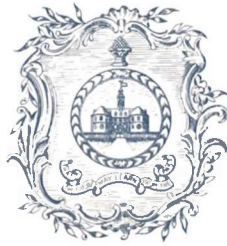


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# *Colonial Williamsburg*

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REPORT BY THE PRESIDENT

FOR THE YEAR 1957



*Report by the President  
for the Year 1957*

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## 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."

Two corporations have been organized to carry on the Restoration. Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, serves the historical and educational purposes of the organization, and holds title to properties within the historic area. Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, is a business organization and holds title to business properties outside the historic area. The term "Colonial Williamsburg" is the institutional name used to define the entire project and includes both corporations.

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

*The Trustees and Directors of Colonial  
Williamsburg take pleasure in sending you  
the annual report of Colonial Williamsburg,  
covering the year ended December 31, 1957.*



# Colonial Williamsburg

## THE RETIREMENT OF KENNETH CHORLEY

IN THE Spring of 1956 Kenneth Chorley reminded the Trustees of Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, and the Directors of Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, that there was in effect a resolution passed by both Boards requiring the retirement of all officers when they reached the age of 65. He said then that he would like to retire as President of both corporations on May 21, 1958, his 65th birthday.

Mr. Chorley has been associated with the Restoration since the beginning and has served as President for nearly a quarter of a century. During these years the small eighteenth-century city that once played such an important role in the history of our country has been brought back to life and stands today substantially as it did when the voices of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Mason, Patrick Henry, and others were heard there in the debates which helped shape the destiny of our nation. What my father dreamed of accomplishing when he asked Dr. W. A. R. Goodwin in 1926 to begin to accumulate the properties needed to restore Williamsburg has been largely accomplished.

No one has greater cause for pride in this achievement than Kenneth Chorley. Resourcefully, and with the greatest devotion to his monumental task, he has guided the Restoration to its goals. I speak for my father, for myself, for the Boards of Colonial Williamsburg, and for all who have worked with him over the years in expressing our affection and high regard for him.

Mr. Chorley has now laid aside responsibility for the day-to-day administration of a project which has grown during the years of his service to an organization of 2,000 employees with an annual budget of



\$10 million. But he has agreed to continue as a member of both Boards, as Chairman of the Executive and Finance Committees of both corporations, and to act in a consulting capacity to the Restoration.

On May 16, 1958, Carlisle H. Humelsine, who had served as Executive Vice President of the Restoration since 1953, was elected to succeed Mr. Chorley as President of Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, and of Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, effective on May 21, 1958.

WINTHROP ROCKEFELLER, *Chairman*

*The President's Letter*



A VIEW OF COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG—1957

# *Colonial Williamsburg*

## THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER

SINCE this is my last Annual Report as President of Colonial Williamsburg, I would like to recall not only the year which has just closed but something of the history the Restoration—and I would like to speak especially about its future. I would like to look backward to remember what we have learned and forward to consider what new challenges face us in the years ahead.

As I consider what, in retrospect, seems most significant in the history of this great undertaking, I cannot escape the conviction that more than anything else it has been the character of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., himself. If institutions are the lengthened shadows of men, the Restoration is clearly the lengthened shadow of that remarkable man—though he would be the first to dispute it.

Looking backward from the vantage point of a successful and now well-established achievement it is easy to forget how many grave obstacles had to be overcome. The physical achievement proved to be far more difficult than anyone, including Mr. Rockefeller, foresaw at the beginning. The investment which, in the end, was required, proved not to be \$5 million, as he at first thought, but \$62 million.

During the 31 years of my association with the Restoration, Mr. Rockefeller never hesitated nor permitted any form of



*The Raleigh Tavern site on Duke of Gloucester Street in 1928*

*The same segment of the street after its restoration*



discouragement to turn him away from the objective of bringing back to life the only capital city of the thirteen original American colonies which could be so restored and reconstructed.

I would particularly like to recall what he wanted to achieve.

First, of course, his imagination was captured by the opportunity to restore not simply a building but a whole community—a whole environment. It was to him an exciting prospect. But there was a deeply felt purpose—to help living Americans to know and understand the foundations of their democratic faith. He was aware of the historic importance of eighteenth-century Williamsburg and he believed that if it could be brought back to life, Americans and others who might visit it would find a new interest in their history and a new awareness of the political, intellectual, and moral foundations of our country.

Over the years he never wavered from this conviction that the city itself had something to say to living Americans. He agreed that we must help it to speak through programs of interpretation and presentation, but we must not come between it and the visitor.

From 1699 to 1780 Williamsburg ruled the largest, most populous, and in many ways, the most influential of the American colonies. It ruled a rich and fertile land whose borders reached beyond the Mississippi and comprised what are now eight states of the United States. It was here that Thomas Jefferson studied law. It was in this community under these skies that George Mason's Virginia Declaration of Rights was unanimously adopted by the Virginia Convention of Delegates. It was here that Washington made his headquarters for the last great battle of the American Revolution. It was here that the ringing eloquence of Patrick Henry was heard.

In no other place were the rights of man proclaimed more compellingly than here. No men did more to shape the American dream than the brilliant, courageous, public-spirited Virginians who lived and worked in Williamsburg and made history there.

While over the years Mr. Rockefeller responded to the need for helping great numbers of Americans and others to understand the meaning of Colonial Williamsburg, he never lost sight of his essential belief that the city should be experienced by the visitor and allowed to speak to the living in its own way. No one has ever expressed this feeling better than he did when he stood in the House of Burgesses in 1934 to dedicate the Capitol building. "What a temptation," he said, "to sit in silence and let the past speak to us of those great patriots whose voices once resounded in these halls and whose far-seeing wisdom, high courage and unselfish devotion to the common good will ever be an inspiration to noble living."

A principal virtue of an historic preservation is that it permits the visitor to meet history on its own grounds, face to face. At Williamsburg he has found his way back across time into a community which was one of the most important ideological training grounds for the leaders of American independence. He encounters history at the very spot where it occurred. He may realize that in this place, on just such a day as this, when the lovely spring or summer air stirred the hearts of men, as it does today, history was made for Americans and for the world. An historic preservation leads to an understanding of a time and a place which cannot be achieved in any other way. It says things to the visitor that words and pictures cannot reveal.

For all of these reasons, Mr. Rockefeller felt very deeply from the beginning that the American people and others who

might come to Colonial Williamsburg to be closer to the history of this country should have an honest—an authentic—encounter with the historic community. He believed they were entitled to nothing less. He therefore insisted on the integrity of the restored and reconstructed capital city.

There could not have been a more painstaking exploration of the past of the whole community and every structure in it than was undertaken when the Restoration program began—and this has been a reflection of Mr. Rockefeller's character. On more than one occasion when work was already well advanced and research brought forth new and more complete information, buildings were unhesitatingly removed, altered, or even rebuilt to conform to the new evidence.

Colonial Williamsburg has, I believe, made a contribution to public recognition—not only in this country but abroad—of the value of historic preservations as aids to national understanding of history. And this contribution is attributable very largely to this insistence on high standards of integrity. I think Colonial Williamsburg has increased the likelihood that historic preservations over the years ahead of us will make a growing contribution to public understanding of the past.

It is difficult for me to appraise this influence. Colonial Williamsburg was not first in its field by any means. The Mount Vernon Ladies Association, formed a century ago in 1858 was the outstanding pioneer. Furthermore, the rescue of Williamsburg itself would have been far more difficult if the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities had not for years protected the Capitol site and the Public Magazine. But I am reminded that before Mr. Rockefeller started restoring Williamsburg there were very few major historic preser-





*In the late twenties this eighteenth-century building was used as a garage*

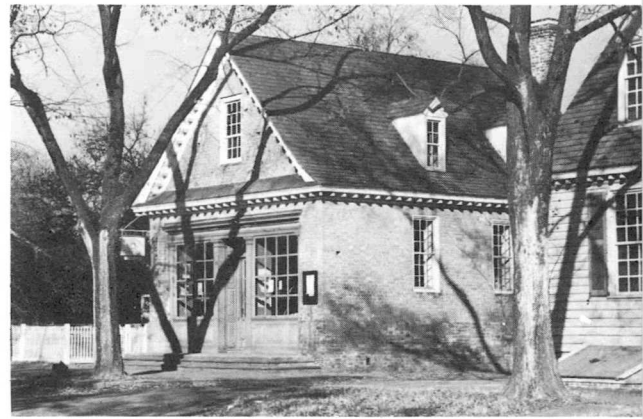
vations, and I am quite sure that the magnitude of the Williamsburg restoration created a new interest in the field.

It was not easy 31 years ago, when I first saw Williamsburg, to believe that for almost a century this had been a cultural and political center of great influence—ranking with New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Charleston, Newport. The famous Duke of Gloucester Street was very far from what it is today or what it was when the men of Williamsburg galloped down its length on horseback or their families drove in from the plantation in their handsome carriages.

I had my first view of it during the so-called Roaring Twenties when the thoroughfare which had once been the handsomest avenue in America had become an oil-stained, two-lane concrete highway. What remained of the original Sir Christopher Wren Building at the College of William and Mary—the oldest academic building in America—stood at one end of this faded thoroughfare. At the other end, about a mile away was an empty field, the site of the famous Capitol where the House of Burgesses, the first representative legislative body in America, met in the eighteenth century to conduct the business of the great, far-reaching Crown Colony of Virginia. Between the strips of concrete highway ran a littered grass plot and down its center stretched a line of telephone and electric power poles.

There were still 82 original eighteenth-century buildings

*Restored, it is one of Williamsburg's best  
examples of shop architecture*



along this avenue and throughout the town, but many of them had been altered by structural addition, some of them were in sad disrepair, and only a few still retained their colonial grace and charm. Most of these buildings have now been returned to their original state, and more than 400 others have been reconstructed on their original foundations. Six hundred non-colonial buildings have been removed from the area. The Restored Area now comprises 152 acres, of which 83 acres are gardens.

While I do not underestimate the physical achievement of restoration and reconstruction (it has in fact been the major concern of all of us for more than 30 years) I am again reminded, as I look back, of the pre-eminence of things of the spirit. Colonial Williamsburg today memorializes not only the uncommon men of the eighteenth century who helped create the great Age of the Common Man but also Mr. Rockefeller, himself a most uncommon man. I have known carpenters on the job—men who certainly did not know him personally and may never have seen him—who had somehow come under the pervading influence of his insistence that everything should be done as well as we knew how to do it. I think that the Restoration organization today is unusual in its sense of dedication, and this, too, is a reflection of Mr. Rockefeller's own feeling toward the eighteenth-century capital of the great Virginia Colony.

Turning, now, to look ahead: I think we must be aware that the work of physical restoration, while not finished, has been substantially completed.

Since this community was the focal point of a plantation society we have long had in mind the possibility of restoring a plantation. This we may do. We are also conscious that Williamsburg was linked to the world through a nearby seaport whose dock facilities accommodated ships from abroad. And we still have not restored the Theater of 1716, completed the Old Court House, or provided a full complement of Craft Shops. But in the main, the city exists now much as it did in the eighteenth century.

I think we must now ask ourselves in what respects this may be less than a perfect restoration, because perfection must be our continuing overall aim as it has been our aim in every detail.

Can we, for example, consider Colonial Williamsburg a perfect restoration so long as the visitor enters an eighteenth-century community where there is twentieth-century automobile traffic and cars are parked along the thoroughfares? I think not. In his communion with the past the visitor must not be distracted or have the illusion of escape into another century destroyed. No perfect restoration is possible until the eighteenth-century scene is completely relieved of modern traffic. Those who have seen the majestic length of Duke of Gloucester Street cleared for great occasions will know the truth of this statement.

Can we have an illusion of moving out of the present into another century so long as the roads and streets are paved in a modern fashion? I believe the answer is again, No, and that we must somehow recapture increasingly the rural feeling of the days when small boys kicked the summer dust of Duke of

Gloucester Street. Such a step would not be difficult once the auto traffic problem had been solved.

When Jefferson walked from the Raleigh Tavern to the Capitol in the May days of Public Times he could hear the distant hammering in the blacksmith shops, and when he lived in the Palace as the first Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia the autumn air was filled with the smell of smoking hams. There were horses in the paddocks, bullock carts moved along the streets, sheep grazed in the meadows, and there were pigs and chickens in the yards. The houses in the Restored Area are now inhabited, so that this historic community will be lived in. Can we do more than we have done to strengthen the visitor's illusion of being in a living city of another time? I think we can. In fact, it may be our most interesting challenge.

Can we walk out of the present into the past when the two are so close together that they touch each other? I think that Colonial Williamsburg will gain in historic impact if the visitor finds it increasingly set apart from the familiar world of the twentieth century.

Over the years Colonial Williamsburg has acquired nearly all the properties necessary to complete the work of historic restoration. Less than half a dozen properties remain which are needed to complete the Restoration, and we hope that the day is not far off when in this vital and important respect we can complete the great work of re-creating Williamsburg.

Have we solved all the problems of helping the great variety of Americans and friends from other lands who visit Colonial Williamsburg to approach the restored city with more adequate understanding of its contributions to the American dream? I am sure we have not. The Information Center, completed in 1957, is perhaps the most ambitious experiment ever at-

tempted in preparing people from all walks of life and all degrees of education for a visit to an historic preservation. But I would be the last to say that we have more than scratched the surface of this problem of interpretation and presentation.

Has Colonial Williamsburg become the center of scholarship that it should be? We have come a very long way—much further than many people know. The Restoration has been



*This old photograph of the John Crump House was an invaluable aid to Restoration architects*

gathering to itself a body of research into the eighteenth century not only in Williamsburg but elsewhere, and not only about Williamsburg but about the whole period of its influence in colonial America. While we have a substantial foundation, however, a great deal remains to be done.

I believe that Colonial Williamsburg has breathed life into the field of historic preservations. I believe it has helped to create support for

such work. It has helped to establish standards and to develop techniques. Organizationally, it has brought the high standards of industry increasingly into the employee relations of a public service institution and thus made it possible to attract and hold the ablest people. It has, therefore, a special duty to continue to show leadership and to press forward.

There is one final challenge which we must face over the years before us. How many people can Colonial Williamsburg accommodate in any single year? Physically, of course, the community surrounding the Restored Area can feed and house any number of guests. In 1957, influenced in part by the James-

town Festival, Colonial Williamsburg had more than a million visitors for the first time in its history.

It is obvious now—as it has been for a long time—that it is possible for the number of visitors to be so great that the illusion of communion with another century is endangered by the very numbers of those who come here. Can we have a perfect restoration if its popularity increases? Obviously, this is one of the areas in which the challenge of perfection must be met by future administrators and trustees. They will face the fact that no perfect restoration can permit the quality of its interpretation to suffer because of over-crowding, no matter how economically advantageous this may seem, or how difficult restrictions are to administer or explain to the visitor.

As I lay down responsibility as chief executive officer of Colonial Williamsburg I have no misgivings whatever about the future. The Restoration is well and soundly endowed by Mr. Rockefeller. It is financially secure. Certainly it has won a secure place in the hearts of millions of Americans and visitors from all over the world. It has given and is giving them something of great importance—as they continually show by their words and actions. I have seen it in the face of a child watching colonial militiamen in their colorful muster, the face of a young service man when he first saw the Peale portrait of George Washington, and in the thousands of letters which arrive unsolicited from visitors of all ages and backgrounds. The impact of the Restoration was never more evident than during



*Reconstructed, the John Crump House looks once more as it did in Williamsburg's colonial days*

the years of World War II when young Americans from nearby Army camps came to meet their history and went away—many of them—greatly strengthened in their democratic faith.

Colonial Williamsburg has a tradition of perfection. It has built a sound foundation of scholarship under all of its activities in the field of interpretation and presentation. It has the will and the means to go forward, and an organization of more than 2,000 able and devoted people trained in its traditions. I cannot pay a finer tribute to the new President of Colonial Williamsburg, Carlisle H. Humelsine, than to say that he is worthy of the challenge he faces. He has the confidence of all who know him and my own high regard and affectionate best wishes.

In its 31-year history Colonial Williamsburg has had the help and support of many exceptional men on its Boards, in its administration, among its counsellors, as its officers, among its friends. The temptation to pay tribute to them here is very great indeed. Their achievements, however, have already been written into the history of the Restoration, and while I would have no difficulty in beginning such a tribute it would be hard to know where to stop.

I am deeply grateful for the opportunity which was given to me in my lifetime to have a part, working with extraordinary people under a most extraordinary man, in the restoration of eighteenth-century Williamsburg.

KENNETH CHORLEY

# *Colonial Williamsburg*

## A REVIEW OF THE YEAR'S OPERATIONS

THE YEAR 1957 was among the busiest years in the history of the Restoration. The addition of the nearby Jamestown Festival, celebrating the 350th anniversary of the founding of the first permanent English colony in 1607, to the attractions of the area, stimulated 1,700,000 people to visit the historic peninsula, and helped to effect an increase of nearly 50 per cent in the number of visitors to the exhibition buildings of Colonial Williamsburg.

### *CONSTRUCTION*

Three more major buildings and their dependencies were completed in the Restored Area during the year:

#### *ROBERTSON'S WINDMILL*

Robertson's Windmill was reconstructed on its original site on North England Street in the area behind the Peyton Randolph House, and stands again as it did when it was a familiar landmark on the skyline to colonial householders. It was opened in May as the twelfth of Colonial Williamsburg's operating Craft Shops. Beside it a plot of growing tobacco shows visitors the "money crop" of colonial times.

William Robertson, the first known owner of the mill, was well-known in early eighteenth-century Williamsburg, holding



the post of Clerk of the Governor's Council from 1698 until his death in 1739.

### *BLAIR STABLE*

During the year the stable of the Archibald Blair House was reconstructed on its original foundations. It stands at the rear of the house built on Nicholson Street soon after 1716 by Dr. Archibald Blair, a Scottish physician who immigrated to Virginia in 1690. The Blair House was restored in 1931.

### *THE PRINTING OFFICE SITE*

Architectural research and design work was completed and reconstruction work begun during the year at the site of the printing plant where William Parks established the *Virginia Gazette*, the first newspaper in the Virginia Colony, in 1736.

Earlier archaeological work at the site had unearthed several hundred pieces of type, probably of Dutch origin, along with bookbinder's ornaments, and other tools of the eighteenth-century printer's trade.

East of the Printing Office a small shop is shown on the Frenchman's Map, an accurate map of the city made by a French military cartographer for billeting purposes in 1782. A reconstruction of this shop was completed during the year and work progressed on the remaining structures that research has proved to have been in the area.

### *NON-COLONIAL CONSTRUCTION*

Outside the Restored Area a vast amount of building, landscaping and alteration work was completed. The important complex of buildings which includes the new Information Center,

the 216-room Motor House, a Cafeteria and a lounge and office building was completed. The Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Building was also finished. In addition, construction included a central commissary building and a new archaeological laboratory; a mechanical maintenance building; and alterations to the Williamsburg Inn to provide meeting space for conference and convention groups.

### *INFORMATION CENTER*

The Information Center, opened in April, 1957, is a major part of the fundamental effort of Colonial Williamsburg to fulfill its responsibility of making it easier for present-day visitors to find their way into times past. During the year more than 750,000 visitors were helped in this transition by the Center's architectural, archaeological, and historical exhibits, and by the new film, "Williamsburg: The Story of A Patriot." This film was produced for Colonial Williamsburg by Paramount Pictures in a significant and successful collaboration between an historic preservation and a modern master of dramatic communication. It had its premier performance early in the year.

As larger and larger numbers of people come to visit the Restoration, the problem of preventing the Present from obscuring the Past has been under continuous study. Last year, parking space for over 1,000 automobiles was provided at the Information Center, and visitors were encouraged to use the expanded free bus system which circles the Restored Area. Its effectiveness in reducing automobile congestion in the area is illustrated by the fact that 1,685,688 bus boardings—including, of course, some local, non-visitor traffic—were tabulated in eight months of its operation in 1957.

The crowds resulting from the Jamestown Festival Year put the new Information Center to an excellent test. To help in the work of presentation and interpretation in the buildings themselves the staff of costumed guides was substantially enlarged and the training program expanded. The 175 hostesses, gaoler-guardsmen, craftsmen and escorts receive an average of 100 hours of training a year.

Through the support of the Federal Government, the National Park Service, the State of Virginia, and a variety of interests here and abroad, new and permanent exhibition facilities were developed at Jamestown and Yorktown. They greatly enhance the opportunity for visitors to experience visually 175 years of American history from first settlement to final victory at Yorktown in the struggle for independence, all in the distance of 23 miles.

#### *PUBLICATIONS, FILMS AND FILMSTRIPS*

Colonial Williamsburg during 1957 continued its broad program of publications, films, and filmstrips for school children, adults and scholars. This program is an important means of carrying the Williamsburg story beyond the limits of the Restoration. Today Colonial Williamsburg publishes 20 book titles in 23 different bindings. More than 125,000 copies were sold in 1957, and the following new or revised publications were produced:

*The Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Collection*, by Nina Fletcher Little, a descriptive 402-page catalogue with 265 full color illustrations, produced and published in collaboration with the staff of the Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Collection. It was distributed nationally by Little, Brown and Company.

*Colonial Williamsburg Official Guidebook & Map*, third edition.

*The Journal and Letters of Philip Vickers Fithian*, edited by H. D. Farish, illustrated by Fritz Kredel. New edition.

*Pocahontas, A Little Indian Girl of Jamestown*, by Frances Cavanah, produced by Rand McNally & Company in collaboration with the staff of Colonial Williamsburg.

During the year two filmstrips were completed: *The Planter Statesman of Colonial Virginia*, a color filmstrip in 39 frames, and *Plantation Life in Colonial Virginia*, a color filmstrip in 44 frames. *The Chinese Village*, an 11-minute color and sound filmograph, using the Chinese figures on the wallpaper in the upper study at the Governor's Palace, was produced and is shown on special occasions as part of the Information Center evening program.

#### RESEARCH PROGRAM

Colonial Williamsburg added during the year to its now substantial facilities for research and scholarship. The social and cultural aspects of the eighteenth century have become a matter of increasing interest to Restoration researchers.

More than 200 reels of microfilm copies of original source material acquired during 1957 were added to the Colonial Williamsburg collection. The Restoration now has more than 500 such reels. Notable acquisitions to the manuscript collection and library were: three manuscript letter books of Robert Carter of Nomini Hall; a music book of the eighteenth-century; and the *Dobson Encyclopedia* of 1798—the first known American encyclopedia—which was acquired after years of searching. In addition, 17 research reports were completed covering a broad cross section of subjects. Among them were: *Wigmaking in Colonial America*; *The Blair-Prentis-Cary Partnership*, *The Store and*

*its Operation; Public Printers and Legal Publication in Colonial Virginia; and The Williamsburg Manufactory.*

Studies compiled or in progress by five scholars under a grants-in-aid program ranged from "*Legislative Procedures in the House of Burgesses*" to "*Puppetry and Spectacle in Eighteenth-Century Williamsburg.*"

### VISITORS

#### QUEEN ELIZABETH II AND THE PRINCE PHILIP OF GREAT BRITAIN

In October, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II became the first ruling British sovereign ever to visit the city which was the capital of the crown colony named for the first Elizabeth. Accompanied by His Royal Highness The Prince Philip, Her Majesty visited Jamestown, the College of William and Mary, the colonial Capitol, and was most warmly welcomed at a reception in the formal gardens of the Governor's Palace.

At a dinner given by Governor and Mrs. Thomas B. Stanley and the Jamestown Festival Commissions in the Williamsburg Inn, Her Majesty first paid tribute to her countrymen who founded Jamestown, and said of Williamsburg: "Here at a great period in your history, their descendents proclaimed their faith in certain great concepts of freedom, justice, law and self-government. This magnificent restoration of Colonial Williamsburg is a constant and vivid reminder of those principles. . . If it inspires us all to closer cooperation in the fulfillment of these common ideals, then Williamsburg will have done more than dramatize history and rebuild the past: It will have helped to build the future."

#### RETURN OF THE CARLETON PAPERS

In special ceremonies at the White House three days after her visit to Williamsburg, President Eisenhower presented to

Her Majesty, as a gift from the people of the United States, the historic Carleton Papers. The papers had been in the possession of Colonial Williamsburg for 18 years.

Consisting of 10,434 items in 107 volumes, the papers were originally the property of Sir Guy Carleton, the last of the British Commanders-in-Chief during the Revolutionary War.

One of the largest and most important sources of Revolutionary War history, especially as it concerned British forces and Loyalists, the papers had been purchased from the Royal Institution of Great Britain in 1930 by an American rare book dealer. Fearful that the collection might fall into channels of trade and there be lost to scholars, Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., bought the papers and presented them to Colonial Williamsburg in 1939.

They were carefully photostated, the copies were deposited with the New York Public Library for use by scholars. A set was made available at Colonial Williamsburg also. In addition, all the papers have been microfilmed, and copies are made available at Williamsburg to institutions and individuals engaged in research.

In the fall of 1957, in anticipation of Her Majesty's visit, the Trustees of Colonial Williamsburg voted, as a gesture of friendship and respect, to return the Carleton Papers, essentially British documents, to England by presenting them to her—a proposal Her Majesty most graciously accepted. Subsequently it was suggested to Colonial Williamsburg that the Trustees make a gift of these papers to the President of the United States in order that he might present them to Her Majesty as a gift from the American people. Mr. Rockefeller and the Trustees accepted the suggestion and made a gift of the papers to the President.

Her Majesty, accepting the papers on a terrace at the White House, said: "This is a very handsome gift, and a noble gesture in the interest of Anglo-American friendship. Historians and scholars will now again have access to these historic documents in London. I thank you most warmly, Mr. President, on behalf of the British government and of British scholarship.

"May I also take this opportunity of saying how much we appreciate the generosity of Mr. Rockefeller and of Colonial Williamsburg which has made the return of the papers to Britain possible.

"This is one of Colonial Williamsburg's most charming and most imaginative restorations."

The papers now rest in the Public Record Office in London.

#### THE KING OF MOROCCO

On Thanksgiving Day, 1957, Mohammed V, King of Morocco, visited Williamsburg as the first stop of a nationwide tour. His Majesty and the official party, which included His Majesty's son, Prince Moulay Abdallah, visited the Restored Area, lunched at Christiana Campbell's Tavern where George Washington argued the political issues of his times, and were the guests of Colonial Williamsburg at a Thanksgiving Day dinner at the Williamsburg Inn.

#### THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON

Colonel Sir G. J. Cullum Welch became the third of the Lord Mayors of the City of London to visit Williamsburg since 1951. Wearing the colorful symbolic robes of his office, the Lord Mayor visited historic sites in the area. Welcoming him to Williamsburg, Mayor H. M. Stryker recalled the ties that bound the two cities of London and Williamsburg in the eighteenth century, and said: "Today the people of America look

to London as a great fortress of the most important alliance in the world—the alliance of self-governing free people.”

#### GOVERNORS CONFERENCE

In June, the 49th annual Governors Conference brought the Governors of 47 States, Alaska, Puerto Rico and Guam to Williamsburg for three days of discussion in Phi Beta Kappa Hall at the College of William and Mary. At Jamestown Island, where the first representative legislative assembly in America met in 1619, the Governors attended memorial services. In Williamsburg they held a ceremonial session in the Hall of the House of Burgesses at the colonial Capitol, and were guests of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., at an eighteenth-century garden party at the Royal Governor's Palace.

President Eisenhower, speaking at the annual State Dinner in Colonial Williamsburg's new Motor House Cafeteria, reminded his distinguished audience that, “No person devoted to our country—who treasures human liberty—who values industry and courage and indomitable will—can but welcome a pilgrimage to this region, the birthplace of our nation.”

#### *WILLIAMSBURG INTERNATIONAL ASSEMBLY*

The first Williamsburg International Assembly, sponsored as part of Colonial Williamsburg's educational program, brought to Williamsburg 42 foreign graduate students from 40 countries who had been in the United States for at least a year, and eight American students who were about to study abroad. For three days the students discussed and analyzed American ideals and realities under the leadership of former Senator Frank P. Graham, United Nations mediator and former President of the University of North Carolina; Professor Dumas Malone of



Columbia University; Luther W. Youngdahl, United States District Court Judge; Ralph McGill, editor of the *Atlanta Constitution*; Philip H. Coombs, official of the Fund for the Advancement of Education; Julius A. Thomas, Director of the Department of Industrial Relations of the National Urban League; Ralph D. Paine, Jr., Publisher of *Fortune* and *Architectural Forum* magazines; Kenneth Holland, President of the Institute of International Education; Paul Green, playwright; Arthur Goodfriend, author; and the late Francis Henry Taylor, Director of the Worcester, Massachusetts, Art Museum, and former Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Perhaps the most successful forum of its kind sponsored by Colonial Williamsburg, its impact was summed up by Dr. Malone in these words: "The result in my own case was to broaden knowledge, to deepen understanding and to quicken faith—so it must have been for everybody. I hope and believe that the spirit in which this Assembly was conceived and conducted will never die."

#### *INSTITUTE OF EARLY AMERICAN HISTORY AND CULTURE*

For the past 14 years, among the most important of Colonial Williamsburg's associations in the field of scholarship has been its joint sponsorship of the Institute of Early American History and Culture with the College of William and Mary. In 1957 the Institute published two books: *American Indian and White Relations to 1830*; *Needs and Opportunities for Study*, by William N. Fenton, with a bibliography by Lyman H. Butterfield, Wilcomb E. Washburn, and Dr. Fenton; and *The Governor and the Rebel: A History of Bacon's Rebellion in Virginia*, by Wilcomb E.

Washburn. Dr. Washburn was a fellow of the Institute and instructor in history in the College. Dr. Butterfield is a former Director of the Institute.

The Institute also published a 33-page *Handbook* describing its objectives and program, with a roster of its Council and staff since 1943 and a list of its 22 publications.

In April, the Lilly Endowment of Indianapolis made a grant of \$60,000 to the Institute (\$20,000 per annum during a three-year period) for expansion of its book publication program.

The Institute's annual book prize of \$500 was awarded to I. Bernard Cohen for *Franklin and Newton*, published by the American Philosophical Society.

As part of its participation in the Jamestown Festival Year, the Institute sponsored a five-day Symposium on Seventeenth-Century Colonial History at Phi Beta Kappa Hall. Fifteen visiting scholars and as many others from Williamsburg and vicinity discussed original papers prepared on subjects related to broad themes of seventeenth-century America.

### *THE ABBY ALDRICH ROCKEFELLER FOLK ART COLLECTION*

In March, 1957, a new building of nine galleries to house the Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Collection was opened to the public, filling a long existent need for a permanent home for the Collection. Late in the year the Collection of 450 items was increased by the purchase of the Halliday-Thomas collection of more than 300 pieces of American folk art. Among the pictures are many of the finest examples of American folk painting offering a broad representation from western New England and northern New York State. They are being placed

on exhibition from time to time as research, cleaning, framing and cataloguing work is completed.

A special Christmas exhibition of nineteenth-century decorations, toys and artifacts was held in December. A program of gallery tours for visiting school groups was instituted. The Collection attracted 70,000 visitors during the year.

## *ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT*

### TRUSTEES AND DIRECTORS

On May 15, Wallace K. Harrison for reasons of health resigned from the Board of Trustees of Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, after three years' service as a Trustee and as a member of the Executive Committee. In appreciation of the conspicuous services rendered the organization by Mr. Harrison, the Trustees adopted a resolution which stated in part: "Mr. Harrison's interest in the restoration program and his wise counsel in the many diverse activities of the corporation have been invaluable. He will be greatly missed by his fellow Trustees, who wish him continued success in his many activities."

In November, Dr. Harvie Branscomb, who has served on the Board of Trustees of Colonial Williamsburg since 1953, was elected to the Executive Committee of Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, to replace Mr. Harrison.

On March 29, the Executive Committees of Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, and Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, elected President Kenneth Chorley chairman of both committees.

Effective May 15, Richard K. Paynter, Jr., a member of the Board of Trustees, was elected a member of the Finance Committee of Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, to replace

Allston V. Boyer, Vice President of Colonial Williamsburg, who resigned as a member of the Finance Committee, and on July 2 President Kenneth Chorley was elected chairman of the Finance Committee of Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated.

#### STAFF CHANGES

At the November meetings of the Board of Trustees of Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, and the Board of Directors of Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, A. Edwin Kendrew, Vice President and Director of Architecture, Construction and Maintenance, was elected Senior Vice President of both corporations, and Lucius D. Battle, Director of Public Relations, was elected a Vice President of both corporations. John C. Goodbody, Director of Project Planning, was elected a Vice President of Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, and was appointed Director of Presentation, effective December 30, to succeed Mitchell A. Wilder, who resigned.

In November, Ernest M. Frank, Director of Architecture, resigned to take the position of Project Architect with Bethlehem Steel Company. Alden Hopkins, Resident Landscape Architect, was appointed Acting Director of the Architects Office.

#### EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Effective January 1, 1958, Colonial Williamsburg put into effect an expanded and improved employee benefits program for its working force of 2,000 persons. Under the new program, the Retirement Income Plan was changed from a contributory to a non-contributory plan covering all regular employees, and all funds previously contributed by employees were returned. Refunds amounted to \$475,000. The Hospitalization Plan was liberalized and major medical coverage providing protection up to \$10,000 was added. Colonial Williamsburg pays ap-

proximately 50 per cent of the cost of the entire coverage. Approximately 95 per cent of all eligible employees are members of this plan. A broadened contributory Group Life Insurance Plan was provided, and a Total and Permanent Disability Plan, of which Colonial Williamsburg bears the entire cost, was added.

### *FINANCIAL*

During 1957 Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, which carries out the historical and educational purposes of the Restoration and holds title to the properties within the designated historic area and to the Goodwin Building, had operating income amounting to \$2,160,332, exclusive of income from the securities held in the Endowment and other Funds. Approximately \$1,018,525 came from exhibition building admissions. Operating expenses amounted to \$3,005,217, leaving an excess of operating expenses over operating income of \$844,885 which was provided for by income from the Endowment and other Funds of Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated.

A list of securities in the Endowment and other Funds of Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, as of December 31, 1957, will be found on pages 38-40. The 1957 income from these securities amounted to \$2,075,550. This was expended as follows:

Acquiring, reconstructing and restoring historic buildings . . . . .	\$ 306,713
Purchase of antiques, furnishings and equipment . . . . .	179,348
City of Williamsburg—loans and street work . . . . .	89,409
Architectural and construction overhead and historical research . . . . .	276,990
Employee annuity plan—past service payments . . . . .	137,750
Other projects . . . . .	240,455
Excess of operating expenses over operating income . . . . .	844,885
	\$2,075,550

To finance the combined capital program of Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, and Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, for 1957, it was necessary to liquidate approximately \$4,870,860 of securities held in the Funds of Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated. Since this was in addition to the expenditure of securities income as listed above, the total Capital Program for Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated and Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, amounted to \$6,101,525 last year.

Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, is a business organization holding title to business properties outside the historic area.\* Since its expenses and charges totaled \$6,920,363 for the year and its gross income was \$6,906,707, the net operating loss for this corporation in 1957 was \$13,656. All of the stock of Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, is owned by Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated.

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

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\* TAXES—1957 real estate and business license taxes paid by both corporations to the City of Williamsburg amounted to \$129,375, the real estate taxes accounting for 46.2% of the City's total tax receipts from such source. Only the property used for museum purposes is exempt from local taxes, namely: The Capitol, Palace, Raleigh Tavern, Brush-Everard and Wythe Houses, the Gaol and Magazine, the Information Center, and the public greens. While the educational corporation does not pay local taxes on these buildings and greens, it does pay taxes on all other property within the Restored Area, and on the Goodwin Building, which is outside the Restored Area. As an educational, non-profit corporation, Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, is exempt from the payment of Federal income taxes. Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, is a business corporation and is taxed like any other business enterprise.

COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG, INCORPORATED

ENDOWMENT AND OTHER FUNDS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1957

<i>Face Value or Number of Shares</i>		<i>Amortized Total Cost or Book Value</i>
<i>U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES</i>		
\$ 145,000	U. S. Treasury Bills . . . . .	\$ 144,521.92
1,975,000	U. S. Treasury Notes . . . . .	1,973,278.76
30,000	U. S. Certificates—B . . . . .	30,000.00
125,000	U. S. Savings Bonds—G . . . . .	125,000.00
2,515,000	U. S. Treasury Bonds . . . . .	2,473,579.69
<u>\$ 4,790,000</u>		<u>\$ 4,746,380.37</u>

*CORPORATE BONDS—INDUSTRIALS*

\$ 400,000	Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., Deb. . . . .	\$ 404,894.02
300,000	Aluminum Co. of America, Deb. . . . .	300,000.00
400,000	Aluminium Co. of Canada, Ltd., Deb. . . . .	410,160.20
300,000	Associates Investment Co., Deb. . . . .	300,000.00
300,000	Champion Paper & Fibre Co., Deb. . . . .	300,000.00
300,000	Commercial Credit Co., Note . . . . .	300,000.00
300,000	C. I. T. Financial Corp., Deb. . . . .	303,935.76
300,000	Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Deb. . . . .	296,513.04
300,000	Food Machinery & Chemical Corp., Deb. . . . .	300,000.00
400,000	General Electric Co., Deb. . . . .	402,959.00
300,000	General Motors Accept. Corp., Deb. . . . .	305,383.17
400,000	General Motors Corp., Deb. . . . .	394,607.20
400,000	Inland Steel Co., First Mortgage . . . . .	401,883.76
300,000	Interstate Oil Pipe Line Co., Deb. . . . .	293,031.00
300,000	Sears Roebuck Accept. Corp., Deb. . . . .	297,753.99
500,000	Superior Oil Co., Deb. . . . .	497,755.28
300,000	Westinghouse Electric Corp., Deb. . . . .	300,707.25
300,000	Whirlpool Corp., Deb. . . . .	294,712.79
<u>\$ 6,100,000</u>	TOTAL CORPORATE BONDS—Industrials . . . . .	<u>\$ 6,104,296.46</u>

*CORPORATE BONDS—UTILITIES*

\$ 300,000	Alabama Power Co., First Mtge. . . . .	\$ 297,193.82
500,000	American Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb. . . . .	513,166.40
300,000	California-Oregon Power Co., First Mtge. . . . .	302,495.60
300,000	Columbia Gas System, Inc., Deb. . . . .	302,943.45
300,000	Commonwealth Edison Co., First Mtge. . . . .	299,763.00
300,000	Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y., First Mtge. . . . .	302,499.00
300,000	Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y., First Mtge. . . . .	302,788.17
300,000	Consolidated Natural Gas Co., Deb. . . . .	304,793.48
100,000	Consumers Power Co., First Mtge. . . . .	100,248.11
300,000	Dallas Power & Light Co., First Mtge. . . . .	302,453.29
200,000	Delaware Power & Light Co., First Mtge. . . . .	202,701.02
300,000	Duke Power Co., First Mtge. . . . .	306,422.60
300,000	Florida Power & Light Co., First Mtge. . . . .	303,566.28
300,000	Georgia Power Co., First Mtge. . . . .	297,193.82
400,000	Illinois Power Co., First Mtge. . . . .	403,430.26

COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG, INCORPORATED

*ENDOWMENT AND OTHER FUNDS*

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1957

<i>Face Value or Number of Shares</i>		<i>Amortized Total Cost or Book Value</i>
<i>CORPORATE BONDS-UTILITIES—Continued</i>		
\$ 300,000	New England Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb. . . . .	\$ 306,918.24
300,000	Niagara Mohawk Power Corp., Gen'l. Mtge. . . . .	301,900.60
300,000	Northern Illinois Gas Co., First Mtge. . . . .	304,943.88
300,000	Ohio Power Co., First Mtge. . . . .	297,861.92
300,000	Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb. . . . .	307,272.83
300,000	Pennsylvania Electric Co., First Mtge. . . . .	309,628.80
100,000	Public Service Elec. & Gas Co., First Mtge. . . . .	100,993.24
200,000	Southern Bell Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb. . . . .	204,522.53
300,000	So. California Edison Co., First Mtge. . . . .	303,175.12
300,000	So. California Gas Co., First Mtge. . . . .	307,300.38
600,000	Union Electric Co., First Mtge. . . . .	609,596.52
<hr/>		
\$ 7,800,000	TOTAL CORPORATE BONDS—Utilities . . . . .	\$ 7,895,772.36
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\$13,900,000	TOTAL CORPORATE BONDS . . . . .	\$14,000,068.82

*PREFERRED STOCK—INDUSTRIALS*

2,000	Bethlehem Steel Corp., Cum. . . . .	\$ 322,550.00
2,500	Caterpillar Tractor Co., Cum. . . . .	256,843.26
2,500	Crown Zellerbach Corp., Cum. . . . .	258,632.50
7,000	Deere & Co., Cum. Par \$20 . . . . .	228,735.03
2,100	General Motors Corp., Cum. . . . .	258,192.19
1,500	International Harvester Co., Cum. . . . .	248,250.00
1,200	U. S. Rubber Co., Non-Cum. . . . .	175,820.82
2,000	U. S. Steel Corp., Cum. . . . .	317,250.00
	<hr/>	
	TOTAL PREFERRED STOCKS—Industrials . . . . .	\$ 2,066,273.80

*PREFERRED STOCKS—UTILITIES*

2,400	Appalachian Elec. Power Co., Cum. . . . .	\$ 259,054.30
2,500	Boston Edison Co., Cum. . . . .	252,500.00
2,000	Cincinnati Gas & Elec. Co., Cum. . . . .	185,674.75
2,000	Consumers Power Co., Cum. . . . .	212,468.50
2,000	Delaware Power & Light Co., Cum. . . . .	204,000.00
5,000	Illinois Power Co., Cum., Par \$50 . . . . .	249,487.50
2,000	Long Island Lighting Co., Cum. "D" . . . . .	187,386.50
2,500	Kansas City Power & Light Co., Cum. . . . .	257,500.00
9,000	Pacific Gas & Elec. Co., Cum. Par \$25 . . . . .	253,872.35
2,500	Public Service Co. of Colo., Cum. . . . .	250,987.50
10,000	Public Service Co. of Ind., Cum. Par \$25 . . . . .	254,506.50
2,200	Virginia Elec. & Power Co., Cum. . . . .	251,352.78
	<hr/>	
	TOTAL PREFERRED STOCKS—Utilities . . . . .	\$ 2,818,790.68
	<hr/>	
	TOTAL PREFERRED STOCKS . . . . .	\$ 4,885,064.48



COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG, INCORPORATED

*ENDOWMENT AND OTHER FUNDS*

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1957

<i>Face Value or Number of Shares</i>		<i>Amortized Total Cost or Book Value</i>
<i>COMMON STOCKS</i>		
5,000	Aluminum Co. of America . . . . .	\$ 422,771.21
36,000	The Chase Manhattan Bank . . . . .	1,065,034.72
30,000	Consolidated Natural Gas Co. . . . .	449,711.37
3,000	E. I. Dupont De Nemours & Co. . . . .	547,075.00
4,500	Eastman Kodak Co. . . . .	399,950.62
7,000	General Electric Co. . . . .	412,359.62
5,500	B. F. Goodrich Co. . . . .	376,148.89
4,000	National Lead Co. . . . .	431,474.94
235	Ohio Oil Company . . . . .	8,695.00
8,000	Scott Paper Co. . . . .	467,802.13
85,500	Socony Mobil Oil Co. . . . .	1,652,846.61
102,732	Standard Oil Co. of California . . . . .	2,276,534.48
90,180	Standard Oil Company (Indiana) . . . . .	2,133,526.35
177,286	Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) . . . . .	3,008,564.36
4,000	Union Carbide Corp. . . . .	432,092.81
6,000	U. S. Steel Corporation . . . . .	377,675.26
	TOTAL COMMON STOCK . . . . .	<u>\$14,462,263.37</u>
	INTEREST RECEIVABLE—etc. . . . .	\$ 213,416.07
	CASH . . . . .	<u>334,816.71</u>
	TOTAL FUNDS . . . . .	<u><u>\$38,642,009.82</u></u>

*REPORT OF AUDITORS:*

COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG, INCORPORATED:

We report that, in connection with our examination of the accounts and financial statement of Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, as of December 31, 1957, we confirmed with the custodians the securities and cash shown in the above schedules and found them in agreement with the items recorded on the Corporation's books.

LYBRAND, ROSS BROS. & MONTGOMERY  
Certified Public Accountants

New York, N. Y., May 13, 1958.

*“ . . . For Americans and for the world.”*



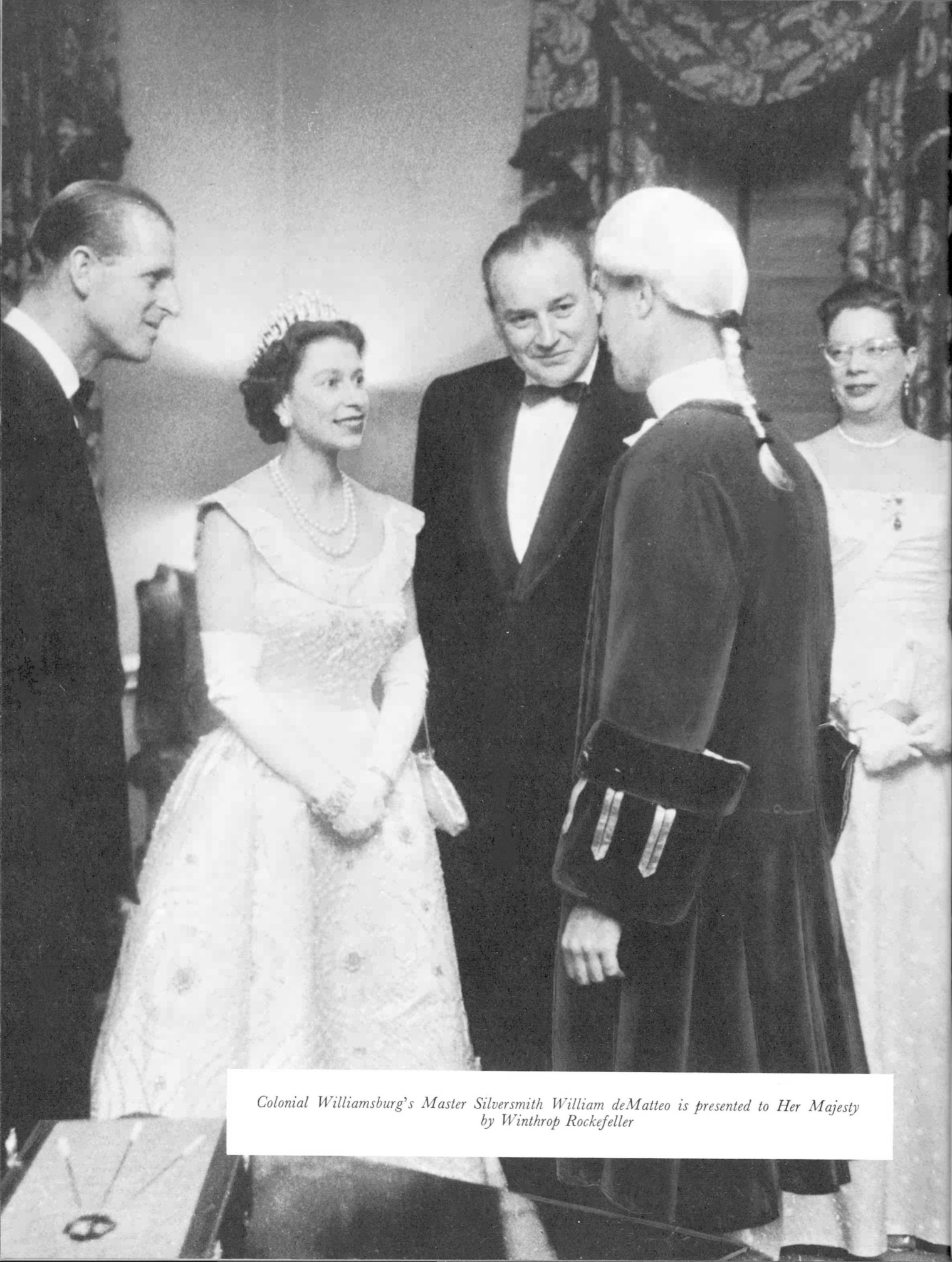


*President Eisenhower addresses the Conference of Governors at the Motor House Cafeteria*

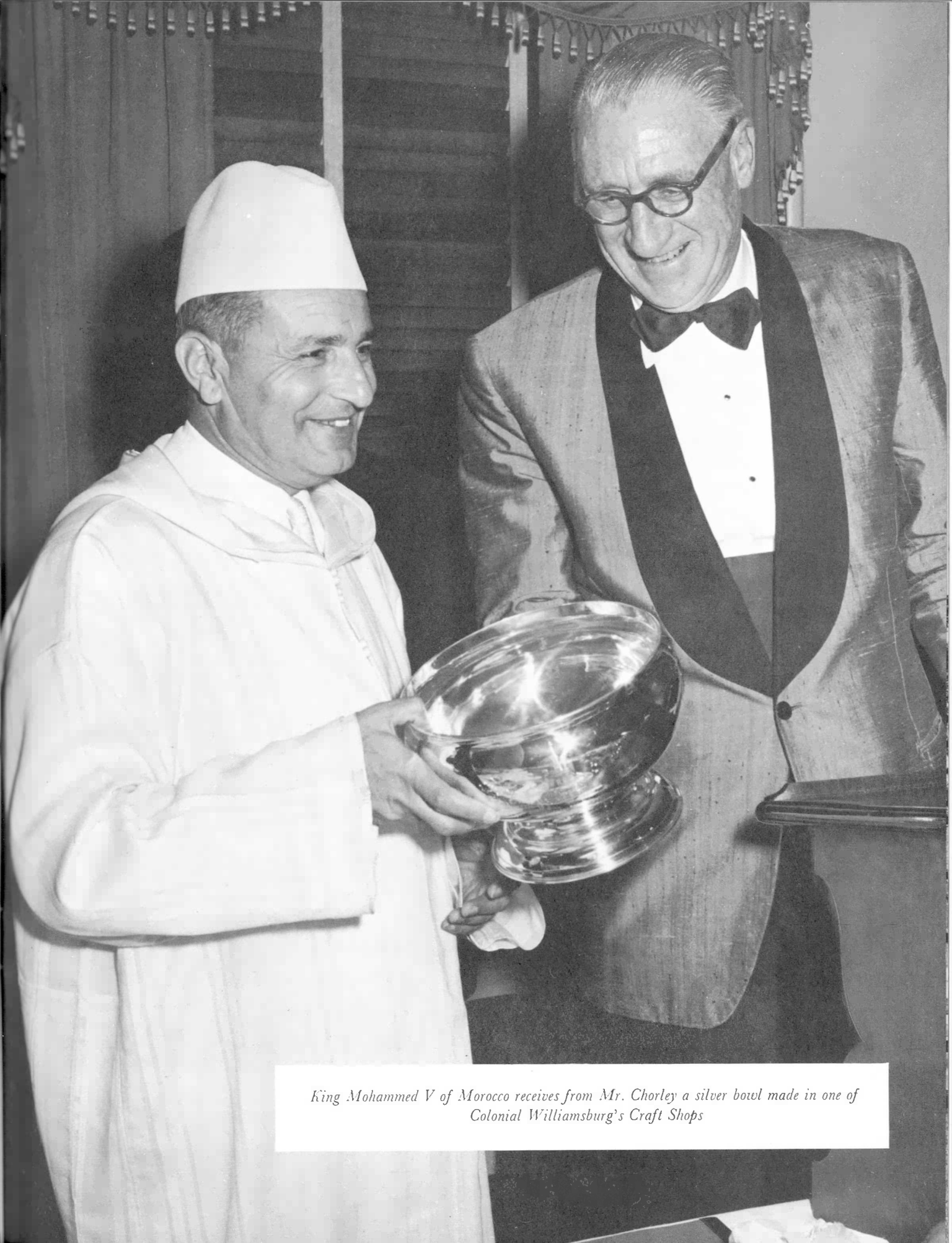


*The presentation of the Carleton Papers at the White House. Around the table are Mrs. Eisenhower, the President, Mr. Winthrop Rockefeller, Mrs. Rockefeller, Mrs. Kenneth Chorley, Mr. Chorley, Prince Philip and Queen Elizabeth*





*Colonial Williamsburg's Master Silversmith William deMatteo is presented to Her Majesty by Winthrop Rockefeller*



*King Mohammed V of Morocco receives from Mr. Chorley a silver bowl made in one of Colonial Williamsburg's Craft Shops*





*Dr. Frank P. Graham talks with International Assembly students between sessions*



*Beneath a summer sky, Robertson's Windmill grinds corn again as it did in the 1700's*





*An aerial view of the Information Center development shows parking lots designed to reduce traffic in the restored city*

PHOTOGRAPHIC CREDITS: *page 6, Karsh of Ottawa; page 12, Colonial Williamsburg; page 16, Colonial Williamsburg; page 17, Colonial Williamsburg; page 20, Colonial Williamsburg; page 21, Colonial Williamsburg; pages 42-43, Colonial Williamsburg; pages 44-45, United Press; page 46, Dick Hanley; page 47, Colonial Williamsburg; page 48, Colonial Williamsburg; page 49, Colonial Williamsburg; pages 50-51, Robert Lautman.*

*AN ACKNOWLEDGEMENT  
TO MANY GENEROUS CONTRIBUTORS*

WHILE the restoration of Colonial Williamsburg has been financed by funds provided by Mr. 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 1957. The name and address given are as of the date the gift was presented.

Mrs. Webster Achey  
*Doylestown, Pennsylvania*

The American Numismatic Society  
*New York, New York*

Williamsburg Lodge No. 6  
Ancient Free and Accepted Masons  
*Williamsburg, Virginia*

Miss Wilhelmina Baughman  
*Williamsburg, Virginia*

Mrs. Evelyn Benson  
*Lancaster, Pennsylvania*

Mr. Gordon Bolitho  
*Gloucester, Virginia*

Mrs. Stanley N. Brown  
*Leesburg, Virginia*

Mr. Hugh Keane Dabney  
*Gloucester, Virginia*

Mrs. Eleanor L. Duncan  
*Williamsburg, Virginia*

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II

Lieut. Col. Sir Fordham Flower  
*Stratford on Avon, England*

The Free Library of Philadelphia  
*Philadelphia, Pennsylvania*

Mr. R. A. Gaines  
*Cincinnati, Ohio*

Mrs. Edgar W. Garbisch  
*Cambridge, Maryland*

Mr. Titus C. Geesey  
*Wilmington, Delaware*

Mrs. Arthur Goldsmith  
*Narberth, Pennsylvania*

- Mr. Richard B. Herman  
*Philadelphia, Pennsylvania*
- Mrs. Mary Hinkson  
*Williamsburg, Virginia*
- Mr. Earle W. Huckel  
*Sudbury, Massachusetts*
- Mr. J. A. Lloyd Hyde  
*New York, New York*
- Mr. Fred Johnston  
*Kingston, New York*
- Mr. James A. Keillor  
*White Plains, New York*
- Mrs. Leonora Lockhart  
*Surry, England*
- The Reverend Canon S. J. Marriott  
*London, England*
- The Morecock Estate  
*Williamsburg, Virginia*
- Mrs. Susan Higginson Nash  
*Boston, Massachusetts*
- The National Museum of Wales  
*Cardiff, Wales*
- Mr. Eric P. Newman  
*St. Louis, Missouri*
- The Philadelphia Museum of Art  
*Philadelphia, Pennsylvania*
- Mr. Kidder Potts  
*Barhamsville, Virginia*
- Mr. Theodore Pratt  
*Bena, Virginia*
- Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr.  
*New York, New York*
- Miss Kathryn Scott  
*New York, New York*
- Society for the Protection of Ancient  
Buildings, Wind and Watermill Section  
*London, England*
- Miss Sylvia Steuart  
*London, England*
- Mr. Arthur J. Sussel  
*Philadelphia, Pennsylvania*
- U. S. National Park Service  
Colonial National Historical Park  
*Yorktown, Virginia*
- The Honorable Alderman  
Sir Cullum Welch  
*London, England*
- Dr. Lloyd B. Whitham  
*Baltimore, Maryland*

*ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION OF  
COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG*

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1957

<i>President</i> . . . . .	Kenneth Chorley
<i>Administrative Assistant</i> . . . . .	Mildred E. Layne
<i>Executive Vice President</i> . . . . .	Carlisle H. Humelsine
<i>Administrative Assistant</i> . . . . .	Jean C. Leslie
<i>Secretary of Corporations—Executive Assistant</i> . . . . .	Rudolph Bares, Jr.
<i>Director and Curator of Collections</i> . . . . .	John M. Graham, II
<i>Director of the Development Staff</i> . . . . .	Thomas G. McCaskey
<i>Theatre Manager</i> . . . . .	Thomas M. Halligan
<i>Vice President, Director of Public Relations</i> . . . . .	Lucius D. Battle
<i>Assistant Director</i> . . . . .	Van MacNair
<i>Director of Special Events</i> . . . . .	J. Randolph Ruffin
<i>Director of Press Bureau</i> . . . . .	George B. Eager
<i>Treasurer and Comptroller</i> . . . . .	I. L. Jones, Jr.
<i>Administrative Assistant</i> . . . . .	Elizabeth S. Stubbs
<i>Assistant Comptroller</i> . . . . .	Robert H. Evans
<i>Chief Accountant</i> . . . . .	G. Gilmer Grattan
<i>Office Manager</i> . . . . .	Angie H. Cowles
<i>Vice President, Director of Corporate Relations</i> . . . . .	Duncan M. Cocke
<i>Director of Personnel Relations</i> . . . . .	Richard W. Talley
<i>Legal Officer</i> . . . . .	C. Vernon Spratley, Jr.
<i>Senior Vice President, Director of Architecture, Construction and Maintenance</i> . . . . .	A. Edwin Kendrew
<i>Administrative Assistant</i> . . . . .	Baskerville Bridgforth, Jr.



<i>Director of Architecture</i> . . . . .	Alden Hopkins (Acting)
<i>Resident Landscape Architect</i> . . . . .	Alden Hopkins
<i>Director of Building Construction and Maintenance</i> . . . . .	Charles E. Hackett
<i>Director of Landscape Construction and Maintenance</i> . . . . .	Alden R. Eaton
<i>Director of Operating Services</i> . . . . .	Lyman L. Peters
<i>Director of Mechanical Operations and Maintenance</i> . . . . .	Otis Odell, Jr.
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<i>Director of Research</i> . . . . .	Edward M. Riley
<i>Director of Publications</i> . . . . .	John J. Walklet, Jr.
<i>Director of Audio-Visual Programs</i> . . . . .	Arthur L. Smith
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<i>Director of Presentation Services</i> . . . . .	Peter A. G. Brown
<i>Director of Visitor Orientation</i> . . . . .	John W. Harbour
<i>Director of Craft Shops</i> . . . . .	William D. Geiger
<i>Vice President, Director of Visitor Accommodations and Merchandising</i> . . . . .	John D. Green
<i>Director of Restaurant Operations</i> . . . . .	George Fauerbach
<i>Director of Administrative Services</i> . . . . .	James A. Hewitt
<i>Manager of Williamsburg Inn</i> . . . . .	Thomas A. Moyles
<i>Manager of Williamsburg Lodge</i> . . . . .	William P. Batchelder
<i>Manager of The Motor House</i> . . . . .	Grant M. Washburn
<i>Manager of Hotel Sales</i> . . . . .	William E. Bippus
<i>Comptroller for Visitor Accommodations and Merchandising</i> . . . . .	W. Warfield Winn
<i>Director of Merchandising</i> . . . . .	Harold A. Sparks
<i>Vice President</i> . . . . .	Allston Boyer
<i>Institute of Early American History and Culture, Director</i> . . . . .	Lester J. Cappon
<i>Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Collection, Director</i> . . . . .	Mitchell A. Wilder

