



COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG

*The
President's Report
1960*

COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG

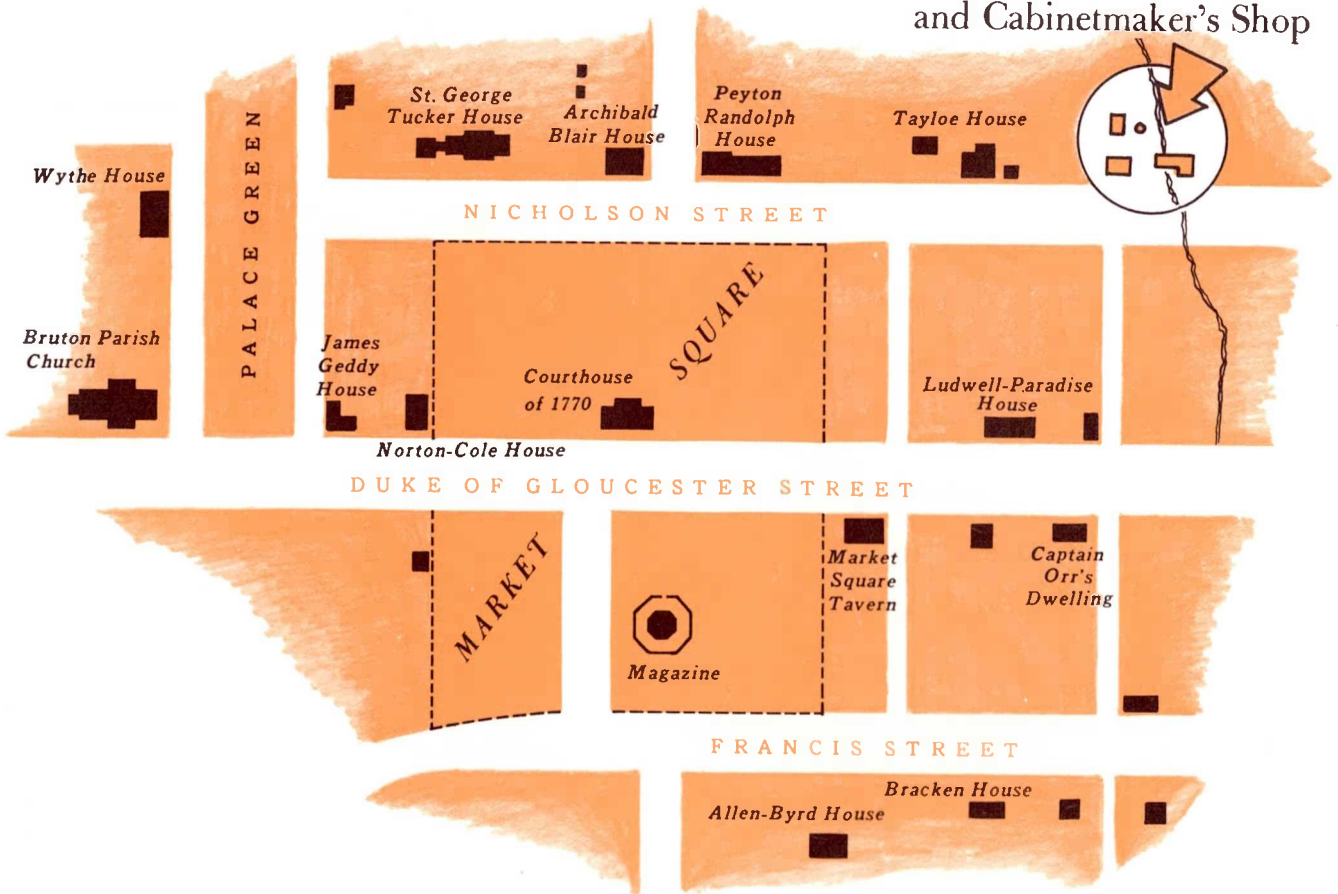
WILLIAMSBURG was one of the most important ideological training grounds for the leaders of American independence. For 81 influential years (1699–1780) it was the capital of the Virginia colony and a cultural and political center ranking with Boston, Newport, Philadelphia, Charleston, and New York. Here 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, which served as a model for most other states; and the introduction of Jefferson's famous Statute for Religious Freedom.

In 1926 Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., became interested in the restoration of eighteenth-century Williamsburg. All funds for this restoration project have been his personal gifts.

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."



Site of Anthony Hay House and Cabinetmaker's Shop



MARKET SQUARE AND THE PALACE GREEN

In the eighteenth century, Market Square and the Palace Green were focal points in the lives of Williamsburg's citizens. One of the most spacious town squares in America remaining in its original colonial form, Market Square is surrounded today by many of the original buildings that witnessed the busy life of the eighteenth-century capital of the Virginia colony. At the Courthouse of 1770, symbol of law and order, the County and Hustings Courts met, and people gathered to hear announcements of importance. Arms for the defense of the colony were stored at the Magazine, and nearby Bruton Parish Church was a center of religious life.

Gathered around and near the Square are the homes of various eighteenth-century Williamsburg citizens, some famous, some obscure. George

Washington, a familiar figure in Williamsburg in the eighteenth century, used the home of George Wythe, jurist and professor of law at the College of William and Mary, as his headquarters when he was planning the Battle of Yorktown. While Washington was in the Wythe House, his French ally, the Comte de Rochambeau, was established nearby in the old home of Peyton Randolph, the Virginia burgess who presided over the first Continental Congress. Residents in the Market Square area also included James Geddy, silversmith; John Hatley Norton, merchant; St. George Tucker, jurist and professor of law; Archibald Blair, physician; Colonel John Tayloe, planter, and Anthony Hay, practitioner of the "arts and mysteries" of the craft of cabinetmaking.

*Principal tools of
the archaeologist.*



THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT

THE early days of December, 1770, were quiet ones in Williamsburg. Lord Botetourt, the popular colonial governor, had died peacefully in the fall and the *Virginia Gazette* for December 13 reported that the Earl of Dunmore, who would be the next—and last—of the royal governors of Virginia, was still in New York, being entertained by the governors of King's College at an elegant dinner and ball.

Elizabeth Dugal was less fortunate. The *Gazette* reported that this Norfolk native was tried in Williamsburg and sentenced to be “burnt in the hand” for “a felony.”

Samuel Smith's wife, Anne, had eloped. In an advertisement Mr. Smith declared that he would not pay Anne's debts because, “. . . she will not be ruled by me. This is the second time she has left me and tried to ruin me and I am determined it shall be the last.”

On page two of the same issue, the *Gazette* noted the death of a certain “good citizen and honest man.” His death was a “heavy loss to his large family, to whom he was a tender husband and kind parent.”

With these words Anthony Hay, eighteenth-century craftsman and tavern keeper, might have faded into history forever had it not been for a team of twentieth-century historians and archaeologists.

Throughout 1960 the archaeologists worked to excavate the site of Hay's residence, kitchen, well, and cabinet shop, all of which had disappeared by about 1820. More than 20,000 objects or pieces of objects were

Hay's
Wife

In the Name of God Amen I Anthony Hay of the City of Williamsburgh, being Weak in Body, but of sound and perfect Mind and Memory / blessed be God do this twentieth day of January one Thousand Seven hundred and Twenty, make and Publish this my Last will and Testament in Manner (and form following viz) —

First I Desire that my Body may be buried in a plain black Pine Coffin that my funeral be attended with no Exponsee, and that none of my Family put on Mourning, unless my Dearly beloved Wife should insist upon it as to herself —

Secondly Whereas my Eldest Son Thomas Hay is more amply

The last will and testament of Anthony Hay of the City of Williamsburg in Virginia, expresses his desire to be buried "in a Plain black Pine Coffin . . . and that none of my Family put on Mourning, unless my Dearly beloved Wife should insist upon it as to herself . . ."

recovered from the lot, a low-lying, wooded area on Nicholson Street next to the town house of one of colonial Virginia's wealthiest citizens—Colonel John Tayloe of Mount Airy plantation. It was one of Colonial Williamsburg's most exciting explorations because of the increased insight it gave into the cabinetmaking trade, domestic furnishings in the colony, and how Hay, his family, and friends lived.

Because the archaeologist works behind the scenes, the full importance of the Hay artifacts and the extent of Colonial Williamsburg's archaeological program are not widely known. While the site was being excavated, however, it was visited by the Trustees of Colonial Williamsburg and the Council of the Institute of Early American History and Culture, which Colonial Williamsburg sponsors jointly with the College of William and Mary. Many of those who saw the excavation suggested that a report on the subject would be of interest to the public.

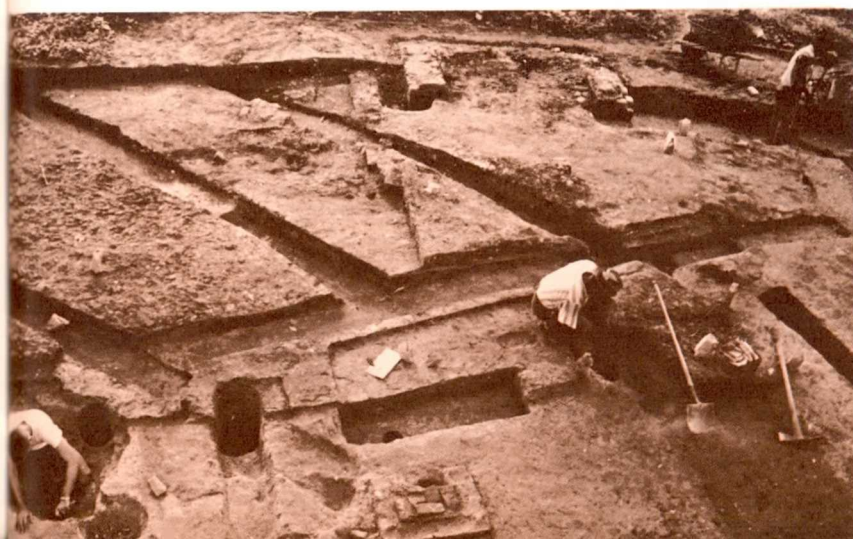
In the minds of many people, the word archaeology may evoke the image of a bearded figure in a pith helmet searching for relics of ancient Greece and Rome or the lost cities of the Bible. Consequently, visitors are

This Italian pen drawing (circa 1760) by G. Pericoli shows a statue of the Empress Livia, wife of the Emperor Augustus, being excavated by eighteenth-century archaeologists.



often surprised to learn that Colonial Williamsburg's excavations are among the most intensive ever undertaken in the United States. The extent of the program and the fact that it has continued unbroken for more than 30 years make it unique among archaeological studies of an American community. More than 244 sites comprising nearly 100 acres have been studied over the years. These sites mirror the broad panorama of life in the Virginia colonial capital, for they include taverns and ordinaries, craft and tradesmen's shops, public buildings, private homes, garden paths, small outbuildings such as kitchens or smokehouses, and the ground upon which America's first theatre was built in 1717.

As successive foundations of colonial buildings were excavated, a steady stream of objects and fragments came out of the earth. An estimated 250,000 pieces have been uncovered, marked, and studied. This collection, accumulated from so many sites so widely varied, has become an index of the social, domestic, and economic life of the entire colonial community, and a reliable source of information to scholars and archaeologists in many parts of the world.



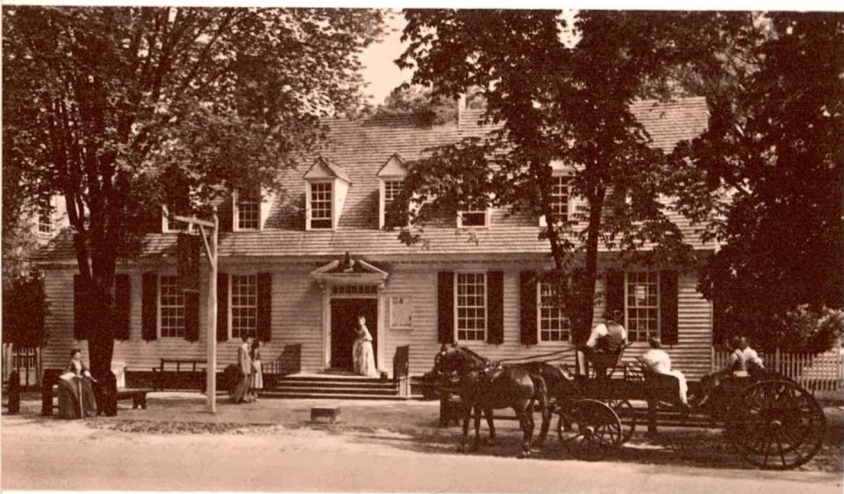
Excavations underway at the Anthony Hay site, where remains of the kitchen foundations are being uncovered. Chimney remains can be seen at the top of the photograph.

Discoveries may be as large as the complete foundations of the Governor's Palace or as small as a fragment of a rare English delftware bowl, no larger than a postage stamp, that provides evidence for the inclusion of such a bowl in our collection. And objects need not be rare to be of value. Brass upholstery tacks were ordinary articles in the life of Anthony Hay. But they were of great importance to Colonial Williamsburg nearly 200 years later because, when found in company with awls, chisels, plane blades, files, and rasps, they helped confirm documentary evidence of the cabinet shop's location.

Teamwork has been established to a considerable degree among Colonial Williamsburg's archaeologists, historians, architects, landscape architects, and furnishings specialists who customarily work in mutually exclusive fields. Before any digging was done at the Hay site, for example, historians had traced its history and assembled from many sources biographical data about Hay, the cabinetmaker, and Hay, the man.

Anthony Hay, according to the records of the *Virginia Gazette*, was living in Williamsburg in 1751. By 1756, he had become established as a cabinetmaker when he purchased the Nicholson Street property from Thomas Everard, the clerk of York County. Although he may have been a grandson of one of the Earls of Errol, as a craftsman in Williamsburg Hay had to be a jack of all trades. On a normal day he might work on a harpsichord case, put up a bedstead for a customer, mend a chair, or work on a desk or clock case. He might even make a coffin, as he did for his father-in-law, for cabinetmakers not only made coffins but often performed the duties of undertaker as well.

In 1767 he purchased the Raleigh Tavern, whose rooms became the scene and witness of much of the political ferment foreshadowing the American Revolution. One well-known patron was George Washington,



In 1767 Anthony Hay purchased the Raleigh Tavern, most famous of Williamsburg's hostelryes.

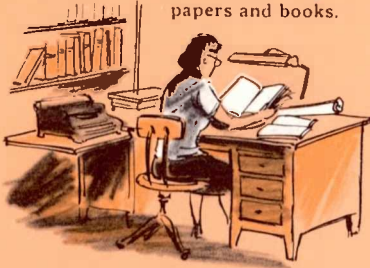
ARCHAEOLOGIST

probes the secrets of the earth, searching, sifting from the soil artifacts that tell more eloquently than words the intimate history of the site under excavation.



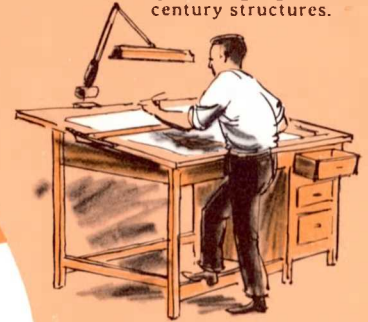
RESEARCHER

distills historical fact from the printed and written word—old manuscript diaries and journals, correspondence, court records, deeds, wills, inventories, newspapers and books.

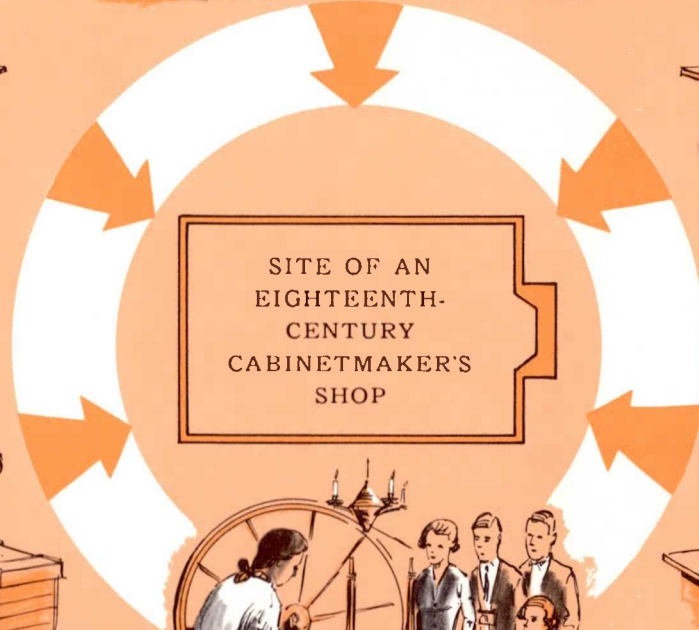


ARCHITECT

draws on a vast fund of knowledge gained from research compiled over 30 years and by study of the many existing eighteenth-century structures.



SITE OF AN
EIGHTEENTH-
CENTURY
CABINETMAKER'S
SHOP



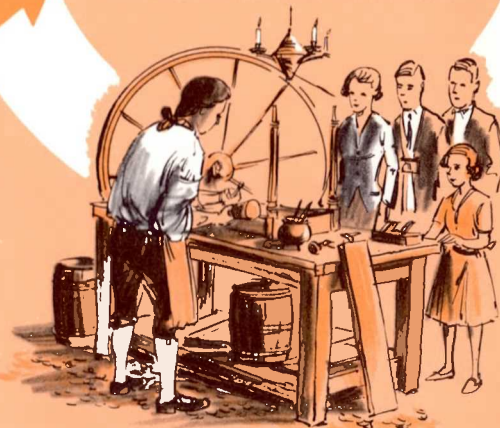
INTERPRETER

gathers all available information from each specialized source; studies, organizes, and correlates it with facts already known; and prepares the combined data for presentation to visitors.



CURATOR

studies research reports and artifacts to obtain guidance in authentic furnishing of the buildings.



CABINETMAKER

operates the shop in the manner of his predecessor of 200 years ago, as determined by the historian, using tools of the eighteenth-century supplied by the curator, in surroundings authenticated by archaeologist, architect, historian, curator, and interpreter.

MANY COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG DEPARTMENTS CONTRIBUTE . . .

Research by experts working in many different departments is the backbone of the restoration of eighteenth-century Williamsburg. Working toward the same end, researcher, archaeologist, architect, curator, and interpreter combine their efforts to determine historical fact, place it in proper historical context, and present it to visitors seeking a new understanding of their heritage.

whose diaries are sprinkled with such entries as: "Dined at the Governor's, and Supped at Anthony Hays," and "Dined at Wythe's, and supped at Anthony Hay's . . . I spent the Evening at Hay's." The cabinetmaker's ability to buy the Raleigh indicates some stature in the community, since, in acquiring it, he assumed a financial obligation of about £4,000—no small sum, even now.

Virginia Gazette account books inform us that Hay was a reader. He purchased histories, biographies, and copies of the *Tatler* and the *Spectator*, wherein he could read the essays of the wits of London while warming his feet by a fire half a world away. Purchases of Latin, grammar, and spelling texts reveal an interest in education for himself and his seven children, one of whom, George, rose to become a noted federal jurist who prosecuted Aaron Burr for treason.

From all the records we have a picture of a man with an inquiring mind, a craftsman of more than ordinary ability, and a citizen of solid reputation.

But far more information is needed if Hay's shop and house are to be reconstructed with historical integrity and authenticity. Enter now the archaeologist, whose task it is to discover everything possible about the size, appearance, and dates of the lost buildings, their furnishings, and the customs or tastes of Anthony Hay and the two craftsmen who succeeded him at the shop.

Scientific archaeology, like a detective story, has its moments of high reward and its hours of deep disappointment, its false trails, sudden surprises, and informative clues for those who are able to interpret them. The story of the Anthony Hay site contains all of these elements, even if Colonial Williamsburg's archaeologists were seeking not criminals, but an ever broader revelation of a significant period of American history.

Views of Hugh Orr's dwelling built prior to 1743, before and after restoration.



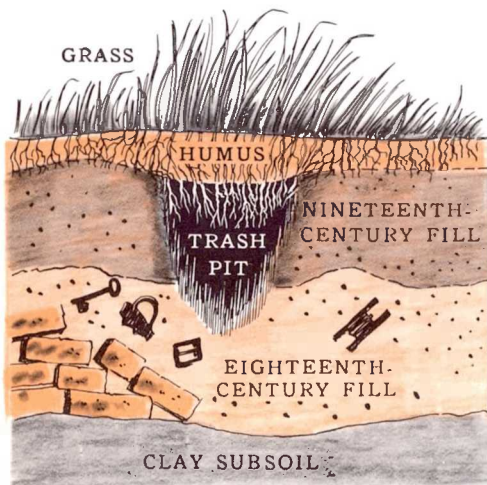
IN SEARCH OF THE ARCHITECTURAL EVIDENCE

IN 1926, when the restoration of Williamsburg began, 83 eighteenth-century houses, shops, taverns, and other buildings were still standing. Spacious and modest, public and private, these existing buildings and houses reflected many aspects of colonial society.

The handsome brick house of the Ludwell family looked across Duke of Gloucester Street to the modest story-and-a-half frame dwelling in which blacksmith Hugh Orr once lived. The town house once owned by William Byrd III showed vestiges of the plantation owner's elegant taste, and nearby, a sixteen-by-twenty-four foot cottage remained from the days when slaves or servants were housed in such quarters. On the Palace Green the comfortable house of George Wythe, where Jefferson studied and where Washington planned the battle of Yorktown, stood near the simpler, frame residence built in 1717 by John Brush, gunsmith.

But other buildings equally familiar to Washington, Jefferson, and other early American statesmen disappeared during the intervening years. In 1949, when archaeologists made the first test explorations on the Hay site, they saw only an empty lot divided by a stream. Then, on a bright January day in 1960, armed with the findings of the preliminary digging, Colonial Williamsburg's archaeological team assembled on the banks of the stream to begin the cautious, scientific task of ferreting history out of the earth.

Tracing the life story of a colonial building from a study of its structural



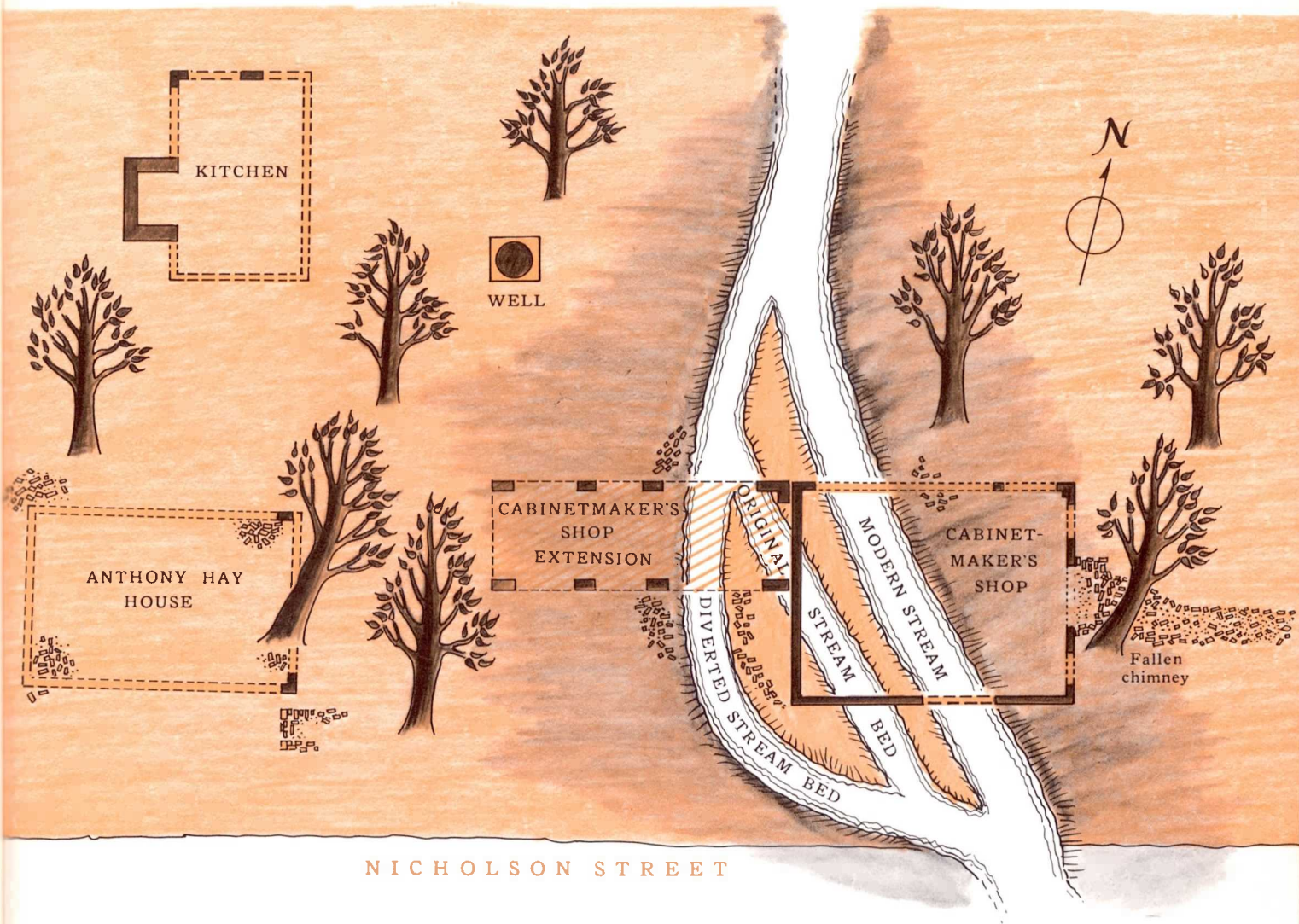
Archaeologists read history in soil stratification — digging down through the centuries and carefully studying the artifacts in each layer.

remains demands detective work to rival that of a Sherlock Holmes seeking to deduce the character of a man from his footprint. For example, historical research, wine bottles dating after 1740, and other archaeological evidence combined to date the construction of the cabinetmaker's shop between 1745 and 1756.

The daily habits of long-dead Williamsburg citizens are often of help in reconstructing their physical surroundings. Fortunately—for us, though perhaps not for the neighbors—the Hay family discarded articles all over their property. Delftware plate fragments of distinctive design and shape were found near the house foundations. A small piece of an identical plate was found in the clay fill on which the cabinet shop was built. The rarity of the design makes it probable that both fragments—the one found beneath the shop and the one found near the Hay residence—came from the same plate and were discarded at the same time.

The earth yielded a profusion of clues. Quantities of wall plaster verified other evidence that the house was of frame construction. Deposits of plaster in several areas suggested that windows or doors existed at these places and that the plaster was thrown out of the windows or doors when the buildings were dismantled. Glass fragments of a pale blue cast common in the latter half of the eighteenth century, found at the same places, further indicated window locations. One concave-shaped plaster fragment with lath marks on its back appeared to have come from a coved ceiling.

Other findings provided more evidence of the appearance of the house. Its measurements and ground floor shape were plotted from foundations, which also indicated that the basement had been cut into a natural slope and was free-standing on three sides. The location and height of a flight of steps could be deduced from its remaining foundation fragments. Landscaping features were evident in post holes for fences, eighteenth-century tree root holes, and the remains of a brick path.

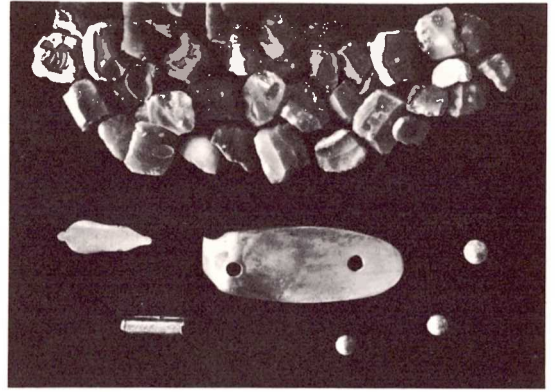


Remains of three buildings and a well were found at the Hay site. The cabinet shop was built on a clay fill that altered the course of the stream, and the later extension to the shop spanned the diverted creek on brick piers. Today the stream runs in still a third course, parallel to its original one.



The tools used today by Colonial Williamsburg's Master Cabinetmaker are of the kind (foreground) used at the cabinet shop of Anthony Hay where they were found in excavations.

A gun butt plate, other fittings, musket balls, and some of the flints that helped determine the destruction date of the cabinet shop.



DOCUMENT, SPADE, AND THE CABINETMAKER

REMAINS showed that the original cabinet shop was constructed of timber with brick foundations on clay fill which had been deposited to divert the natural course of the stream that ran through the lot. Glassware pieces datable to approximately 1765 and brickwork differing in color and texture from that of the main building indicated that an extension was built on the shop between 1760 and 1770. The remains of brick piers showed that this extension was built over the stream bed. Again, foundations gave a clear picture of the dimensions of the building, the location of its chimney, and other construction details. One unusual feature was indicated by numerous fragments of clay tile used for roofing.

The question of the date of the shop's destruction, however, brought about the most interesting example of the interrelationship between archaeological deduction and documentary evidence.

Records showed that the last occupant—Edmund Dickinson—began operations in 1771 and was still in business in 1776. The shop, however, did not appear on the French army map of 1782,^o indicating that the building had been destroyed before that date. On the other hand, archaeological

^oA map, dated 1782, made by a French army cartographer, probably for purposes of billeting the troops of General Rochambeau. It shows the positions and relative sizes of buildings of the period, including details such as the number of trees lining the Palace Green. An invaluable aid to restoration, the original was presented to the College of William and Mary and is preserved in the College's valuable collection of seventeenth-, eighteenth-, and nineteenth-century materials.

evidence in the form of Revolutionary period gun fittings and 65 gun flints were found in the debris of the building—a strong indication that the shop was used for military purposes during the Revolution. In their report, the archaeologists suggested that the building had been used as a storehouse for arms and that the gun flints were probably French. They also deduced that the shop was in a run-down condition in the period immediately before it was destroyed.

Shortly after the report was written Colonial Williamsburg researchers obtained a microfilm copy of the Williamsburg Public Store Records from the Virginia State Library. In the records were the following entries:

February 22, 1779 Williamsburg

PUBLICK ARMOURY

To 5 Quire paper @ 7/ to repare the windows Of the House rented of Mrs Hay 12 lb F [illeg] ---L 1.18.3

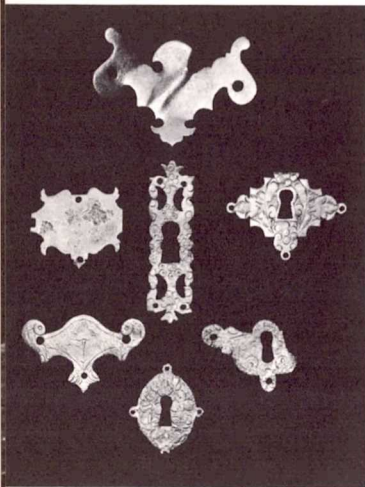
Recd by James Anderson

November 4, 1779 Williamsburg

PUBLICK ARMOURY *pr Mrs Hay*

To Cash paid for 9 Months rent of a House to repair & Clean the Publick Arms by Mr. Anderson's people

---L 45.



Furniture fittings found at the Hay site.

Here was clear evidence of the shop's use as a military storehouse, and the purchase of paper to replace broken windows supports the view that the building was in disrepair at the time. The phrase "Mr. Anderson's people" was a reference to James Anderson, blacksmith and public armorer of Virginia, who presumably acquired weapons from the French, thus explaining the presence of the 65 French gun flints.

Why the shop was dismantled is perhaps explained by the archaeologists' discovery that the diverted stream over which it had been built silted up in the 1770's to such an extent that water finally backed up against the front of the building. This could account for the dismantling of the shop about 1780. Whatever the reason, the six feet of clay silt deposited by the stream became a preservative vault for discarded cabinet-maker's tools, and for wood and leather goods that normally would have disappeared completely within a few years.

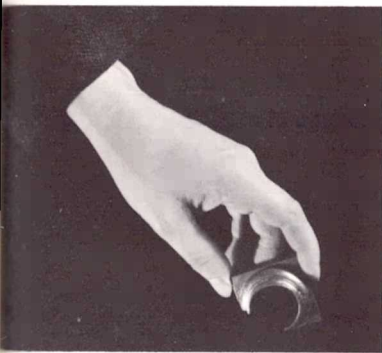
The type of work done by Hay and his successors is suggested by more than 40 tools, an unfinished but intact table leg, and many other objects. The back leg from an arm chair with the caster still attached, a chair rail of Chippendale style, furniture hardware, and other chair and chest fragments were direct legacies from the earth where they had been left two centuries before.



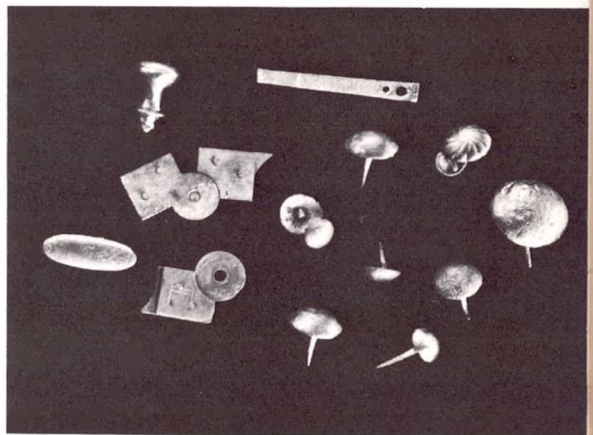
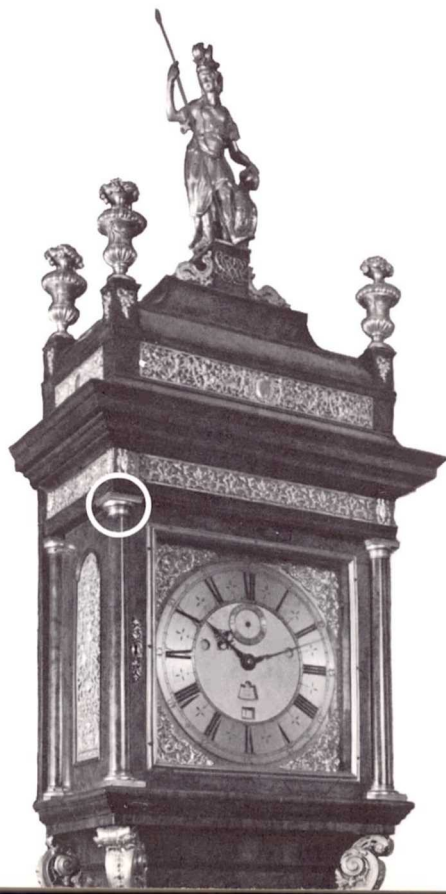
Although unfinished, this eighteenth-century table leg fits the measurements and shape of the ball-and-claw leg of a table in the Apollo Room of the Raleigh Tavern.



Part of the leg of an armchair, with the caster still attached, found at the Hay site could have come from a chair like the one pictured in a bedroom at the Governor's Palace.



A brass fitting for a tall case clock was one indication of the type of work performed at the cabinet shop. It is similar to those on the clock made by Thomas Tompion in the late seventeenth century. The clock is now in the Governor's Palace.



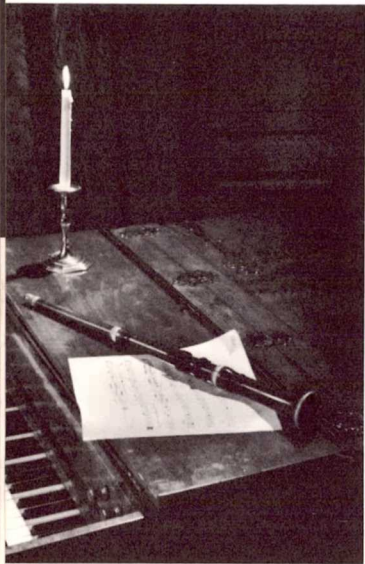
Upholstery tacks, hinges from folding rulers, desk-slide pulls, a keyhole cover, and a bolt from a latch give further indication of the range of work done at the cabinet shop.

A variety of brass furniture fittings—drawer handles, locks, hinges, drawer pulls, keyhole escutcheons, and other decorative devices—indicates the kinds of furniture that passed through the shop. Some of these dated from 1690 to 1720, suggesting that although Hay did not acquire the shop until 1756, furniture of an earlier period had been repaired there. The recovery of a fitting used on tall case clocks indicated that these, too, had come into the shop. Waste brass and lead, and the presence of a vitrified nail, suggest that metal working was carried on. The nail's condition could have resulted only from a fire of some 2,000° F., which would not have been ordinarily produced in a domestic fireplace. This evidence, when tied in with a burned area outside the chimney remains, led to the conclusion that a portable metal-working furnace was part of the cabinetmaker's equipment.

In many cases the combination of documentary and archaeological evidence provides history with a third dimension. The presence of part of a boxwood oboe in a silt level of the 1760's might have remained a mystery had it not been for the aid of historical and documentary records. The oboe part had only two brass stops instead of three. Historians explained this and helped date the oboe fragment by pointing out that in the first half of the eighteenth century oboes had three stops, but in the second half of the century the fingering was changed and the stops reduced to two. Therefore, the oboe section discovered in Williamsburg was from an instrument made after 1750. What did the oboe part have to do, however, with a cabinetmaker? Once again, the historian gave the answer.

In 1767 Anthony Hay advertised that he was giving up his trade to operate the Raleigh Tavern. His successor, Benjamin Bucktrout, announced in the *Virginia Gazette* that he made and repaired spinets and harpsichords. It requires little imagination to see the oboe as a fragment jettisoned by Bucktrout.

The relationship between records and artifacts is illustrated by many other examples. Quantities of mirror glass, many of the pieces scored by a diamond and two or three bearing fragmentary inscriptions, were explained by a 1774 *Virginia Gazette* advertisement. George Hamilton, a carver and gilder, announced that he was working at the shop operated by Edmund Dickinson, and that he would be pleased to repair looking-glass frames, hall and staircase lanterns, ladies' toilet and dressing glasses, and also would regild mirrors.



Part of an oboe found at the cabinetmaker's site, and an eighteenth-century oboe displayed in the ballroom of the Governor's Palace.



WILLIAMSBURG, JAN. 6, 1767.

THE Gentlemen who have bespoken
WORK of the subscriber may depend upon having it
made in the best manner by Mr. BENJAMIN BUCKTROUT, to
whom he has given up his business. I return their
Gentlemen who have favoured me with their custom many
thanks, and am

Their most humble servant,
ANTHONY HAY.

WILLIAMSBURG, JAN. 6, 1767.

MR. ANTHONY HAY having lately
removed to the RAWLEIGH tavern, the subscriber has
taken his shop, where the business will be carried on in all
branches. He hopes that those Gentlemen who were Mr.
Hay's customers will favour him with their orders, which shall
be executed in the best and most expeditious manner. He
likewise makes all sorts of *Chinse* and *Gottick* PALING for
gardens and summer houses.

N. B. SPINETTS and HARPSICORDS made and
repaired. **BENJAMIN BUCKTROUT.**

A small sidelight on Hamilton's work is found in the account book of Robert Prentis, of the Williamsburg merchant family. His account indicates a balance in favor of the cabinetmaker's shop, but Prentis squared his conscience, if not the account, with the following notation: "This balance of 4/9. I am at least overcharged for gilding of Picture Frames."

Other direct links with Williamsburg citizens of the past appear in the form of personal wine bottle seals. These seals carry the name, initials, coat of arms, or some other identifying mark of the purchaser, and were fixed to the bottles at the glass factory. Because seals often are dated they are valuable in determining the period in which a particular building existed.

The practice began with tavern keepers in the mid-seventeenth century. One hundred years later, however, the possession of wine bottles embellished with a personal seal was, for successful or well-born gentlemen, a counterpart of today's so-called status symbol. Seals belonging to more than 30 different persons have been found in excavations. Many of them belonged to merchants such as John Greenhow, who was accused by one competitor of being "infamously remarkable for trafficking . . . in wine, or any other commodity, Sunday not excepted." Greenhow's seals, along with those of the Prentis family and merchant Thomas Hornsby, were found at the Hay site. The seals of Thomas Dansie, a ship captain, and John Tazewell, a prominent Williamsburg lawyer, also were found, suggesting an association of friendship between these people and the occupants of the Hay site. More mysterious was the discovery of a seal belonging to the first Earl Poulett. The Earl was First Lord of the Treasury in Queen Anne's reign, and his family once owned the tract of land on which William Byrd later built Westover. There is no record of the Earl's being in Williamsburg, but some of his wine found its way here—perhaps as a gift to Hay.

Advertisements in the Virginia Gazette announcing Anthony Hay's purchase of the Raleigh Tavern and Benjamin Bucktrout's purchase of Hay's business.



The unusual wine bottle seal at right was traced to the Earl Poulett, whose family once owned the tract of land that later comprised Westover, home of the Byrd family. The halfpenny, minted in 1773 but not introduced into Virginia until 1775, was found under the dismantled remains of the Hay residence, giving proof that the house was still standing in 1775.



Exam? *Tho. Lunard Q. Curt.*

Hay's *Appraisement* **Inventory and Appraisement of the Estate of Anthony Hay late of the City of Williamsburg Taxidermist (deceased)**

					£	s	d								
3	Bedsteads	30/-	3	Beds	3	Bolsters	2	Pillows	200/-	11	10	-			
2	Matts	1	Hiss	6/3	1	pine Table	3/9	-----				10	-		
1	Bedstead	1	Bed	1	Bolster	1	Pillow	1	Mat	-----			4	10	-
1	Small Looking glass	7/6	1	old Walnut Table	5/-	-----				12	6	-			
1	Chest	10/-	1	Coathes	prof	20/-	11	old prints	(the	awalt,	2	2	-		

Many excavated articles matched items listed in Hay's inventory.

FURNISHINGS FROM FRAGMENTS

FOR those responsible for furnishing more than 230 rooms in Colonial Williamsburg's Exhibition Buildings, the eighteenth-century habit of recording detailed inventories was a fortunate one. Inventories, however, speak in words alone and are often open to various interpretations.

Anthony Hay's inventory, made at his death in 1770, lists two colored stone teapots, for instance. Were they enameled ware, agate ware, or lead glazed stoneware? Many possibilities existed until parts of two Littler's blue stoneware teapots were found at the site of Hay's house. Although this kind of teapot was not expensive, it was never very common. Fragments of only one other have been found in 30 years of Williamsburg digging.

Hay's property yielded 40 different classes of items, from sugar tongs to gun locks, that matched objects listed in his inventory. The combination of this historical and archaeological proof gives Colonial Williamsburg's curator the soundest kind of guide for refurnishing Hay's reconstructed house and shop, and a number of the 900 antiques acquired in 1960 parallel artifacts found at the Hay property.

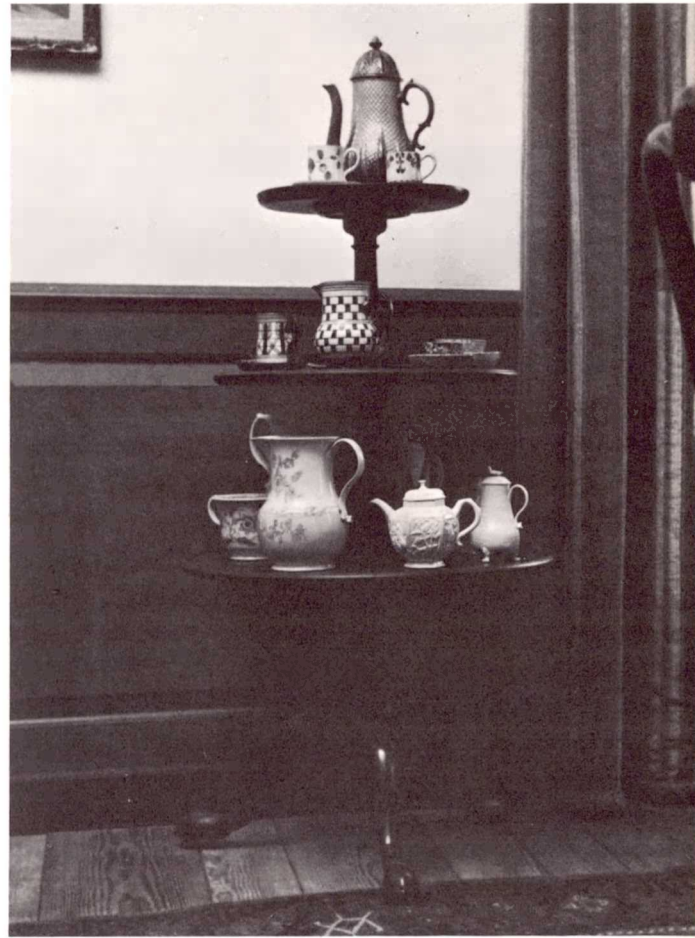
Ceramics of surprisingly high quality unearthed at the Hay site gave new insight into middle-class furnishings of the times. Wedgwood and Whieldon ware, delftwares, Worcester, Bow, and Chinese export porcelain, and mould-decorated English saltglaze, in elegant forms, provided precedents for, or supported the use of, similar furnishings in the many Williamsburg buildings open to the public.



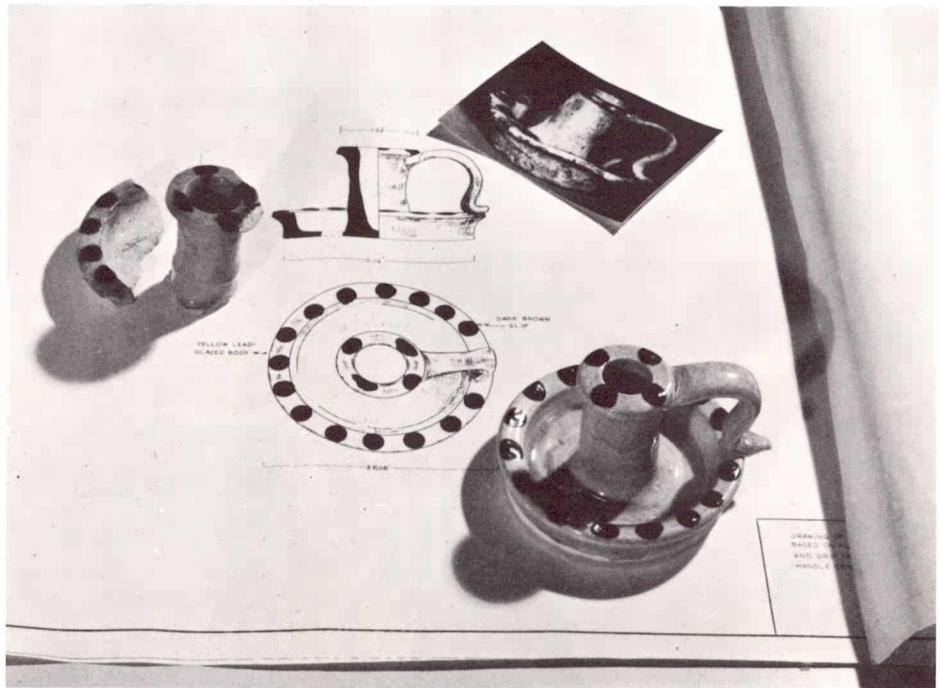
Fragments of a Littler's blue teapot will provide the basis for using a similar teapot in furnishing Hay's reconstructed house.

Among other pieces of unusual importance was a rare, if not unique, English white glass tankard. Dated by archaeological evidence to the 1750's, it is clearly an early attempt by glassmakers to compete with white stoneware and metal manufacturers in producing tankards for tavern and home use.

Twenty-nine fragments of another extremely unusual ware set a precedent for use of the same kind in Williamsburg today. Developed and patented in 1733 by Ralph Shaw, this stoneware resembled a highly popular Chinese type whose importation into England had caused consternation among British potters. Shaw's success inspired a host of imitators,



Furnishings of the Brush-Everard House, one of Colonial Williamsburg's Exhibition Buildings, represent those of a citizen of modest circumstances. Many ceramic fragments discovered at the Hay site (left) were of the same wares and closely paralleled the designs of articles on display in the Brush-Everard House (above). Among these are (top to bottom) the pineapple design chocolate pot, the sgraffito decorated pitcher, and the scratch blue pitcher.



One of the many uses of archaeology is to provide precedents for articles offered through Colonial Williamsburg's Reproductions Program. Shown above are the original pieces of an eighteenth-century candleholder found at the Hay site; a photograph of a matching candleholder found in England by John Graham II, Colonial Williamsburg's Curator; and the finished reproduction. At left, Harold A. Sparks, Colonial Williamsburg's Director of Merchandising, examines the candleholder.



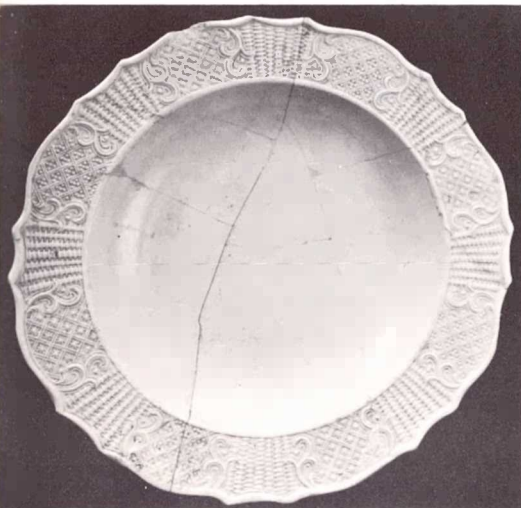
A rare English opaque white glass tankard found in the excavations.

prompting him to bring lawsuits with such zeal that one contemporary described him as "perfectly unbearable." One suit finally was dismissed by a judge who said, "Go home, potters, and make whatever kinds of pots you please." Shaw took ship for France, never to return, but in the court records there was left a description of his "curious ware" that was matched by the pieces of a pitcher and tankard found where Hay once lived. A corresponding pitcher and tankard were acquired in England by Colonial Williamsburg in 1960.

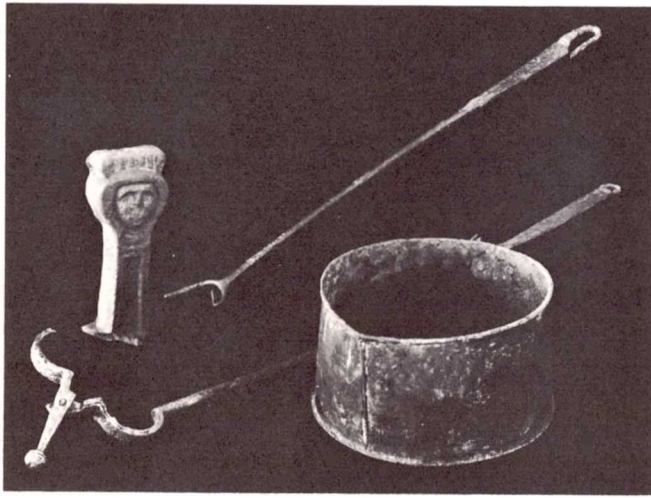
Another collaboration between archaeologists, historians, and the curator began when delftware fragments of an unusual shape were found at the Hay site. There were many possibilities as to what they might be. Pieced together in the archaeological laboratory, they formed oval shapes, and it was suspected that they were the remains of salad dishes. Supporting this view was the fact that such a delftware dish was listed in Hay's inventory. The puzzle was then pursued through books and records of



Two examples of the type of ware first produced by Ralph Shaw about 1733 which were acquired by Colonial Williamsburg to parallel fragments excavated at the Hay site.



White saltglaze plates, saucers, and tureens were widely used in Williamsburg from about 1745 to about 1770 and are well represented in the Palace (right) and other Exhibition Buildings. The gravy boat (above) was found at the Hay site, and the plate was uncovered in 1954 at the site of the Archibald Blair stables.



Tongs, a firedog, and a tin cooking utensil were but a few of Anthony Hay's possessions that were excavated.

antique furnishings until in late 1960 an eighteenth-century dish comparable to the original fragments was acquired in England.

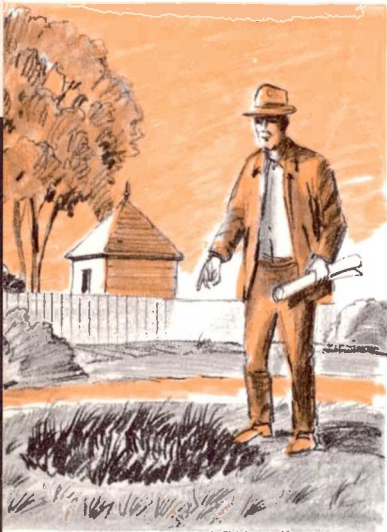
Artifacts can enlarge understanding of many aspects of colonial life. The discovery of handsome Venetian glass buttons on the Hay site, for example, added to knowledge of dress of the times.

Paradoxically, it is often less difficult to acquire pieces today that parallel rarities among Williamsburg's archaeological relics than it is to find the common things that were in daily use. The treasured silver, glass, pottery, and porcelain pieces were treated as family heirlooms and thus were saved to become, in time, collectors' items. But ordinary things were tossed into the trash pit and now are often difficult to find.

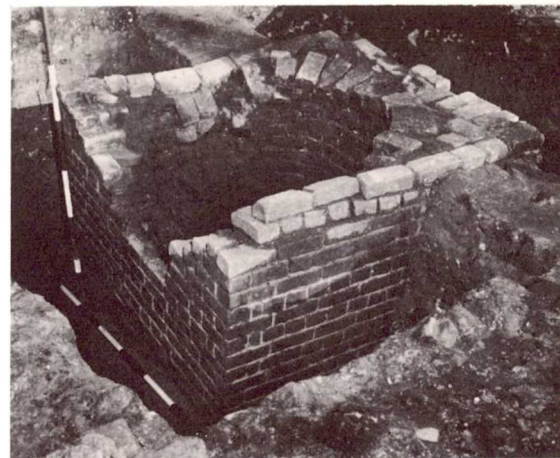
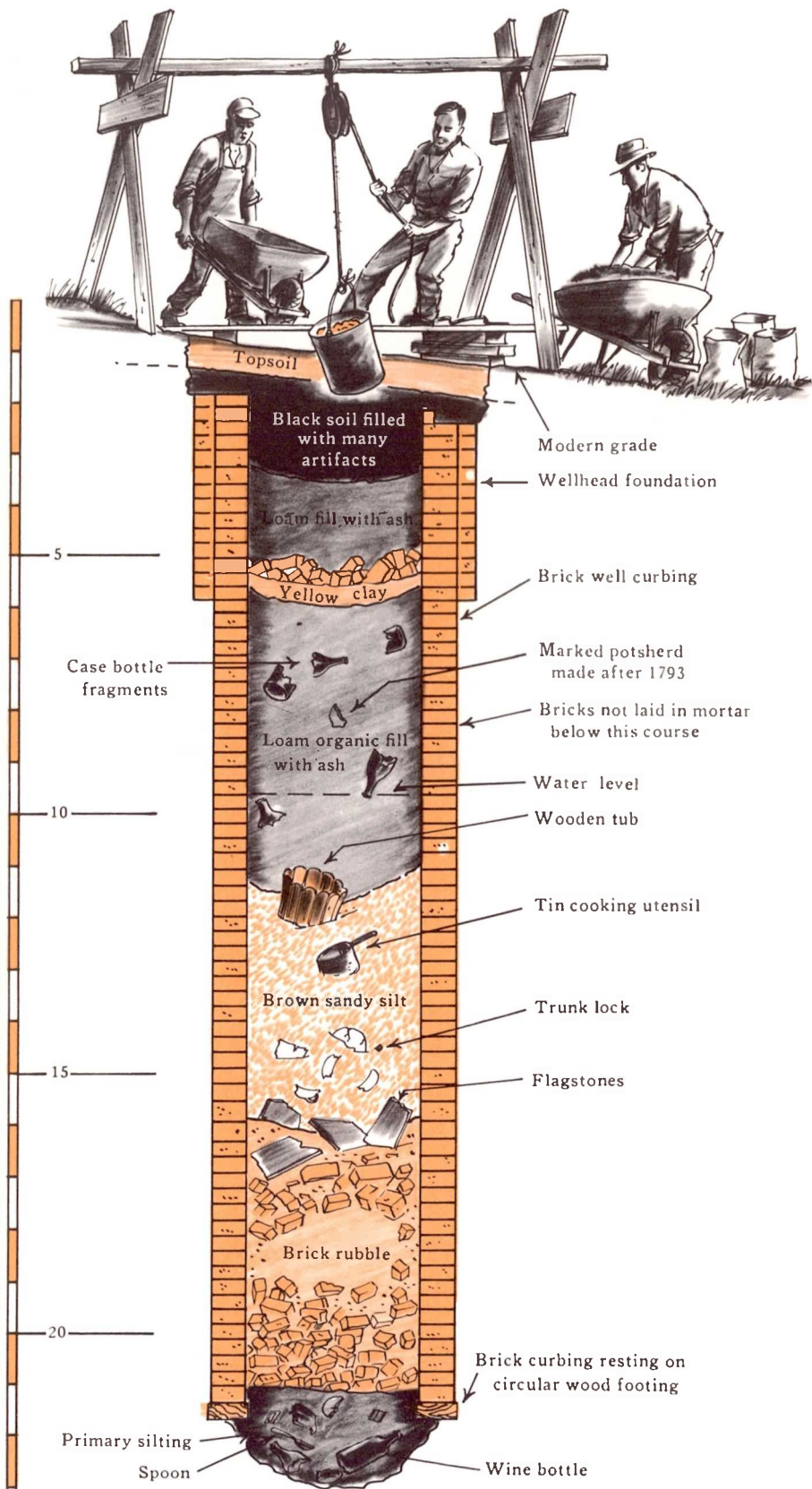
Tin utensils appear constantly in eighteenth-century inventories, and tinware has been found in excavations, but it has been difficult to distinguish clearly between examples of the nineteenth century and those of the eighteenth. A tin-plated cooking vessel—the first ever recovered intact in Williamsburg—was found in Hay's well on a level with objects of unmistakable eighteenth-century origin. For the first time, thanks to archaeology, we have tinware linked directly to the eighteenth century.

Wells are particularly good sources for Colonial Williamsburg's archaeologists because the wet silt in them preserves objects that would ordinarily disintegrate in dry ground.

The first clue to the presence of a well on the Hay property came from the account book of Humphrey Harwood, a Williamsburg mason and carpenter. It had been found by one of Colonial Williamsburg's architects in the attic of an eighteenth-century house on Duke of Gloucester Street. Harwood's ledger showed that on November 5, 1785, he charged Mrs. Hay ten shillings for "Repairing well & underpinning to House and plastering." When the well was located it contained an assortment of objects, among them items of wood and leather that rarely are found preserved in the ground.



The wet silt held in buried wells causes the grass above them to grow taller and greener, and a well can often be located from such a clue.



The wellhead.

A cross section of the Anthony Hay well showing the positions of the principal artifacts it contained. Of particular significance was a fragment of pottery bearing the name of a manufacturer not in business before 1793, indicating that the upper filling was deposited after that date. The wet fill and silt toward the bottom preserved many items that would otherwise have decayed or disappeared; among them a wooden tub, tin cooking utensil, fragments of a leather bucket, shoes, and pewter spoons.



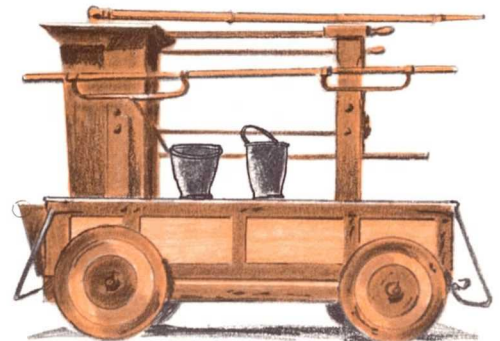
The faces on the necks of Rhenish stoneware jugs changed with the years. At left is one of the jugs found on the Hay site. At right, a complete bottle of the same kind is seen in the Raleigh Tavern Kitchen.



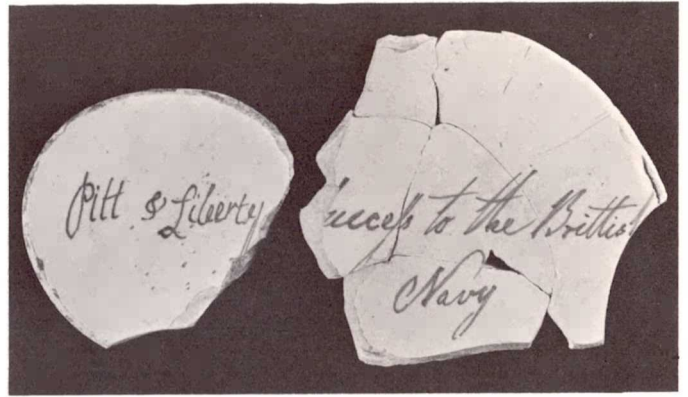
Many objects found at the Hay site were valuable not only because of the insight they afford into colonial life, but also because of their unusual historical backgrounds. Two good examples of Rhenish stoneware containers confirmed use of the so-called Bellarmine bottles in colonial Williamsburg. Made in the Rhineland from the sixteenth century onward, these containers were exported by the thousands and were so hardy that one of late seventeenth-century vintage was found a few years ago still being used as a water pitcher by a tribe of Indians in Surinam. The most prominent feature of these bottles is a bearded human face that ornaments the neck. One long-standing popular belief has it that the faces, which were satyr-like at first, later became caricatures inspired by the Protestant's hatred of Cardinal Roberto Bellarmine, a late sixteenth-century theologian. Another legend had it that the face masks were caricatures of the much feared Duke of Alva, seventeenth-century Spanish nobleman. The bottles found at Anthony Hay's house probably are the result of his ownership of the Raleigh Tavern, and bottles of this type with their grotesque faces are part of the furnishings in the kitchen of the Tavern.



Pieces of a leather bucket are reassembled in the Archaeological Laboratory along with other objects recovered from the Hay well. When complete, the bucket matched those that hung on an eighteenth-century fire apparatus.



Like voices from the past these inscriptions on excavated bowls echo the political issues of pre-Revolutionary days.



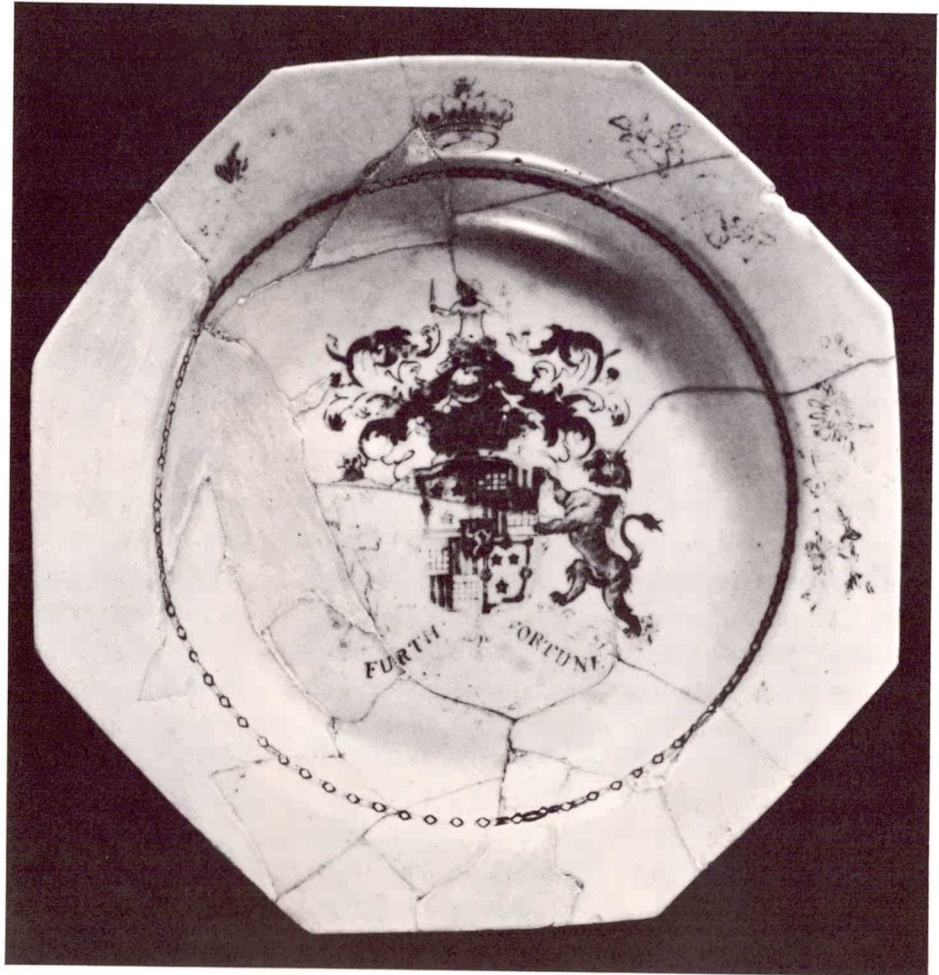
BRINGING THE PAST TO LIFE

BEFORE the late Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., undertook the restoration of Williamsburg there was a facetious reference to archaeology on the Duke of Gloucester Street. A garage displayed on its doors a sign reading "Toot-an-kum-in"—inspired by the discovery of the tomb of Tutankhamen, a Pharaoh of the fourteenth century before Christ, whose name represented the science of archaeology to fascinated newspaper readers of the 1920's.

Williamsburg's debt to archaeology today is more substantial. Archaeology not only has established the locations but also has helped to establish the size, plan, structural characteristics, and purpose of buildings that had disappeared. The study collection of excavated objects constitutes tangible evidence of fashions, tastes, and general trends to guide the furnishings of restored buildings. For the historian they offer insight into the social, domestic, and economic life of the colonial capital.

A citizen's political views may be read on the remains of a plate adorned with arms of England, with a royal cypher, or inscribed with the motto *Pitt and Liberty*. Some objects bring history to life in personal terms. Clay tobacco pipes have been found bearing the motto *Ich Dien* beneath three feathers—the crest of the Prince of Wales. The flight of Virginia's last royal governor was dramatized by the discovery on the Hay site of part of a plate bearing the arms of the Earl of Dunmore. In a list of the possessions he abandoned on the June night in 1775 when he and his fam-

A plate bearing the arms of Governor Dunmore, found during excavations at the Palace. The missing parts have been filled in with plaster of Paris. A fragment of a similar plate was found at the Hay site.



ily fled from the Palace in Williamsburg to a British man-of-war in the York River, Lord Dunmore noted "A large quantity of very valuable China, Glass and Household Utensils of every kind." The final disposition of these goods is not known, but in June of 1776 the slaves and personal estate of the departed governor were put up for public auction, and it is possible that Mrs. Hay acquired the plate then.

Interest in American archaeology, once confined largely to Indian or prehistoric sites, has increased greatly in recent years, and the materials accumulated by Colonial Williamsburg's archaeological, historical, and architectural researchers have been of use to scholars in many related professional fields. It is interesting to note that exchange of this ever-increasing store of information has become international in scope. Recently, Ivor Noel Hume, Colonial Williamsburg's Chief Archaeologist, was able to be of assistance to excavators working in Surinam by identifying and dating

artifacts found in their digging of a seventeenth-century site. In turn, the excavators in Surinam identified a bottle found on the Hay site as being of Dutch origin and thus provided a precedent for the use of Dutch bottles in Williamsburg's Exhibition Buildings. Colonial Williamsburg's findings have aided excavators as far afield as the Falkland Islands and East Africa. Identification of a piece of decorative French earthenware of a type encountered on the Hay site aided an English archaeologist in his dating of a site in Mombassa, Kenya. As the study of Colonial Williamsburg's extensive collection of eighteenth-century artifacts progresses, its archaeological staff will be increasingly able to serve their colleagues throughout the world.

Many archaeological projects remain to be undertaken. Among those in which we have a great interest is the site of the Travis House, which was built about 1765 by Colonel Champion Travis, a longtime member of the House of Burgesses from Jamestown. The house has been preserved and will be returned to its original location after archaeological excavation. Another is the site on which the first public mental hospital in America was founded in 1770. Now occupied by the Commonwealth of Virginia's Eastern State Hospital, the property also includes the eight lots



In the Archaeological Laboratory artifacts from the Hay site are numbered, recorded, cleaned, preserved, and studied.

*A conjectural drawing
of Anthony Hay's house
and cabinet shop.*



once known as Custis Square. It was the property of John Custis, scholar, planter, and father of Daniel Parke Custis, whose widow subsequently married George Washington. As excavations continue, with their purpose being channeled both to social history and architectural data, more information will become available to Colonial Williamsburg and to archaeologists working on other colonial American sites.

In the same manner, excavations at the site of the cabinetmaker's shop were another step toward completing the scene of colonial life that revolved around Market Square in the center of Williamsburg. As the material remains of Hay's life came out of the earth, the faded documents and the brief entries in history books began to live in human terms.

Now we see Hay through the ceramics he left as a man anxious to keep pace with the latest fashion. His knives, forks, and spoons become memorials to his culinary pleasures. His wine glasses and bottles become objects



that once loosened the tongues of Williamsburg citizens to toast the health of the King or to denounce his politics. The remains of Hay's candlesticks are seen not as handsome brassware, but as containers for the light by which he entertained his friends or read the books that broadened his knowledge and that of his children.

But more than this, the results of the Hay excavation have greatly increased the basic evidence needed for a faithful reconstruction of the cabinetmaker's house and shop.

When all knowledge relating to Hay and his buildings is assembled, Colonial Williamsburg will add another chapter to the story of the eighteenth-century capital.

In historic importance, the life and death of Anthony Hay does not rank with the oratory of Patrick Henry, or the unanimous adoption by the Virginia Convention of the Virginia Declaration of Rights. The *Virginia*

Gazette's notice of his death contained only six lines of sympathy and eulogy which undoubtedly could have applied to many Williamsburg residents of the day.

But the trowel and brush work of the archaeologists in cooperation with other members of Colonial Williamsburg's staff at long last have brought Hay's true destiny full circle. Nearly 200 years after Hay's death and the disappearance of the buildings he once owned, a craftsman will reopen the shop once more to practice the cabinetmaking trade in the pattern of the "middling" citizens who formed the foundations on which much of the American heritage has been built.

Many of Colonial Williamsburg's visitors acquire a deep impression of this heritage in the craft shops. In the shops of the baker, the bootmaker, the wigmaker, the blacksmith, the apothecary, and others there is an intimacy that brings the average citizen of colonial times to life in an understandable way. Other visitors may discover a new dimension of history in the Governor's Palace which speaks of the authority of the English Crown, or in the Capitol with its pervading atmosphere of great historic events.

Colonial Williamsburg constantly endeavors to provide a greater insight and better understanding of American history and heritage through its ever-expanding educational and cultural programs. These programs are founded on the broad vision of the late Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who saw in Williamsburg an opportunity to recall for the benefit of future generations the "patriotism, high purpose, and unselfish devotion of our forefathers to the common good." With the Reverend W. A. R. Goodwin, Mr. Rockefeller shared a dream that continues to guide the work of the Restoration under the active direction and interest of Mr. Winthrop Rockefeller, Chairman of the Boards of Colonial Williamsburg.

CARLISLE H. HUMELSINE



AN APPRECIATION

THE contribution of archaeology to the preservation of eighteenth-century Williamsburg is a direct reflection of the skill and enthusiasm of many talented men and women.

When excavations began in 1928, there were few trained specialists in colonial American archaeology. The early archaeological teams thus included historians, architects, and engineers as well as those trained in archaeological research. Prentice Duell, John Zaharov, and Herbert Ragland supervised the early, major excavation projects; developed and refined excavation techniques; and trained a skilled labor force in collaboration with William Graves Perry, Thomas Mott Shaw, and Andrew H. Hephurn, of the Boston architectural firm bearing their names, and Colonial Williamsburg's architects.

Since 1934, A. Edwin Kendrew, our Senior Vice-President, in addition to his many other duties, has had the general responsibility for Colonial Williamsburg's archaeological program, and this program has had his sympathetic attention and continuing interest.

Mr. Rutherford Goodwin, son of the Reverend W. A. R. Goodwin, pioneered in classifying, cataloguing, and interpreting recovered artifacts, and was instrumental in assembling an archaeological exhibit which now attracts thousands of visitors annually to the Courthouse of 1770.

Over the past 25 years, James M. Knight, archaeological engineer, has

supervised many excavations, and has prepared hundreds of measured drawings, charts, and maps for the guidance of the architects.

As the program grew and developed, Minor Wine Thomas, now chief Curator of the Henry Ford Museum and Greenfield Village, established a permanent laboratory for the treatment of artifacts with the assistance of John Dunton, who is now Laboratory Supervisor.

In the past few years archaeological studies have been greatly expanded under the direction of Ivor Noel Hume, Chief Archaeologist. We are most fortunate to have the benefit of his extensive knowledge and experience in developing and increasing the scope of our archaeological research, as well as that of Mrs. Noel Hume, who serves as Laboratory Technician.

No statement on the archaeological achievements of Colonial Williamsburg would be complete without an expression of indebtedness to Kenneth Chorley, President of the organization from 1935 to 1958, who continues as a Trustee of Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., and as a Director of Williamsburg Restoration, Inc. He also serves as Chairman of the Executive Committee of Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., and as a member of the Executive Committee of Williamsburg Restoration, Inc.

Colonial Williamsburg is deeply appreciative of the assistance provided over more than three decades in the field of archaeology by individual scholars, museums, and institutions throughout the world. They have given generously and unstintingly of their time, knowledge, and resources in helping us to answer many difficult questions.

Each of these men and women and their able associates has contributed conspicuously to the foundations of authenticity, research, and scholarship on which the Williamsburg restoration is based.

C. H. H.

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

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, Jr.

“Of all the things he ever undertook, Williamsburg seemed to reward him with the greatest satisfaction.”

MR. RAYMOND B. FOSDICK,
Great Oak Tree, June 9, 1960



The great oak tree at Bassett Hall, Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr.'s, Williamsburg home, has witnessed the events of Williamsburg from the seventeenth century until the present. It was under this tree that the Reverend W. A. R. Goodwin met with Mr. Rockefeller, Jr., in November, 1926, to discuss plans for the restoration of the eighteenth-century capital of Virginia, and here, on June 9, 1960, the citizens of Williamsburg gathered to express their sorrow at the loss of a friend and neighbor. Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick, long-time friend and associate of Mr. Rockefeller, spoke at the community service.

1874–1960

THE deep affection and esteem in which Mr. Rockefeller was held were expressed in a resolution of the Trustees and Directors which stated:

Mr. John Davison Rockefeller, Jr., will be long remembered as one of the great benefactors of history.

The son of a dynamic father, he chose the quiet way. His life was devoted to humanity, and in his unprecedented works for the good of all men, he gave us unselfishly of himself as of all else.

For thirty-four years Mr. Rockefeller pursued the restoration of Williamsburg with the conviction that it held a unique opportunity to display in our time the moral and political foundations of our democracy. The perceptive eye and integrity of purpose that he brought to this task are reflected in the standards of authenticity and dignity of presentation he set for Colonial Williamsburg.

One of the happiest moments of his life was passed with Dr. W. A. R. Goodwin under the great oak tree of Bassett Hall, when he caught the vision of a restored Williamsburg. Over the years afterward, as the ideal was rekindled, he became himself a part of the scene as friend, neighbor, and inspiration.

The Trustees and Directors of Colonial Williamsburg wish to record their deep gratitude for the great service Mr. Rockefeller has rendered to Americans of yesterday, today, and tomorrow, and to express their abiding sense of the privilege it was to have been associated with him in this work. They pledge that his spirit will continue to guide the course of Colonial Williamsburg.

RESOLVED, that this statement of respect and affection for Mr. Rockefeller be made a permanent part of the records of Colonial Williamsburg as an expression of profound sorrow felt by the Trustees and Directors on the occasion of his departure from this life on May 11, 1960.



Activities of the Williamsburg Militia Company seen through the eyes of two inquisitive youngsters in Adventure in Williamsburg, published in July.

The American Image: Shadow or Substance? was the theme examined in detail by 51 foreign and seven American graduate students at the fourth annual Williamsburg International Assembly held in June. Here Mrs. Margaret B. Tobin, Colonial Williamsburg Trustee and one of a distinguished faculty of 10 discussion leaders, and Delegate David E. Carmack of the University of Virginia, listen attentively to Miss Malti Hukku, niece of Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru.



SUMMARY OF THE YEAR

THE year 1960 was notable for Colonial Williamsburg in a number of respects. Educational, cultural, and historical programs were broadened, and during the year nearly 443,000 people visited the Capitol, Palace, Raleigh Tavern, and other Exhibition Buildings. This was a 6.5 per cent increase over the figure for building visitation in 1959. Hundreds of thousands more toured the restored area, and visited the historic sites of Jamestown and Yorktown. During the year well-established adult forums and student seminars were continued, and an American-British-Canadian seminar on the American Revolution was held. Important results were also achieved in visitor orientation and interpretation, in film production, publications, research, in improving the Williamsburg collections, and in the formulation of plans for future improvements in visitor accommodations.

Conferences, Seminars, and Forums

In recent years the number of special conferences, seminars, and forums held in Williamsburg has greatly increased. Although its meeting facilities are not extensive, Colonial Williamsburg also has been chosen with increasing frequency as the site for regional conferences of various educational and business organizations in recognition of the contribution, in terms of historical reference, that Williamsburg can make to conference programs.

For example, the Brookings Institution, located in Washington, each year holds a series of conferences for government executives in Williamsburg. Douglass Cater, Washington journalist, has written that "one factor giving special distinction to the Brookings Conference Program has been the choice of the locale. Close enough to Washington to be easily accessible, Williamsburg is also sufficiently removed to provide a complete break from the many distractions of the capital. Most important, the atmosphere of this ancient capital of Virginia lends flavor and purpose to the conference. The restoration, financed by the Rockefeller family, has recaptured Williamsburg's purpose with vivid authenticity. To live there for even a short period is to relive the critical times when the Virginia House of Burgesses adopted the Virginia Declaration of Rights as the prelude to independence."

Because of this developing conference program, a comprehensive study was undertaken during 1960 to determine the type of facility which should be built to meet seminar, forum, and conference needs. The San Francisco architectural firm of Spencer & Lee was retained to work with Colonial Williamsburg's architectural staff on plans for the Williamsburg Conference Center to be constructed at the Williamsburg Lodge. Ground will be broken for this project in December, 1961, with completion scheduled for the summer of 1963.

During 1960 the twelfth annual Williamsburg Antiques Forum attracted 621 collectors and connoisseurs to two week-long winter sessions dealing with *Great Antiques in America*; and 400 horticultural and landscape design enthusiasts explored the theme *What Makes a Garden Great?* at the four-day spring session of the fourteenth annual Williamsburg Garden Symposium. It was the most successful year in the history of these two well-established events.

Eighty-eight high school seniors from 47 states and 22 countries met in Williamsburg in February for the third annual session of the Williamsburg Student Burgesses, a three-day forum on problems of the democratic world. Under the guidance of a group of distinguished authorities, the young delegates discussed education, leadership, and understanding in arriving at *An Agenda for the New Age*. Visiting authorities included Ambassador Aziz Ahmed of Pakistan; Representative Walter H. Judd of Minnesota; Pulitzer Prizewinning Playwright Paul Green; William H. Cartwright, Chairman of Duke University's Department of Education; Eric Berger, Editor of *Senior Scholastic* and *Science World*; Dorothy Gordon, founder and moderator of the *New York Times* Youth Forum; Merrill F. Hartshorn, Executive Secretary of the National Education Association's National Council for the Social Studies; and Frank A. MacDonald, Professor of Philosophy of the College of William and Mary. Cooperating



High school students represented 47 of the American states and 22 foreign countries during the Williamsburg Student Burgesses, a three-day seminar sponsored for the third year by Colonial Williamsburg. An Agenda for the New Age was the conference theme.

agencies included the National Education Association, the United States Office of Education, and the American Field Service.

Fifty-eight outstanding foreign graduate students, on the eve of their departure for 42 homelands, discussed the provocative theme *The American Image: Shadow or Substance?* at the fourth annual meeting of the Williamsburg International Assembly in June. Ten authorities on American life helped interpret the theme and guide discussions on its political, socio-economic, and cultural implications during the three days of meetings. Among the authorities were five Trustees of Colonial Williamsburg: Armistead L. Boothe, prominent lawyer and member of the Virginia State Senate; Dr. Harvie Branscomb, Chancellor of Vanderbilt University; Stanley C. Hope, President of the Soundsciber Corporation and industrial leader; Mrs. Margaret B. Tobin, cultural and civic affairs leader of San Antonio, Texas; and Edward A. Weeks, Jr., Editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*. In addition to these were Alfred Kazin, distinguished author, editor, and critic; Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, President of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia; Pulitzer Prizewinning Historian Allan Nevins; and Abe H. Raskin, national labor correspondent for the *New York Times*. Aiding and encouraging this program were the National Association of Foreign Student Advisers, the Institute of International Education, the United States Department of State, and the College of William and Mary.

At the same time, Colonial Williamsburg commemorated the 184th anniversary of the passage of the Virginia Declaration of Rights during annual Prelude to Independence ceremonies at the Capitol. The principal



Dr. Charles Malik, distinguished Lebanese diplomat, delivered an outstanding address at ceremonies commemorating the 184th anniversary of the passage of the Virginia Declaration of Rights.

speaker for the occasion was Dr. Charles Malik of Lebanon, former President of the United Nations General Assembly. Dr. Malik's address, entitled *Will the Future Redeem the Past?*, had an overwhelming effect on his audience, and more than 130,000 reprints were distributed throughout the United States. Excerpts were reprinted in the *Congressional Record*, *U. S. News and World Report* with a circulation of 1,150,000, and in both domestic and foreign editions of the *Reader's Digest* with a total circulation of 16,000,000. It received editorial comment in a number of newspapers, was reprinted in whole or in part in others, and was the subject of a column by R. H. Shackford which appeared in the Scripps-Howard newspapers. James Jackson Kilpatrick, editor of the *Richmond News Leader*, summed up the feelings of many when he wrote: "His (Malik's) address merited a place among the truly great speeches of this century. In phrases that smashed home with the repetitive impact of a battering ram, he summarized the weakness of the West before the dynamic aggression of the Communist East. His indictment was not only surpassing oratory; it was also, may God yet save us, a terrible statement of the truth."

The Williamsburg Seminar, inaugurated with the assistance of the Leverhulme Trust, took place in September and proved to be one of the most stimulating and successful conferences that Colonial Williamsburg has sponsored in the scholarly field. Eighteen historians from Canada, Great Britain, and the United States discussed the general theme, "Per-

spectives of the American Revolutionary Era." This tripartite participation in a three-day examination of a single historical era is without precedent in this country.

Twelve fellows and six observers attended the second annual Seminar for Historical Administrators co-sponsored by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the American Association for State and Local History, and Colonial Williamsburg. This six-week program in June and July is designed to introduce selected graduate students to the challenging opportunities available in the expanding field of historical administration.

For the ninth year, Colonial Williamsburg collaborated with the College of William and Mary in sponsoring a Workshop on Life in Early Virginia. Its two three-week sessions, combining lectures, discussions, film showings, and historical tours, were attended by 29 teachers and other summer school students.

Films and Filmstrips

A major film was added to the nine films and five filmstrips available through the Film Distribution Program. Produced in color by Colonial Williamsburg's Audio-Visual Department for both television and use by private groups, *Music of Williamsburg* captures the songs and sounds of Williamsburg in the 1760's. Songs and dances of slaves, children's singing games, psalms in the College of William and Mary's chapel, traditional chamber music, military field music, a country fiddler, and songs from *The Beggar's Opera* bring America's musical heritage to life. All scenes were



The appeal and variety of eighteenth-century music were captured on film during the production of Music of Williamsburg, a major addition to Colonial Williamsburg's program of documentary motion pictures. The film's music ranges from slave songs and sea chanteys to military marches and The Beggar's Opera.



filmed in and around Williamsburg under the direction of Sidney Meyers with Alan Lomax as folk music consultant.

Publications

Three new books were published by Colonial Williamsburg during the year. The first was the fourth edition of the *Colonial Williamsburg Official Guidebook and Map*, which went on sale in the spring. The second, *Adventure in Williamsburg*, with photographs by Carroll Seghers II and text by John J. Walklet, Jr., Director of the Publications Department of Colonial Williamsburg, was published in July. Prior to publication, two pages in *LIFE* magazine featured photographs selected from those taken for the book. The third book, *The Eighteenth-Century Houses of Williamsburg*, by Marcus Whiffen, was published in August and was a selection of the Antiques Book Society for that month. It was also an award winner in the Southeastern Library Association Southern Books Competition for 1960.

In addition, the publications program collaborated with the Golden Press in the preparation of the *Golden Stamp Book of Williamsburg*, with illustrations by Richard J. Stinely, Assistant Director of the Publications Department.

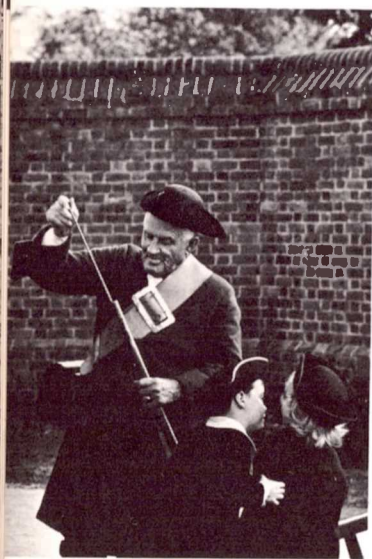
Adventure in Williamsburg and *The Eighteenth-Century Houses of Williamsburg* were added to those publications distributed nationally by Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Incorporated.

The Publications Department also prepared for the Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Collection the publication *Edward Hicks, 1780-1849*, a catalogue of a special exhibition devoted to the folk artist's life and works, with introduction and chronology by Alice Ford, author, critic, and authority on folk art.

Research

Eight research reports were completed during the year, furthering the knowledge of the lives and times of early Virginia. They included such diverse topics as wheeled vehicles in eighteenth-century Virginia, candlesticks, window curtains, carpeting and rugs, and the histories of original colonial houses in Williamsburg.

Demands for research assistance were particularly heavy in 1960. This aspect of the research program continues to develop as the availability of research materials at Colonial Williamsburg becomes more widely known in the historical profession. In addition, six historians made studies of various aspects of colonial Virginia under the grants-in-aid program, now in its fifth year.



Guardsman John Bolling demonstrates muzzle loading of antique Brown Bess musket for children.



The Honorable Robert B. Anderson, Secretary of the Treasury, gave the principal address at the biennial commemorative session of the Virginia General Assembly, held at the eighteenth-century Capitol in January. Secretary Anderson, Governor J. Lindsay Almond, and Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia exchanged greetings in the Hall of the House of Burgesses. The original Speaker's Chair is in the background.

Special Events

In January, continuing a tradition that began in 1934, the Virginia General Assembly held its biennial commemorative session in the Hall of the House of Burgesses at the Capitol. In a joint resolution, the Assembly paid tribute to "the enrichment of the lives of the people of this Commonwealth and of this nation through the restoration of the beauty and grandeur of the colonial capital of Virginia made possible by the generous benevolences of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr." The resolution conveyed the Assembly's desire "to express at this time our deep regard and warm affection for Mr. Rockefeller, as well as our admiration for the authentic restoration that has carried to millions the story of the Virginia patriots and their contribution to the culture and ideals of this country." As a further mark of appreciation the Assembly resolved to commission a portrait of Mr. Rockefeller to be painted and placed in the Capitol at Richmond. Mr. Rockefeller had been made an honorary citizen of Virginia in 1942. Once before the Virginia Assembly had taken a similar action when it acclaimed General Lafayette an honorary citizen and commissioned a bust by Houdon which today is on display at the Capitol in Richmond.

The Honorable Robert B. Anderson, Secretary of the Treasury, was the principal speaker on the occasion. Reminding the representatives of America's oldest legislative assembly that 175 years ago members of the new government faced difficult financial decisions, the Secretary said, "Now, as in 1789, fiscal soundness is basic to economic strength. History shows us that every nation which has ignored this lesson has had to pay for its mistake in a long and bitter battle to retrieve position. I can see no evidence whatever that our own generation can provide an exception."



A costumed juggler exhibited his skill during the re-enactment of "Publick Times" festivities that followed the commemorative session of the Virginia General Assembly.

Following the joint meeting, the Assembly took part in the celebration of "Publick Times" festivities—a re-enactment of the festive occasions in eighteenth-century Williamsburg when the courts sat and the Assembly usually met.

In May Colonial Williamsburg participated with the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, the National Park Service, Jamestown Festival Park, and the College of William and Mary in a commemoration of the 353rd anniversary of the establishment of the first permanent English colony in America at Jamestown. Senator A. Willis Robertson of Virginia delivered the principal address.

On July 2 King Bhumibol Adulyadej and Queen Sirikit of Thailand arrived as the guests of Colonial Williamsburg for a two-day visit. Their Majesties attended July 4th ceremonies at the colonial Capitol which were highlighted by flintlock musket salutes from the Militia Company and the raising of the new 50-starred national colors, presented to Mayor H. M. Stryker of Williamsburg by Vincent D. McManus, past commander of Post 39 of the American Legion. Mr. Winthrop Rockefeller, Chairman of the



Their Majesties the King and Queen of Thailand, and Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Rockefeller enjoyed a carriage tour of restored Williamsburg on the Fourth of July weekend.

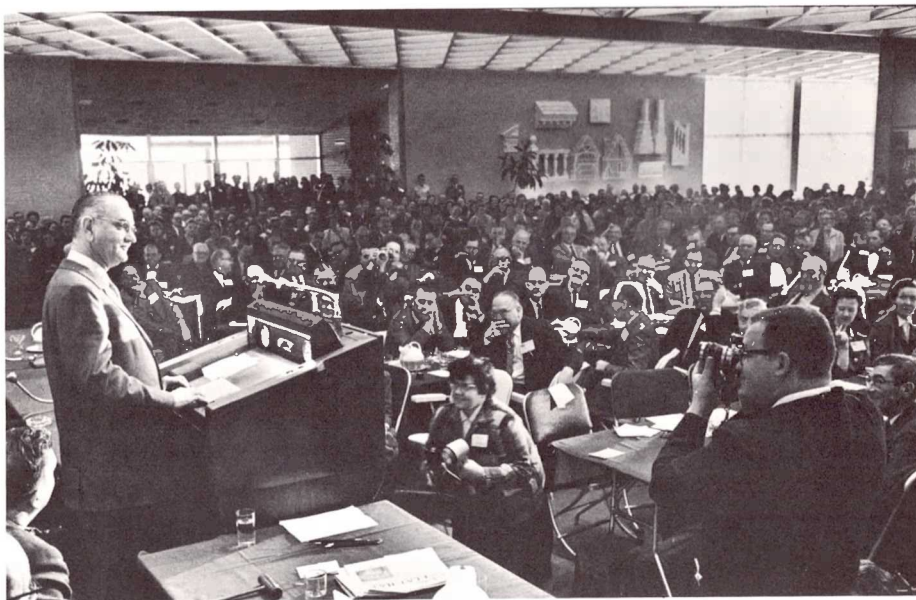
Mr. Winthrop Rockefeller, Chairman of the Boards of Colonial Williamsburg, delivered the opening address at the Associated Press Managing Editors' meeting held in Williamsburg in November.



Boards of Colonial Williamsburg, and Mrs. Rockefeller were hosts to Their Majesties during their visit.

The year was a particularly rewarding one in the number of press groups that visited Williamsburg. In September some 90 members of the Society of American Travel Writers met here for four days and were guests at a number of special entertainments. In addition to Colonial Williamsburg, the writers toured nearby Jamestown Island, Jamestown Festival Park, Yorktown, and the Mariners Museum at Newport News.

In November Colonial Williamsburg was host to the annual Associated Press Managing Editors meeting and the National Conference of Editorial Writers. More than 500 managing editors and their wives were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Rockefeller at a reception, watched a special militia muster and colonial fireworks display on Market Square Green, attended an oyster roast, and were guests at many other special programs. Prominent guest speakers included Vice-President-elect Lyndon B. Johnson and Bruce Catton, historian and editor of *American Heritage*, in addition to a number of outstanding Associated Press journalists and editors.



Vice-President-elect Lyndon B. Johnson addressed an audience of nearly 1,000 during the Associated Press Managing Editors meeting.



Mr. Johnson, who as a boy was a printer's devil in Johnson City, Texas, tried his hand again as a pressman during the Associated Press Managing Editors meeting.



Outgoing and incoming presidents of the Associated Press Managing Editors try their hands at firing eighteenth-century flintlock pistols under command from Militia Captain Lloyd Payne. At left is John Colburn, Richmond Times Dispatch, and at right J. Edward Murray of the Arizona Republic, Phoenix.

At the same time, the National Conference of Editorial Writers met in Richmond and came to Williamsburg for a one-day visit. More than 100 editorial writers and their wives visited the Exhibition Buildings and dined in colonial taverns.

The Institute of Early American History and Culture

Sponsored jointly by the College of William and Mary and Colonial Williamsburg, the Institute of Early American History and Culture has provided an outstanding example of cooperation between these two organizations. For 17 years they have sustained the Institute in a program of research and publication that has won a national and international reputation. Its professional staff, engaged in historical research and editing along with teaching in the College, offers extensive editorial criticism and publication facilities to scholars. The Institute also provides two post-doctoral fellowships, enabling promising young historians to work on their own research and writing during the three-year appointment, while at the same time getting some teaching experience on undergraduate and graduate levels.

During 1960 the Institute published five books at the University of North Carolina Press: *The Vice Admiralty Courts and the American Revolution*, by Carl Ubbelohde; *Samuel Vetch, Colonial Enterpriser*, by G. M. Waller; *Benjamin Franklin and Polly Baker*, by Max Hall; *Edward Randolph and the American Colonies, 1676-1703*, by Michael Garibaldi Hall; and *Education in the Forming of American Society*, by Bernard Bailyn. Bailyn's book, in the Institute's "Needs and Opportunities for Study" series, is the fruit of a conference on early American education which the

Institute held in Williamsburg in 1959. In addition to these volumes the North Carolina Press issued a second printing for the Institute of Robert Beverley's *The History and Present State of Virginia*, edited by Louis B. Wright (1947). The second edition of the pamphlet, *Readable Books about Early American History: A Selective Reading List*, also published in 1960, was cited by the Southern Books Competition for excellence of design. The total number of books published by the Institute as of December, 1960, was thirty-two. In addition the Institute sponsors the *William and Mary Quarterly*, a leading historical journal.

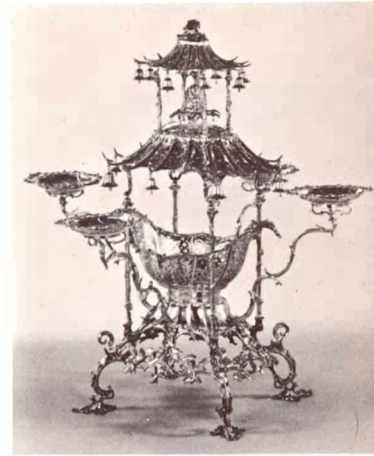
With the assistance of a \$60,000 grant from the Lilly Foundation, Inc., the book program of the Institute completed its third year of expanded operation. This grant is material recognition of the role the Institute has played in stimulating teaching, research, and writing in the field of early American history and culture.

The Colonial Williamsburg Collection

During 1960 more than 950 antiques were added to the collection that forms the basis for furnishing the 230 rooms where antiques may be seen in Williamsburg. The acquisitions constituted a varied cross section of furnishings, ranging from textiles to arms and armor. Among the outstanding silver pieces is an epergne fashioned by Thomas Powell and dated 1762. It is an unusual example of the fanciful Chinese pagoda style and is thought to be the only existing example having a double pagoda canopy. The canopies are hung with bells above an oval basket from which four bon-bon dishes extend on scrolled arms.

Among the unusual Chelsea pieces acquired is a pair of bowls of the red anchor period, circa 1750-60, with multicolored insects painted on the interiors. Another exceptional item is a Chelsea figurine of a dog, taken from a Chinese model and believed to be one of three known examples. Still another is a pair of Chelsea tureens modeled in the form of partridges on nests and painted in brilliant colors.

Furniture acquisitions included a distinctive walnut table with a cane panel, characteristic of carving during the Stuart period, and a mahogany English Chippendale dressing table of the mid-eighteenth century with foliage elaborately carved on its canted front corners.



This remarkable silver epergne, fashioned by English silversmith Thomas Powell and dated 1762, was added to the Colonial Williamsburg collection of furnishings in 1960.



This Chelsea figure is believed to be one of three known examples of this type.



A pair of Chelsea tureens represent brilliantly colored partridges on nests.

More than 135 prints, largely relating to the American Revolution or earlier events in the colonies, were acquired. A remarkable print of great rarity depicts two British armies with their standards thrown down. They are held within the double coils of a serpent labeled Saratoga and Yorktown. The print, by James Gillray, was published in 1782 following the surrender at Yorktown.

Three guns that once belonged in the personal collection of the Earl of Dunmore, Virginia's last royal governor, were another notable addition. Fashioned by English and Viennese gunsmiths, one is a silver-mounted fowling piece, another a flintlock sporting rifle, and the third a breech-loading carbine with an escutcheon bearing the Governor's arms.

As a result of research and additions to the collection, a number of new installations were made in the Exhibition Buildings during the year. These included 214 additions to the furnishings of the Governor's Palace, 70 to the Brush-Everard House, three to the house of George Wythe, and 145 to the Raleigh Tavern.

In addition to providing special tours for visiting museum officials and groups, the Curator and his staff provided information and assistance to individuals and institutions on a wide variety of subjects, and cooperated in exhibits of other museums through the loan of 21 objects from the Colonial Williamsburg collection. Articles were prepared for *Antiques* magazine, the Greater Chicago Antiques Show Catalogue, *Art Quarterly*, *Arts in Virginia*, and *Journal of Glass Studies*.

Visitors

A number of steps were taken during the year to broaden for visitors the sense of a living eighteenth-century community.

The militia company was increased to 40 men, for example, and attracted an estimated 100,000 persons to the public greens where it drills with a colorful fife and drum corps. Other aspects of colonial life such as concerts and plays were expanded to include traditional games played in an eighteenth-century tavern. Additional night openings offered more people the opportunity to tour Craft Shops and Exhibition Buildings by candlelight, and an increased number of tours were conducted for groups with special interests in colonial history.

The Foreign Visit Program operated in conjunction with the United States Department of State, the United States Information Agency, the American Council on Education, the Governmental Affairs Institute, and other governmental or private agencies attracted more than 200 political and professional leaders in addition to 3,200 other visitors from more than 80 countries.



A breech-loading carbine, one of three guns acquired in 1960, that once belonged in the personal collection of the Earl of Dunmore.

More than 1,200 groups from 40 states were represented by the 65,000 school students who visited Williamsburg under a program that offers tours related to the school curriculum.

At the Information Center *Williamsburg—The Story of a Patriot*, the visitor orientation film, continued to draw enthusiastic responses from the more than 500,000 people who saw it. In addition to the regular exhibits, special displays at the Information Center included one in which observers could see an authentic reproduction of an eighteenth-century carriage under construction; a full-size reproduction of an eighteenth-century theatre stage set for *The Beggar's Opera*; and a demonstration of colonial typesetting and printing. As another means of increasing understanding of the roots of American history, the Publications Section at the Information Center was enlarged and now offers 300 books on colonial subjects.

Architecture, Construction, Maintenance, and Landscaping

A great diversity of work was carried out during 1960 by those responsible for the architecture, construction, landscaping, and maintenance of properties owned and operated by Colonial Williamsburg. Major projects completed included the improvement of many facilities for visitors. Chowning's Tavern was enlarged by the opening of a dining area on the second floor; the construction of an authentic reproduction of a landau carriage was completed; and appropriate equipment was assembled for the carriage house, coach house, and stables at the Governor's Palace. Improvements were made to 18 private residences within the restored area, and major alterations to the eighteenth-century Coke-Garrett House were begun on the basis of new architectural and archaeological information. To reduce traffic on the streets of the restored area 16 new or enlarged parking areas were completed.

The supporting operations of Colonial Williamsburg require the construction and maintenance of a large number of facilities outside the historic area. Last year, in addition to more than 45 miscellaneous projects, major additions were begun or completed on enlarged facilities for the photographic laboratory, the hotel commissary, the Craft House, and merchandising and storage operations of both the Reproductions program and the Curator's staff.

Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Collection

In September the first major exhibition of paintings by Edward Hicks, America's best-known folk artist, opened at the Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Collection. More than 40 canvases by the nineteenth-century Quaker artist were shown. In addition to the Hicks paintings owned by the



In September's exhibition of paintings by Edward Hicks at the Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Collection, a number of his canvases of The Peaceable Kingdom were displayed.

Collection, canvases were loaned by the Cleveland Museum of Art, the Brooklyn Museum, the Worcester Museum, the Philadelphia Museum, the Edgar W. and Bernice Chrysler Garbisch Collection at the National Gallery of Art, the Yale University Art Gallery, the Friends' Historical Library at Swarthmore College, the Newtown (Pennsylvania) Library Company, the New York State Historical Association at Cooperstown, and Mrs. Holger Cahill. In addition to these generous loans, direct descendants and relatives—Mr. Robert W. Carle, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stanley Lee, Miss Cornelia Carle Hicks, Mrs. Edward Hicks Carle, and Mr. Robert W. Abendroth—kindly loaned paintings and also articles that were owned by the artist.

Many important works in all categories of oil and watercolor paintings and wood and metal sculpture were added to the collection. Among them are an eighteenth-century oil portrait of Dr. James Steele of Ellington, Connecticut; a large oil painting on zinc of the Berks County Almshouse attributed to Rasmussen; and an impressive 7 ft. 9 in. metal weathervane entitled "Blazing Star."

During the Christmas season a treasury of toys from the Folk Art Collection and from a number of museums and private individuals went on display in a special exhibit entitled "A Nineteenth-Century World in Toys." The background for the exhibit was a panorama showing an imaginary cruise around the world believed to have been painted by Erastus Salisbury Field. The painting, sometimes referred to as "Around the World in Eighty Feet" because it measures almost exactly that length, was shown for the first time since its acquisition by the Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Collection.

Historic Property Acquisition

Through the cooperation of the Virginia General Assembly and the College of William and Mary, Colonial Williamsburg purchased in July

approximately two acres of land on which the historically significant Travis House once stood. The site was vacated by Eastern State Hospital in its move to new quarters outside of Williamsburg. The purchase was made possible when the College of William and Mary, to whom the property had passed, was authorized by the Assembly to sell the property to Colonial Williamsburg for a price in excess of \$116,000.

The narrow, gambrel-roofed Travis House, built about 1765 by Colonel Champion Travis, now stands on another location, and will be returned to its original site after archaeological and historic research studies are completed.

Merchandising

During the year a new line of Williamsburg furniture, manufactured by the Kittinger Company, was introduced for national distribution. Known as WILLIAMSBURG Adaptations, the new furniture was developed during several years of careful research and planning. Inspired by eighteenth-century pieces in the Williamsburg collection, the Adaptations were first shown to the public in March, 1960, at the Craft House in Williamsburg. The furniture was subsequently shown to the trade at the Furniture Market in Chicago in June, 1960, and by the end of the year sales displays were established in more than 50 fine stores throughout the country.

ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

Colonial Williamsburg was saddened by the death of Alden Hopkins, Resident Landscape Architect, in September. Since 1941 Mr. Hopkins had been responsible for the design of all gardens in the restored area. A native of Rhode Island, he held a Master's Degree in Landscape Architecture from the School of Design at Harvard University and won the Prix de Rome in 1934. In addition to his work at Colonial Williamsburg he was consultant to numerous private estates and other restoration projects. His sensitive skill, warm personality, and vast knowledge of eighteenth-century garden design will be greatly missed by Colonial Williamsburg.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees held on June 10, Donald J. Gonzales, Director of Public Relations, was elected a Vice-President of Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated.

In the final analysis, the success of Colonial Williamsburg rests on the abilities of its employees. At the end of 1960 Colonial Williamsburg employed more than 1,800 men and women of many diverse talents. The abilities and dedication of all those who make up the staff and organization have been an important factor in Colonial Williamsburg's growth and development.

COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG, INCORPORATED

DECEMBER 31, 1960

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ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION OF
COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG

As of December 31, 1960

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<i>Director, New York Office</i>	Mildred Layne
<i>Vice-President</i>	Lucius D. Battle*
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<i>Director of Development</i>	Thomas G. McCaskey
<i>Theatre Manager</i>	Thomas M. Halligan
<i>Vice-President, Director of Public Relations</i>	Donald J. Gonzales
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<i>Chief Accountant</i>	G. Gilmer Grattan
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<i>Senior Vice-President, Director of Architecture, Construction and Maintenance</i>	A. Edwin Kendrew

* Also directs the activities of the Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Collection.

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Director of Architecture Ernest M. Frank

*Assistant Vice-President for Construction
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Director of Landscape Construction and Maintenance Alden R. Eaton
Director of Mechanical Operations and Maintenance Otis Odell, Jr.
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Program Assistant James R. Short
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Director of Publications John J. Walklet, Jr.
Director of Audio-Visual Programs Arthur L. Smith

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Director of Craft Shops William D. Geiger
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Director of Restaurant Operations George Fauerbach
Director of Administrative Services James A. Hewitt
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Manager of Williamsburg Lodge William P. Batchelder
Manager of The Motor House Grant M. Washburn
Manager of Hotel Sales William E. Bippus
Comptroller for Visitor Accommodations W. Warfield Winn
Director of Merchandising Harold A. Sparks

Vice-President Allston Boyer

Director, Institute of Early American History and Culture Lester J. Cappon

FINANCIAL

The work of restoration is carried on by two corporations, Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, a nonstock and nonprofit corporation, and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, a business corporation. For convenience, the two corporations are sometimes referred to collectively as "Colonial Williamsburg."

Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated

During 1960 Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, the nonprofit corporation which carries out the historical and educational purposes of the restoration and holds title to properties within the historic area, had operating income of \$2,068,273.43. Operating expenses totaled \$3,160,394.07, leaving an operating deficit of \$1,092,120.64, which was provided for by the interest and dividend income of the endowment and other funds of the corporation.

The interest and dividend income earned by the endowment and other funds during 1960 amounted to \$2,253,124.54 and was expended as follows:

Financing the operating deficit of Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated (mentioned above)	\$1,092,120.64
Acquiring, reconstructing, and restoring historic buildings; improving streets; and conducting architectural and historical research	707,497.28
Purchase of antiques, furnishings, and equipment	430,617.92
Miscellaneous projects	22,888.70
Total	<u>\$2,253,124.54</u>

Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated

The business corporation, Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, holds title to and operates or leases the commercial and other properties outside the historic area. Included among these properties are Williamsburg Inn, Williamsburg Lodge, The Motor House and Cafeteria, Craft House, and various business properties on Duke of Gloucester Street. In addition, this corporation leases from Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, and operates within the historic area certain visitor accommodation facilities, namely, King's Arms Tavern, Chowning's Tavern, and Christiana Campbell's Tavern.

During 1960 the gross income of Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, was \$7,493,843.02. After deducting its expenses of \$7,229,616.73, Williamsburg Restoration's operating profit before depreciation amounted to \$264,226.29.

Taxes

During 1960 taxes and licenses paid by both corporations to the city of Williamsburg, James City County, and York County amounted to approximately \$173,000. The real estate taxes paid to the city of Williamsburg accounted for 42% of the city's total receipts from such sources. Only certain of the properties owned and used by Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, for historical, educational, and museum purposes have been exempted from real estate taxes, namely, the Capitol, Palace, Raleigh Tavern, Brush-Everard and Wythe Houses, Gaol, Magazine, Courthouse of 1770, Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Collection, the Information Center buildings, and the public greens. The nonprofit corporation pays taxes on all other property within the restored area, and on the Goodwin Building which is located outside the restored area.

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

List of Securities

A list of securities in the endowment and other funds of Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, will be found on page 58.

Audits

The books of account of the two corporations are audited annually by the independent public accounting firms of Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery, and Horwath and Horwath. The accountants have reported that in their opinion the records properly reflect the financial transactions of the corporations.

COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG, INCORPORATED

ENDOWMENT AND OTHER FUNDS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1960

<i>Face Value or Number of Shares</i>		<i>Amortized Total Cost or Book Value</i>
U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES		
\$ 25,000	U. S. Savings Bonds—G	\$ 25,000
200,000	U. S. Treasury Certificates	200,000
970,000	U. S. Treasury Notes	973,801
810,000	U. S. Treasury Bonds	780,039
50,000	The Twelve Federal Land Bank Bonds	50,041
205,000	Federal National Mortgage Association, Deb.	204,342
<hr/>		
\$ 2,260,000	TOTAL U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	<hr/> \$ 2,233,223 <hr/>

CORPORATE BONDS—INDUSTRIALS

\$ 400,000	Allied Chemical Corporation, Deb.	\$ 404,169
365,000	Aluminium Company of Canada, Ltd., Deb.	372,933
300,000	Aluminum Company of America, Deb.	300,000
300,000	Associates Investment Company, Note	298,781
300,000	Associates Investment Company, Deb.	300,000
25,000	Associates Investment Company, Deb.	26,763
250,000	Beneficial Finance Company, Deb.	252,986
300,000	Champion Paper and Fibre Company, Deb.	300,000
450,000	Commercial Credit Company, Note	452,504
300,000	C. I. T. Financial Corporation, Note	300,000
25,000	C. I. T. Financial Corporation, Deb.	26,092
680,000	C. I. T. Financial Corporation, Deb.	672,411
300,000	Food Machinery and Chemical Corporation, Deb.	300,000
700,000	General Electric Company, Deb.	705,027
900,000	General Motors Acceptance Corporation, Deb.	899,796
400,000	General Motors Corporation, Deb.	395,378
250,000	High Authority European Coal and Steel Community, Deb.	242,578
400,000	Inland Steel Company, First Mortgage	401,643
27,000	International Harvester Credit Corporation, Deb.	26,901
300,000	International Harvester Credit Corporation, Deb.	297,102
300,000	Interstate Oil Pipe Line Company, Deb.	294,122
300,000	National Steel Corporation, First Mortgage	297,158
300,000	Sears Roebuck Acceptance Corporation, Deb.	298,232
30,000	Sears Roebuck and Company, Deb.	31,333
500,000	Superior Oil Company, Deb.	498,042
300,000	Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Deb.	300,619
300,000	Whirlpool Corporation, Deb.	295,415
<hr/>		
\$ 9,002,000	TOTAL CORPORATE BONDS—Industrials	<hr/> \$ 8,989,985 <hr/>

CORPORATE BONDS—UTILITIES

\$ 300,000	Alabama Power Company, First Mortgage	\$ 297,596
875,000	American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Deb.	894,155
300,000	California-Oregon Power Company, First Mortgage	302,231
100,000	Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Maryland, Deb.	100,974
300,000	Columbia Gas System, Incorporated, Deb.	302,564
300,000	Commonwealth Edison Company, First Mortgage	299,788
125,000	Connecticut Light and Power Company, First Mortgage	123,788

Face Value
or Number
of Shares

Amortized
Total Cost or
Book Value

Corporate Bonds—Utilities (continued)

\$ 700,000	Consolidated Edison Company of N. Y., First Mortgage . . .	\$ 706,073
200,000	Consolidated Natural Gas Company, Deb.	202,801
300,000	Dallas Power and Light Company, First Mortgage	302,199
300,000	Duke Power Company, First Mortgage	305,743
300,000	Florida Power and Light Company, First Mortgage	303,188
300,000	Georgia Power Company, First Mortgage	297,596
170,000	Gulf States Utilities Company, First Mortgage	174,265
400,000	Illinois Power Company, First Mortgage	403,069
300,000	Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation, Gen'l Mortgage	301,699
300,000	Northern Illinois Gas Company, First Mortgage	304,306
300,000	Ohio Power Company, First Mortgage	298,094
300,000	Pacific Gas and Electric Company, First Mortgage	301,303
300,000	Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, Deb.	306,560
300,000	Pennsylvania Electric Company, First Mortgage	308,609
100,000	Public Service Electric and Gas Company, First Mortgage .	100,893
200,000	Southern Bell Telephone Company, Deb.	203,824
530,000	Southern California Edison Company, First Mortgage . . .	536,336
495,000	Southern California Gas Company, First Mortgage	503,938
267,000	Tennessee Gas Transmission Company, First Mortgage . . .	270,111
600,000	Union Electric Company, First Mortgage	608,586
300,000	United Gas Improvement Company, First Mortgage	306,204
<u>\$ 9,262,000</u>	TOTAL CORPORATE BONDS—Utilities	<u>\$ 9,366,493</u>
<u>\$20,524,000</u>	TOTAL BONDS	<u>\$20,589,701</u>

PREFERRED STOCKS—INDUSTRIALS

Shares		
2,000	Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Cum.	\$ 322,550
2,500	Caterpillar Tractor Company, Cum.	256,843
2,500	Crown Zellerbach Corporation, Cum.	258,633
2,100	General Motors Corporation, Cum.	258,192
1,500	International Harvester Corporation, Cum.	248,250
1,200	U. S. Rubber Company, Non-cum.	175,821
2,000	U. S. Steel Corporation, Cum.	317,250
	TOTAL PREFERRED STOCKS—Industrials	<u>\$ 1,837,539</u>

PREFERRED STOCKS—UTILITIES

2,400	Appalachian Electric Power Company, Cum.	\$ 259,054
2,500	Boston Edison Company, Cum.	252,500
2,000	Cincinnati Gas and Electric Company, Cum.	185,675
2,000	Consumers Power Company, Cum.	212,469
2,000	Delaware Power and Light Company, Cum.	204,000
5,000	Illinois Power Company, Cum., Par \$50.00	249,487
2,500	Kansas City Power and Light Company, Cum.	257,500
2,000	Long Island Lighting Company, Cum. "D"	187,386
2,400	Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation, Cum.	249,038
9,000	Pacific Gas and Electric Company, Cum., Par \$25.00 . . .	253,872
2,500	Public Service Company of Colorado, Cum.	250,988
10,000	Public Service Company of Indiana, Cum., Par \$25.00 . . .	254,506
2,200	Virginia Electric and Power Company, Cum.	251,353
	TOTAL PREFERRED STOCKS—Utilities	<u>\$ 3,067,828</u>
	TOTAL PREFERRED STOCKS	<u>\$ 4,905,367</u>

Face Value
or Number
of Shares

Amortized
Total Cost or
Book Value

COMMON STOCKS

8,200	Aluminum Company of America	\$ 632,310
3,700	American Cyanamid Company	178,131
10,300	American Electric Power Company	456,034
15,000	American Smelting and Refining Company	789,633
900	Armco Steel Company	58,134
2,000	Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company	53,143
5,800	Bethlehem Steel Corporation	325,385
8,400	Central and South West Corporation	274,464
36,720	The Chase Manhattan Bank	1,065,035
1,200	Champion Spark Plug Company	50,700
10,300	Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company	443,050
25,000	Consolidated Natural Gas Company	372,999
5,900	Consumers Power Company	331,379
1,900	Continental Can Company	67,759
1,360	Deere and Company	64,576
5,000	E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company	932,317
11,200	Eastman Kodak Company	511,814
15,250	General Electric Company	941,354
6,000	General Telephone and Electronics Corporation	141,708
4,707	Georgia-Pacific Corporation	217,519
15,000	B. F. Goodrich Company	1,041,958
12,300	Hooker Chemical Corporation	428,214
2,100	Ideal Cement Company	60,272
4,000	International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd.	201,330
18,513	International Paper Company	695,206
1,900	Kennecott Copper Company	164,210
2,800	Lone Star Cement Company	64,167
2,000	Merck and Company	152,369
7,000	National Lead Company	732,812
10,200	Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation	370,245
235	Ohio Oil Company	8,695
15,000	Scott Paper Company	956,500
84,500	Socony Mobil Oil Company	1,621,394
7,000	Southern California Edison Company	405,645
2,400	Southern Pacific Company	45,908
55,132	Standard Oil Company of California	1,216,101
55,180	Standard Oil Company (Indiana)	1,307,043
106,050	Standard Oil Company (New Jersey)	1,882,586
6,000	Union Carbide Company	614,139
7,000	U. S. Gypsum Company	717,181
10,000	U. S. Steel Corporation	612,313
535	Virginia Electric and Power Company	18,795
	TOTAL COMMON STOCKS	<u>\$21,224,527</u>
	INTEREST RECEIVABLE, ETC.	\$ 252,417
	CASH	264,165
	TOTAL FUNDS	<u>\$47,236,177</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, 1960, 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

New York, N. Y., May 8, 1961

Certified Public Accountants

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT TO MANY
GENEROUS CONTRIBUTORS

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

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

Following is a list of those who made gifts and loans in 1960:

Miss Mary Allis
Fairfield, Connecticut

Mr. Walter H. Annenberg
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Anonymous

Mrs. Charles M. Ballard
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Gladwyne, Pennsylvania

Yale University Art Gallery
New Haven, Connecticut

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