1965

CROSS & GOWN

Cross and Gown

COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG

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

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

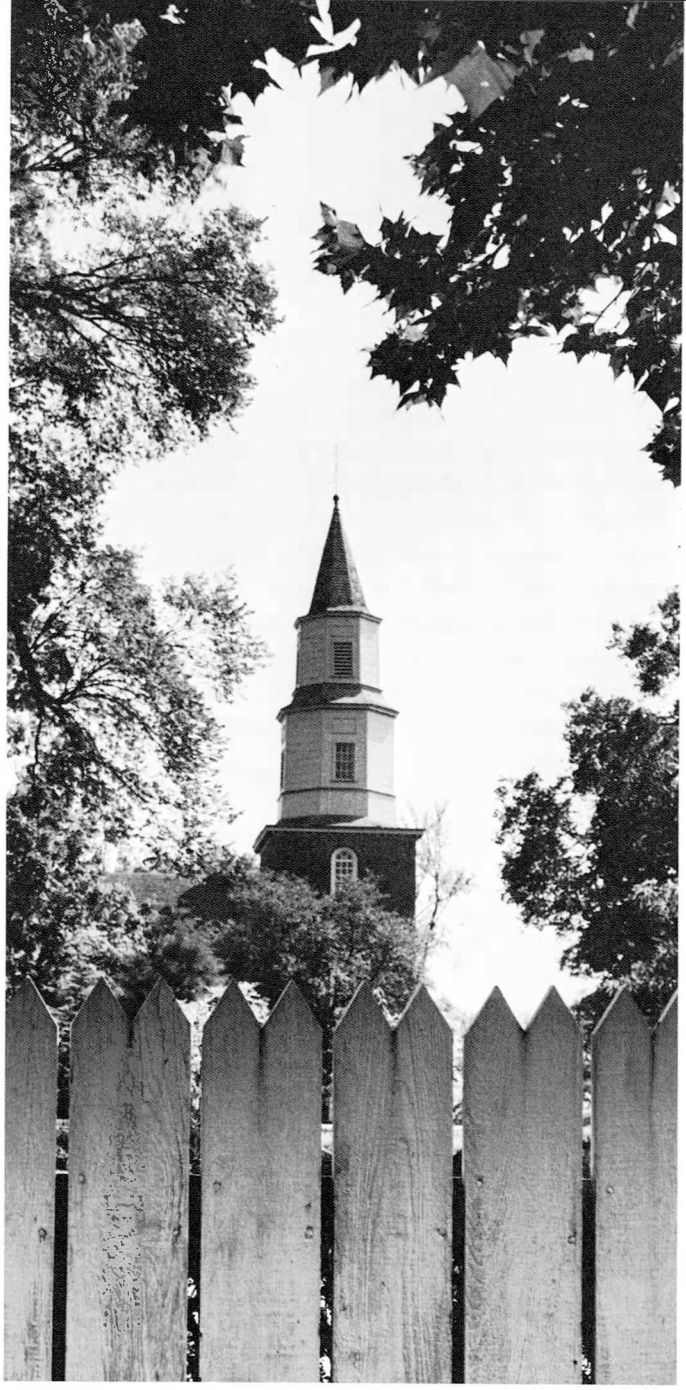
The purpose of Colonial Williamsburg, in the words of the Board of Trustees, is "to re-create accurately the environment of the men and women of eighteenth-century Williamsburg and to bring about such an understanding of their lives and times that present and future generations may more vividly appreciate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

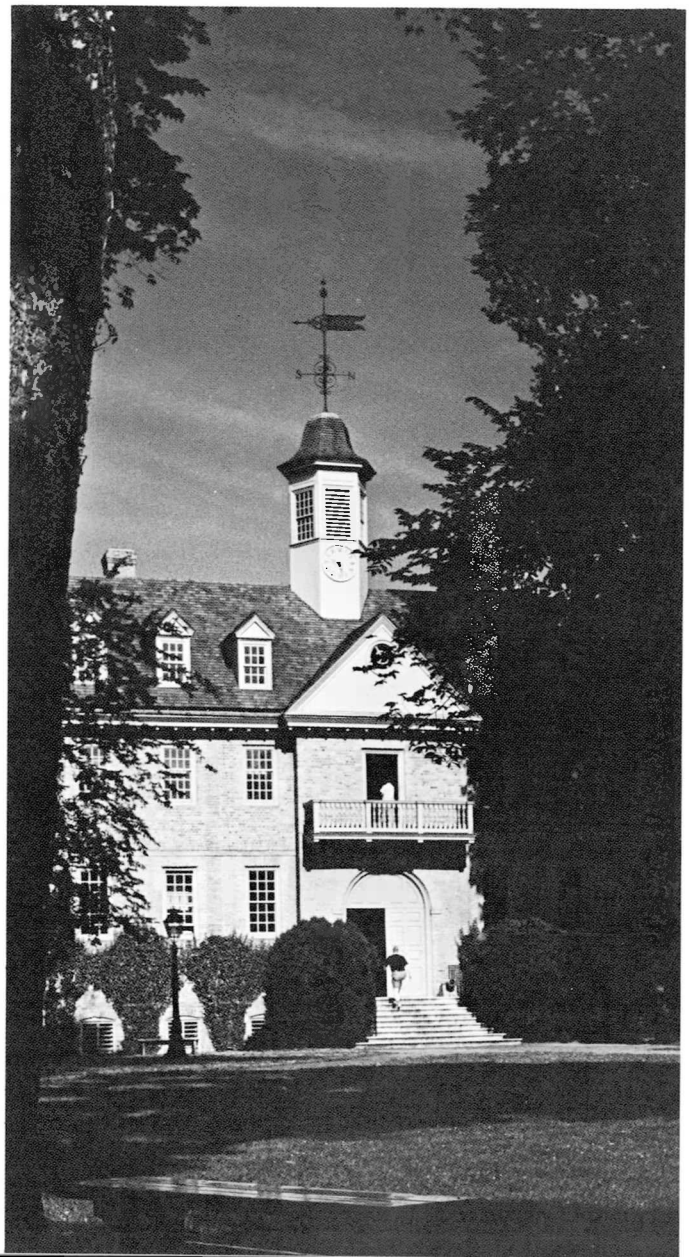
The President's Report

CROSS & GOWN

1965

Colonial Williamsburg · Williamsburg · Virginia



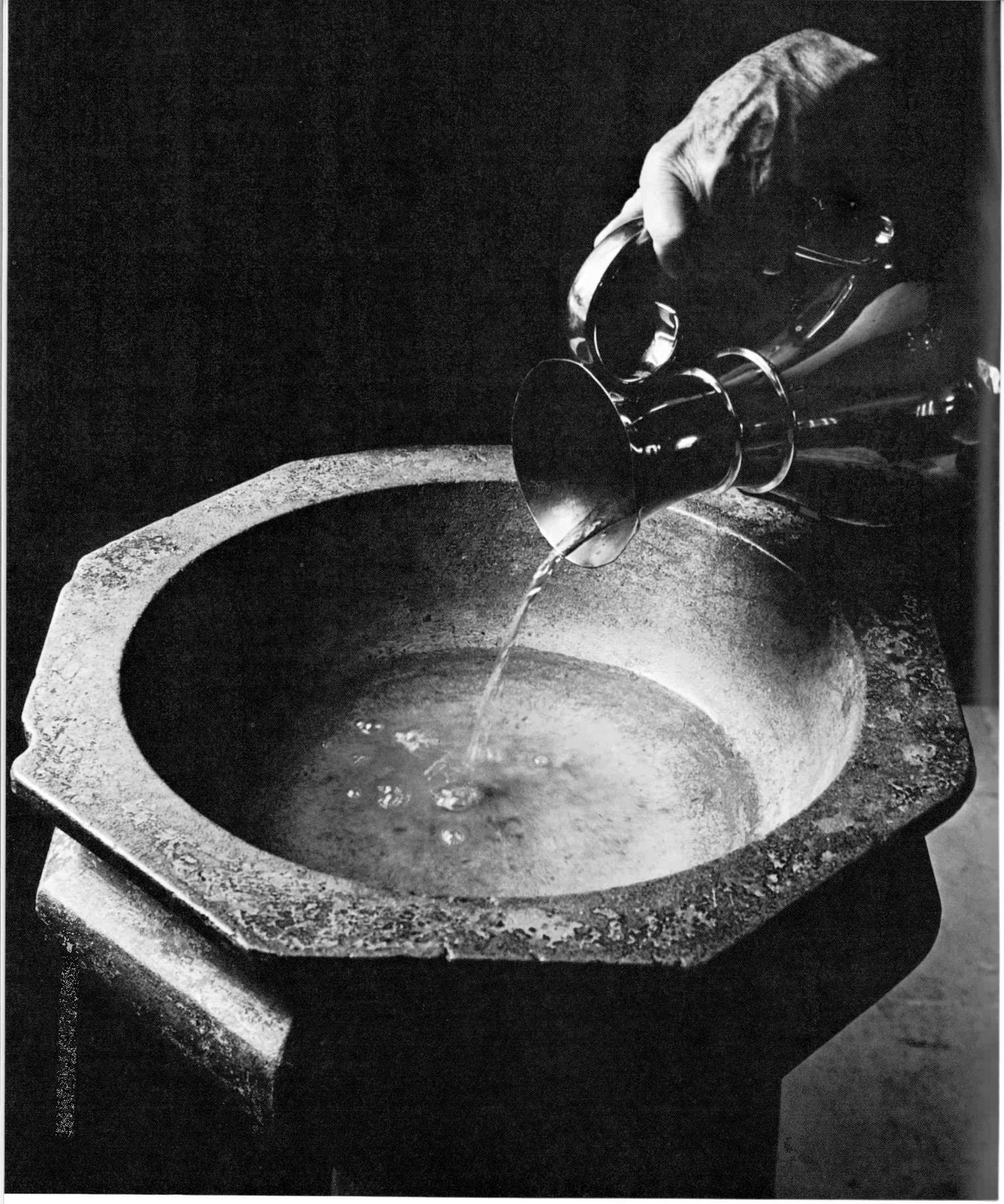


IT is a leisurely walk of less than ten minutes along the three blocks between Bruton Parish Church and the Wren Building of the College of William and Mary in Virginia. I seldom pass that way without the thought that these few yards cross a long vista in our history.

Bruton Parish Church and the Wren Building are not only two of the most venerable American buildings of their kind–the Wren Building has a history which is older than Williamsburg itself–they are also symbols of forces in our past which are little understood today, both survivors of an era when church, state, and school were linked in many ways. Both Bruton and the College were, in a very real sense, arms of government.

The church and school were here before the city was named, or even planned, when Duke of Gloucester Street was only a horse path along the ridge of our peninsula. And for more than three-quarters of a century these institutions were involved with the colonial government as partners in the management of Virginia affairs. They touched the lives of virtually every citizen. Although this was the pattern in most American colonies, Virginia, I believe, offered the prime example of central control.

This example was a Scot, James Blair, an able, energetic, and irascible clergyman who arrived more than ten years before Williamsburg was founded. Thereafter, for fifty years, he was a leading force in the colony. He was at one time commissary of the Bishop of London, the head of the church in Virginia; rector of Bruton Parish; founder and president of the College of William and Mary; long-time president of the Council; and interim governor. Blair was responsible for the recall of at least two, and possibly three, governors who would not bow to his



Baptismal font, Bruton Parish Church

wishes. He was, by all odds, the most influential public figure in Virginia during the first half of the eighteenth century, a walking symbol of the concentrated power in the union of church, school, and state.

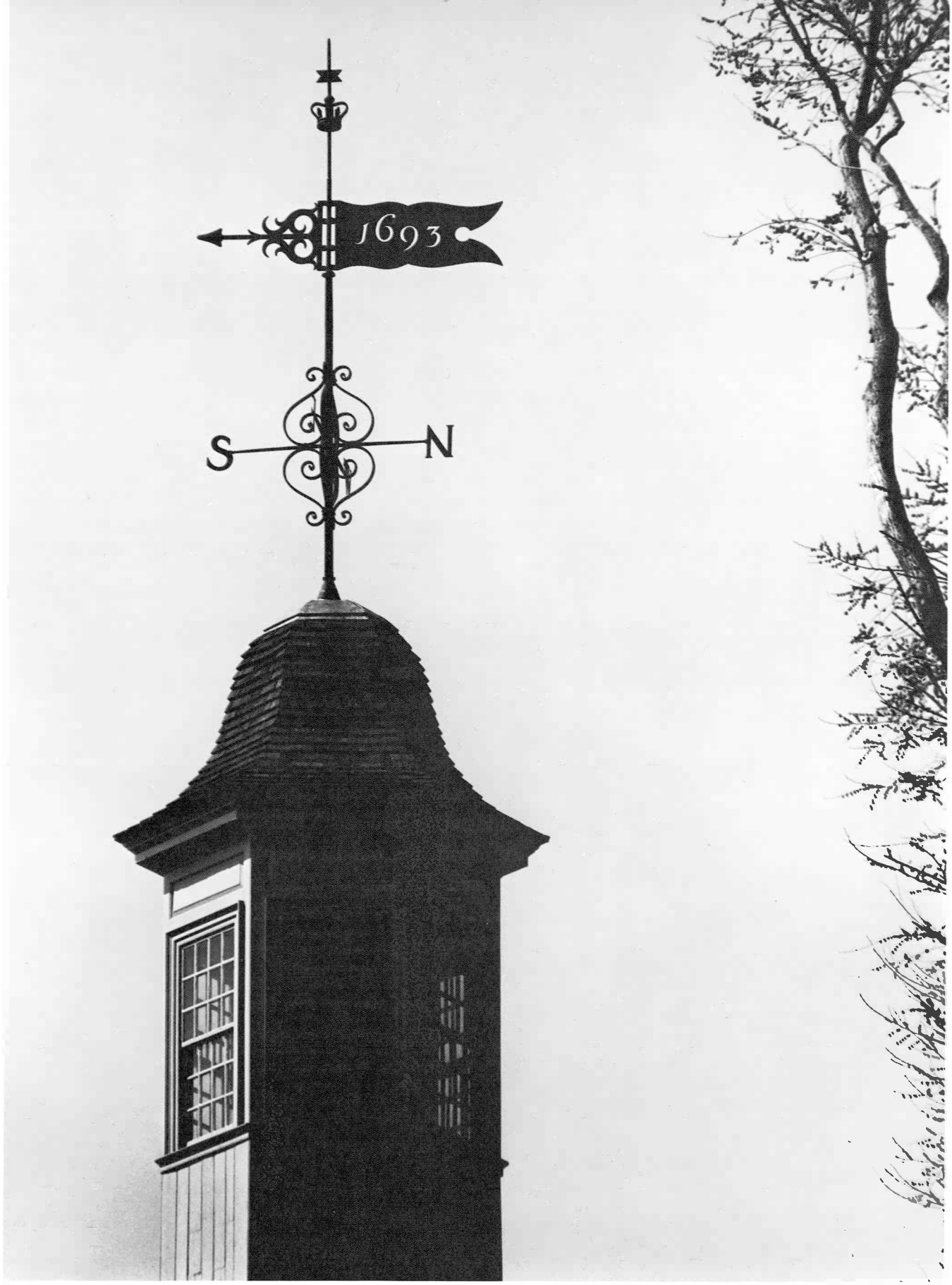
That tradition, and its abrupt ending in the time of our Revolution, are interesting and colorful chapters in Williamsburg history. Today, Bruton Parish and the College are still very much at the heart of the life of modern Williamsburg, though the capital itself has long since been moved to Richmond. These institutions lend a vital sense of tradition and continuing life, which is so noticeable in the city.

Both are still thriving, vigorous, and influential, thronged by students, communicants, and visitors in numbers which would have astonished our ancestors.

Visitors stand before the Bruton Church altar to puzzle out the inscriptions on the gravestones of Martha Washington's grandparents, or to see the weathered marble font where Washington once stood as godfather to fourteen slave children. They hear the same church bell that tolled news of major events of the Revolution. At the College they see buildings, survivors of fire and war, which were old when Jefferson first saw them. They see the President's House, much as it was when Louis XVI provided the funds to repair damages done by French troops during the Revolution, and across the Yard, the old Brafferton Indian School building, which once housed the sons of tribal chieftains who made treaties with Virginia. This experiment in Christianizing young Indians was ended by the Revolution, when British funds were cut off.

As strongly as we feel the presence of the past in these landmarks of Williamsburg, the fascinating story of their early role and their evolution is little known today.[1] In these pages I have sketched a few moments of this past, moments rich in lessons

[1] A chronological chart showing the succession of monarchs, governors, churchmen, and college presidents who administered the Virginia colony from 1660 to 1776 will be found on page 52.



Cupola, Sir Christopher Wren Building

for modern Americans interested in the emergence of our free institutions, and full of the color and vitality which marked the lives of early Virginians.

"...the Colledge will help to make the Town"

EXCEPT for Bruton Parish Church, the College of William and Mary probably would not have come to Williamsburg. And except for the Church and the College, the capital would not have come. Behind each of these moves was the Reverend James Blair, whose shrewd eye did not miss the logic of locating first his new school and then the seat of government near the long-established church at Middle Plantation. Thus did his power concentrate in Williamsburg.

The Church had already outgrown a wooden building when its first brick structure was built in 1683, long before there was a town on the site. The dedication of the Church was presided over by Bruton's first rector, the Reverend Rowland Jones, the great-grandfather of Martha Washington.

The College of William and Mary grew out of one of the most remarkable deals ever made by a Virginian in London. Blair persuaded King William to support the school "to the best of my power," turning over to it certain of the revenue collected in Virginia, taxes from tobacco, profits of the surveyor-general's office, and 20,000 acres of Tidewater lands. Blair was not content even with that, and enticed three convicted Virginia pirates to pledge a part of their loot, in return for Blair's aid at court.

In return, the Privy Council in London asked little of the College. On each fifth of November it was obligated to call on

Pews of Bruton Parish Church

the governor of Virginia and pay its quit rent–two Latin verses–a contract which has fallen into arrears in our time.

Blair did not complete his new enterprise without opposition; there was long delay in London before the charter was signed by William and Mary, and the impatient Blair complained that the College should have been open long since, training young ministers to care for Virginians who, he said, "had souls to save as well as the people of England." Attorney General Seymour replied to him in a memorable phrase: "Damn your souls! Make tobacco!"

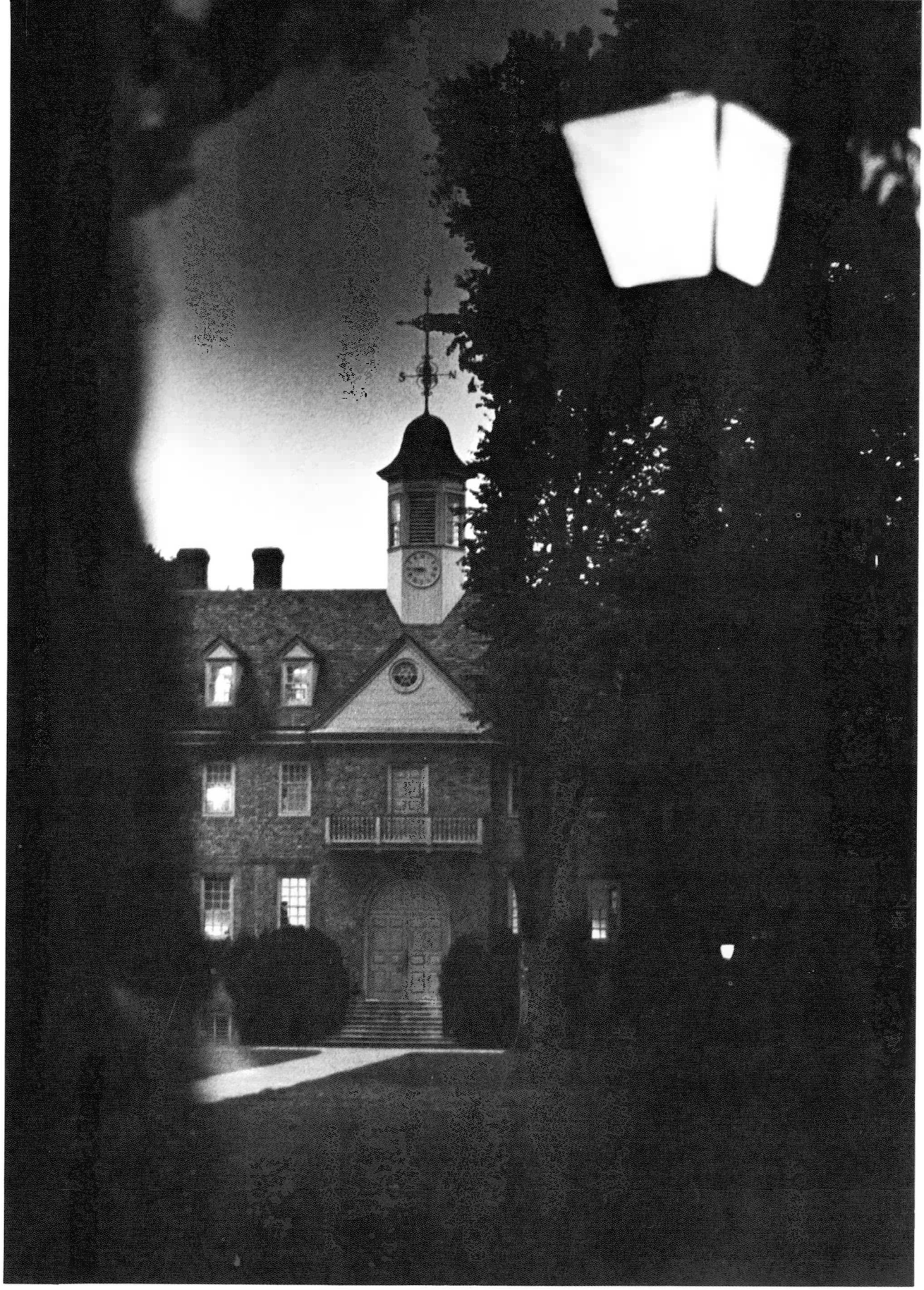
Blair survived insults as he did all else, returned home to begin his school, and soon added funds from duties on skins and furs to the College treasury. By 1694 the Wren Building was begun, its bricks furnished by Colonel Daniel Parke, a lively ancestor of Martha Washington's first husband.

Trouble also began in that year.

Governor Francis Nicholson, one of the most talented and far-sighted executives of the colony, had helped Blair to establish the College, but was now transferred to Maryland (where, as governor, he drew the town plan of Annapolis and founded St. John's College). In his wake an epidemic of squabbles afflicted Virginia politics. Sir Edmund Andros, an old soldier who had governed New England and New York, was sent to Virginia. He immediately challenged Blair for control of Church and College.

Their adventures have the ring of farce in our time, but they marked a deadly struggle for power. Andros suspended Blair from the Council, thereby making an enemy of one of the predominant figures in Virginia. When the ex-governor, Nicholson, came down from Maryland to a College board meeting as Blair's ally, Andros had him arrested and induced Daniel Parke to challenge him to a duel.

To harass Blair, Colonel Parke dragged the Rector's wife from a pew in Bruton Parish Church, where she was sitting at



The Wren Building, east front

the invitation of friends. Parke pretended that she was poaching upon his private pew and "rushed with a mighty violence and seizing her by the wrist," dragged her out before the eyes of the astonished congregation, in a "ruffianly and profane action."

Blair took revenge. He went to London, persuaded authorities that he should be restored to the Council, and denounced Andros as an enemy to religion and the College. Governor Andros was recalled—and was to be but the first Virginia governor ousted by the powerful Blair. Nicholson returned from Maryland to serve for the second time as governor, and for a period worked in harmony with Blair, one of the most productive eras in the history of the colony.

On May Day, 1699, Governor Nicholson sponsored a celebration at the still-unfinished Wren Building, where orators spoke of "the advantages which arise from the mutual relation between a Town and the Colledge." Since the Statehouse at Jamestown had recently burned, Governor Nicholson and Commissary Blair urged that the capital be moved to the College neighborhood. They may have inspired a student speaker, whose identity is unknown, to boost the site in the spirit of a twentieth-century developer:

> First that the Colledge will help to make the Town. . . . The very numbers of the Colledge who will be obliged to reside at this place viz. the president and Masters with all their Servants and attendants, the Scholars, with such servants as will be necessary for the kitchin, Buttery, Gardens, wooding, and all other uses will make up about 100 persons to be constantly supply'd at this market . . . it is easily to be foreseen that the prime Youth of the Country being here, it will occasion a great resort hither of parents and other friends.

When this speech was read in the House of Burgesses a few days later, Nicholson urged the move, and the House resolved

Twin windows. Left, *the east wall of Bruton;* right, *rear wall of the Wren Chapel at the College*

"that the said State House be built at Middle Plantation"; an act for the building of "the Capitoll and the City of Williamsburgh" was soon passed, and the name of the site was permanently changed.

Ways in which the College helped "to make the Town" were numerous, indeed, and there was seldom a scene of pomp or ceremony that did not take place there.

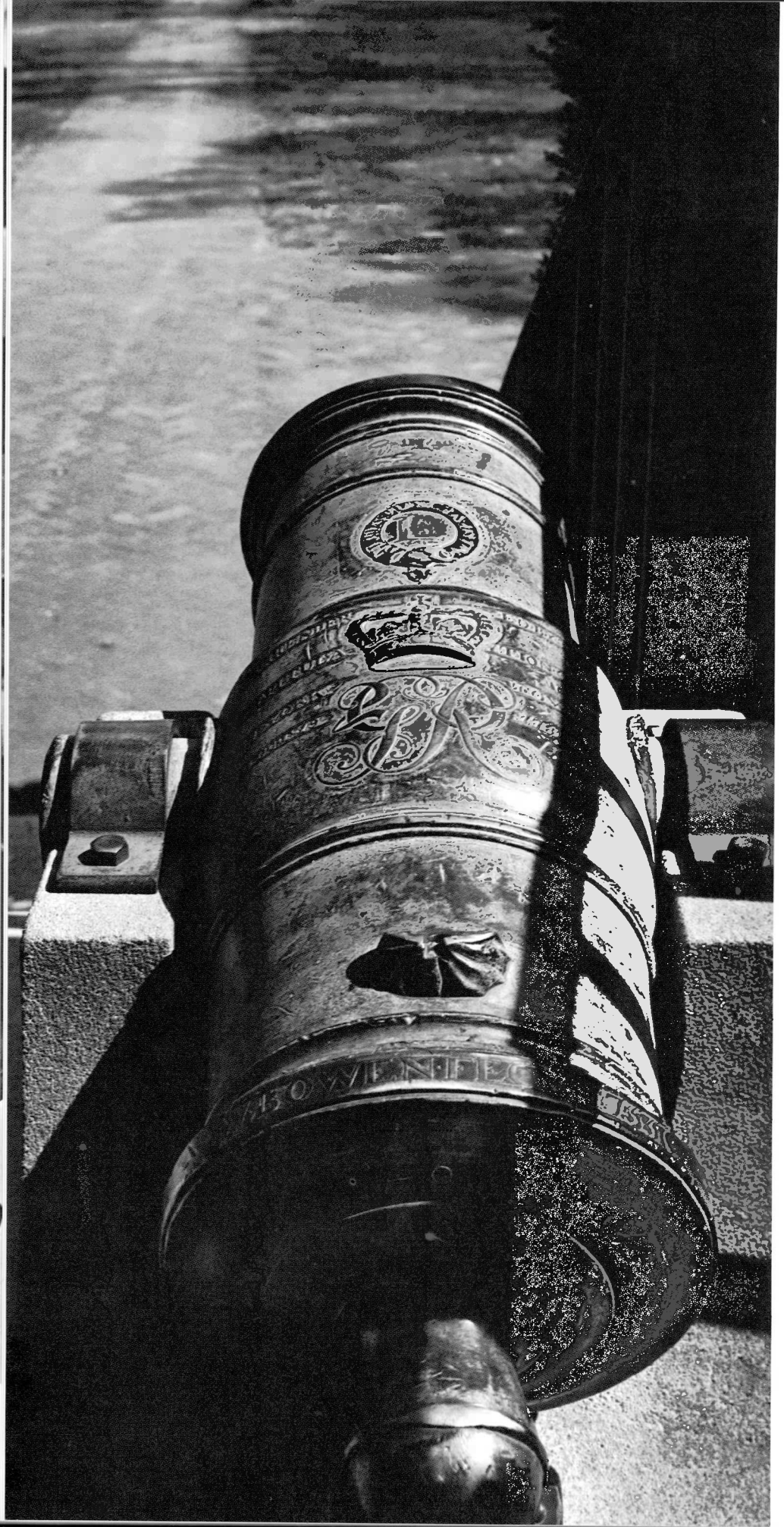
In May, 1702, for example, warships brought news that William III was dead and orders for Governor Nicholson to proclaim Anne as Queen of England. Williamsburg commemorated the events in the college yard, with thousands of Virginians crowding about the Wren Building. It was a colorful ceremony, reminiscent of a scene depicted on a medieval tapestry–and evidence that the city was no mere frontier village, but was from the start a center of wealth and culture.

Two thousand militiamen, on foot and horseback, formed a square by the Wren Building, Commissary Blair delivered a funeral oration for King William, and the musicians performed. As observant Swiss visitor, Franz Ludwig Michel, recorded the ceremony:

> . . . the college has three balconies. On the uppermost were the buglers from the warships, on the second oboes and on the lowest violinists, so that when the ones stopped the others began. Sometimes they played all together. When the proclamation of the King's death was to be made they played very movingly and mournfully.

A constable, in mourning, appeared with a scepter covered in crepe, followed by the Governor on a white horse, also draped in mourning, leading the way to the tent where Blair waited.

But at noon the mood changed, the musicians played a lively tune, and the constable appeared in a green suit, the scepter no longer draped. The Governor, mounted on another horse, wore a blue uniform covered with braid.



Two bronze howitzers captured from Cornwallis at Yorktown guard the Wren Building's entrance

The Secretary then read an edict, announcing the coronation of the second daughter of the late King James. The crowd waved their hats and gave three cheers, cannon were fired, and the Governor entertained the important guests "right royally," and "the ordinary persons" with a glass of rum or brandy.

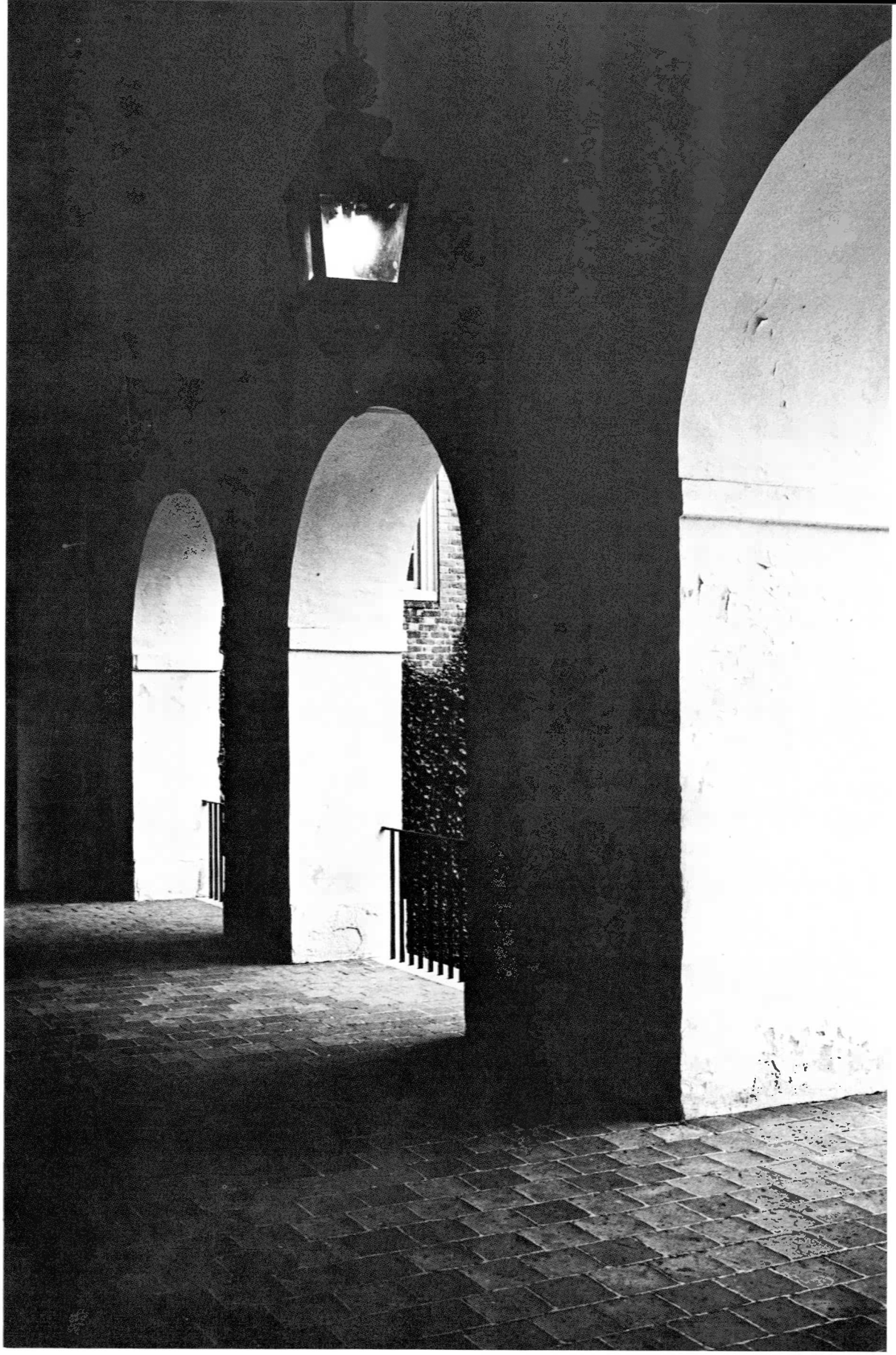
Michel saw more celebration the next day, including a shooting match in which Indians shamed the whites with their bows and arrows. The Swiss was fascinated by the Indian queens, one of whom "got so drunk that she lay on the ground like an unreasonable brute."

Governor Nicholson had the youngest Indian queen dance for him. All the gentlemen removed their hats and the music began: ". . . the queen danced so wonderfully, yea barbarously, that everyone was astonished and laughed. It has no similarity to dancing. They make such wonderful movements with body, eyes and mouth, as if they were with the evil one . . . it is impossible to describe this mad and ludicrous dance."

". . . kill him with kindnesses"

THE collaboration of Blair and Nicholson left marks on Williamsburg that remain after more than two and a half centuries. It was around the Commissary's handsome College and Bruton Parish Church that Governor Nicholson drew his town plan, one of America's earliest, and one of such beauty and spaciousness that it is at home even in the twentieth century.

Blair was steadily expanding the College of William and Mary. Following the Oxford model, scholars were grounded in



Arched portico, Wren Building

classical studies and basic sciences during college years–but there was also a grammar school, and, increasingly, lives of Virginians were touched by the College.

But the two men, Blair and Nicholson, were much alike–ambitious, strong-willed, and hot-tempered–and clashes were inevitable. Councilor Blair interfered in the Governor's administration of the colony, and Nicholson retaliated in ways that would astonish frustrated officeholders of modern times. The Governor armed the College boys with pistols and had them bar President Blair from their rooms. In defense of this, the Governor published a pamphlet saying that all was a prank; that the pistols were not loaded for Blair–and that the boys merely wanted longer Christmas vacations.

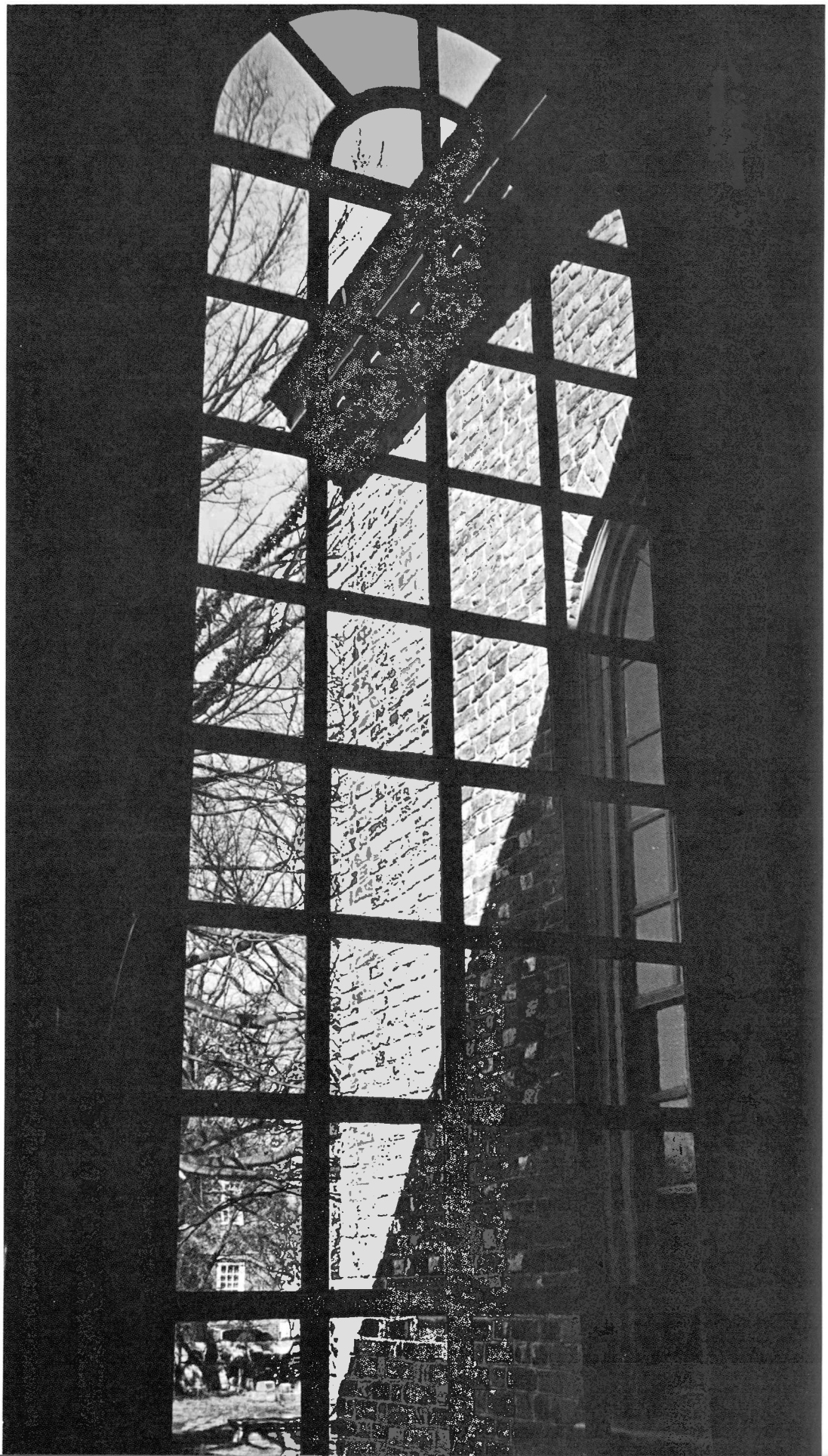
In the next episode of the stormy course of their relations, romance reared its lovely head. Blair charged that Nicholson was insanely jealous of his brother, Archibald Blair, who was eyeing the Governor's sweetheart, a daughter of Major Lewis Burwell of a King's Creek plantation. The Governor sent for Commissary Blair and, when they faced each other in the Palace, said coldly, "Sir, your brother is a villain and you have betrayed me." He lifted his hands as if calling down a curse. "Mr. Blair, take notice. I vow to the eternal God that I will be revenged on you and all your family."

Suitor Nicholson threatened to "cut the throats of three persons, the bridegroom, the minister and the justice who should give the license," if Miss Burwell married another.

Nicholson's end was not far away; Blair had him lined up in his sights. Through the Council, Commissary Blair had a complaint lodged with Queen Anne: Nicholson was unbearably eccentric.

Governor Nicholson was removed.

The next regime in Virginia found Blair very much in evidence, equally sure of himself in the Capitol, the College, and the Church. A promising new governor, Alexander Spotswood,



Looking out from the south transept into Bruton churchyard

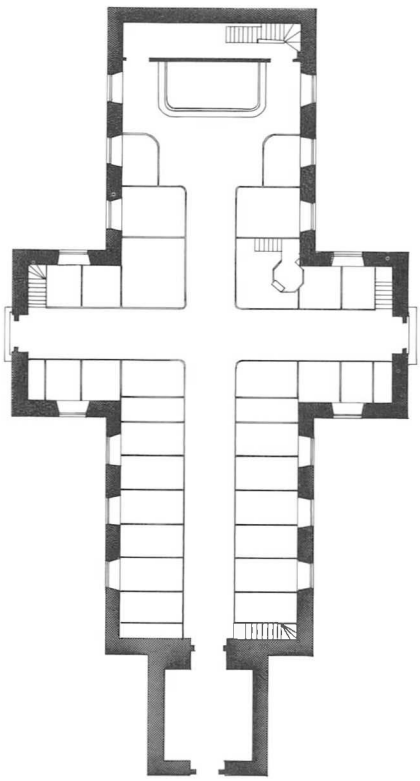
a worthy adversary for Blair, launched a program of public works which changed Virginia—but only tightened the ties between state, church, and school.

Spotswood carried to completion Nicholson's plan for Williamsburg, with a few alterations, laid out straight streets and axial greens, and filled ravines which cut the town at the heads of small streams. He was responsible for the Bruton Parish Church building we know today.

It was Governor Spotswood who supplied bricks for this church, at the very cheap rate of 15 shillings per thousand, "in order to beat down the extravagant prices of workmen." The new building was a government concern throughout. The "ruinous" condition of the old Church could not be tolerated in the capital of a large and prosperous colony; the people of the parish could not be expected to finance a church to care for the large crowds drawn during terms of courts and the Assembly.

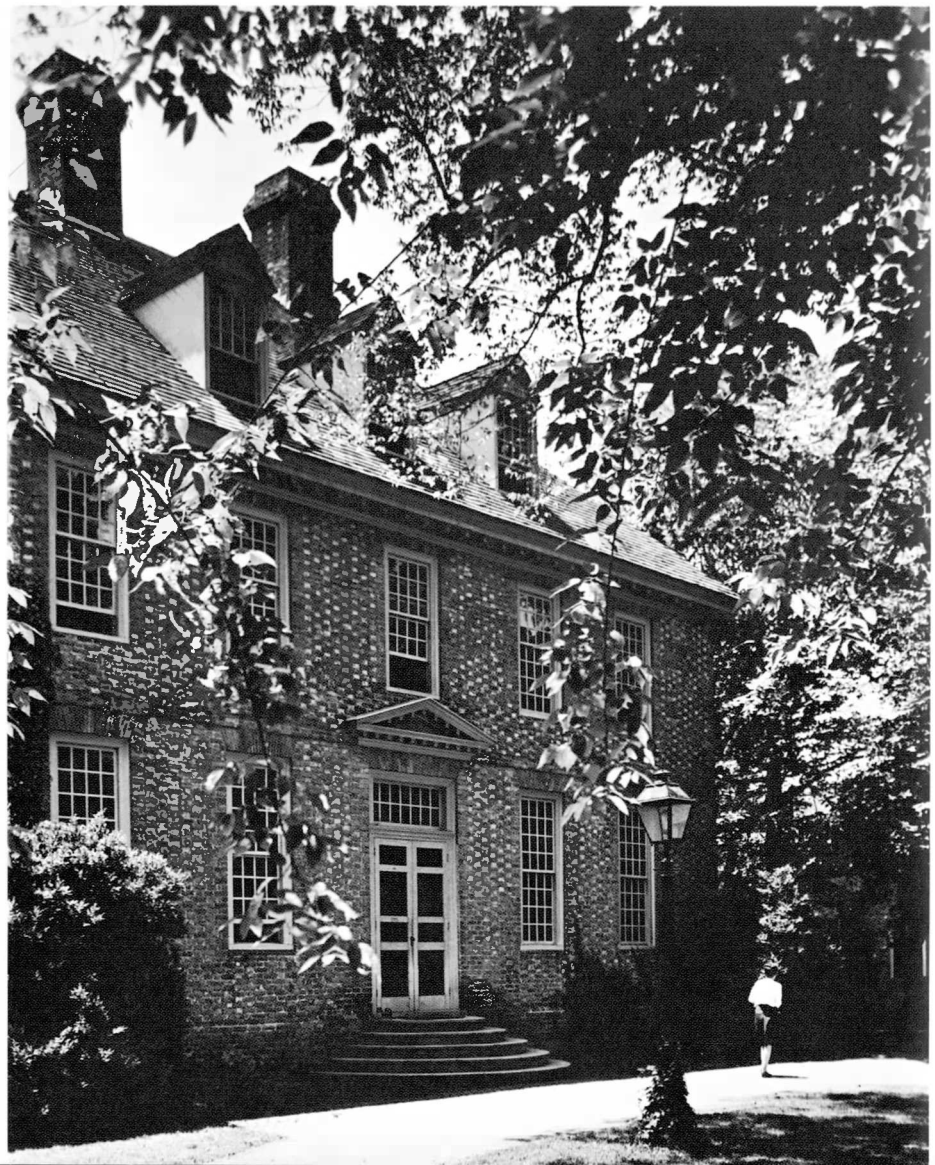
The colony paid for the structure with a new tax on slaves and liquor—and for the first time there were pews for the councilors and burgesses. Spotswood himself designed the building, though he protested that he had never "been concerned in business of this nature." His work has been praised for many generations for its beauty and simplicity. Architectural historian Marcus Whiffen wrote: "It would be wrong to say that in designing Bruton Church Spotswood called Geometry to his aid: he practically handed the job over to her." The cruciform plan of the Church, rare in Virginia, gave the building the dignity it has retained since 1715.

Governor Spotswood sat in the head pew in the new Church, so that his every appearance



Floor plan, Bruton Parish Church, as designed by Governor Spotswood for the 1715 church, with an extension of the chancel in the 1750's and the tower added in 1769

The Wren Building's venerable neighbors, the President's House (1732) above, *and Brafferton Hall* (1723)



was a state occasion, but there was no doubt where the power lay, even then; the Reverend Blair sat in the rector's pew.

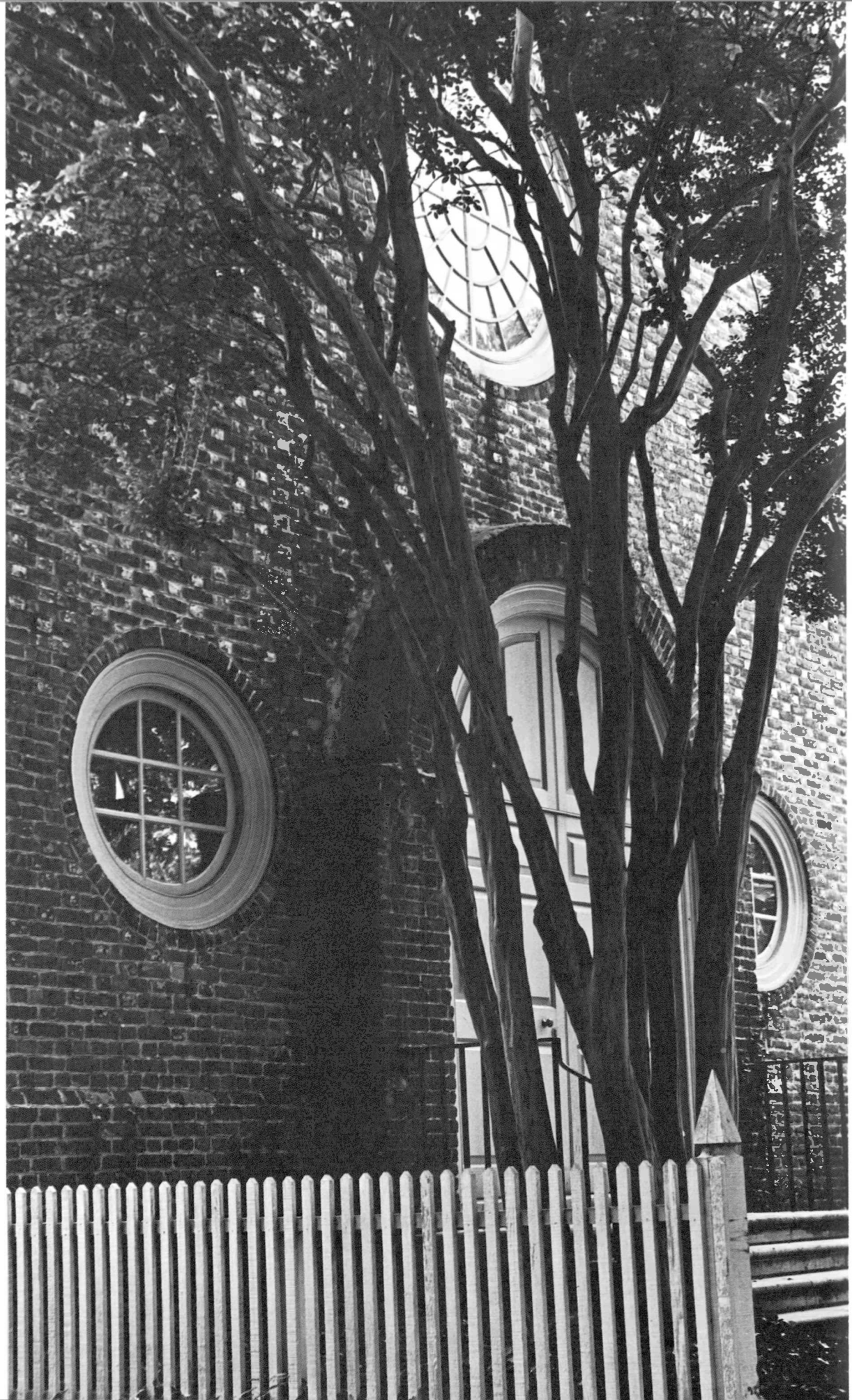
The College also flourished in Spotswood's day. Through the generosity of the English scientist, Robert Boyle, the Brafferton School was opened for the education of young Indians, usually the sons of chiefs of tribes with which Virginia made treaties. Young Indians were taught to read and write and, with uncertain results, to accept Christian principles.

William Byrd complained that these young men returned to their homes where "instead of civilizeing and converting the rest, they have immediately Relapt into Infidelity and Barbarism themselves. And some of them too have made the worst use of the Knowledge they acquir'd among the English, by employing it against their Benefactors."

Spotswood led the colony's push toward its western frontiers when he took a celebrated expedition to the mountains, a ride for which his administration is still remembered–the ride of the Knights of the Golden Horseshoe, a factor in the opening of the great valley of the Shenandoah. When they returned, Spotswood presented each member of his company with a golden horseshoe bearing the words *Sic Juvat Transcendere Montes* (What a delight to cross the mountains) to commemorate the first expedition from the Tidewater to the mountains.

In Williamsburg, Spotswood also built the Powder Magazine, helped to repair the Wren Building when it was damaged by fire, and became a patron of the first American theatre on the Palace Green. He presided over the trial of some of Blackbeard's men and saw them hanged; and he found time to have Williamsburg incorporated and furnished with a mayor, aldermen, and other officers.

There is a strong suspicion that Spotswood, too, fell victim to Blair, though there is a lack of documentary evidence, for he left office after a vigorous administration, to be succeeded by less aggressive men. After three intervening governors, Spotswood was succeeded by William Gooch, who ushered in Virginia's



West wall,
Great Hall of the
Wren Building

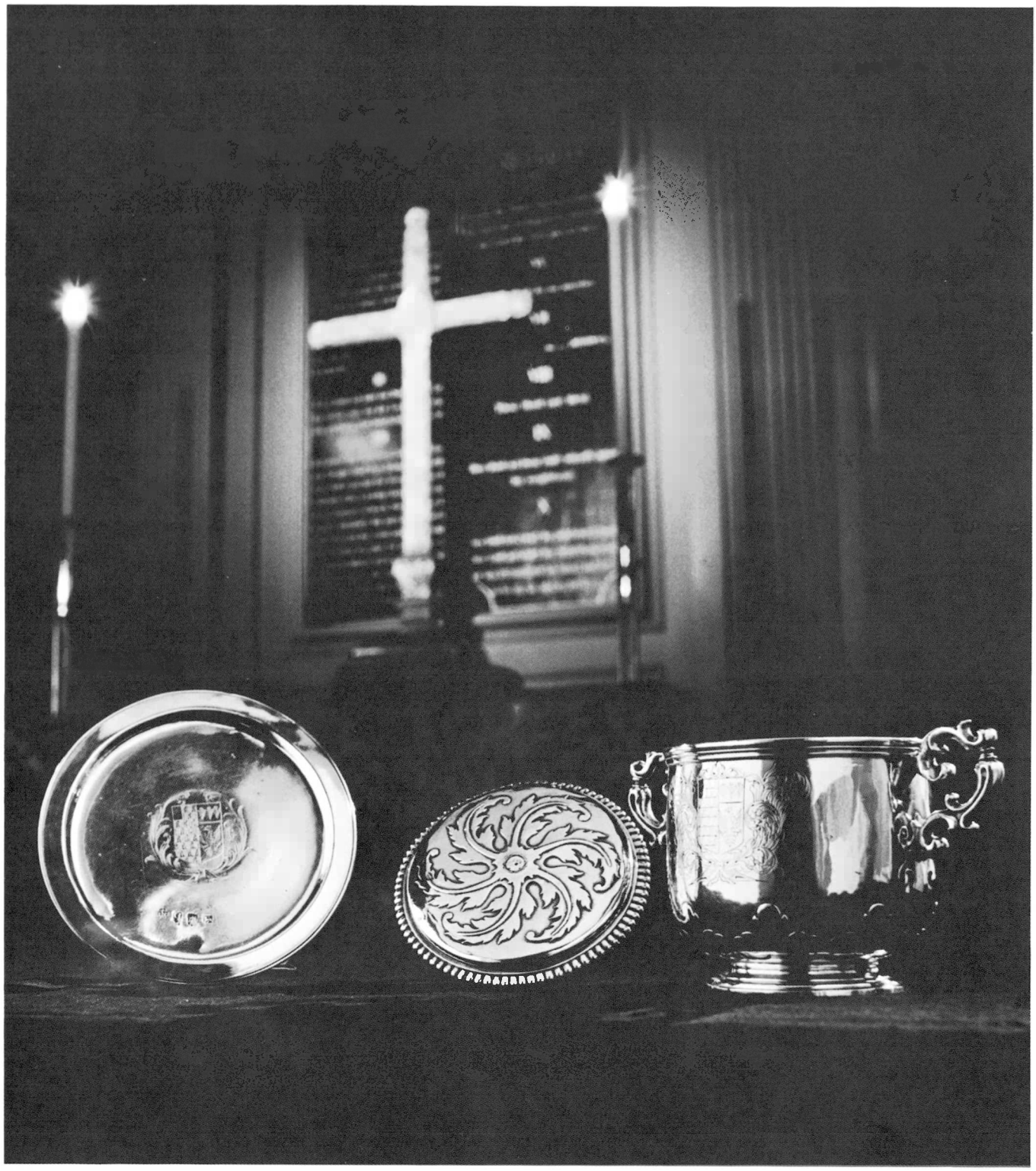
most prosperous colonial era, based on a model tobacco law that enriched planters and resulted in the building of many great plantation houses along the Tidewater rivers. Governor Gooch arrived at about the time of the crowning of a new king, George II, and Williamsburg celebrated both events with the pomp of which it was so fond. The new governor took the oath of office in the Capitol, pardoned a condemned pirate as a public relations gesture, and, with the Council in a state coach, led a procession along Duke of Gloucester Street, proclaiming King George II with salutes by guns at the Capitol, Market Square, and the College. In the evening a party at the Palace drank the royal healths until after midnight, with guns fired at each round.

All Virginians, including the difficult Mr. Blair, were taken with Governor Gooch. William Byrd thought him "a very just Man . . . of good Sense, good Nature and good Breeding. How long he may hold his Integrity I cannot warrant because Power and Flattery corrupt many a Hopeful Ruler."

Even the Reverend Mr. Blair was admiring: "The Country is all in peace and quietness and seems to be mighty well satisfied with their new Governor. He is a sober serious and well tempered man, obliging and courteous to all, never swears, nor gives way to passion, which examples no doubt will do a great deal of good."

Gooch was not deceived by the smiles of the politician-cleric-educator, but saw Blair as a dangerous adversary; he knew that the Commissary had done away with two, and possibly three, previous governors, and was determined not to follow them. Gooch wrote his brother Thomas, who was Bishop of Norwich: "We are at present at the Commissary's, where we are very grandly entertained, and he appears very courteous and kind, but even yet I can't think him sincere."

Within a few months Gooch's worst fears were confirmed and he wrote home once more: "The Commissary is a very vile old Fellow, but he does not know that I am sensible of it, being still in appearance good Friends; the best Policy will be to kill



College silver, now at Bruton Parish Church, the gift of Mrs. William Gooch, 1775

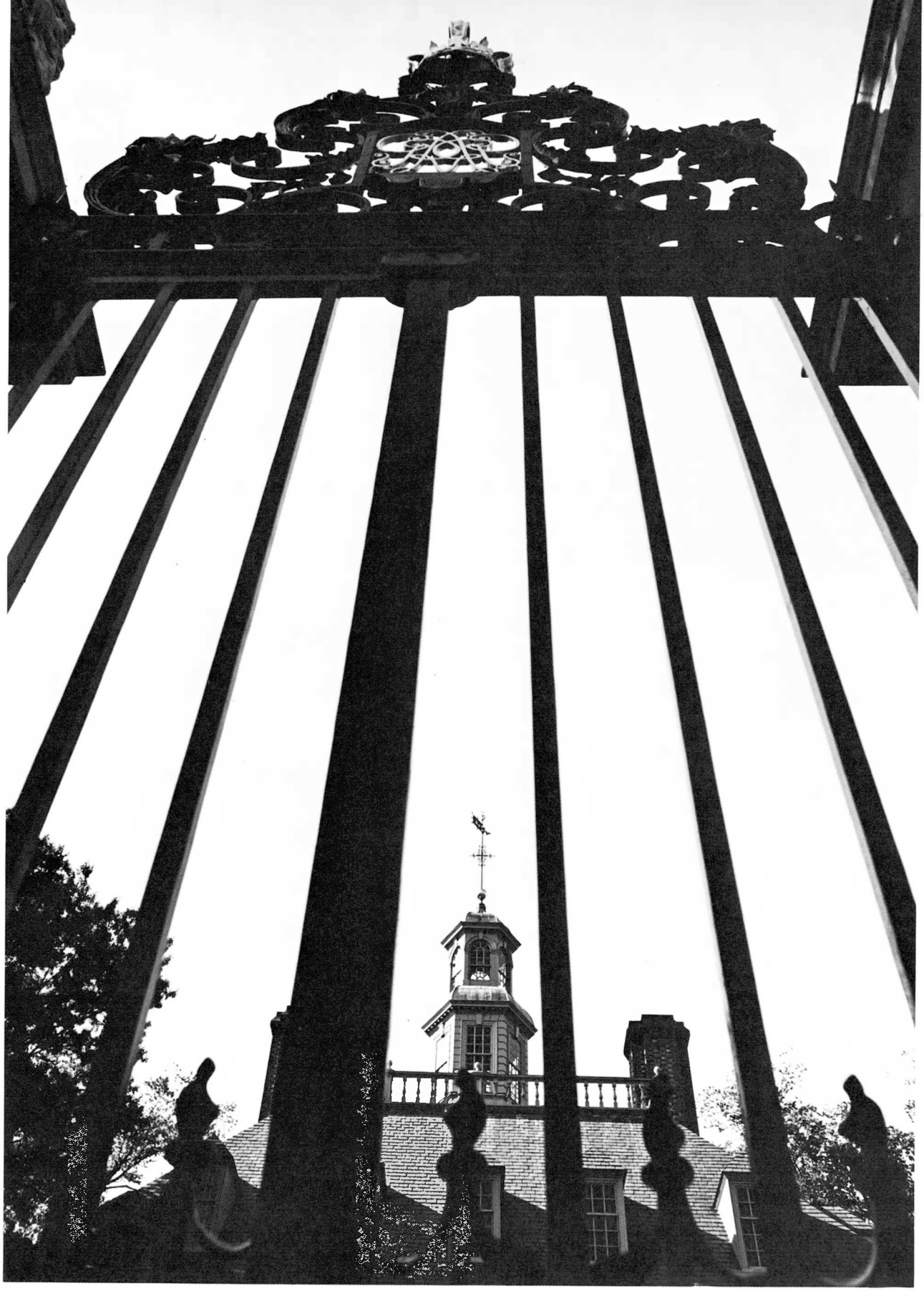
him with kindnesses, but there is no perplexing device within his reach, that he does not throw in my way. . . ."

But Gooch prevailed, the only governor of the era to best the wily Blair. While Gooch led an expedition against the Spanish in Cartagena (with Lawrence Washington as his second in command), he left Blair at home as acting governor. Blair was outgeneraled by Gooch's patience and tact—and was finally outlived. Gooch wrote in 1743:

> Old Blair died last moneth in his 88 Year, and to the great comfort of his Nephew, his Heir, has left £10,000 behind him. A Rupture he has had above 40 Years concealed from every Body but one Friend, mortified and killed him. If his Belly had been as sound as his head and Breast, he might have lived many Years longer.

Gooch retired after a long administration, complaining that he was a poor man, and went back to England. But in 1775 his widow left to the College a silver cup and paten, now used at Bruton Parish Church.

James Blair had served the Church, College, and colony for half a century during some of Virginia's most vital formative years, and devoted his life, talents, boundless energy, and even his volatile temper to making Bruton Parish and William and Mary two of the most influential institutions in Virginia. Nowhere in the American colonies could the union of these institutions with government have been more perfect than in the time of Blair. His influence lived after him.



Gates, the Governor's Palace

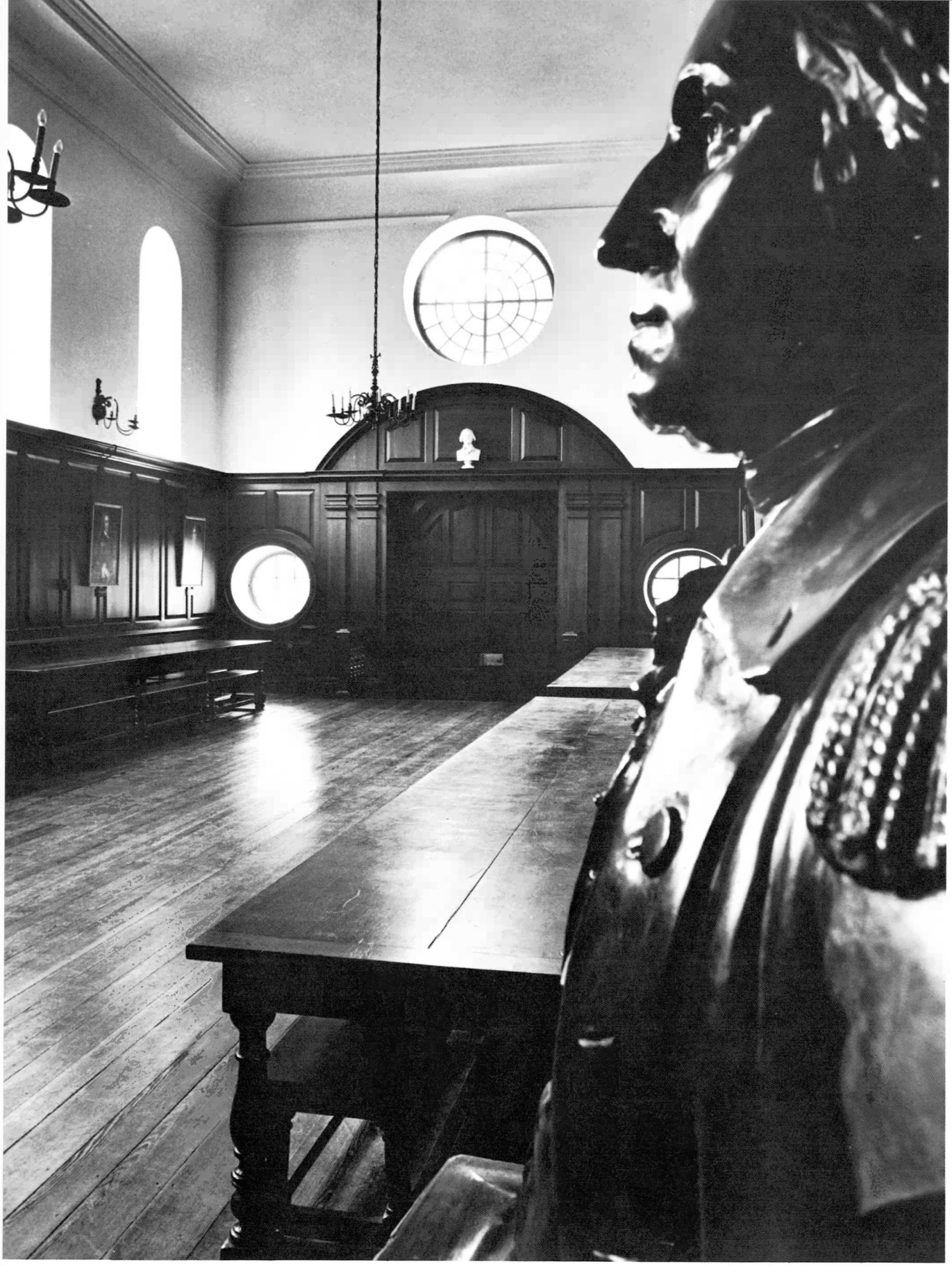
"...suffer him not to enter my gates"

THE reins of power in Virginia passed from James Blair to the Reverend William Dawson of William and Mary, who was, like his predecessor, president of the College, commissary and head of the established church in the colony, rector of Bruton Parish, and a member of the Council.

By the time of the arrival of the next strong governor, Robert Dinwiddie, Dawson was embroiled in the first of the struggles which weakened the union of state, Church, and College–issues which most certainly were forerunners of the movement toward American independence.

Virginia was now the most prosperous of the colonies, and despite the French and Indian War continued to thrive. Williamsburg itself was torn by dissension in its leading institutions; the Reverend Thomas Dawson, brother of William, was in the midst of these furors.

New attitudes were sweeping Virginia in the wake of the Great Enlightenment in Europe. On the frontier vigorous new religious sects of dissenters (especially the Baptists) challenged the established church, demanding recognition and freedom of worship and smarting under the absolute control of the Anglican church. A sign of change came in the quarrel of 1755 over payment of ministers of the church. Because of short crops the price of tobacco had increased. The ministers who traditionally had



Great Hall, Wren Building

been paid 16,000 pounds of tobacco per annum could now, under a new act, be paid either in tobacco or in money, but if in money at the fixed rate of two pence a pound. Consequently the planters paid in money when it was to their advantage, thus causing the ministers to protest.

Governor Dinwiddie refused to veto the act, though he felt that it was both unwise and illegal. In the time-honored tradition of political expediency he said: "What can I do? If I refuse to approve it, I shall have the people on my back."

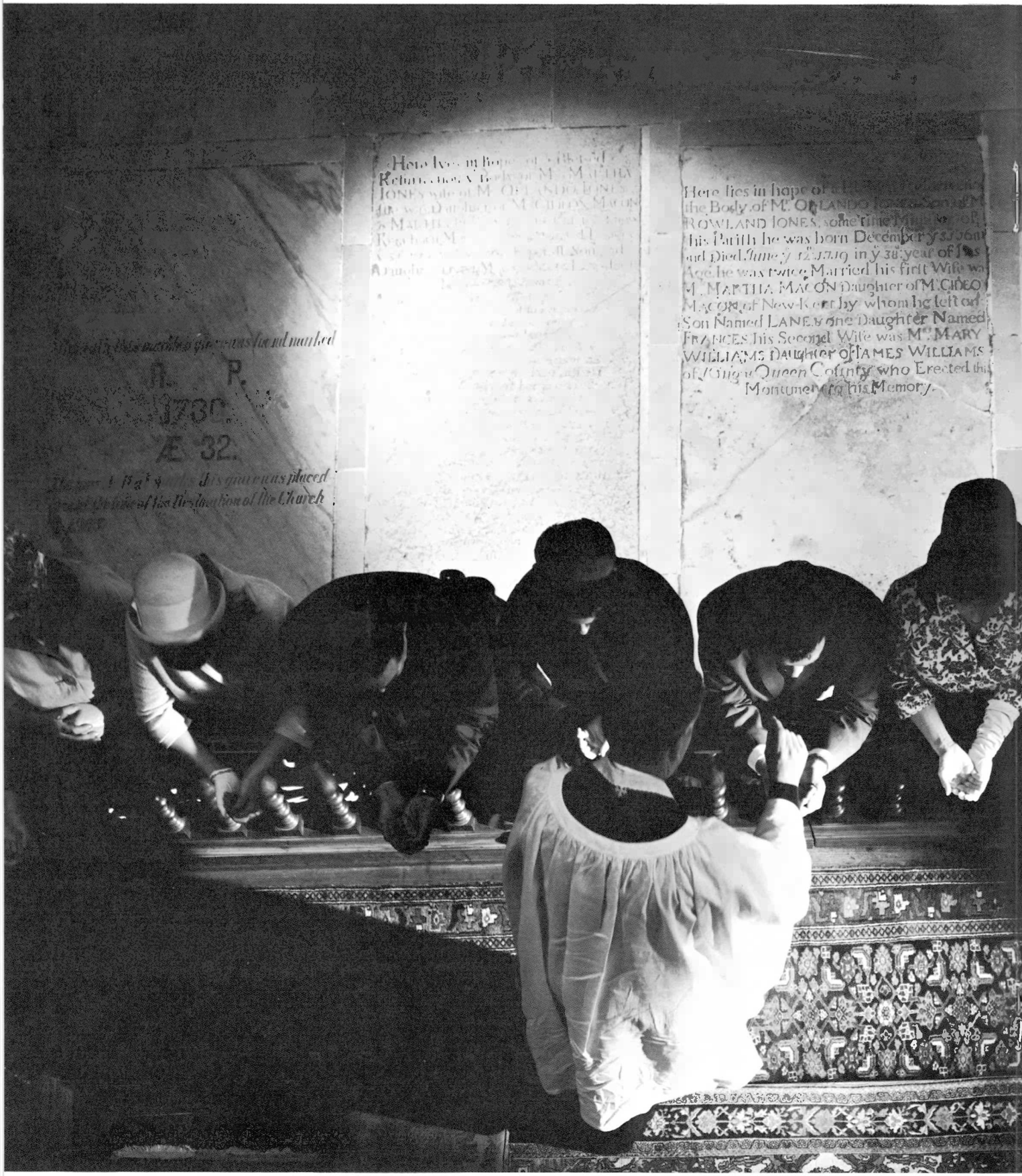
The issue was lively enough to live through many administrations, and rose to plague the next governor, Francis Fauquier. By now the leading agitator of the question was the Reverend John Camm, professor of divinity at the College of William and Mary, who would let neither the issue nor Governor Fauquier rest.

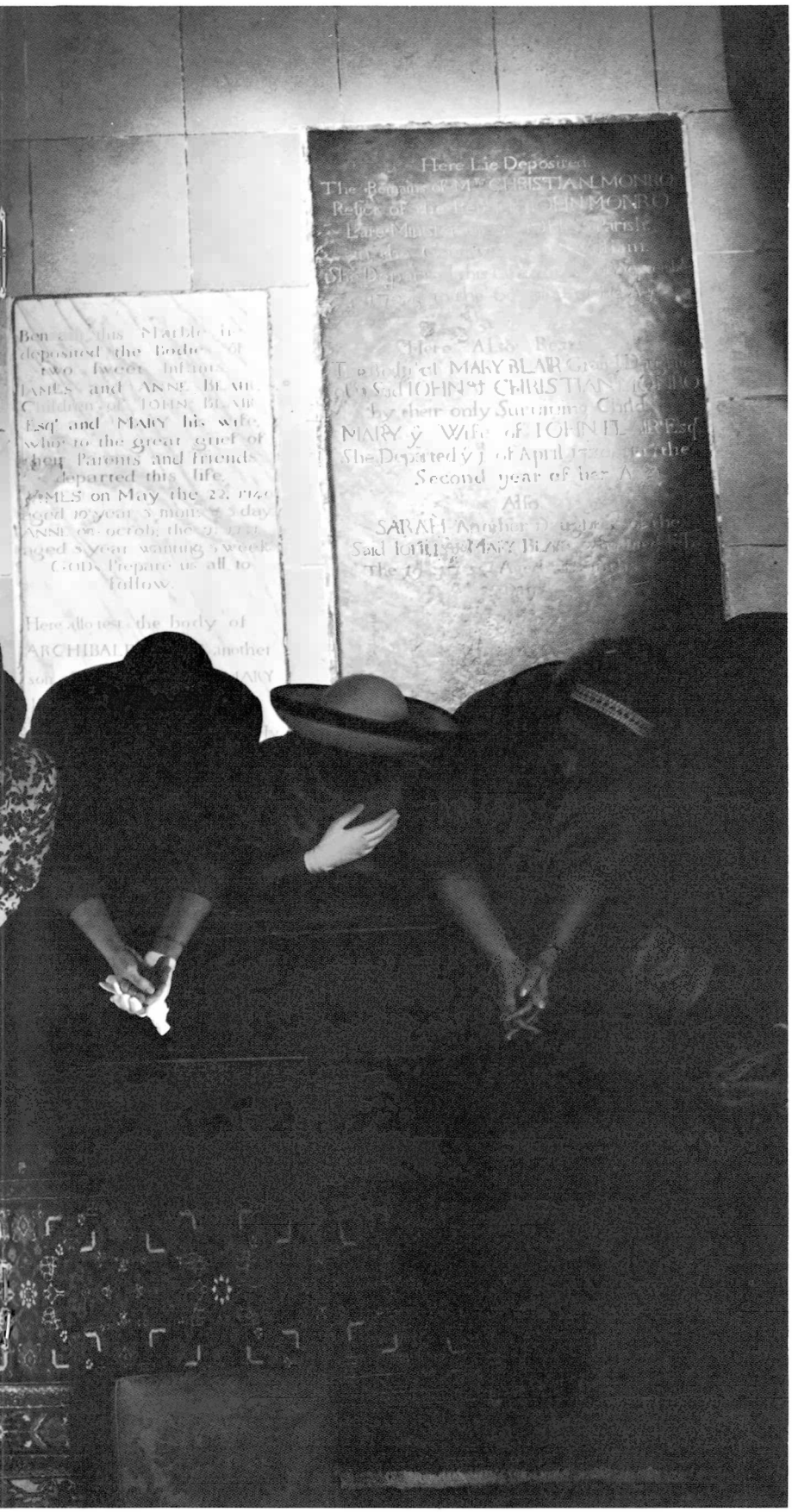
When Fauquier exhibited the same spirit of compromise shown by Dinwiddie (declaring that he cared not whether the law was just or unjust, "but whether the people wanted it"), Camm went to England to protest for the Virginia clergy. He was as successful as James Blair had been before him, and came home with an order annulling the act of the Virginia Assembly.

Camm made the mistake of dallying for a week or more from his transatlantic journey in the nearby town of Hampton, rather than delivering his important dispatch, thus irritating Fauquier. When he returned to Williamsburg, he had a noisy squabble with the Governor at the Palace. It was a sign of the times.

They bickered until Fauquier said: "You are very ignorant or very impudent, take which alternative you please. You are a foolish Negotiator; and I order you never to enter my doors again."

As Camm and his two minister friends began to leave, Fauquier called two of his servants, pointed to Camm and told them sternly: "Look at this Gentleman, look at him, that you may know him again, and if ever he attempts to come hither do not suffer him to enter my gates."


Here lies in hope of
the Body of M^r ORLANDO
ROWLAND JONES, some time
his Faith he was born December
and Died June
Age he was twice Married his first Wife was
M^r MARTHA MACON Daughter of M^r CADEO
MACON of New-Kent by whom he left one
Son Named LANE & one Daughter Named
FRANCES His Second Wife was M^rs MARY
WILLIAMS Daughter of JAMES WILLIAMS
of King & Queen County who Erected this
Monument to his Memory.
A. P.
1730
Æ 32.



Tombstones in the Church

Here lyes in hopes of a Blessed
Ressurrection ye Body of Mrs. MARTHA
JONES wife of Mr. ORLANDO JONES
——Daughter of Mr. GIDEON MACON——

Here lies in hope of a Blessed Resurrection
the Body of Mr. ORLANDO JONES, Son of Mr.
ROWLAND JONES sometime Minister of
this Parish he was born December ye 31st 1681
and died June ye 12th 1719 in ye 38th year of his
Age. he was twice married his first Wife was
Mrs. MARTHA MACON Daughter of Mr. GIDEON
MACON of New Kent by whom he left one
Son named Lane & one Daughter named
Frances. His Second Wife was Mrs. MARY
WILLIAMS Daughter of JAMES WILLIAMS
of King & Queen County who Erected this
Monument to his Memory.

Communion at Bruton's historic altar. Gravestones of the chancel were moved from churchyards, most of them from Bruton's graveyard. Large stones (upper left) marked the graves of Martha Washington's grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Orlando Jones.

From the north hall, Wren Building

This was by no means the end of trouble with the clergy; by now the power of the church had become an issue identified with the rights of free men, and popular feeling, which had so powerful an effect upon governors in these times, ran strongly against the Anglican ministers.[2]

Camm and his friends complained that President Thomas Dawson of the College was a tool of Fauquier, and a drunkard. Dawson confessed to drunkenness publicly before the College board. Fauquier defended him, saying it was no wonder that Dawson resorted to drink since he had been teased to desperation by the faculty and other clergymen. By the time of Dawson's death in 1761 the College was torn by factional struggles and short of funds, notwithstanding the additions of revenue from taxes on liquor and peddlers, both imposed by the colony.

Despite these noisy squabbles which were omens of great changes in its life, the College grew in influence, and was entering its golden era. It had already licensed George Washington as a surveyor (and collected one-sixth of his fees in return). It now attracted a new professor from England, William Small, a later co-worker with James Watt in steam engine experiments. Small established at William and Mary the first lecture system in America.

Thomas Jefferson, who was his student, praised Small for having "fixed my destinies in life"; it was through Small that Jefferson became friendly with his law teacher George Wythe, and with Fauquier, with whom Jefferson and other students often dined to discuss the rights of man with the liberal-minded governor.[3]

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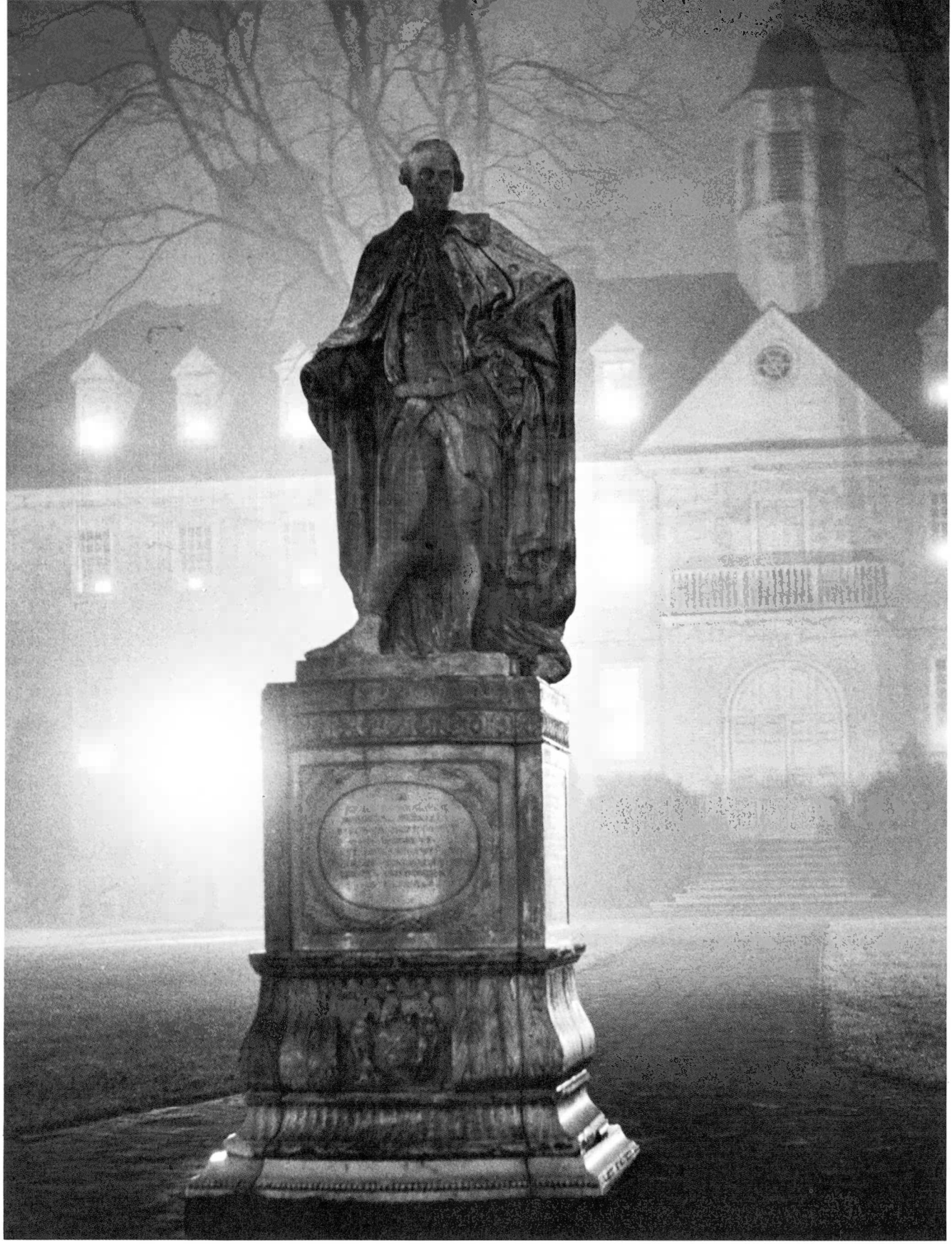
[2] Though the Anglican church in the colony was liberal in doctrine and ceremony, it was still the established church. All Virginians were taxed for its support, officeholders were required to be communicants, and the parish was a unit of local government–a division of the county.

[3] Four of the first ten Presidents of the United States were associated with the College: Washington, Jefferson, Monroe, and John Tyler.



Botetourt statue of 1773 in the College Yard. The marble figure has been moved to the new Earl Gregg Swem Library at the College of William and Mary.

Photo by Thomas L. Williams

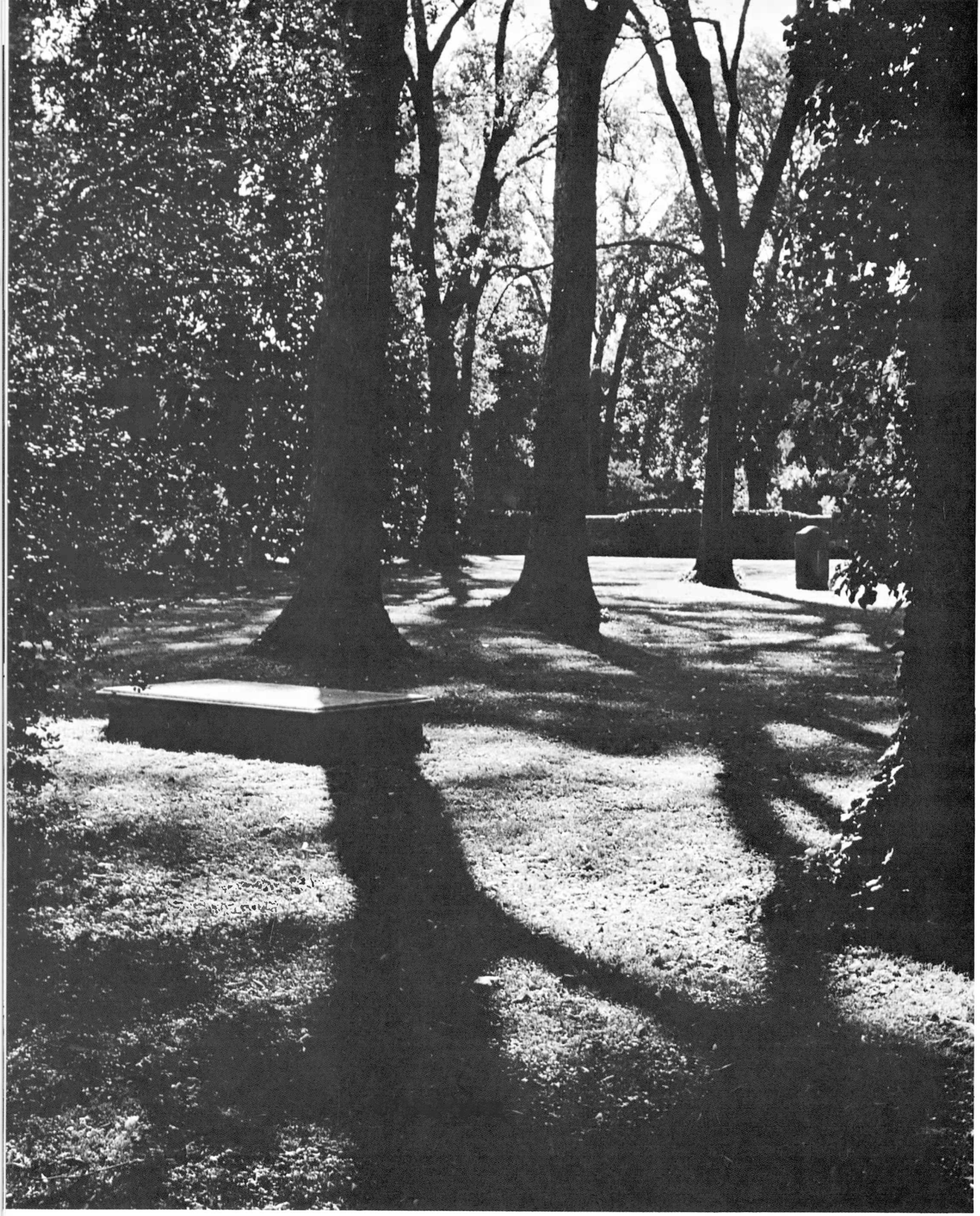
Fauquier died in 1768, in a time when men of the colonies were becoming more outspoken and unruly, and resentful of policies imposed from London. The Williamsburg triumvirate of College, Church, and Capitol remained supreme, but the increasingly independent spirit of Virginia leaders threatened its future. The College still sent its representative to the House of Burgesses (John Custis, John Blair, Peyton Randolph, George Wythe, and John Page all served in this post); the Church still exercised control at the vital moments of life–christening, marriage, and death. Both institutions were still supported by public funds.

The new governor, who came to Virginia after the death of Fauquier in the time of colonial restlessness, was Norborne Berkeley, Baron de Botetourt. He was also sympathetic with the aspirations of Virginians, but was forced by circumstance to oppose their moves toward independence.

Botetourt had hardly settled when the House of Burgesses passed resolutions condemning recent acts of Parliament. The Governor sent his secretary to investigate. George Wythe adroitly detained the secretary outside the House chamber until passage of the resolution, but the news was soon out. Botetourt called them together and dissolved the Assembly. It was this act which led to a rump session in the Raleigh Tavern, where George Washington proposed a nonimportation agreement to boycott British goods. (It was in this same tavern, seven years later, that Phi Beta Kappa, the national scholastic honor society, was founded by students of William and Mary.)

Botetourt used his influence to help Virginians oppose parliamentary taxation, and, by the time of his death in 1770, the Governor was one of the most popular executives ever to rule in Williamsburg. The colony mourned him as a dear friend.

In the panoply of his funeral, almost for the last time, were displayed the rich symbols of the union of education and religion with colonial government. It was the eve of the Revolution,



Churchyard, Bruton Parish Church

when this union was soon to be shattered, but these symbolic ties were full of meaning to people of the day. The symbols were seldom more impressive than on October 19, when Botetourt was buried.

Even by London standards it was no ordinary state funeral. The bells of Bruton, the Wren Building, and the Capitol began ringing at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and their mellow dirge rolled through the town for an hour before invited guests appeared at the Palace. At 3 o'clock, the party emerged, and the silver-mounted walnut casket was borne to its hearse.

Militiamen from Williamsburg, York and James City counties lined both sides of Palace Green under the catalpas as the procession passed. A party of deaf mutes, traditional mourners, surrounded the hearse, two in front, and three on each side, and with them, the pallbearers, who were members of the Council, and Speaker Peyton Randolph and Richard Bland of the House of Burgesses.

Behind the hearse were the Governor's servants, ministers of nearby churches, professors of the College, the Bruton Parish clerk and Church organist–and behind them the chief mourners, the mayor, aldermen, and council of the city, with a mace borne before them. They were trailed by lawyers of the colony, the clerk of the General Court, the ushers, students of the College, all wearing white hat bands and gloves, "And then the company, which was very numerous, two and two."

At Bruton's western gate the eight pallbearers struggled with the heavy casket once more, and carried it to a black-draped catafalque in the center of the Church; the altar, the pulpit, and the Governor's empty pew were also draped in mourning. The text of the sermon, from the 62nd Psalm, was "Put thy trust in God," which, the *Virginia Gazette* said, "joined to the deep affliction felt by the whole audience for the loss of such an excellent man, and so good a Governour, drew tears from many."

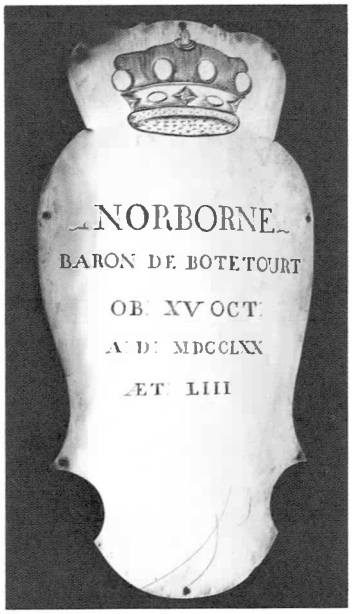
After the sermon, the procession moved to the College,

Wren Chapel

where the Governor was buried in a vault beneath the chapel, while the militia fired three volleys.

The officials of the colony and "principal Gentlemen" went into mourning.

Botetourt was buried in three coffins, one of lead, one of some inferior wood, lined with ornamented Persian silk and covered in crimson velvet, and an outer one of walnut, bearing eight silver handles, sixteen escutcheons, and a large silver plate engraved with his name, date of death, and age. Local artisans furnished all, including a lutestring shroud, pillow, mattress, and cap. The cost of the ceremony, substantial for its day, was £700 sterling. (The fine new Church tower and steeple had cost only £410 the year before.)



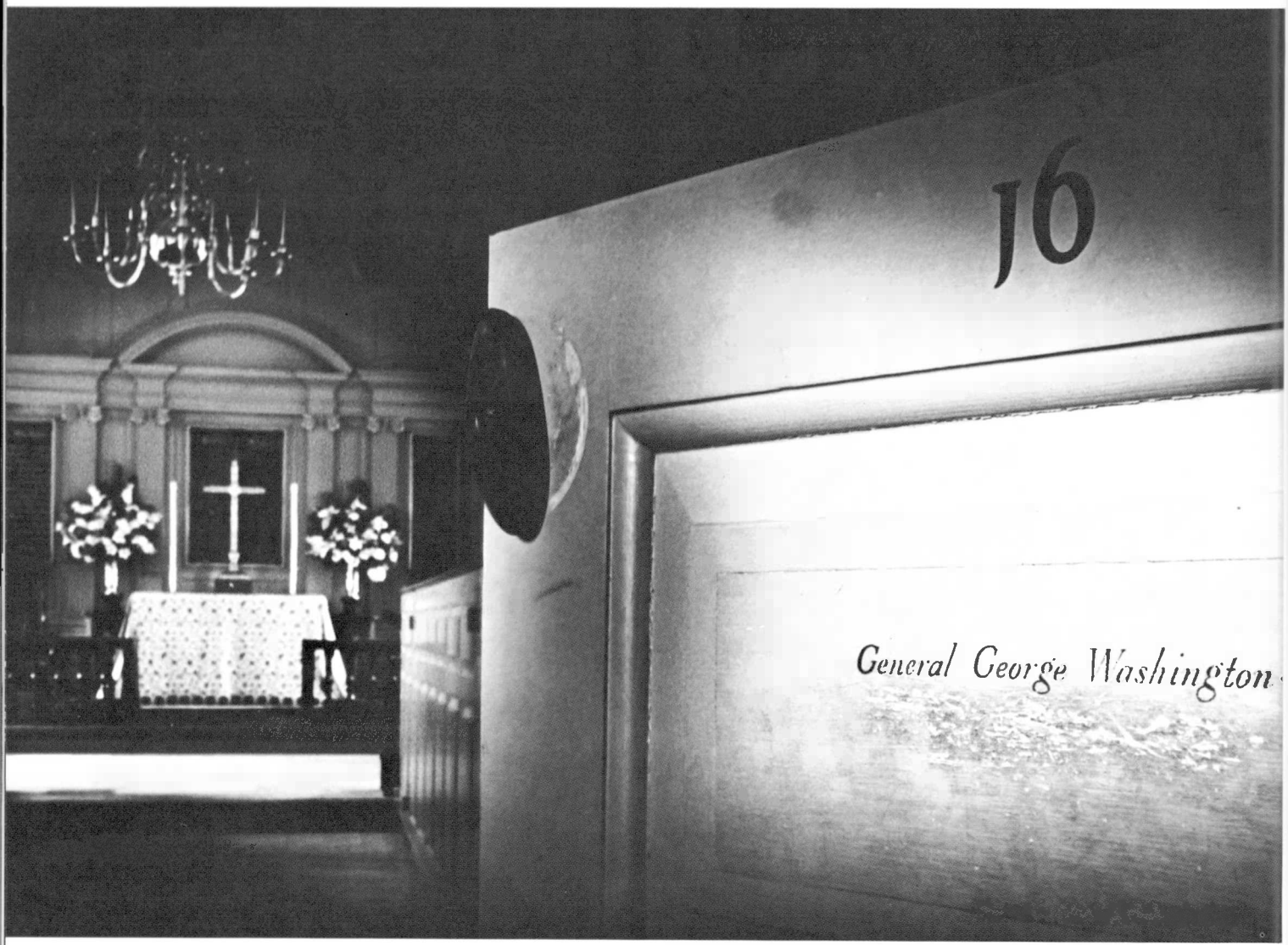
Silver escutcheon plate from Lord Botetourt's coffin

The mournful day of ceremony has had a long reach in the history of Williamsburg. Men and boys who walked in the procession were to serve, and some to die, in the approaching Revolution. Peyton Randolph was to become first president of the Continental Congress (and then to be buried beside Botetourt under the chapel).

During the Civil War, federal soldiers who occupied the city looted the tomb of Botetourt, and one carried away the silver nameplate. In 1889 the plate was returned to the College.

In 1773, three years after Botetourt's death, a fine marble statue of him arrived, and was set up by a British mason in the Capitol, to the praise of Williamsburg leaders. Robert Carter Nicholas thought it was "a Masterly piece of Work" and said it was universally admired. The marble figure was the work of Richard Hayward, whose sculptures were to be seen in Westminster Abbey and Somerset House.

This reminder of the Virginia past, and one of her most



Looking toward Bruton altar from the "Washington" memorial pew

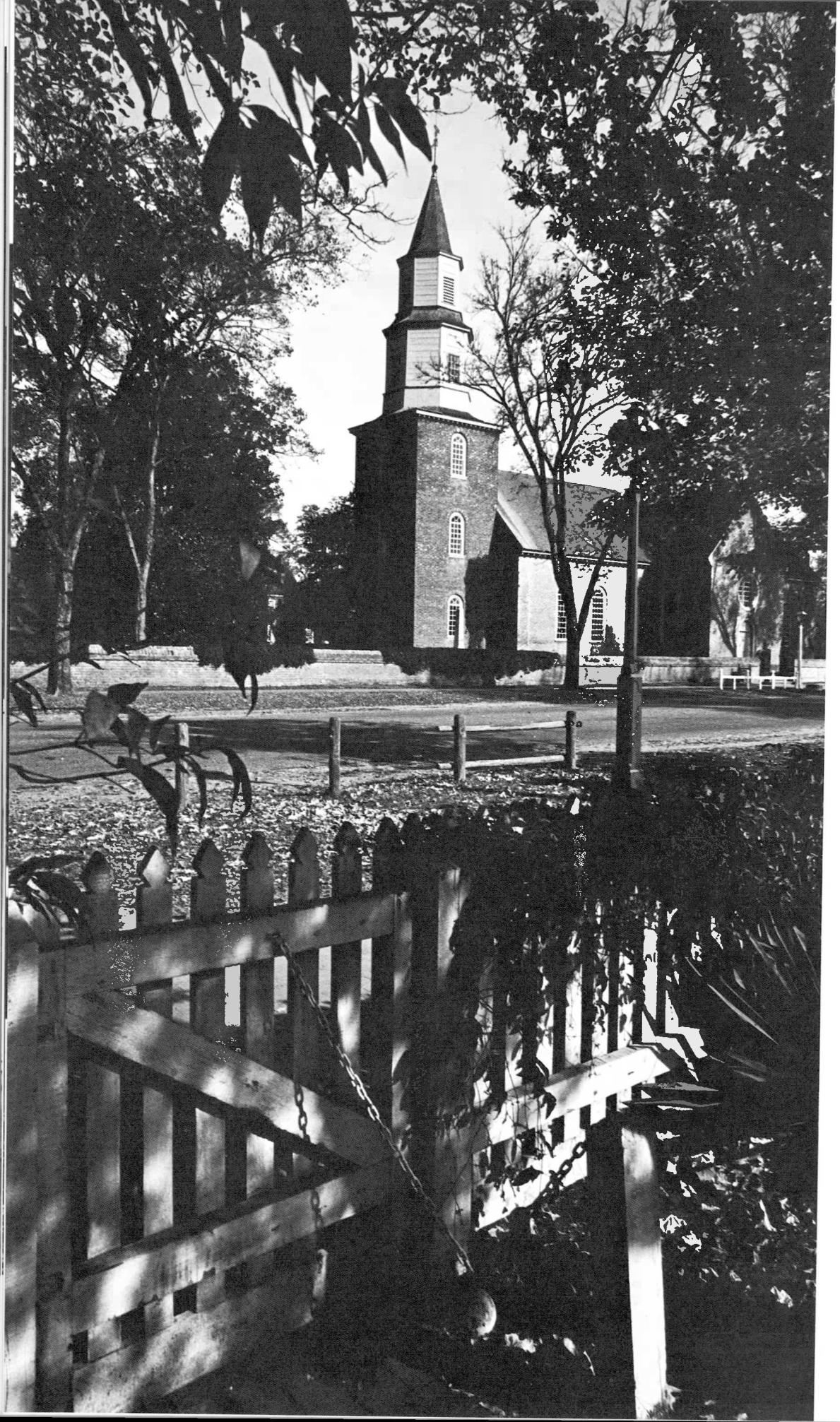
popular colonial governors, is with us yet, after nearly two centuries. It has survived countless coats of paint by collegiate pranksters and now, though no longer an exact likeness of Norborne, Lord Botetourt, stands with an air of antique dignity in the foyer of the new Earl Gregg Swem Library of the College of William and Mary.

Our visitors, of course, come and go without hearing much of the story of Botetourt or his end, but it is important, nonetheless, as one of the numerous background associations which make the Williamsburg scene so rich and meaningful. His was only one of the thousands of lives spent in early America which were contributions to our modern institutions, and especially to church, school, and state.

"Went to Church and fasted all day"

BRUTON's bell which tolled for Botetourt had hung in the new Church steeple only a year before his funeral. It had been cast in Whitechapel, in the same foundry that produced the Liberty Bell, and it was soon to ring for the Virginia Resolution for Independence on May 15, 1776, when the Great Union flag came down from the Capitol cupola and a Continental flag rose in its place. It was also to celebrate the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, five years later.

Throughout the years the Church was the center of religious



Bruton Parish Church across Duke of Gloucester Street

life in Williamsburg. During public occasions, it was attended by the leading families of Virginia. By the time of the Revolution its pews had been occupied by the great men of the colony.

Bruton's bell never rang for a more impressive occasion than on June 1, 1774. The burgesses, after an exciting session, went to Bruton Parish Church for a "Day of Fasting, Humiliation, and Prayer" on the day set by the British for the closing of the port of Boston in punishment for the Boston Tea Party.

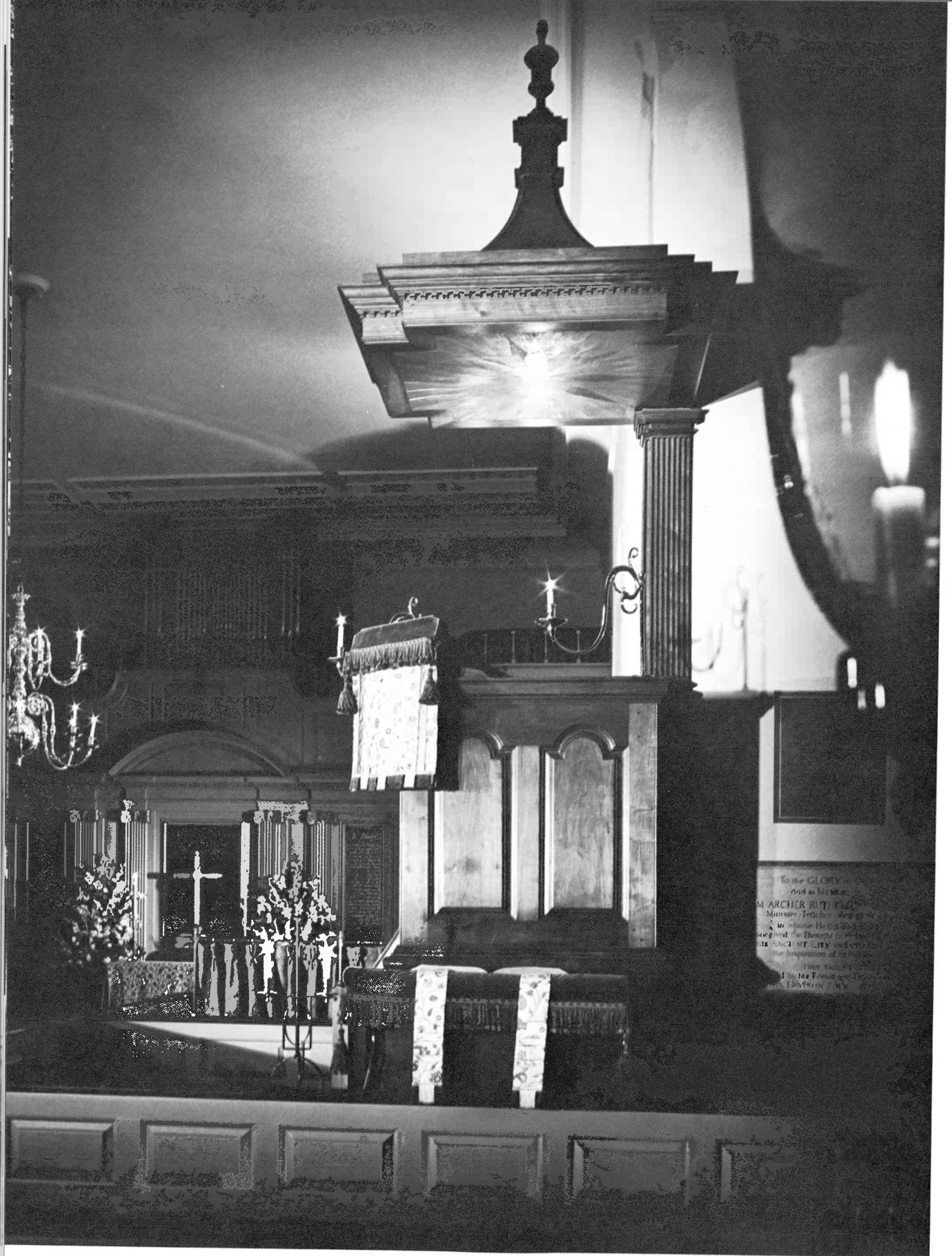
The Virginia Assembly, "deeply impressed with Apprehension of the great Dangers, to be derived to British America, from the hostil Invasion of the City of Boston," had ordered solemn commemoration.

At 10 o'clock in the morning the burgesses met at the Courthouse and, behind the Speaker and the mace bearer, walked down Duke of Gloucester Street to Bruton Parish Church. A large number of townspeople followed them into the Church.

The Reverend Mr. Price, according to the *Virginia Gazette*, delivered a sermon that was "well adapted to the present unhappy disputes between Great Britain and her Colonies."

While no identification is available for all those who attended this service, we know that Robert Carter Nicholas, who proposed the action, was present and that all local burgesses, including Speaker Peyton Randolph, the future president of the Continental Congress, were on hand. It is clear that the seriousness of the time was recognized by these patriotic men, from the language of the resolution:

> . . . devoutly to implore the Divine Interposition, for averting the heavy Calamity which threatens Destruction to our civil Rights, and the Evils of civil War; to give us one Heart and one Mind firmly to oppose, by all just and proper Means, every Injury to *American* rights; and that the Minds of his Majesty and his Parliament, may be inspired from



Bruton's pulpit, candelabra, and altar

above with Wisdom, Moderation, and Justice, to remove from the loyal people of *America* all Cause of Danger, from a continued Pursuit of Measures, pregnant with their Ruin.

We are certain of one burgess who attended the service–George Washington. He wrote in his diary: "Went to Church and fasted all day."[4]

The history of the Church after the Revolution, though less colorful, was equally important. The war ended the establishment of the Anglican church in Virginia. No longer were preachers of the evangelical sects arrested for disturbing the peace, as before. Freedom of religion became a fact in Virginia. President James Madison of the College of William and Mary (a cousin of the fourth President of the United States) became first bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Virginia. With that exception, the union of College and Church came to an end.

Revolution changed the College even more radically, perhaps, than it did Bruton. The College no longer had representatives of its own in the General Assembly. All royal revenues and many College scholarships disappeared. The Brafferton fund was lost, diverted to the education of Negroes in the West Indies. Within three years after the peace treaty, the funds of the College had dwindled to $2,500. The Constitution of Virginia deprived the College of almost all of its special privileges, and there was no longer support from taxes on tobacco, furs, peddlers–or pirates. The school was no longer an arm of the state.

In 1779, Governor Jefferson, as a member of the Board of Visitors of the College, made more sweeping changes. He abolished the grammar and divinity schools, and added schools of modern languages, anatomy and medicine, law and police. The aims of education immediately became broader. The old cur-

[4] Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother of Great Britain took part in a prayer service at Bruton on November 11, 1954. When the rector invited her to sit in the governor's pew, she declined and said: "Where did General George Washington sit? I should like to sit there."

Massive rear façade, Wren Building

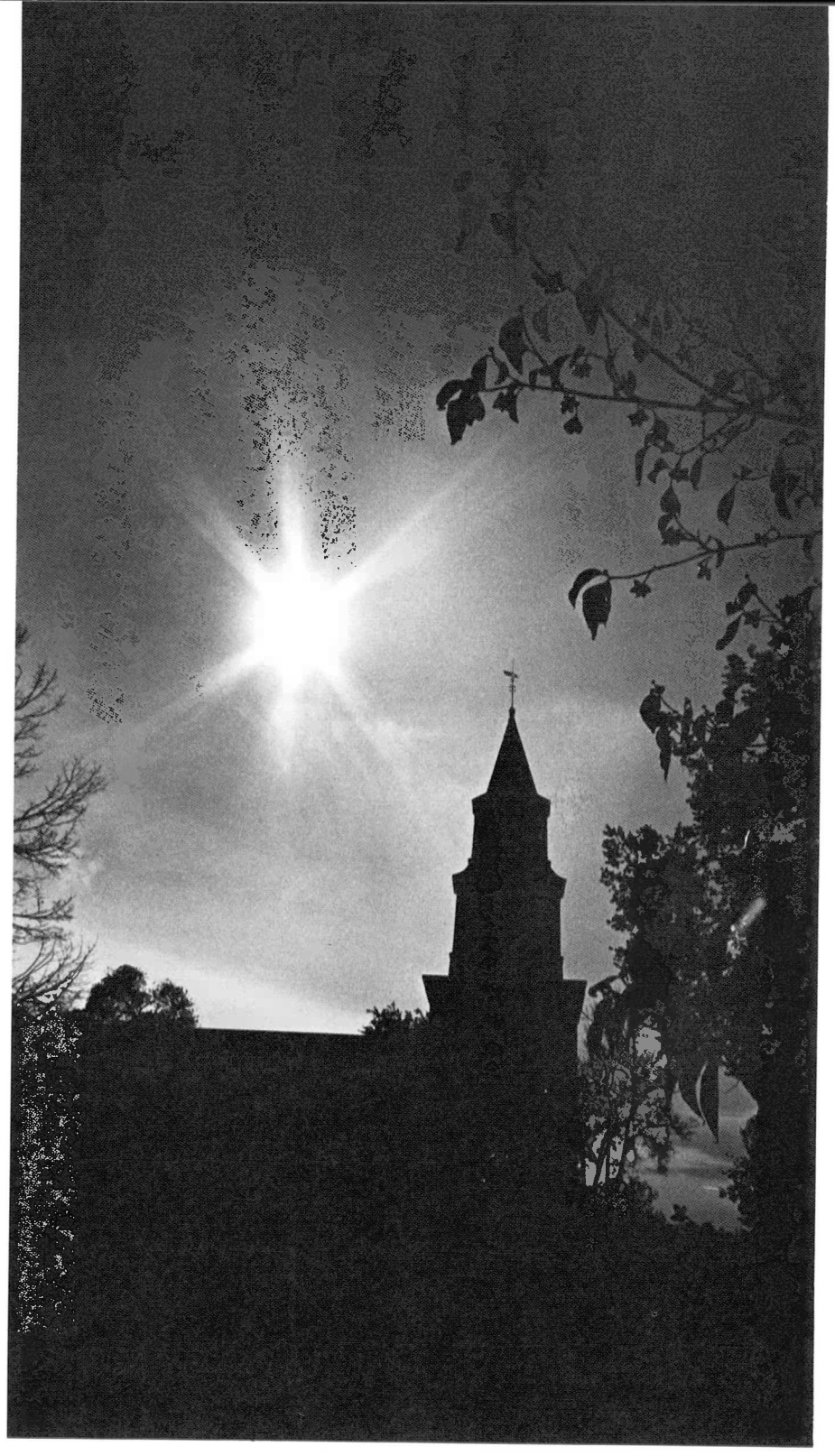
riculum disappeared, and with Jefferson's reform, the College became the first in America to install the elective and honor systems, a school of law, and a school of modern languages. It was also, in 1781, the first to become a true university, uniting the faculties of law, medicine, and the arts and sciences. Independence only increased the woes of the College and made its break with church and government more complete. The removal of the capital to Richmond, the suspension of state laws supporting the College, and the accidental burning of the President's House by French officers following the siege at Yorktown, all marked a great change in the College.

As late as 1788, Jefferson wrote: "Williamsburg is a remarkably healthy situation, reasonably cheap and affords very genteel society. I know no place in the world, while the present professors remain, where I would so soon place a son." His heart was soon elsewhere, with his new university at Charlottesville, but he never forgot the college of his youth.

It was not strange that men like Washington and Jefferson, Mason, Monroe, and Madison, saw the separation of church, school, and state as an inevitable development in the foundation of a free America. They certainly foresaw that these institutions must undergo major changes before they could become the instruments of a more democratic society.

As the ideals and practical applications of democracy have grown in our country, the roles of education and religion have, of course, undergone radical changes. This process has been underway at the College of William and Mary and at Bruton Parish Church as it has been elsewhere in our country.

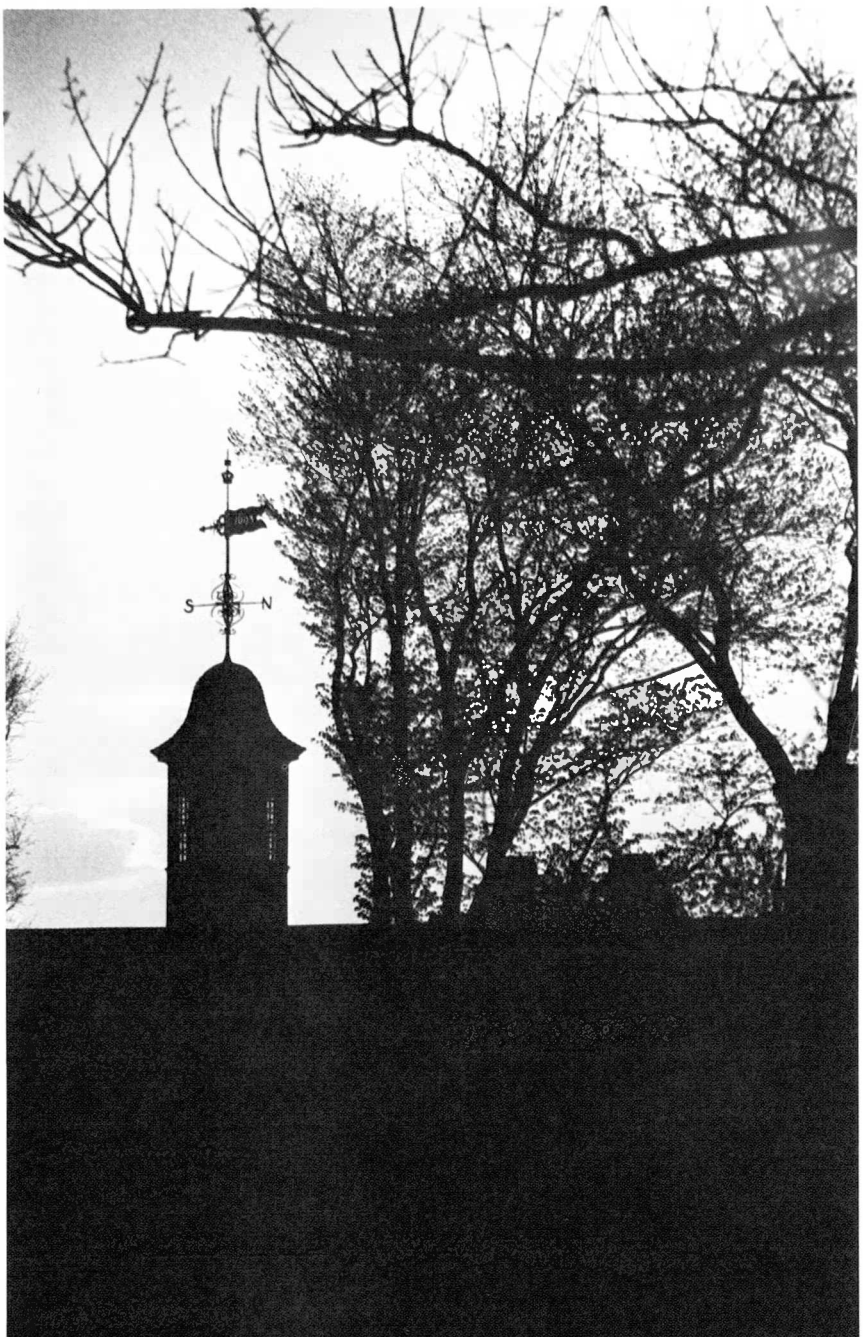
To this day, the original buildings of the College and Church are reminders that scholarship and worship have a long tradition here, and it seems to me that these two neighbors of ours are extraordinary examples of the enduring strength of American institutions. Certainly their long progress from the seventeenth century is a vital and important chapter of our history.



Twin spires at dusk:
Bruton Parish Church, above;
the Wren Building, right

In Williamsburg there is an awareness of the unique contributions of this College and the neighboring Church. And there are many of us who never fail to think of this past when we see the twin spires rising above the western end of our small city, as they have for so many eventful years.

Carlisle H. Humelsine



REINS OF POWER
1660-1776

Rulers of England	*Royal Governors of Virginia**	*Rectors of Bruton Parish Church*	*Presidents of the College of William and Mary*	*Commissaries of the Bishop of London*
Charles II 1660–1685	Sir William Berkeley 1660–1677	Rowland Jones 1674–1688		
	Thomas, Lord Culpeper 1677–1683			
James II 1685–1688	Francis, Lord Howard, Baron of Effingham 1683–1692	Samuel Eburne 1688–1697		James Blair 1689–1743
William III and Mary II 1689–1702	Col. Francis Nicholson 1690–1692			
	Sir Edmund Andros 1692–1698	Cope D'Oyley 1697–1702	James Blair 1693–1743	
Anne 1702–1714	Col. Francis Nicholson 1698–1705	Solomon Wheatley 1702–1710		
	Col. Edward Nott 1705–1706			
	Edmund Jenings 1708–1710			
George I 1714–1727	Col. Alexander Spotswood 1710–1722	James Blair 1710–1743		
	Col. Hugh Drysdale 1722–1726			
George II 1727–1760	William Gooch 1727–1749	Thomas Dawson 1743–1760	William Dawson 1743–1752	William Dawson 1743–1752
	Robert Dinwiddie 1751–1758		William Stith 1752–1755	Thomas Dawson 1752–1760
			Thomas Dawson 1755–1760	
George III 1760–1820	Francis Fauquier 1758–1768	William Yates 1761–1764	William Yates 1761–1764	William Robinson 1760–1768
	Norborne Berkeley, Baron de Botetourt 1768–1770	James Horrocks 1764–1771	James Horrocks 1764–1771	James Horrocks 1768–1771
	John Murray, Earl of Dunmore 1771–1775	John Camm 1771–1773	John Camm 1771–1777	John Camm 1771–1776
		John Bracken 1773–1818		
			James Madison 1777–1812	

*This list does not include the acting governors–usually presidents of the Council–who served in the absence of the royal appointees; for example, James Blair, 1740–1741.

West gate, Wren Building

Statement by the Chairman of the Board

THE destiny of Williamsburg has been shaped by the interrelationship between the College of William and Mary and Bruton Parish Church no less in the twentieth century than in the turbulent times of James Blair. One is reminded, for example, of that particular day in March of 1926 when my father, Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., accompanied by my mother, motored over to Williamsburg after a visit at Hampton Institute. On learning of the proposed visit, Dr. J. A. C. Chandler, who was then president of the College of William and Mary, arranged to have the visitors guided through town by his good friend, Dr. W. A. R. Goodwin, rector of Bruton Parish Church, whose dream for so many years had been the preservation and restoration of the ancient buildings of Williamsburg. This energetic and dedicated man, waiting at the edge of town, anxiously peering down the road to Hampton, joyously welcomed his guests at the

appointed hour and set out to show them the venerable shrines of Williamsburg, although on that occasion, as he later said, Dr. Goodwin remained "painfully silent" concerning his cherished vision for Williamsburg's future.

Later that same year, toward the end of November, Father returned to Williamsburg for the dedication of the Phi Beta Kappa Memorial Hall and again with Dr. Goodwin made a closer inspection of the town's historic buildings and greens. That evening, at the Phi Beta Kappa banquet, at which Dr. Chandler presided, the two men were seated next to each other, and it was in the midst of this celebration that first plans for a restoration of Williamsburg were born. In fact, the Wren Building itself was the first of the historic structures to undergo restoration. Afterwards, the President's House and the Brafferton were also restored.

It is particularly appropriate, therefore, that this report should acknowledge the roles the College and Bruton Parish Church have played in the founding and development of Williamsburg. In our own time, they remain viable and vigorous influences. My associates and I are pleased and gratified by the continuing cooperation and support each of these institutions has so steadfastly given to the Restoration and its educational program.

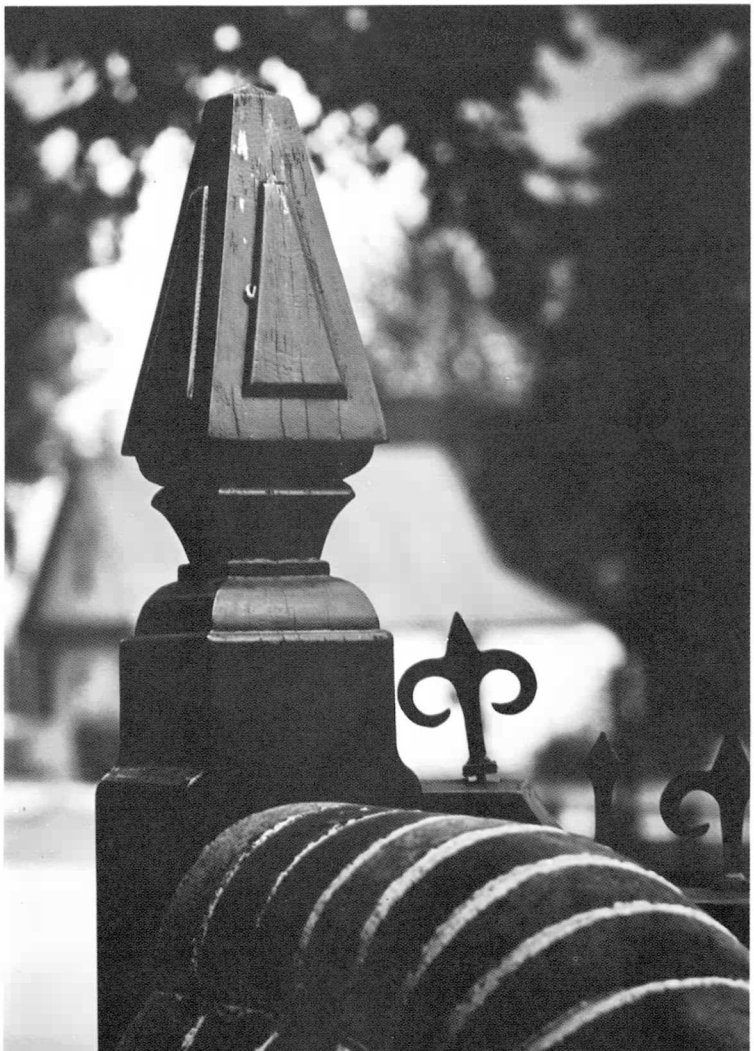
In the years immediately ahead, the current program of interpreting the Wren Building, along with the far-reaching influence the College has had on the religious, political, and cultural life of the colony and, indeed, on the formation of the republic, is to be broadened and enriched through the joint efforts of the College and Colonial Williamsburg. Extended interpretation of the Wren Building, and of many additional eighteenth-century houses, taverns, and craft shops, soon to be opened by Colonial Williamsburg, will contribute immeasurably to the diversification of the Williamsburg scene and to the accommodation during busy seasons of the year to the growing enthusiasm of the public for its educational program.

My family and I, in this respect, have taken special satisfaction in having had the opportunity to help carry forward the

work of restoration by contributing through the Rockefeller Brothers Fund additional funds to advance this broader program. The work to be done will include the restoration of three eighteenth-century buildings on Duke of Gloucester Street–James Geddy's eighteenth-century residence and silversmith shop, the store owned by the Prentis family, and the tavern operated by Henry Wetherburn–as well as the further preservation of a number of rooms and halls in the Wren Building.

This report, in giving us these glimpses into the life of James Blair, offers us a better understanding not only of the forms and traditions of Blair's day but also of the common interest of the College and of the Church in this community.

WINTHROP ROCKEFELLER



South gate, Bruton Parish Church. The wall dates from 1752–54

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Summary of the Year

FINANCIAL

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

Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated

The expense of general and educational operations (including maintenance)–the presentation and interpretation of the Historic Area to the public; the publication of books and research manuscripts; the production of audiovisual materials for schools, libraries, and museums; the sponsorship of historical and cultural lectures, seminars, and conferences as well as cosponsorship, with the College of William and Mary, of the Institute of Early American History and Culture; and the conduct of an intensified research program–amounted, during 1965, to $4,290,979.

Income from admissions, sales of books, and other operating programs, totaled $3,118,294.

The resulting deficit from operations of $1,172,685 was met by investment income provided by endowment funds of the Corporation, substantially all of which have been given to the Corporation through the personal interest and generosity of the late Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. (A list of these securities begins on page 60.)

The $1,746,282 balance of investment income remaining after the operating deficit was met was used to continue the Corporation's work of preserving and restoring buildings and gardens within the Historic Area of Williamsburg, of adding to its collection of eighteenth-century furniture and furnishings for existing and future Exhibition Buildings and craft shops, of producing educational filmstrips, slide-lectures, and motion pictures, of conducting extensive archaeological exploration and research programs, and of acquiring properties in or adjoining the Historic Area.

Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated

The business corporation, Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, holds title to and operates commercial and other business properties out-

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

During 1965 the gross income of Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, was $11,090,767. After operating expenses of $10,281,695, a cash operating balance, before depreciation, of $809,072 resulted. Capital expenditures of $736,549 for hotel improvements and other projects and debt retirement of $443,612 were financed from this operating cash balance, long-term loans, and sale of assets.

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

Taxes

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

Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, pays real estate taxes on all properties owned by it, including several hundred buildings in the Historic Area and approximately 80 acres of gardens and greens. The only exceptions are the eight Exhibition Buildings–the Capitol, the Palace, the Raleigh Tavern, the Wythe House, the Brush-Everard House, the Gaol, the Magazine, the Courthouse of 1770–along with the Courthouse green, Market Square green, Palace green, the Information Center, and the Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Collection, which are exempt under Section 58-12 of the Code of Virginia.

Total local taxes paid by the two corporations in 1965 amounted to $277,301, an increase of $22,815 over the local taxes paid the preceding year. The real estate taxes paid to the city of Williamsburg by the two corporations accounted for 30.8% of the city's total receipts from this source, although the corporations owned only 15.75% of the city's area in 1965.

Audits

The books of the two corporations are audited annually by the independent public accounting firms of Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery, and Horwath & Horwath, whose auditors have reported that in 1965, in their opinion, as in past years, the records and accounts properly reflect the financial transactions of the two corporations.

COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG, INCORPORATED

ENDOWMENT AND OTHER FUNDS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1965

Face Value		*Amortized Total Cost or Book Value*
	U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	
$ 500,000	Bank for Cooperatives, 4.35%, 4/4/66	$ 499,887
200,000	Bank for Cooperatives, 4.40%, 5/2/66	200,000
1,150,000	Federal Home Loan Bank, 4.35%, 5/25/66	1,149,790
1,140,000	Federal Home Loan Bank, 4.35%, 7/25/66	1,139,777
425,000	U. S. Treasury Bonds, 4.125%, 11/15/73	425,000
$ 3,415,000	TOTAL U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	$ 3,414,454
	CORPORATE BONDS—INDUSTRIALS	
$ 290,000	Aluminum Company of America, Debenture, 4.25%, 1/1/82	$ 290,000
300,000	Associates Investment Company, Debenture, 4.50%, 8/1/76	300,000
22,000	Associates Investment Company, Debenture, 5.25%, 8/1/77	23,097
250,000	Beneficial Finance Company, Debenture, 5.00%, 11/1/77	252,099
48,000	Celanese Corporation of America, Convertible Debenture, 4.00%, 4/1/90	48,000
500,000	Celanese Corporation of America, Notes, 4.75%, 4/1/90	500,000
300,000	Champion Paper and Fibre Company, Debenture, 3.75%, 7/15/81	300,000
250,000	The Chase Manhattan Bank, Notes, 4.60%, 6/1/90	250,000
25,000	C. I. T. Financial Corporation, Debentures, 4.75%, 7/1/70	25,517
680,000	C. I. T. Financial Corporation, Debentures, 5.125%, 1/15/80	674,383
250,000	City National Bank of Detroit, Notes, 4.75%, 2/1/90	250,000
450,000	Commercial Credit Company, Notes, 5.00%, 6/1/77	451,741
250,000	Cummins Engine Company, Incorporated, Notes, 4.60%, 7/15/90	250,000
500,000	Dow Chemical Company, Notes, 4.50%, 1/15/90	500,000
250,000	First National Bank of Jersey City, Notes, 4.75%, 6/1/90	250,000
300,000	Food Machinery and Chemical Corporation, Debentures, 3.80%, 8/15/81	300,000
300,000	General Acceptance Corporation, Notes, 5.00%, 4/15/67	300,000
250,000	General American Transportation Corporation, 4.60%, 11/15/85	250,000
300,000	General Finance Corporation, Notes, 5.00%, 4/1/76	300,000
100,000	General Motors Acceptance Corporation, Debentures, 5.00%, 8/15/77	101,669
200,000	General Motors Acceptance Corporation, Debentures, 5.00%, 9/1/80	200,000
250,000	General Motors Acceptance Corporation, Debentures, 4.625%, 3/1/83	248,781
250,000	Bank of Hawaii, Notes, 4.70%, 10/15/89	250,000
182,800	International Harvester Company, Debentures, 4.625%, 3/1/88	173,972
27,000	International Harvester Credit Corporation, Debentures, 4.625%, 11/1/79	26,927
500,000	Macy Credit Corporation, Debentures, 4.75%, 11/1/81	500,000
500,000	National State Bank of Newark, Notes, 4.70%, 12/1/89	500,000
292,000	National Steel Corporation, First Mortgage, 4.625%, 6/1/89	289,722
300,000	Sears Roebuck Acceptance Corporation, Debentures, 4.625%, 2/1/72	299,030
28,000	Sears Roebuck and Company, Debentures, 4.75%, 8/1/83	28,969
400,000	Security National Bank of Long Island, Notes, 4.75%, 8/1/89	400,000
500,000	Superior Oil Company, Debentures, 3.75%, 7/1/81	498,519
250,000	Youngstown Sheet and Tube, First Mortgage, 4.60%, 7/1/95	250,000
100,000	C.W.I. Employee Home Loan Fund, Note, 4.71%, Demand	100,000
234,558	Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, Note, 5.00%, 9/1/79	234,558
378,339	Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, Note, 5.00%, 4/1/82	378,339
$10,007,697	TOTAL CORPORATE BONDS–Industrials	$ 9,995,323

Face Value		*Amortized Total Cost or Book Value*
	CORPORATE BONDS—UTILITIES	
$ 500,000	American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Debentures, 3.875%, 7/1/90	$ 509,925
175,000	American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Debentures, 4.75%, 11/1/92	177,431
300,000	Columbia Gas System, Incorporated, Debentures, 3.875%, 4/1/81	301,931
125,000	Connecticut Light and Power Company, First Mortgage, 4.875%, 2/1/90	123,995
300,000	Consolidated Edison Company of New York, First Mortgage, 3.625%, 5/1/86	301,793
300,000	Consolidated Edison Company of New York, First Mortgage, 5.00%, 10/1/87	302,038
200,000	Consolidated Edison Company of New York, First Mortgage, 4.75%, 6/1/91	200,213
174,000	Consolidated Natural Gas Company, Debentures, 4.875%, 6/1/82	175,867
300,000	Dallas Power and Light Company, First Mortgage, 4.25%, 12/1/86	301,775
170,000	Gulf States Utilities Company, First Mortgage, 5.25%, 12/1/89	173,527
400,000	Illinois Power Company, First Mortgage, 3.75%, 7/1/86	402,467
250,000	Iowa Electric Light and Power Company, First Mortgage, 5.125%, 1/1/91	250,000
400,000	Michigan Gas Utilities Company, First Mortgage, 4.70%, 2/1/90	400,000
300,000	Niagara Mohawk Power Company, General Mortgage, 3.625%, 5/1/86	301,364
300,000	Northern Illinois Gas Company, First Mortgage, 3.75%, 4/1/81	303,243
300,000	Pacific Gas and Electric Company, First Mortgage, 3.75%, 12/1/78	300,939
300,000	Pacific Power and Light Company, First Mortgage, 4.375%, 5/1/86	301,791
300,000	Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, Debentures, 4.375%, 8/15/88	305,373
300,000	Pennsylvania Electric Company, First Mortgage, 3.875%, 5/1/86	306,910
100,000	Public Service Electric and Gas Company, First Mortgage, 4.875%, 9/1/87	100,725
30,000	Southern California Edison Company, First Mortgage, 4.625%, 9/1/83	31,066
200,000	Southern California Edison Company, First Mortgage, 5.00%, 2/1/85	201,745
300,000	Southern California Gas Company, First Mortgage, 3.875%, 6/1/81	304,806
215,000	Tennessee Gas Transmission Company, First Mortgage, 5.25%, 11/1/79	216,844
600,000	Union Electric Company, First Mortgage, 3.75%, 7/1/86	606,903
293,000	United Gas Improvement Company, First Mortgage, 5.125%, 6/1/84	297,762
$ 7,132,000	TOTAL CORPORATE BONDS—Utilities	$ 7,200,433
	FOREIGN BONDS	
$ 500,000	Aluminum Company of Canada, Notes, 5.10%, 5/1/92	$ 500,000
250,000	Bell Telephone Company of Canada, First Mortgage, 4.85%, 9/1/95	250,000
225,000	Commonwealth of Australia, 5.50%, 7/1/81	219,769
356,000	Commonwealth of Australia, 5.50%, 10/1/82	353,007
292,000	Copenhagen Telephone Company, Incorporated, Notes, 6.25%, 2/1/73	290,283
250,000	High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community, Secured 13th Series, 5.375%, 10/15/80	244,453
400,000	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, 4.50%, 2/1/90	401,445
183,000	Kingdom of Norway, External, 5.50%, 5/1/76	179,850
96,000	City of Montreal, Canada, Debentures, 5.00%, 1/15/83	96,207
193,000	Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation, 6.00%, 4/15/76	187,019
500,000	Quebec Hydro-Electric Commission, Debentures, 4.75%, 11/16/89	500,000
250,000	Trans-Canada Pipe Line Company, First Mortgage, 5.125%, 5/1/85	251,213
500,000	City of Winnipeg, Canada, Debentures, 4.75%, 12/1/89	500,000
$ 3,995,000	TOTAL FOREIGN BONDS	$ 3,973,246
$24,549,697	TOTAL BONDS	$24,583,456
Shares	**PREFERRED STOCKS—INDUSTRIALS**	
2,500	Crown Zellerbach Corporation, 4.20, Cumulative	$ 258,633
2,100	General Motors Corporation, 5.00, Cumulative	258,192
455	International Harvester Corporation, 7.00, Cumulative	75,303
1,200	U. S. Rubber Company, 8.00, Non-Cumulative	175,821
2,000	U. S. Steel Corporation, 7.00, Cumulative	317,250
	TOTAL PREFERRED STOCKS—Industrials	$ 1,085,199

Shares		Amortized Total Cost or Book Value
	PREFERRED STOCKS—UTILITIES	
2,400	Appalachian Electric Power Company, 4.50, Cumulative	$ 259,054
2,500	Boston Edison Company, 4.25, Cumulative	252,500
2,000	Cincinnati Gas and Electric Company, 4.00, Cumulative	185,675
2,000	Consumers Power Company, 4.52, Cumulative	212,469
2,000	Delaware Power and Light Company, 5.00, Cumulative	204,000
5,000	Illinois Power Company, par $50., 4.00, Cumulative	249,487
2,500	Kansas City Power and Light Company, 4.35, Cumulative	257,500
2,400	Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation, 4.85, Cumulative	249,038
9,000	Pacific Gas and Electric Company, par $25., 5.00, Cumulative	253,872
2,500	Public Service Company of Colorado, 4.25, Cumulative	250,988
10,000	Public Service Company of Indiana, par $25., 4.32, Cumulative	254,506
2,200	Virginia Electric and Power Company, 5.00, Cumulative	251,353
	TOTAL PREFERRED STOCKS–Utilities	$ 2,880,442
	TOTAL PREFERRED STOCKS	$ 3,965,641
	COMMON STOCKS	
8,200	Aluminum Company of America	$ 632,310
20,550	Aluminium, Limited	589,744
21,747	American Electric Power Company	456,003
1,050	American Telephone and Telegraph Company	53,533
10,000	Armco Steel Company	524,170
6,050	Armour and Company	219,750
7,000	Bethlehem Steel Company	375,825
1,000	Brush Beryllium Company	19,889
7,333	Celanese Corporation of America	368,215
8,400	Central and South West Corporation	274,464
40,000	Chase Manhattan Bank	743,698
33,816	Chrysler Corporation	614,562
20,000	Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company	430,913
15,000	Consolidated Natural Gas Company	223,799
11,800	Consumers Power Company	331,379
5,500	Continental Baking Company	234,934
11,000	Cutler-Hammer, Incorporated	354,893
2,720	Deere and Company	64,576
1,000	Discount Corporation of New York	265,000
4,132	Duke Power Company	117,188
5,000	E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company	607,445
7,000	Eastman Kodak Company	152,325
6,000	Ex-Cell-O Corporation	262,365
16,250	Fireman's Fund Insurance Company	592,792
12,250	General Electric Company	757,175
11,800	General Motors Corporation	625,504
1,000	G. C. A. Corporation	17,830
15,000	B. F. Goodrich Company	1,041,958
17,478	Hooker Chemical Corporation	595,924
15,800	Ideal Cement Company	416,743
4,000	International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited	201,330
19,965	International Paper Company	705,723
5,791	Interstate Power Company	132,751
12,300	Lehigh Portland Cement Company	327,534
2,800	Lone Star Cement Company	64,167
7,000	National Lead Company	732,812
3,000	New York State Electric and Gas Company	130,529

Shares	Common Stocks (continued)	Amortized Total Cost or Book Value
3,000	Parke, Davis and Company	$ 128,532
9,000	Pennsylvania Power and Light Company	282,897
1,200	Scantlin Electronics, Incorporated	16,844
1,050	Sierra Pacific Power Company	18,787
71,000	Socony Mobil Oil Company	1,390,496
21,840	Southern California Edison Company	405,645
5,400	Southern Pacific Company	117,045
8,800	Southern Railway Company	490,018
8,375	Square D Company	305,223
63,668	Standard Oil Company of California	1,209,207
114,200	Standard Oil Company (Indiana)	1,434,179
95,000	Standard Oil Company (New Jersey)	1,690,104
450	Texas Instruments, Incorporated	31,842
21,400	Toledo Edison Company	553,615
1,600	Union Carbide Company	70,507
11,000	U. S. Borax and Chemical Corporation	410,498
7,000	U. S. Gypsum Company	717,181
600	Virginia Electric and Power Company	14,052
	TOTAL COMMON STOCKS	$23,546,424
	TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS	$52,095,521
	INTEREST RECEIVABLE, ETC.	386,150
	CASH IN BANK	619,105
	TOTAL FUNDS	$53,100,776

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, 1965, we confirmed with the custodians the securities and cash shown in the above schedules and found them in agreement with the Corporation's records.

LYBRAND, ROSS BROS. & MONTGOMERY
Certified Public Accountants

New York, April 29, 1966

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT TO MANY GENEROUS CONTRIBUTORS

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

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

Following is a list of those who made gifts and loans in 1965.

Mrs. Thomas W. Abbott
Lake Forest, Illinois
Addison Gallery of American Art
Andover, Massachusetts
Miss Mary Allis
Fairfield, Connecticut
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