/87	302,132
200,000	Consolidated Edison Company of New York, First Mortgage, 4.75%, 6/1/91	200,221
178,000	Consolidated Natural Gas Company, Debentures, 4.875%, 6/1/82	180,028
300,000	Dallas Power and Light Company, First Mortgage, 4.25%, 12/1/86	301,859
170,000	Gulf States Utilities Company, First Mortgage, 5.25%, 12/1/89	173,675
400,000	Illinois Power Company, First Mortgage, 3.75%, 7/1/86	402,588
250,000	Iowa Electric Light and Power Company, First Mortgage, 5.125%, 1/1/91	250,000
300,000	Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation, General Mortgage, 3.625%, 5/1/86	301,431
300,000	Northern Illinois Gas Company, First Mortgage, 3.75%, 4/1/81	303,455
300,000	Pacific Gas and Electric Company, First Mortgage, 3.75%, 12/1/78	301,012
300,000	Pacific Power and Light Company, First Mortgage, 4.375%, 5/1/86	301,879
300,000	Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, Debentures, 4.375%, 8/15/88	305,610
300,000	Pennsylvania Electric Company, First Mortgage, 3.875%, 5/1/86	307,250
100,000	Public Service Electric and Gas Company, First Mortgage, 4.875%, 9/1/87	100,759
30,000	Southern California Edison Company, First Mortgage, 4.625%, 9/1/83	31,127
200,000	Southern California Edison Company, First Mortgage, 5%, 2/1/85	201,836
300,000	Southern California Gas Company, First Mortgage, 3.875%, 6/1/81	305,118
222,000	Tennessee Gas Transmission Company, First Mortgage, 5.25%, 11/1/79	224,043
600,000	Union Electric Company, First Mortgage, 3.75%, 7/1/86	607,239
297,000	United Gas Improvement Company, First Mortgage, 5.125%, 6/1/84	302,091
<hr/>		
\$ 6,747,000	TOTAL CORPORATE BONDS—Utilities	<hr/> \$ 6,819,099

FOREIGN BONDS

\$ 500,000	Aluminum Company of Canada, Notes, 5.10%, 5/1/92	\$ 500,000
100,000	City of Montreal, Canada, Debentures, 5%, 1/15/83	100,227
237,000	Commonwealth of Australia, 5.50%, 7/1/81	231,134
380,000	Commonwealth of Australia, 5.50%, 10/1/82	376,616
321,000	Copenhagen Telephone Company, Incorporated, 6.25%, 2/1/73	318,838
250,000	High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community, Secured 13th Series, 5.375%, 10/15/80	244,078
193,000	Kingdom of Norway, External, 5.5%, 5/1/76	189,354
198,000	Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation, 6%, 4/15/76	191,265
500,000	Quebec Hydro-Electric Commission, Debentures, 4.75%, 11/16/89	500,000
500,000	City of Winnipeg, Canada, Debentures, 4.75%, 12/1/89	500,000
<hr/>		
\$ 3,179,000	TOTAL FOREIGN BONDS	<hr/> \$ 3,151,512
<hr/>		
\$22,499,109	TOTAL BONDS	<hr/> \$22,531,975

PREFERRED STOCKS—INDUSTRIALS

<i>Shares</i>		
2,500	Crown Zellerbach Corporation, 4.20, Cumulative	\$ 258,633
2,100	General Motors Corporation, 5.00, Cumulative	258,192
455	International Harvester Corporation, 7.00, Cumulative	75,303
1,200	U. S. Rubber Company, 8.00, Non-cumulative	175,821
2,000	U. S. Steel Corporation, 7.00, Cumulative	317,250
	TOTAL PREFERRED STOCKS—Industrials	<hr/> \$ 1,085,199

Shares

Amortized
Total Cost or
Book Value

PREFERRED STOCKS-UTILITIES

2,400	Appalachian Electric Power Company, 4.50, Cumulative	\$ 259,054
2,500	Boston Edison Company, 4.25, Cumulative	252,500
2,000	Cincinnati Gas and Electric Company, 4.00, Cumulative	185,675
2,000	Consumers Power Company, 4.52, Cumulative	212,469
2,000	Delaware Power and Light Company, 5.00, Cumulative	204,000
5,000	Illinois Power Company, Par \$50., 4.20, Cumulative	249,487
2,500	Kansas City Power and Light Company, 4.35, Cumulative	257,500
2,400	Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation, 4.85, Cumulative	249,038
9,000	Pacific Gas and Electric Company, Par \$25., 5.00, Cumulative	253,872
2,500	Public Service Company of Colorado, 4.25, Cumulative	250,988
10,000	Public Service Company of Indiana, Par \$25., 4.32, Cumulative	254,506
2,200	Virginia Electric and Power Company, 5.00, Cumulative	251,353
	TOTAL PREFERRED STOCKS-Utilities	\$ 2,880,442
	TOTAL PREFERRED STOCKS	\$ 3,965,641

COMMON STOCKS

8,200	Aluminum Company of America	\$ 632,310
25,550	Aluminium, Limited	723,324
21,747	American Electric Power Company	456,003
1,050	American Telephone and Telegraph Company	53,533
10,000	Armco Steel Company	524,170
5,000	Armour and Company	196,925
7,000	Bethlehem Steel Corporation	375,825
1,000	Brush Beryllium Company	19,888
7,333	Celanese Corporation of America	368,215
8,400	Central and South West Corporation	274,464
34,840	Chrysler Corporation	454,255
40,000	Chase Manhattan Bank	743,698
20,000	Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company	430,913
15,000	Consolidated Natural Gas Company	223,799
11,800	Consumers Power Company	331,379
5,500	Continental Baking Company	234,934
8,000	Cutler-Hammer, Incorporated	516,208
2,720	Deere and Company	64,576
1,000	Discount Corporation of New York	265,000
4,132	Duke Power Company	117,188
5,000	E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company	607,445
4,500	Eastman Kodak Company	195,847
6,000	Ex-Cell-O Corporation	262,365
16,250	Fireman's Fund Insurance Company	592,792
15,250	General Electric Company	941,354
11,800	*General Motors Corporation	625,504
1,000	G C A Corporation	17,830
15,000	B. F. Goodrich Company	1,041,958
3,090	Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company	126,422
17,478	Hooker Chemical Corporation	595,924
15,800	Ideal Cement Company	416,743
4,000	International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited	201,330
19,965	International Paper Company	705,723
5,516	Interstate Power Company	125,257
12,300	Lehigh Portland Cement Company	327,534

Shares	<i>Common Stocks (continued)</i>	<i>Amortized Total Cost or Book Value</i>
2,800	Lone Star Cement Company	\$ 64,167
7,000	National Lead Company	732,812
3,000	New York State Electric and Gas Company	130,529
3,000	Parke, Davis and Company	128,532
9,000	Pennsylvania Power and Light Company	282,897
1,200	Scantlin Electronics, Incorporated	16,844
10,000	Scott Paper Company	212,556
500	Sierra Pacific Power Company	17,750
71,000	Socony Mobil Oil Company	1,390,496
21,840	Southern California Edison Company	405,645
5,400	Southern Pacific Company	117,045
8,800	Southern Railway Company	490,018
8,375	Square D Company	305,223
63,668	Standard Oil Company of California	1,209,207
114,200	Standard Oil Company (Indiana)	1,434,179
95,057	*Standard Oil Company (New Jersey)	1,695,113
450	Texas Instruments, Incorporated	31,842
21,400	Toledo Edison Company	553,615
800	Union Carbide Corporation	70,507
10,700	*U. S. Borax and Chemical Corporation	399,939
7,000	U. S. Gypsum Company	717,181
600	Virginia Electric and Power Company	14,052
12,000	Westinghouse Electric Corporation	498,122
	TOTAL COMMON STOCKS	<u>\$24,708,906</u>
	TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS	\$51,206,522
	INTEREST RECEIVABLE, ETC.	187,116
	CASH IN BANK	372,570
	TOTAL FUNDS	<u><u>\$51,766,208</u></u>

REPORT OF AUDITORS

COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG, INCORPORATED

We report that, in connection with our examination of the financial statements of Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, as of December 31, 1964, we confirmed with the custodians the securities and cash shown in the above schedules and found them in agreement with the Corporation's records.

LYBRAND, ROSS BROS. & MONTGOMERY
Certified Public Accountants

New York, April 30, 1965

* Includes shares receivable at December 31, 1964.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT TO MANY
GENEROUS CONTRIBUTORS

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

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

Following is a list of those who made gifts and loans in 1964.

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| The Masters Anderson
<i>Williamsburg, Virginia</i> | Mr. Ernest M. Frank
<i>Williamsburg, Virginia</i> | Rockefeller Brothers Fund, Inc.
<i>New York, N. Y.</i> |
| Mr. Frederick K. Barbour
<i>Norfolk, Connecticut</i> | Mrs. Benjamin Ginsburg
<i>Tarrytown, New York</i> | Estate of Mr. John D. Rockefeller,
Jr.
<i>New York, N. Y.</i> |
| Mrs. John Howard Benson
<i>Newport, Rhode Island</i> | Mr. Richard B. Gump
<i>San Francisco, California</i> | Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop
Rockefeller
<i>Morrilton, Arkansas</i> |
| Dr. and Mrs. Knowles Boney
<i>Colwyn Bay, Wales</i> | Dr. Norman E. Hickin
<i>East Grinstead
Sussex, England</i> | Miss Margolith Rotman
<i>Chicago, Illinois</i> |
| Mrs. Robert I. Boswell
<i>Richmond, Virginia</i> | Mr. John L. Lewis, Jr.
<i>Williamsburg, Virginia</i> | Mr. Shepherd Rouse
<i>Williamsburg, Virginia</i> |
| Miss Laura Lou Brookman
<i>New Hope, Pennsylvania</i> | Mr. Franklin J. McDermott
<i>Williamsburg, Virginia</i> | Estate of Mr. Van Bibber T.
Sanders
<i>Gloucester, Virginia</i> |
| Mr. Stuart E. Brown, Jr.
<i>Berryville, Virginia</i> | Dr. Robert Mallory, III
<i>Rye, New York</i> | Mr. and Mrs. Harry Scherman
<i>New York, New York</i> |
| Mr. E. M. Buchan
<i>East Grinstead
Sussex, England</i> | Mariners Museum
<i>Newport News, Virginia</i> | Mr. and Mrs. George Seaton
<i>Beverly Hills, California</i> |
| Mr. Hugh W. Cannon
<i>Hartsville, South Carolina</i> | Mr. Edwin S. Marks
<i>New York, New York</i> | Miss Martha B. D. Spotswood
<i>Petersburg, Virginia</i> |
| Mrs. Betty Duff Clark
<i>South Pasadena, California</i> | Mr. and Mrs. Charles Muhlenberg
<i>Wyomissing, Pennsylvania</i> | Mr. Charles C. Squires
<i>Williamsburg, Virginia</i> |
| Mr. James L. Cogar
<i>Midway, Kentucky</i> | Museum of the City of New York
<i>New York, New York</i> | Stanley and Polly Stone
Foundation
<i>Milwaukee, Wisconsin</i> |
| Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center
<i>Colorado Springs, Colorado</i> | Mr. Avon Neal
<i>West Groton, Massachusetts</i> | Mrs. Edgar G. Tobin
<i>San Antonio, Texas</i> |
| Mr. Dunscombe H. Colt
<i>New York, New York</i> | Newport Historical Society
<i>Newport, Rhode Island</i> | The Valentine Museum
<i>Richmond, Virginia</i> |
| Cooper Union for the Advance-
ment of Science and Art
<i>New York, New York</i> | The New-York Historical Society
<i>New York, New York</i> | Virginia Museum of Fine Arts
<i>Richmond, Virginia</i> |
| Miss Emma R. Craddock
<i>Ashland, Virginia</i> | Mrs. William C. Noland
<i>Richmond, Virginia</i> | Mr. James W. Waller
<i>Williamsburg, Virginia</i> |
| Mr. A. S. Cussons
<i>Manchester, England</i> | Mr. and Mrs. George Papashvily
<i>Quakertown, Pennsylvania</i> | Mr. and Mrs. Luke Wilson
<i>Bethesda, Maryland</i> |
| Mrs. William deMatteo
<i>Williamsburg, Virginia</i> | Mrs. Daryl Parshall
<i>Millbrook, New York</i> | Mr. John B. Works, Jr.
<i>Salem, Ohio</i> |
| Col. J. Nicholas Dick
<i>Washington, D. C.</i> | Miss Ann Parker
<i>West Groton, Massachusetts</i> | Mrs. John P. Yeatman
<i>Roanoke, Virginia</i> |
| Mr. John J. Evans, Jr.
<i>Rock Hall, Maryland</i> | Mr. John F. Remensnyder
<i>Saugerties, New York</i> | |

PHOTOGRAPHS
Taylor Lewis and Colonial Williamsburg

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