



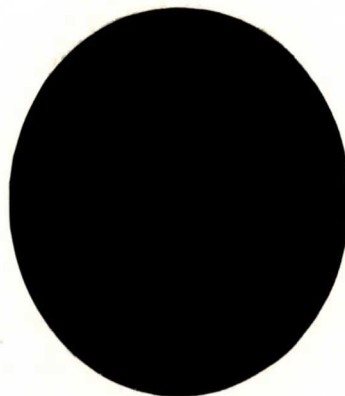
*"...some one  
always coming  
to perfection..."*

## COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG

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

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

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



*The President's Report* / Colonial Williamsburg



*"...some one  
always coming  
to perfection..."*

— THOMAS JEFFERSON  
to CHARLES WILLSON PEALE  
1811

WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA

1969



*Two minutes from the heart of town lies the Palace canal, where quiet corners tempt the visitor.*

**G**ARDENS have always been one of the primary appeals of Williamsburg. No less an authority than Thomas Jefferson, the last governor of Virginia to live in the Palace, wrote in 1766 from Annapolis to his Williamsburg friend, John Page, that "The houses are in general better than those at Williamsburg, but the gardens are more indifferent."

Mr. Jefferson first visited the colonial capital of Virginia in 1760 to attend the College of William and Mary, and his close association with the city continued until the capital was moved to Richmond in 1780. He greatly admired the beauty of Williamsburg, and the lessons learned here in horticulture and garden design were later put to extensive use at Monticello.

Jefferson's love of growing things never waned, and he gave his attention to gardens—whether flower, kitchen, orchard or field crop—almost daily throughout a long life. He frequently noted in his garden diary that he had gathered seeds in his travels for planting at Monticello. Some of these came from Williamsburg—a swamp mallow from marshes near the town, and a fine apple tree from the garden of George Wythe's house. The fruit of the tree, he said, was "the most juicy apple I have ever known . . . very refreshing as an eating apple."

In 1811 he wrote the painter, Charles Willson Peale:

I have often thought that if heaven had given me choice of my position and calling, it should have been on a rich spot

of earth, well watered, and near a good market for the productions of the garden. No occupation is so delightful to me as the culture of the earth, and no culture comparable to that of the garden. Such a variety of subjects, *some one always coming to perfection*, the failure of one thing repaired by the success of another, and instead of one harvest a continued one through the year. Under a total want of demand except for our family table, I am still devoted to the garden. But though an old man, I am but a young gardener.

Jefferson, by the way, is one observer who recorded for us the twin rows of trees that lined Palace Green in his day, as they also do in our own. There is another witness, General Lauberdier of the French army, who described the Palace standing "at the extremity of a handsome street planted with catalpas."

Today, 210 years since Jefferson's arrival at the College of William and Mary, the presence of the gardens continues to be one of the great joys of Williamsburg. No one who lives here can raise his eyes without a glimpse of some green vista, some pattern of shrubbery or flowering tree or borders in bloom. More than one hundred gardens and the broad greens fill ninety of the one hundred seventy-five acres in the Historic Area, and in all seasons and all weathers make the city a sanctuary, a twentieth-century version of the green country town that was an eighteenth-century ideal for some American cities.

When the capital was moved in 1699 from Jamestown to Williamsburg, Governor Francis Nicholson was the major architect for a town plan that remains today a model of artistic and practical accomplishment. The long vistas of the major avenues were enhanced by the broad greens, open spaces which are still so important today in urban planning and renewal programs for our crowded cities.

Soon after Williamsburg became the capital, Francis Michel, a Swiss visitor, wrote in 1701, "Regarding the fruitfulness of the country it may be said that almost everything grows that is put into the ground." The garden settings of Williamsburg endure in today's crowded urban America, and they color the lives of those who live here more than we are aware. There is a year-round sampler of fra-

grances in Williamsburg's air—the bittersweet of boxwood, the delicate scents of catalpas in bloom along Palace Green, or yellow jessamine or wintersweet, or dozens of other plants and trees. There is an even more impressive year-round display of hue and texture of leaf, trunk, twig, bud, or fruit. It is almost literally true that those of us who live in Williamsburg's Historic Area live in a vast garden.

In many secluded spots our visitors can sense the great variety of the gardens and experience a repose quite rare in our time. Most of our days are pleasant enough for this enjoyment; as William Byrd II wrote, "there are not 10 days in the whole summer that Your Lordship would complain of."

In early summer, when mallard ducklings paddle on the Palace canal, when dogwood, shadbush, and rhododendron blooms have come and gone and bees are busy over the herbs of the kitchen garden, there is an irresistible urge to sink onto a bench beside the marl path. This canal was once so derided by Virginians as one of Governor Spotswood's extravagances that the governor had the good taste, as well as the means, to offer to pay for it himself. The rush of water over the spillway stills the sound of modern life just beyond the high brick wall, and it is easy to imagine that in more than two and a half centuries of life in Williamsburg, the garden has been at the heart of things.

In this setting one can sense the enthusiasm with which Martha Washington's future father-in-law, John Custis, wrote to a friend in London in 1725: "I have a pretty little garden in which I take more satisfaction than in anything in this world and have a collection of tolerable good flowers and greens from England."

Custis, of course, did not seek escape from a polluted and blighted environment. Instead, perhaps, he sought a sense of order and good husbandry—by contrast a relief from the vast wilderness of this early eighteenth-century continent.

It is Custis, in any event, who has recently added to our knowledge of early Williamsburg gardens. Though we may never know the precise patterns of the plantings made by Custis and his neigh-

bors on the south side of the capital city, we know a great deal about the varieties of plants, how they flourished or perished, those admired by gardeners here and in England, and those propagated by Custis. In a well at the Custis house site, sealed against deterioration since the first half of the eighteenth century, our archaeologists discovered branches and twigs, seeds, and nuts of many plants. Boxwood and holly leaf trimmings, still green after more than 180 years, gave us invaluable evidence about early plant materials in the city. The twenty-one plant species identified in this well were all growing in the Historic Area and substantiate our planting program today.

The ancestry of Williamsburg boxwood may be traced at least as far as 1737, when Custis reported the loss of some "dutch box edgeings" after "the greatest dry season that ever was known in the memory of man." He had two husky gardeners hauling water from his well until nightfall, day after day.

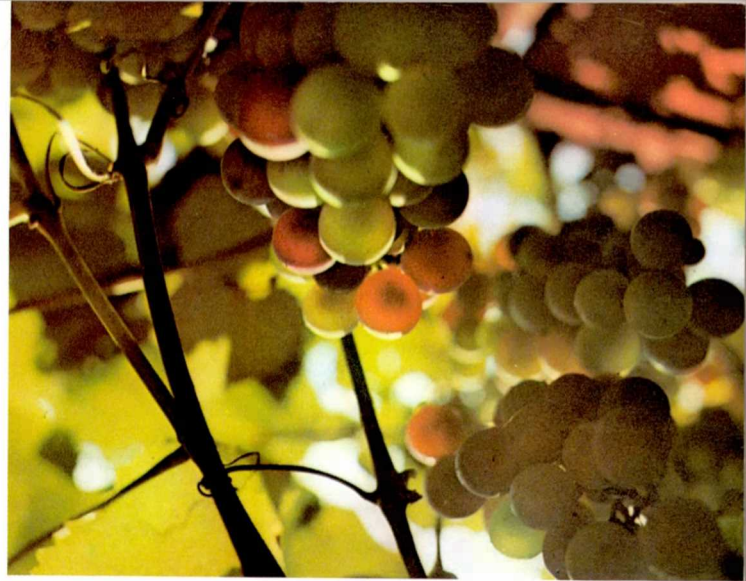
Williamsburg has weathered many crises since that time, and its survival as a small town has made possible its re-created colonial scene. The greatest single asset in the restoration of Williamsburg—with its buildings in a garden setting—lay in the fact that the town had grown hardly at all since the Revolution. Not only were almost one hundred original buildings still standing, but the streets and public greens and a number of the old garden areas lay almost undisturbed when the work of restoration started. The Courthouse of 1926, for example, was the Courthouse of 1770 with columns added—and cows still grazed on the surrounding green.

Fortunately for us, the "Bodleian Plate," an early eighteenth century copper engraving presented to Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., by the curator of the Bodleian Library at Oxford, England, showed the formal diamond pattern of plantings behind the Palace and the oblong beds in front. Likewise, there was more than a hint of what the Palace gardens were like in Lord Botetourt's inventory, which included "12 Leaden & six stone flower Potts," fragments of which our archaeologists found during excavation of the site. Another striking example of the durability of some garden features was the discovery of the



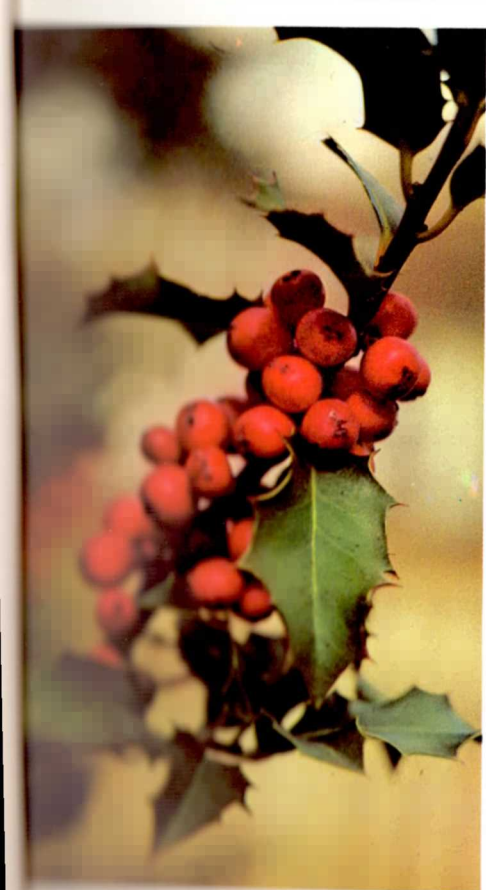


RED MAPLE

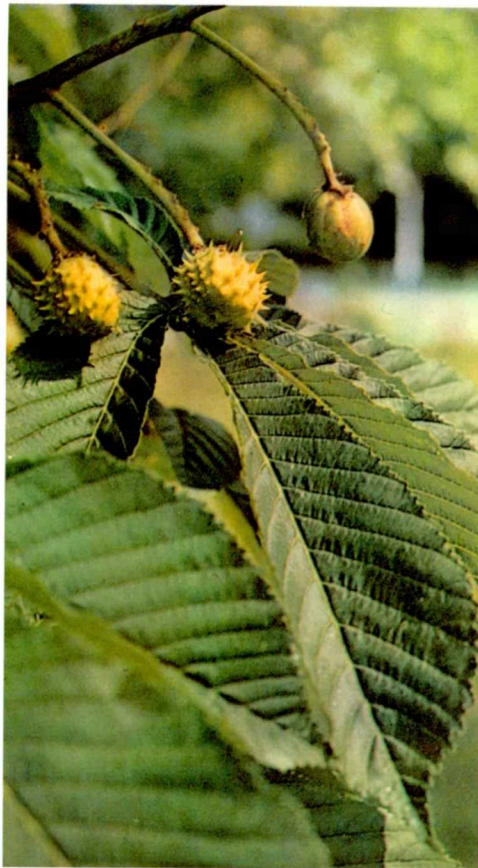


GRAPE

*The excavation of the John Custis well yielded rich botanical finds—twenty-one species of plants grown here in the eighteenth century. All are growing here today.*



ENGLISH HOLLY



HORSE CHESTNUT



PEACH



HONEY LOCUST



DWARF BOXWOOD



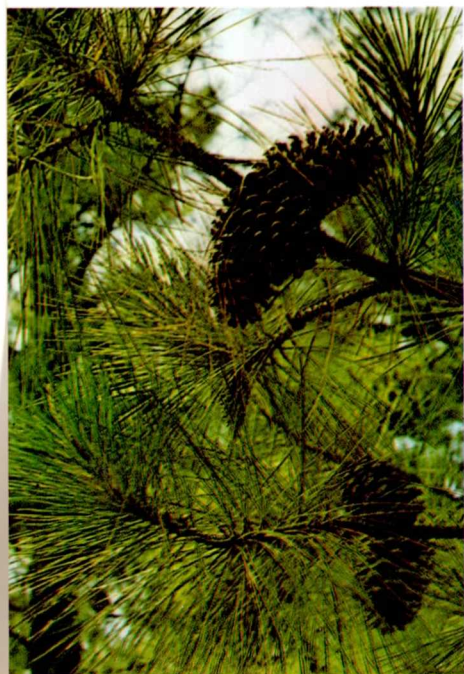
AILANTHUS



GOURD



PERSIMMON



LOBLOLLY PINE



SMOKE TREE



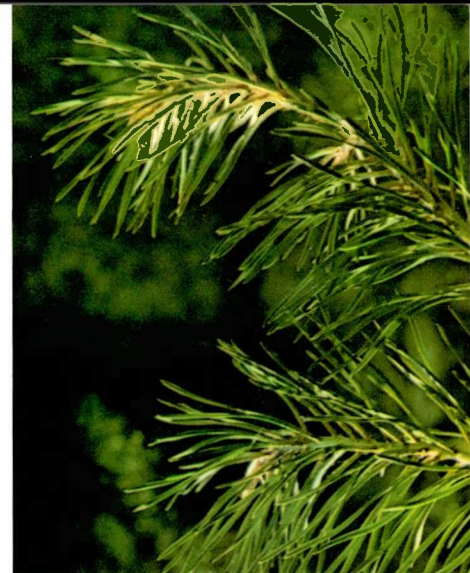
RED OAK



NECTARINE



VIBURNUM



VIRGINIA PINE



LINDEN



BLACK WALNUT



SASSAFRAS



CHERRY



HICKORY

old marl walks at the Palace, giving us precise locations for familiar paths of today. Likewise, the terraces and canal were readily discernible during the research and planning stages of the restoration of the Palace gardens. One of the early developers of the Palace gardens has been identified as Thomas Crease, also gardener of the College of William and Mary. He was once paid for "putting in order the Gardens belonging to the Governor's house."

The results of our restoration program have not only delighted millions of visitors; they have also won the attention of authorities like Peter Coats, who describes the Williamsburg gardens as "imposing and masterly" and includes them in his *Great Gardens of the Western World*.

Behind the beauty of the appealing small landscapes all over town lies a comprehensive program of devoted care. More than one hundred gardeners tend the beds, borders, lawns, greens, and wooded areas, under the direction of an expert and dedicated group including Don Parker, Alden Eaton, Dick Mahone, Ev Raynes, Fred Belden, and Bob McCartney. I suspect that the public never realizes the full scope of this work.

Fencing, for example, which was first required here by an ordinance of 1704, is one of our concerns. We have more than seven miles of it, picket and board and post and rail in almost infinite variety, most of it kept white by paint crews who never seem to catch up. We have plentiful evidence for the existence of early fences: our archaeologists have found countless postholes for timbers which once supported the pickets and rails that barred livestock from town lots—and kept the animals roaming the streets.

At least once a year our some three thousand trees are given individual attention—feeding, pruning, or major surgery. These trees, especially those lining our streets, were a special concern of Mr. Rockefeller's. He studied them with care, took steps to protect them from damage and disease, and established a nursery for small stock. We are sure that the tradition of a village shaded by majestic elms is an old one, and that these great trees grew all over town. A college

student wrote in 1816 that one of his windows "opened into a row of most elegant elm trees whose shade & beauty called forth the most pleasurable ideas." Nathaniel Beverly Tucker wrote in 1844 of "venerable old elm trees of noble growth. . . . They are of the kind commonly called the Dutch elm, and are all probably more than one hundred years old."

During nearly forty-five years we have compiled a list of hundreds of plant species native to Virginia or known to have been introduced from abroad before the end of the eighteenth century. Our adherence to this principle of using only plant material proper to the period contributes much, I believe, to the charm of Williamsburg. Through research Colonial Williamsburg continuously seeks new information to make its efforts in this field as authentic as possible.

Mr. Jefferson, most surely, would have a keen interest in our attempts to provide a garden setting for the small city he once knew so well, especially in the use of native Virginia plants. I believe that he would approve the spirit in which we have developed and matured our gardens over more than forty years, as a reflection of the colonial love of the green America of two centuries ago.

As Jefferson the gardener once wrote Mrs. Angelica Church in London, in hopes that she might visit Virginia: "I have been planning what I would shew you: a flower here, a tree there; yonder a grove, near it a fountain; on this side a hill, on that a river. Indeed, madam, I know nothing so charming as our own country."

In Williamsburg we hope our gardens will always provide a refuge that will keep that faith.

CARLISLE H. HUMELSINE



*The springtime Palace.*

*Spring* comes to Williamsburg with a rush, one day with crocuses in a chilly wind, and the next with dogwood beginning to turn white and the promise of summer in the warm breeze. Abruptly there is a riot of color, and as quickly it has gone.



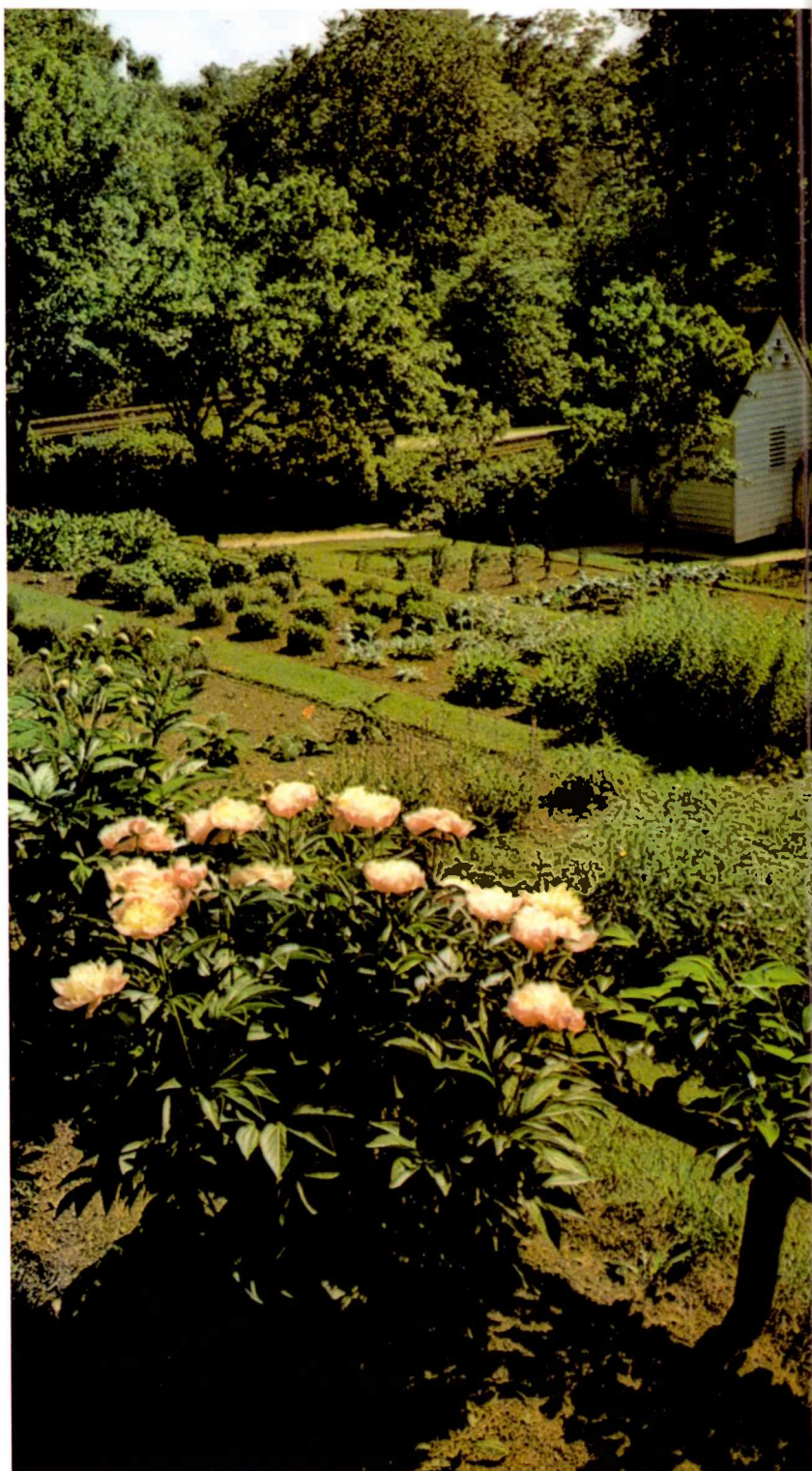
*The tulip show at the Palace.*



*An unexpected glimpse of the Palace canal.*

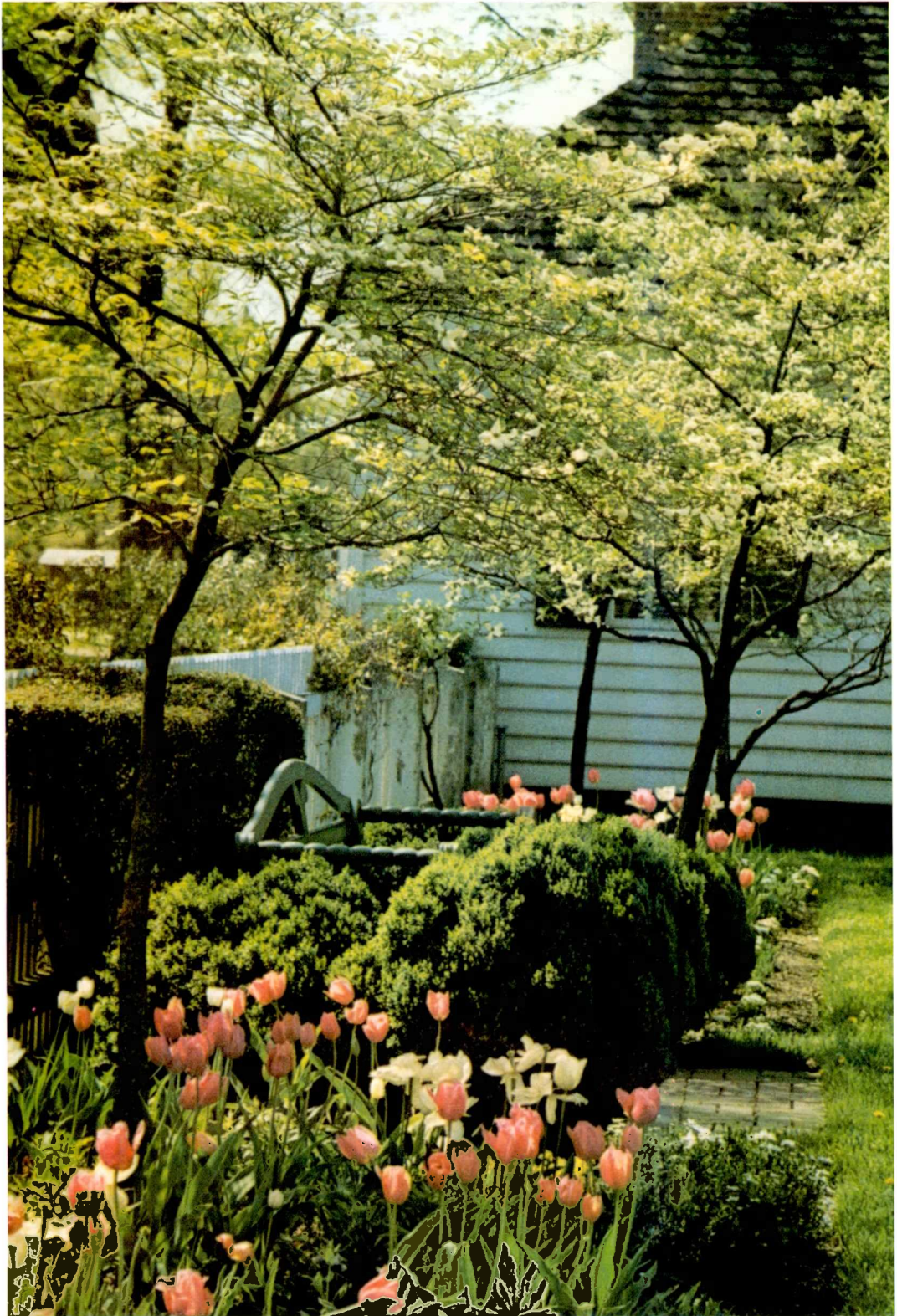


*Species tulips under the pleached beech arbor.*



*The Palace herb and vegetable garden in peony time.*



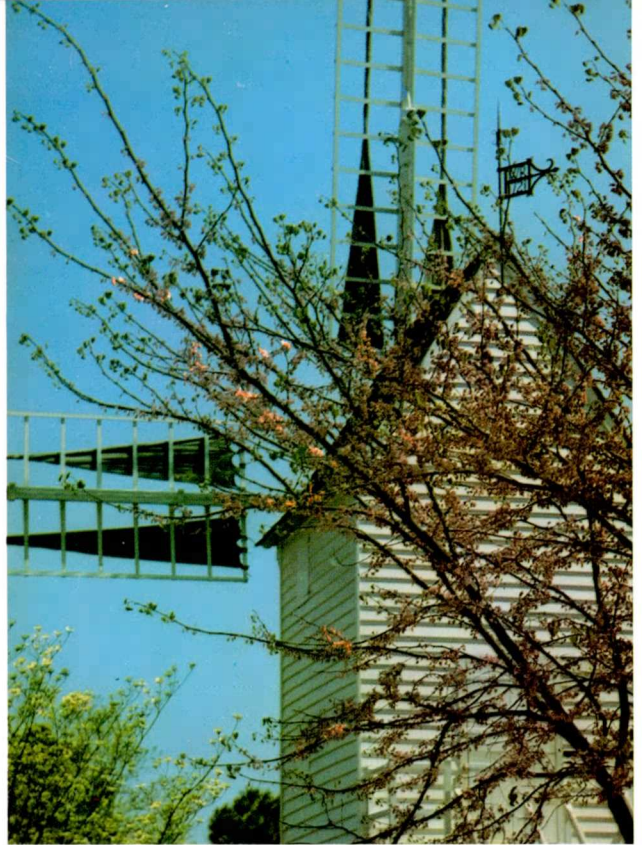


*Typical Williamsburg spring beauty: dogwood, tulips, and greenery box at the Norton-Cole House.*



*Redbud at the Windmill.*

*The spectacular Powell-Waller garden, left, at its peak with its Banksia Rose (an introduction of about 1840 favored by a life tenant). Tulips and azaleas are also in flower. Below, the same garden in the peak of dogwood season.*





*The crisp patterns of formal gardens at the Prentis House complement the lines of fences, roofs, and chimneys, as in this design of clipped yaupon, a native holly once used medicinally by the Indians.*

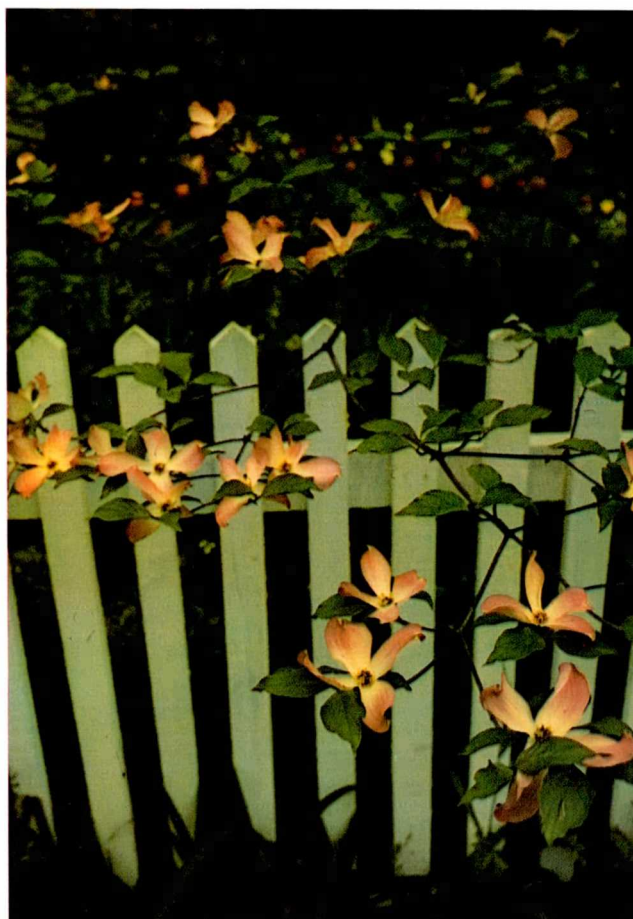
*A plum tree sheds its petals over a drowsy garden nook.*





*A seasonal changing of the guard in tulip time. . . .*

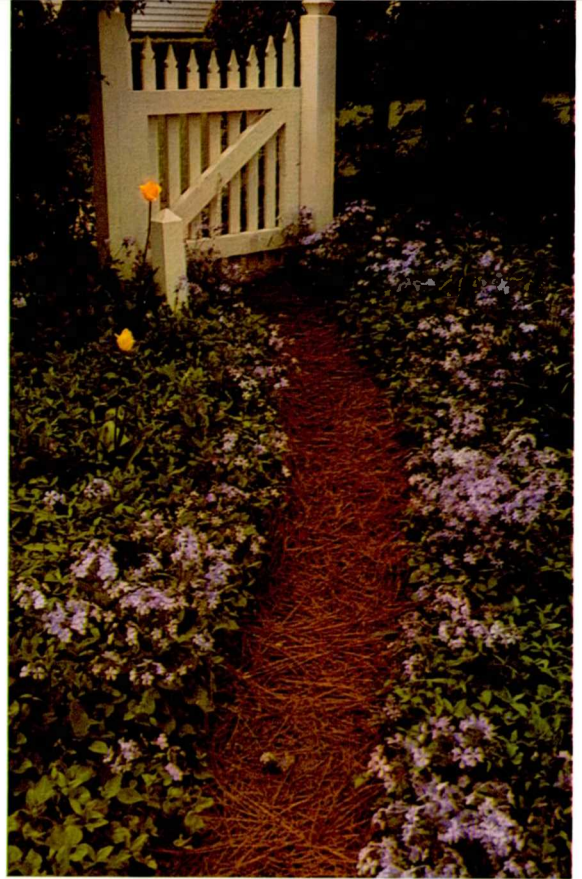
*White pickets and pink dogwood, a memorable combination.*







*There are wild gardens, too, where tulips  
are scattered through native plantings,  
bees work among quince blossoms, and phlox  
and mandrakes crowd pine-needle paths.  
This garden is at the Dr. Barraud House.*



*Tree peonies  
in all their glory.*



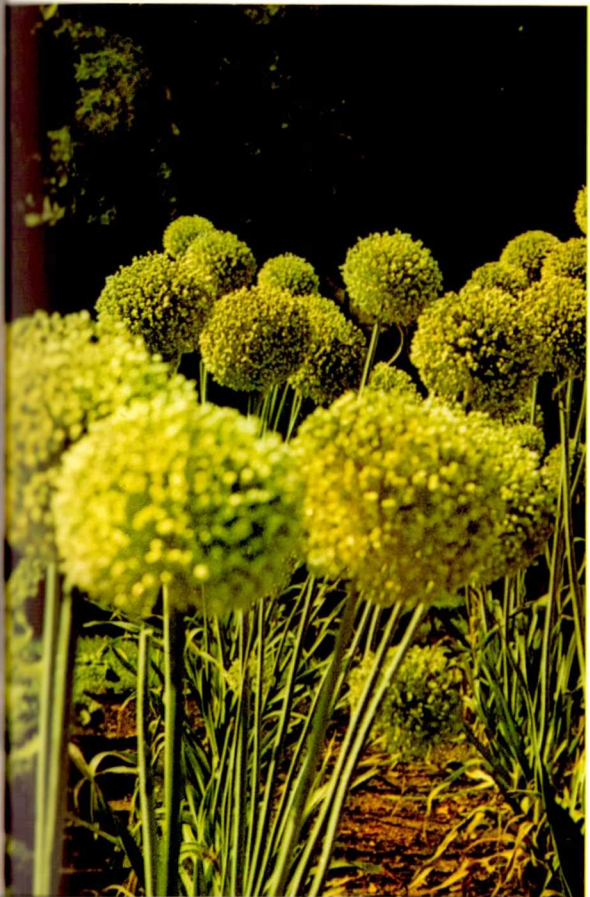
*A small formal  
garden in tulip time.*







*The fragrance of yellow jessamine fills the air.*

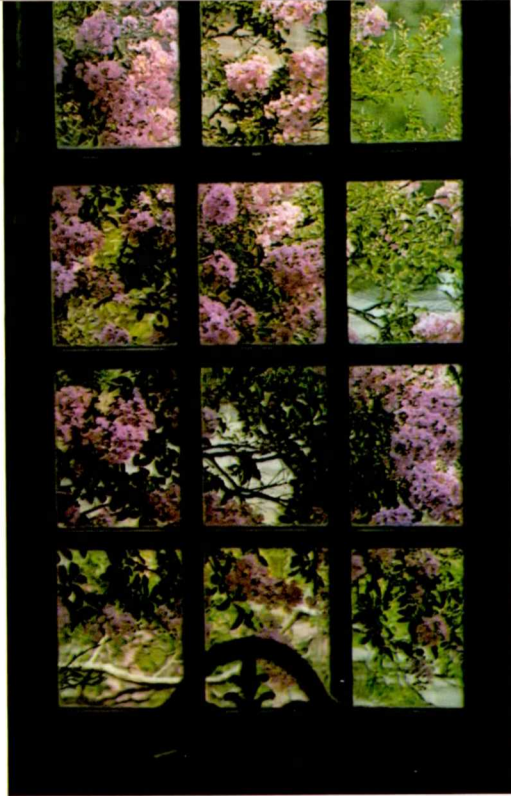


*A row of leek comes into bloom.*



*The Brush-Everard garden house.*

*Summer.* There is a drowsiness in the air, and as the sun grows warmer the season matures in slow, sweet days that fade with the last of the crape myrtle.



*The summertime Palace.*



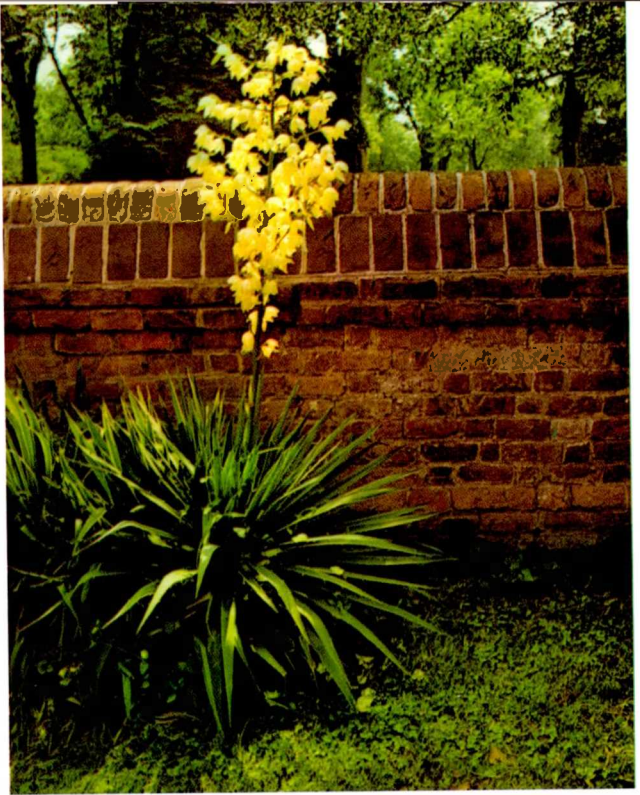


*Hollyhocks frame the Alexander Craig Kitchen.*

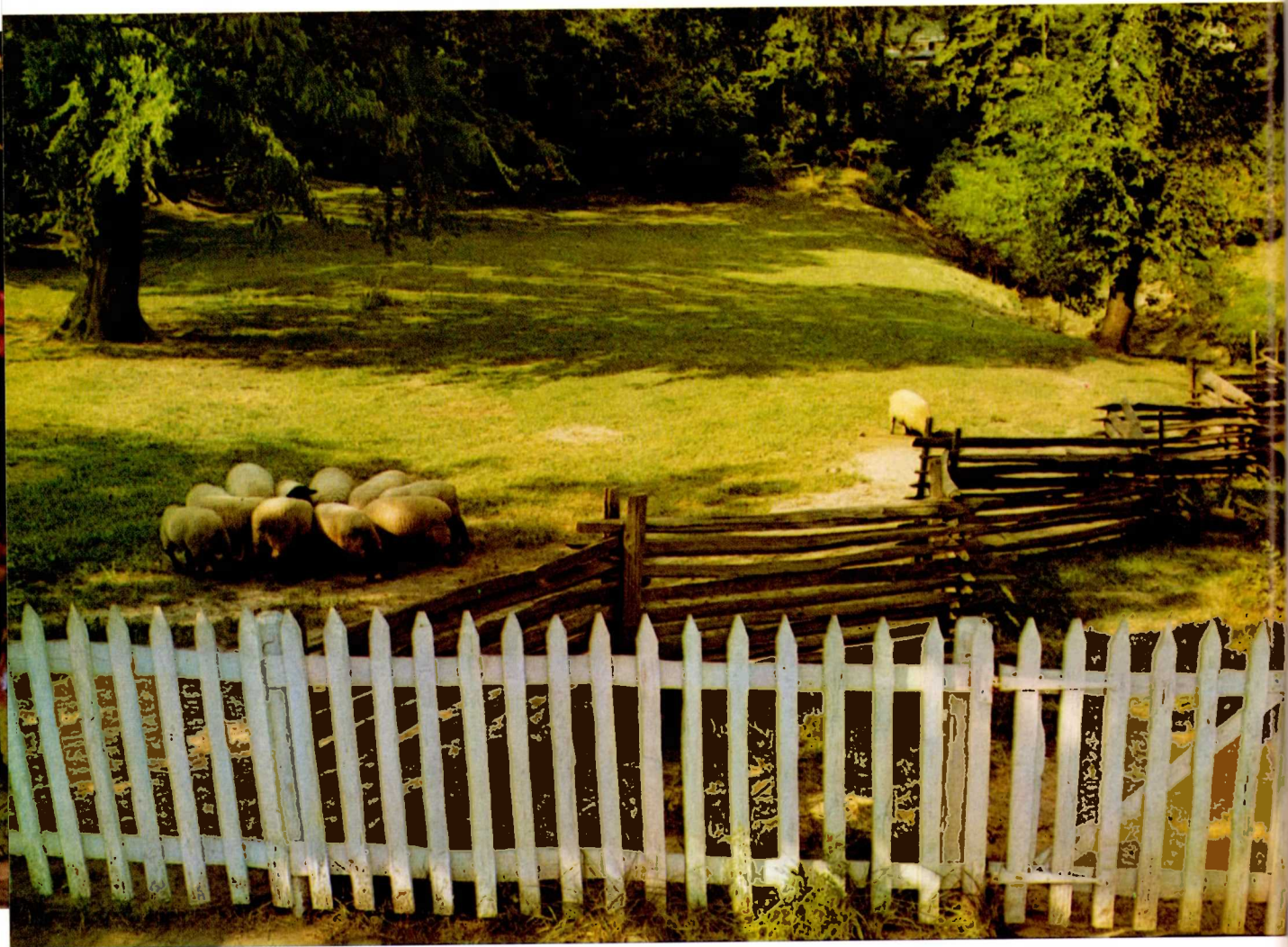


*Walkway companions: old brick, fossil shells, and periwinkle.*

*Yucca, one of the oldest favorites of all.*



*The sheep flock in July.*





*The great magnolia of Bruton Parish churchyard.*



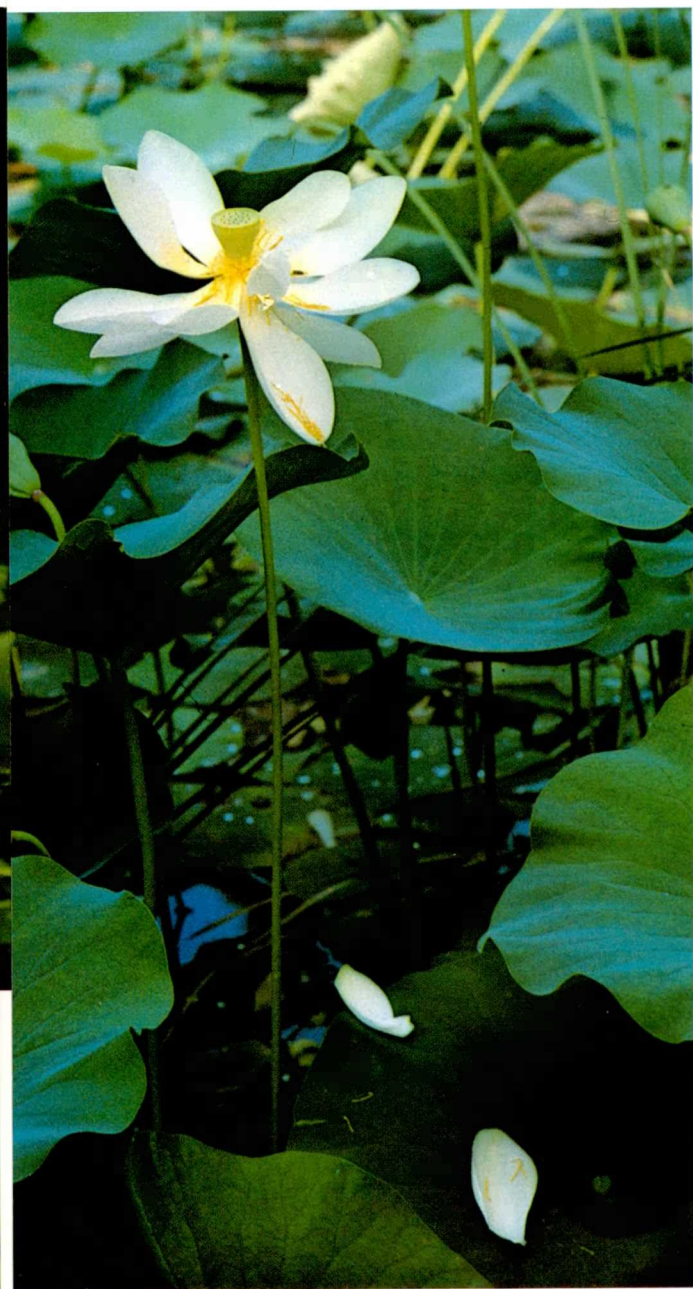
*The first heat of summer in the vegetable gardens at Wetherburn's Tavern.*



*Broad fields of daylilies.*



*Blooming chives brighten  
a doorway.*



*The solitary beauty of the lotus pond endures for weeks.*



*Flax at harvest time in field back of George Wythe House dependencies.*

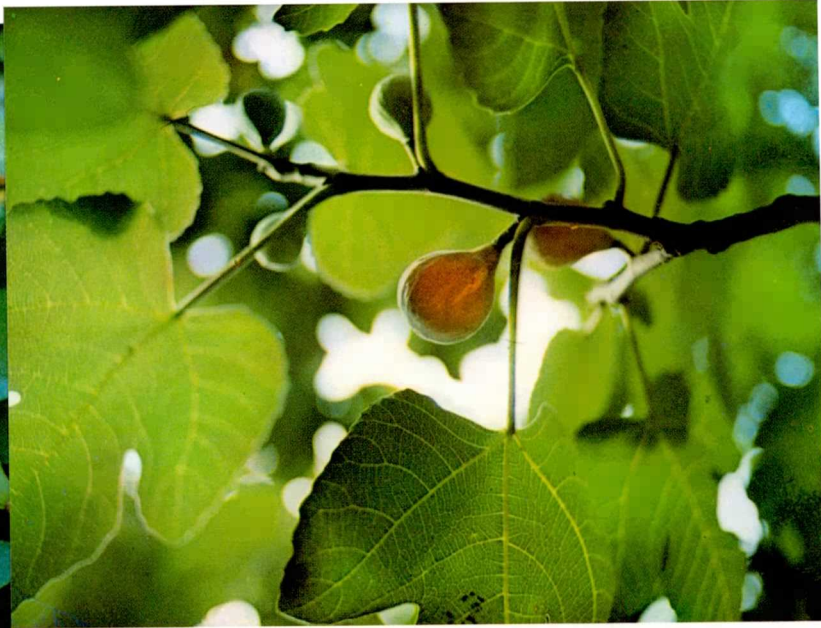


*The bright spires of the  
native thermopsis.*



*A shaggy sunflower beside an ancient wall.*

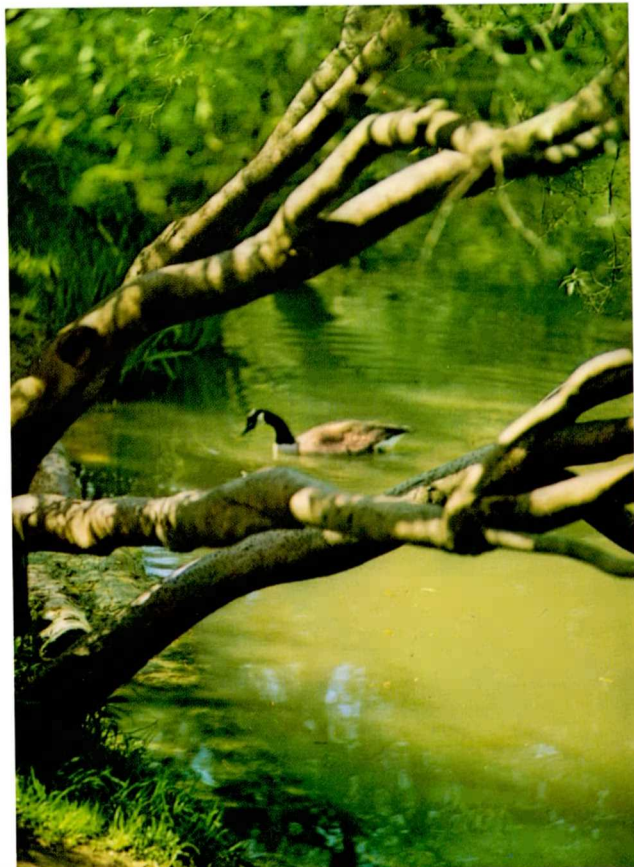




*The noble, luscious fig.*



*Phlox, the long glory of the season.*



*Canada goose on the Palace canal.*

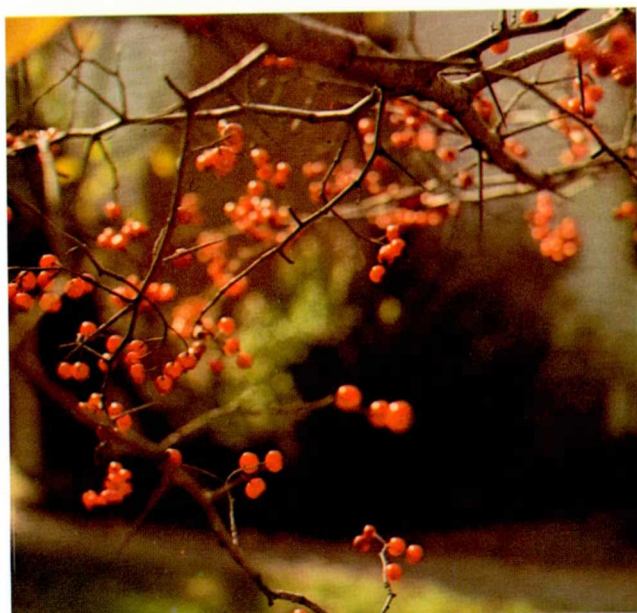


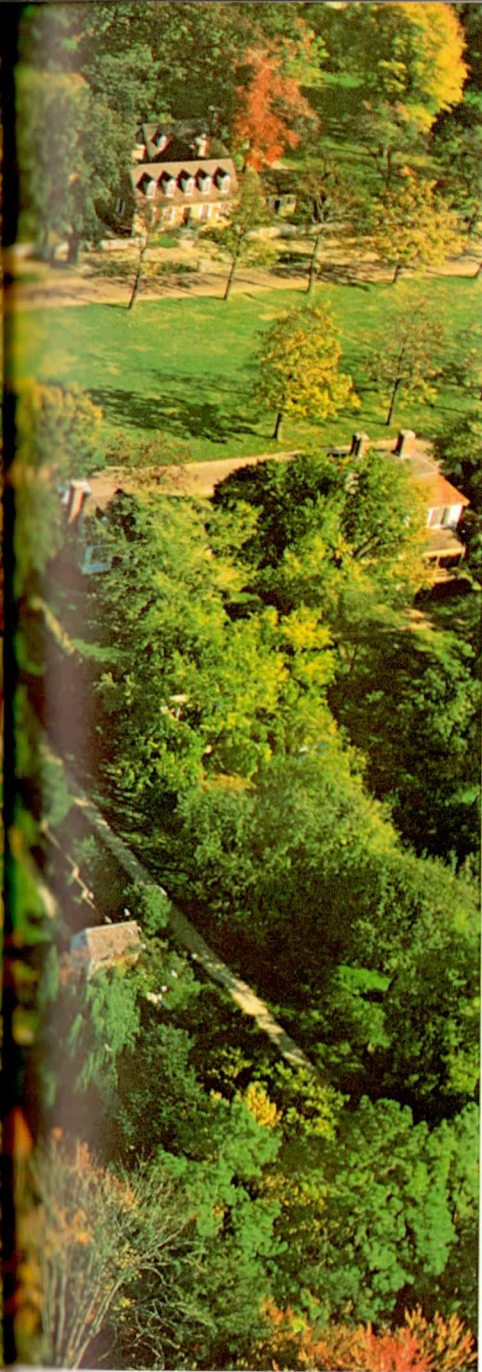
*A summer shower on Duke of Gloucester Street.*



*The first tints of autumn touch  
the Palace gardens and green.*

*Hawthorn fruits are ripe.*



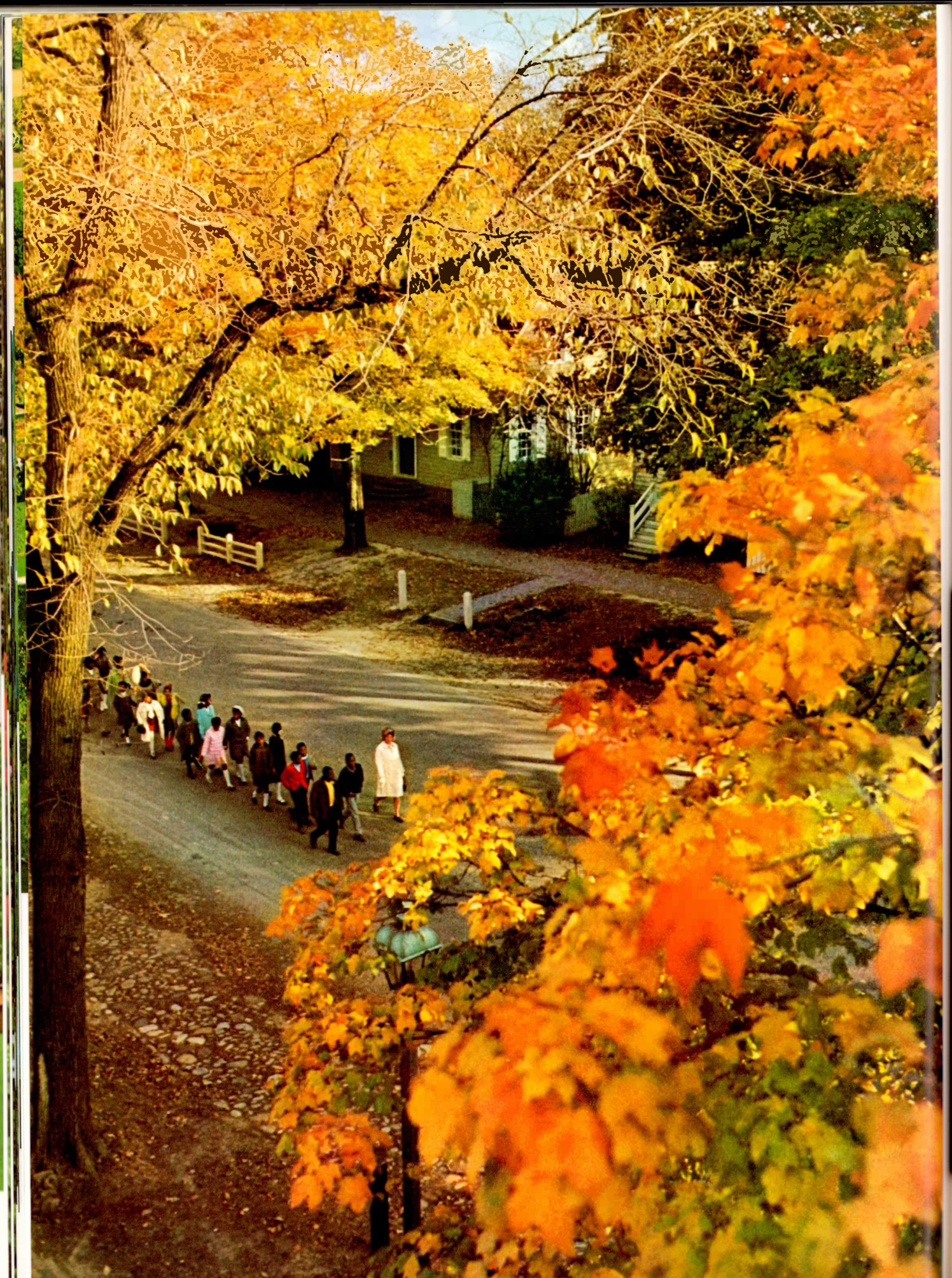


*Elms begin to turn and the crops are laid by at the Ewing House.*

*Fall* lingers in a time of yellowing leaves and chilly nights, when noons are like summer, and the city seems to sparkle with new beauty.



*There is a hazy blue mist, even in the George Wythe garden.*

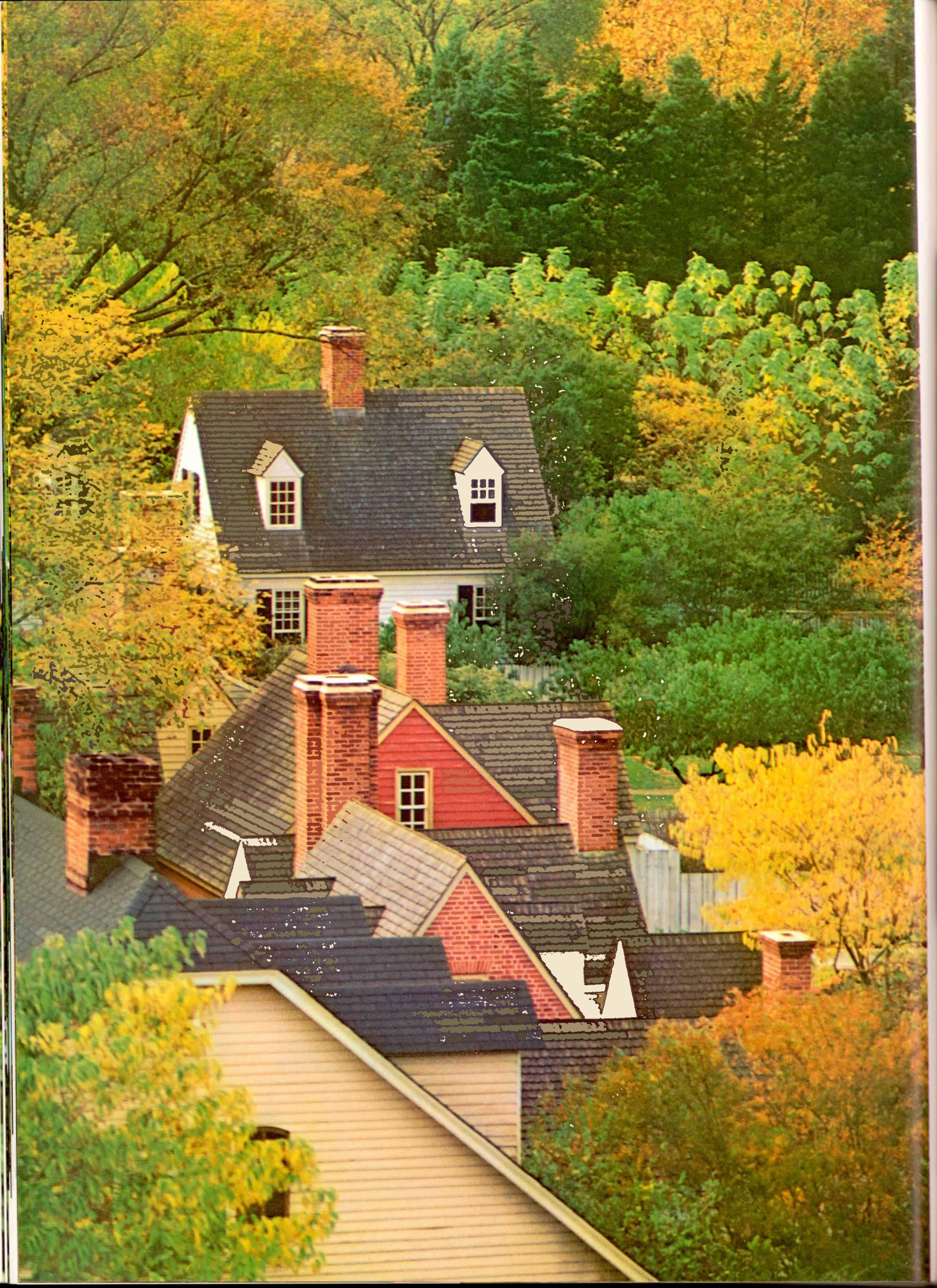


◀  
*The first cool days, with  
air like wine, are colored  
by the glow of maples.*

*Pyracantha climbs a high wall.*

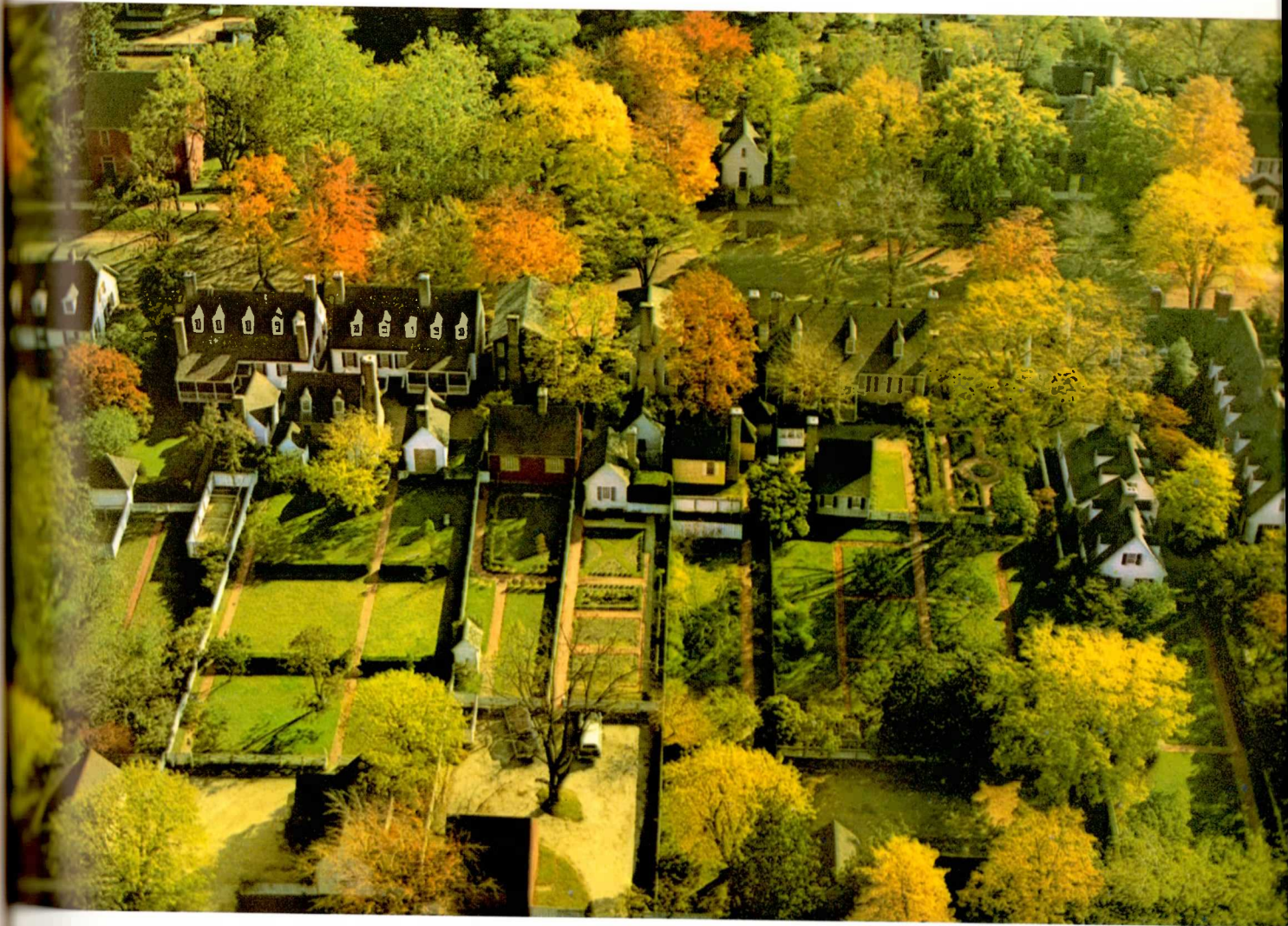
*An early northeaster litters Duke of Gloucester Street.*







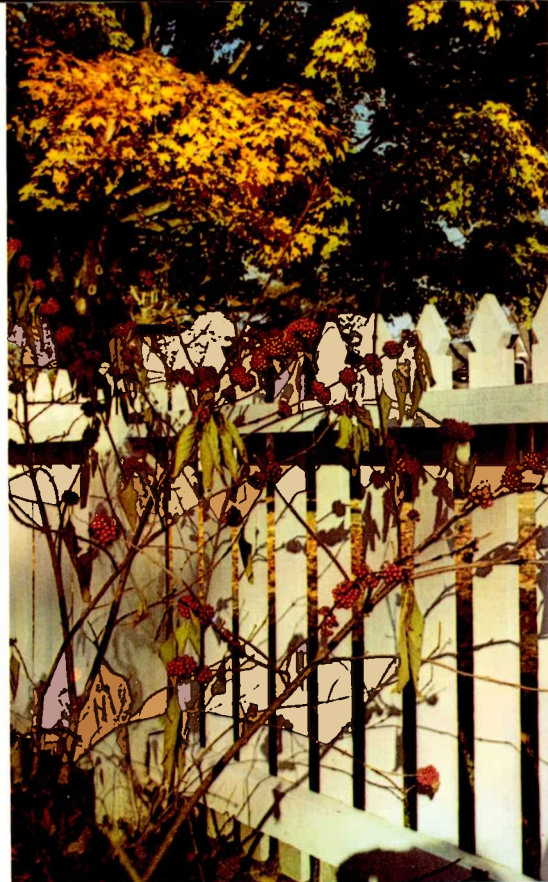
◀ *A blaze of color over the roof tops . . .*



*. . . and over the Raleigh Tavern and neighboring houses.*

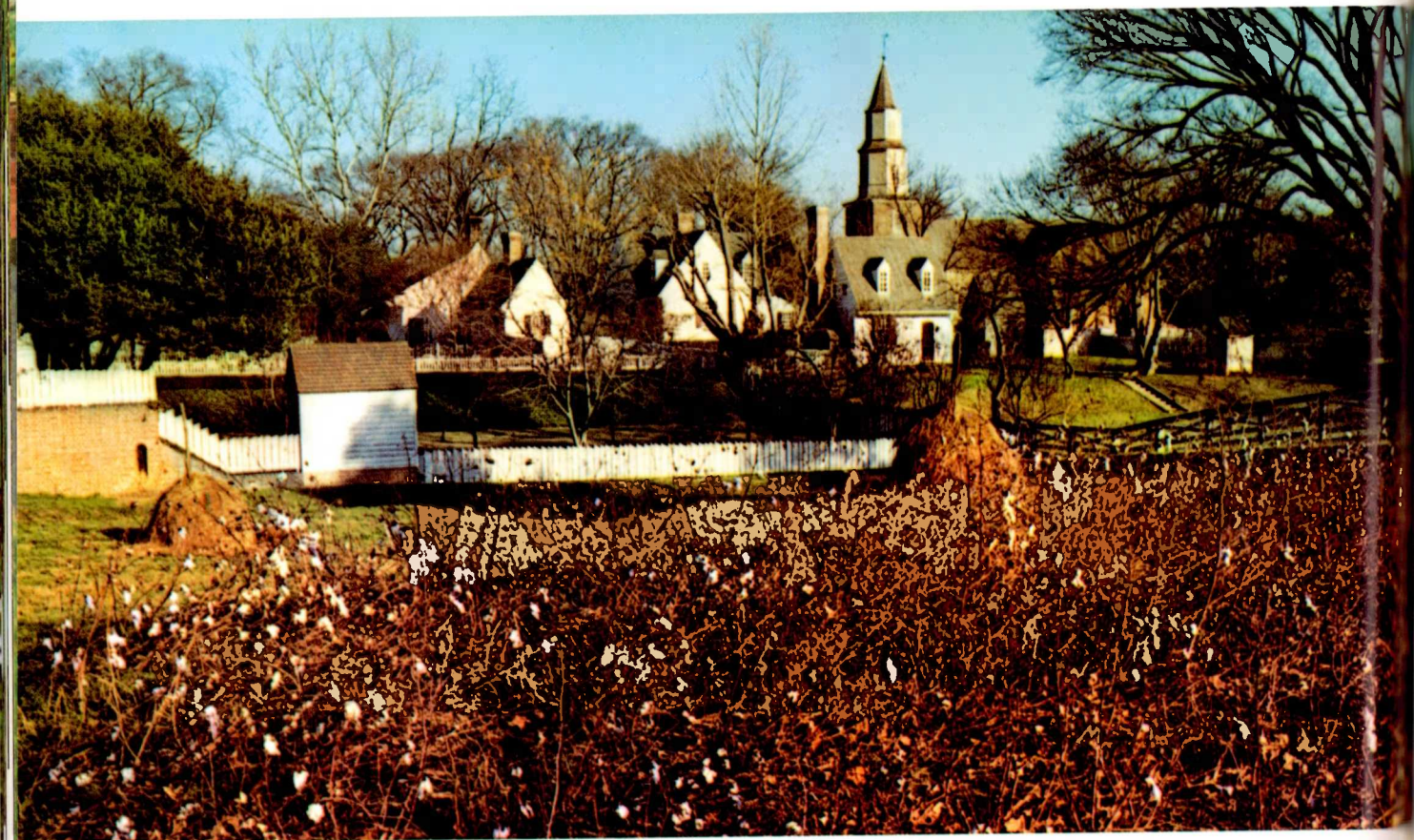


*Spider lilies appear from nowhere.*



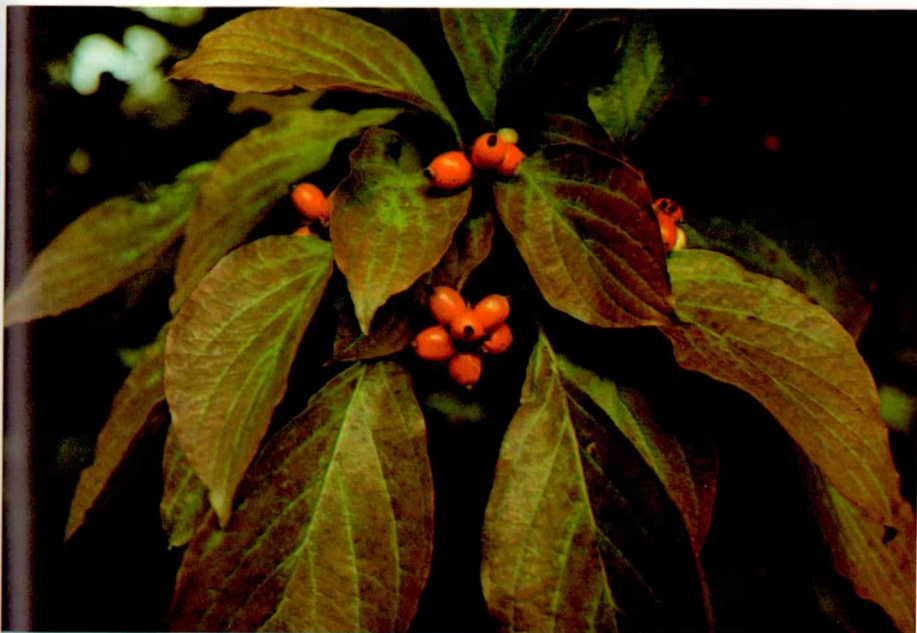
*Lavender beautyberries are aglow.*

*Cotton bolls burst open.*





*An espaliered magnolia clings to a sunny wall—and its cones burst into scarlet.*



*Dogwood comes to fruit.*

*The wintertime Palace.*

*Winter.* Snow seldom falls, and when it does, usually drifts softly over our homes and gardens, emphasizing the strength of design in the city's buildings.



*Snow touches Duke of Gloucester Street lightly.*





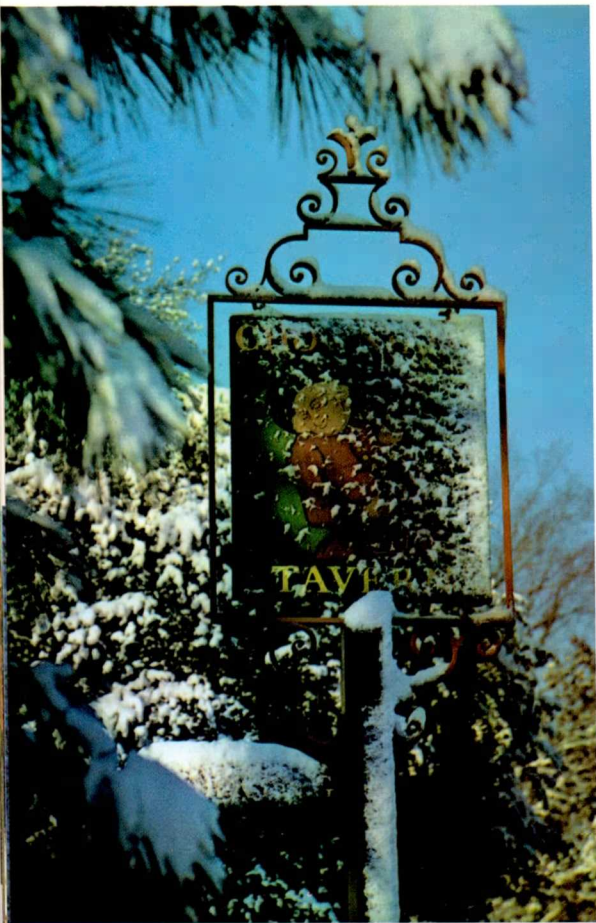
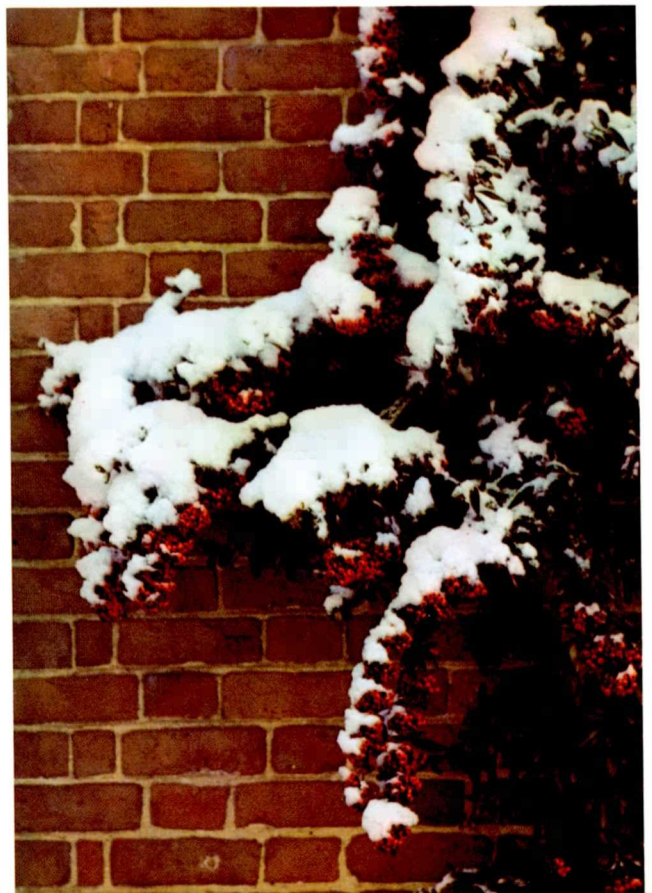
*A chilly morning fog over  
a pasture near the Capitol.*



*A haycock smothered with snow.*

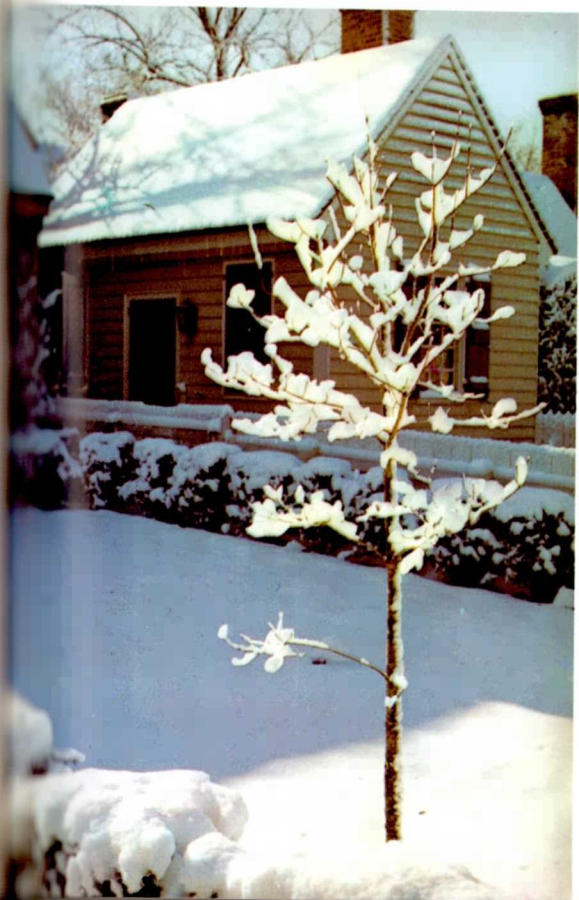


*The unpredictable patterns of the snow season, like the work of impressionist sculptors.*





*Late storms sometimes sheathe the city in ice.*



*Dogwood out of season in front of  
the Pasteur-Galt Little Shop.*



*Crocuses bring the promise of a new spring.*



*The Powder Magazine on the shortest day of the year.*



We have over five hundred kinds of cultivated plants in Williamsburg's Historic Area today that were indigenous to Virginia—or were introduced from abroad during the seventeenth or eighteenth centuries.

In this report we have illustrated sixty of these plants that grow in the Historic Area today.

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Common Crocus— <i>Crocus vernus</i>	



## *Statement by the Chairman of the Boards*

FROM its beginning in 1699 as the colonial capital of Virginia, Williamsburg was a planned city incorporating the careful use of space, scale, symmetry, and simplicity. The result was a harmonious blending of town and countryside. From the very beginning of his interest in Williamsburg my father was aware that the physical preservation and restoration of the historic buildings of the city would not re-create the environment of the eighteenth century unless this harmony was recaptured. He also perceived that this colonial blending of the Historic Area with the surrounding countryside would not be sufficient for the long term, as growth and development in the area were inevitable. My father believed that compatible development of adjacent areas offered the best opportunity for accomplishing this objective, and encouraged this through a variety of means that have continued to this day.

With these goals in mind, two important events relating to long range development and protection of the Williamsburg environment highlighted the past year and are worthy of special mention.

One was the gift of Carter's Grove plantation to Colonial Williamsburg by Sealantic Fund, Inc., a Rockefeller-supported philanthropic foundation. The acquisition of this important James River plantation makes possible the addition of a major facet to the overall historical interpretation of colonial history in the Williamsburg area. The two-centuries-old mansion, which has been called the "most beautiful house in America," had been exhibited by Colonial

Williamsburg under special agreement with Sealantic since 1964. Colonial Williamsburg now looks forward to the full interpretation of a working plantation, a prospect in which the second major event of 1969 will play a significant role.

Late last year Colonial Williamsburg entered into an agreement with the Anheuser-Busch Company for the sale of the major portion of the undeveloped 2,500-acre Kingsmill tract, which Colonial Williamsburg acquired in 1953 for protection against incompatible use and eventual development of a harmonious nature.\* The Kingsmill acreage acquired by Anheuser-Busch will be used for a carefully controlled residential development, while other adjacent properties will be the site of a Busch Gardens and a limited industrial park that will include the Anheuser-Busch plant. In all, Anheuser-Busch purchased more than 4,000 acres from some fifteen separate owners.

The sale of the Kingsmill acreage became the key to accomplishing several long-range goals related to the areas surrounding Williamsburg and the Historic Area. Among these aims was a desire to prevent isolated but strategically located properties from falling to piecemeal and inharmonious use. Also extensive scenic easements were obtained not only in certain areas of the Kingsmill property, but also on other properties acquired by Anheuser-Busch. Most of the vital properties in the area east and south of Williamsburg all the way to Carter's Grove are now committed to compatible and protective development.

This Anheuser-Busch transaction had a direct impact on future plans for Carter's Grove. Under its terms, we have gained a scenic right-of-way for the construction of a country road linking the Historic Area of Williamsburg and the plantation. This has long been one of our goals, but until the agreement with Anheuser-Busch it was little more than a dream. In addition, the proceeds from the sale of the Kingsmill property will make possible the re-establishment of a working plantation at Carter's Grove. We hope that both

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\*Details were the subject of a special Colonial Williamsburg communication "... Planning for the Long Term" published in February 1970.

the country road and the new program at Carter's Grove are goals we can achieve by 1976 as contributions to the commemoration of the nation's two-hundredth birthday.

Equally important to our long range objectives are the benefits of the transaction to Colonial Williamsburg and the community. This area is now committed to a development program that provides both a significant impact on the local economy and a deepening of the protective zone outside the Historic Area. This area, including Carter's Grove, Kingsmill, the Anheuser-Busch development, and other adjacent properties, amounts to more than seven thousand acres, and is an invaluable asset to the Williamsburg-James City County community and the millions of visitors who visit Jamestown, Williamsburg, and Yorktown every year.

These two events of the past year advance interest that my father evidenced in the Williamsburg area during his lifetime. These developments provide opportunities for new insights into an important aspect of early American life, and additional beauty and security of the colonial landscape through agreeable and consistent land use. At the same time there is now great possibility for notable improvements in the economy of the area, and particularly in James City County where new tax revenues can be used to support the educational system and provide other needed services for the county's citizens.

The natural beauties and overall environment of the area will always be of primary interest to us. We regard our activities in these fields—from the creation of small gardens to the protection of extensive woodlands—as among our most important. All of us are dedicated to the effort to keep Williamsburg green and beautiful. We cherish the thought expressed by William Wirt, the biographer of Patrick Henry, who wrote of our city more than a century ago: "Williamsburg is just as beautiful and hospitable as ever."

WINTHROP ROCKEFELLER

# COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG, INCORPORATED

December 31, 1969

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	DEAN RUSK <i>Washington, D.C.</i>	
	WINTHROP ROCKEFELLER, <i>Chairman</i> <i>Winrock Farms, Morrilton, Arkansas</i>	
	KENNETH CHORLEY, <i>Trustee Emeritus</i> <i>Hopewell, New Jersey</i>	

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# WILLIAMSBURG RESTORATION, INCORPORATED

*December 31, 1969*

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## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Robert A. Duncan, *Chairman*; Carlisle H. Humelsine; George D. O'Neill;  
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ELIZABETH S. STUBBS  
*Assistant Secretary*

LEWIS F. POWELL, JR.  
*General Counsel*

## TRUSTEES AND DIRECTORS

Four distinguished citizens were elected to the Board of Trustees of Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., and the Board of Directors of Williamsburg Restoration, Inc., during 1969. All four persons accepted positions created by vacancies on the boards.

Joining the Board of Trustees were Dean Rusk, former secretary of state and professor of international law at the University of Georgia, and Daniel J. Boorstin, historian, educator, and director of the National Museum of History and Technology at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C.

New members of the Board of Directors of Williamsburg Restoration, Inc., during 1969 were Craig Claiborne, food editor of the *New York Times*, and T. Justin Moore, Jr., executive vice-president of the Virginia Electric and Power Company.

## STAFF

The only major staff change during 1969 was the retirement of John M. Graham II, vice-president and curator of Colonial Williamsburg. During Mr. Graham's twenty years of association, the Colonial Williamsburg collection of English and American furniture and furnishings grew to its present importance as one of the finest in the world. Both sessions of the Williamsburg Antiques Forum in 1970 were dedicated to Mr. Graham in recognition of his service and achievements in making the Colonial Williamsburg collection an important facet of the educational program.

Milo M. Naeve succeeded Mr. Graham on January 1, 1970 as curator and director of the Department of Collections.

## *Organization*

The business and affairs of Colonial Williamsburg in 1969 were conducted by the 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.

## COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG, INCORPORATED

During 1969 the expense of general operations amounted to \$7,661,160. This included the exhibition and interpretation of the Historic Area; the maintenance of the restored buildings and gardens; the management of the extensive collections; the conduct of an intensified research program; the publication of books and research manuscripts; the production of audiovisual materials for schools, libraries, and museums; and 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.



Operating income from admissions and other sources, totaled \$5,223,325.

The resulting deficit from operations of \$2,437,835 was met by investment income provided by endowment funds of the corporation, substantially all of which were given to the corporation through the personal interest and generosity of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. (A list of these securities begins on page 57.)

The \$581,086 balance of investment income remaining after meeting the operating deficit was used to continue the corporation's work of preserving and restoring additional 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

For the convenience of the visiting public, Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, operates guest accommodation properties outside the Historic Area, including Williamsburg Inn, Williamsburg Lodge, the Cascades, Motor House, and Cafeteria. It also operates King's Arms, Chowning's, and Christiana Campbell's taverns, a number of colonial guest houses, and the Craft House.

During 1969 the gross income of Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, was \$16,631,122. After operating expenses of \$15,072,858, a cash operating balance, before depreciation, of \$1,558,264 resulted and was applied to payment of income taxes, capital expenditures for hotel improvements, and other related projects.

#### THE ABBY ALDRICH ROCKEFELLER FOLK ART COLLECTION

More than 100,000 people visited the collection during the year, continuing the pattern of constantly increasing interest in American folk art.

An exhibition of major importance, *Land and Seascape as Observed by the Folk Artist*, was borrowed from Mr. and Mrs. Bertram K. Little of Brookline, Massachusetts. From January to May all of the galleries in the museum were devoted to the presentation of more than one hundred paintings from the Littles' well-known and important collection. Mrs. Little served for some years as a consultant to the folk art collection and was the author of its first major catalogue.

Other exhibitions included *Pets and Other Beasts*, a summer show, and—continuing a program of showing folk art from other countries—*Yugoslav Naïve Paintings and Sculpture* in the fall.

The collection continues to grow in breadth and interest. A number of additions were made in categories of sculpture, painting, needlework, and weather vanes. A large collection of carousel figures dating to the early part of this century were acquired and put on display for the first time in the annual Christmas exhibition.

A major part of the growth of the collection has come about through the generosity of friends. Of particular note this year was the gift of the painting "Hoosick Falls in Winter" by Grandma Moses, given to us by Mr. and Mrs. George Seaton of Beverly Hills, California.

## THE INSTITUTE OF EARLY AMERICAN HISTORY AND CULTURE

The research and publishing activities of the Institute of Early American History and Culture received national honors during the year 1969 which reflect favorably upon its cosponsors, Colonial Williamsburg and the College of William and Mary. An institute book, *White over Black*, written by former fellow Winthrop D. Jordan during his two-year appointment at the institute, won the National Book Award for history as well as the Bancroft, Parkman, and Emerson prizes. A study of the impact of democracy on political thought during the Revolutionary era, *The Creation of the American Republic*, written by former fellow Gordon S. Wood and also published by the institute, had been selected for the 1970 Bancroft Prize by the year's end.

Lester J. Cappon retired in June as director of the institute and was succeeded by Stephen G. Kurtz, then the institute's editor of publications. In collaboration with the Newberry Library of Chicago, the institute launched a five-year research project of major significance, an atlas of early American history under the guidance of Mr. Cappon. In addition to publishing the *William and Mary Quarterly* and scholarly books of American history, the institute has inaugurated a visiting scholar program which will bring historians from Wisconsin and Australia to Williamsburg during 1970. During the past year senior institute staff members taught a course for Colonial Williamsburg's interpretive staff and courses in the history department of the College of William and Mary.

### TAXES

The two corporations comprising Colonial Williamsburg in 1969 paid real estate taxes on all properties owned by each, including several hundred buildings in the Historic Area and approximately eighty acres of gardens and greens. The only exceptions were the major exhibition buildings—the Capitol, the Palace, the Raleigh Tavern, the Wythe House, the Peyton Randolph House, Wetherburn's Tavern, the James Geddy House and Shop, 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, all exempt under Sec. 58-12 of the Code of Virginia. The exempt properties amount to less than 1/10 of 1% of the city's whole taxable area.

Total local taxes paid by the two corporations in 1969 amounted to \$424,904, an increase of \$42,783 over the local taxes paid the preceding year. The real estate taxes paid to the city of Williamsburg by the two corporations (representing 18% of the city's land area) accounted for 35% of the city's total receipts from this source.

### AUDITS

The books of the two corporations are audited annually by the independent public accounting firm of Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery, whose auditors have reported that in 1969 in their opinion, as in past years, proper procedures were used in recording the financial transactions of the two corporations.

COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG, INCORPORATED  
**ENDOWMENT AND OTHER FUNDS**

As of December 31, 1969

<i>Face Value</i>	<b>U.S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES</b>	<i>Amortized Total Cost or Book Value</i>
\$ 150,000	Bank for Cooperatives, 8.05%, 2/2/70 . . . . .	\$ 150,009
200,000	Federal Home Loan Banks, 6.75%, 1/26/70 . . . . .	199,822
200,000	Federal Land Bank, 6.75%, 6/22/70 . . . . .	200,000
150,000	Twelve Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, 6.85%, 1/5/70 . . . . .	149,979
200,000	Twelve Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, 6.9%, 2/2/70 . . . . .	200,018
200,000	Twelve Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, 7.1%, 3/2/70 . . . . .	199,964
200,000	Twelve Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, 7.9%, 4/1/70 . . . . .	199,938
\$ 1,300,000	TOTAL U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES . . . . .	\$ 1,299,730
<b>CORPORATE BONDS—INDUSTRIALS</b>		
\$ 300,000	Associates Investment Company, Debentures, 4.5%, 8/1/76 . . . . .	\$ 300,000
22,000	Associates Investment Company, Debentures, 5.25%, 8/1/77 . . . . .	22,718
250,000	Bank of Hawaii, Notes, 4.7%, 10/15/89 . . . . .	250,000
250,000	Beneficial Finance Company, Debentures, 5%, 11/1/77 . . . . .	251,389
48,000	Celanese Corporation, Debentures, 4%, 4/1/90 . . . . .	48,000
500,000	Celanese Corporation, Debentures, 4.75%, 4/1/90 . . . . .	500,000
500,000	Cerro Corporation, Notes, 6.375%, 2/1/87 . . . . .	500,000
300,000	Champion Paper and Fibre Company, Debentures, 3.75%, 7/15/81 . . . . .	300,000
250,000	Chase Manhattan Bank, Notes, 4.6%, 6/1/90 . . . . .	250,000
200,000	Chemical Bank, New York Trust Company, Capital Note, 5.875%, 1/1/92 . . . . .	199,686
500,000	Chrysler Financial Corporation, Notes, 6.875%, 9/15/87 . . . . .	500,000
25,000	C.I.T. Financial Corporation, Debentures, 4.75%, 7/1/70 . . . . .	25,057
680,000	C.I.T. Financial Corporation, Debentures, 5.125%, 1/15/80 . . . . .	675,961
250,000	City National Bank of Detroit, Notes, 4.75%, 2/1/90 . . . . .	250,000
450,000	Commercial Credit Company, Notes, 5%, 6/1/77 . . . . .	451,131
250,000	Cummins Engine Company, Incorporated, Notes, 4.6%, 7/15/90 . . . . .	250,000
500,000	Dow Chemical Company, Notes, 4.5%, 1/15/90 . . . . .	500,000
250,000	First Jersey National Bank, Notes, 4.75%, 6/1/90 . . . . .	250,000
500,000	First National State Bank of New Jersey, Notes, 4.7%, 12/1/89 . . . . .	500,000
300,000	Food Machinery and Chemical Corporation, Debentures, 3.8%, 7/15/81 . . . . .	300,000
250,000	General American Transportation Corporation, Equipment Trust Certificates, 4.6%, 11/15/85 . . . . .	250,000
210,000	General Finance Corporation, Notes, 5%, 4/1/76 . . . . .	210,000
100,000	General Motors Acceptance Corporation, Debentures, 5%, 8/15/77 . . . . .	101,094
200,000	General Motors Acceptance Corporation, Debentures, 5%, 9/1/80 . . . . .	200,000
250,000	General Motors Acceptance Corporation, Debentures, 4.625%, 3/1/83 . . . . .	249,065
27,000	International Harvester Credit Corporation, Debentures, 4.625%, 11/1/79 . . . . .	26,948
182,800	International Harvester Company, Debentures, 4.625%, 3/1/88 . . . . .	175,565
79,600	International Harvester Company, Debentures, 4.8%, 3/1/91 . . . . .	75,929
625,000	Lakehead Pipe Line Company, Incorporated, Debentures, 7.125%, 4/15/93 . . . . .	622,086
500,000	Macy Credit Corporation, Debentures, 4.75%, 11/1/81 . . . . .	500,000
292,000	National Steel Corporation, First Mortgage, 4.625%, 6/1/89 . . . . .	290,111
28,000	Sears, Roebuck and Company, Debentures, 4.75%, 8/1/83 . . . . .	28,748
400,000	Security National Bank, Notes, 4.75%, 8/31/89 . . . . .	400,000
100,000	Standard Oil of Ohio, Debentures, 7.6%, 7/1/99 . . . . .	99,504
350,000	United States Steel Corporation, Debentures, 4.625%, 1/1/96 . . . . .	321,617
250,000	Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, First Mortgage, 4.6%, 7/1/95 . . . . .	250,000
\$10,169,400	TOTAL CORPORATE BONDS—Industrials . . . . .	\$10,124,609

Face Value		Amortized Total Cost or Book Value
<b>CORPORATE BONDS—UTILITIES</b>		
\$ 500,000	American Telephone & Telegraph Company, Debentures, 3.875%, 7/1/90 . . . . .	\$ 508,305
175,000	American Telephone & Telegraph Company, Debentures, 4.75%, 11/1/92 . . . . .	177,069
500,000	Boston Edison Company, First Mortgage, 6.875%, 11/1/98 . . . . .	504,597
400,000	Carolina Power and Light Company, First Mortgage, 6.375%, 10/1/97 . . . . .	400,000
685,000	Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company of Maryland, Debentures, 6.625%, 10/1/2008 . . . . .	668,263
300,000	Columbia Gas System, Inc., Debentures, 3.875%, 4/1/81 . . . . .	301,424
125,000	Connecticut Light and Power Company, First Mortgage, 4.875%, 2/1/90 . . . . .	124,161
300,000	Consolidated Edison Company of New York, First Mortgage, 3.625%, 5/1/86 . . . . .	301,441
300,000	Consolidated Edison Company of New York, First Mortgage, 5%, 10/1/87 . . . . .	301,664
200,000	Consolidated Edison Company of New York, First Mortgage, 4.75%, 6/1/91 . . . . .	200,179
174,000	Consolidated Natural Gas Company, Debentures, 4.875%, 6/1/82 . . . . .	175,412
500,000	Consumers Power Company, 6.625%, 10/1/98 . . . . .	489,760
300,000	Dallas Power and Light Company, First Mortgage, 4.25%, 12/1/86 . . . . .	301,435
820,000	Florida Power and Light Company, First Mortgage, 7%, 12/1/98 . . . . .	837,048
170,000	Gulf States Utilities Company, First Mortgage, 5.25%, 12/1/89 . . . . .	172,937
400,000	Illinois Power Company, First Mortgage, 3.75%, 7/1/86 . . . . .	401,986
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, 4.7%, 2/1/90 . . . . .	400,000
300,000	Niagara Mohawk Power Company, General Mortgage, 3.625%, 5/1/86 . . . . .	301,096
300,000	Northern Illinois Gas Company, First Mortgage, 3.75%, 4/1/81 . . . . .	302,392
300,000	Pacific Gas and Electric Company, First Mortgage, 3.75%, 12/1/78 . . . . .	300,648
300,000	Pacific Power and Light Company, First Mortgage, 4.375%, 5/1/86 . . . . .	301,439
300,000	Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, Debentures, 4.375%, 8/15/88 . . . . .	304,423
500,000	Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, Debentures, 6.5%, 7/1/2003 . . . . .	484,865
300,000	Pennsylvania Electric Company, First Mortgage, 3.875%, 5/1/86 . . . . .	305,551
100,000	Public Service Electric and Gas Company, First Mortgage, 4.875%, 9/1/87 . . . . .	100,591
280,000	San Diego Gas and Electric Company, First Mortgage, 7%, 12/1/98 . . . . .	280,000
500,000	South Central Bell Telephone Company, Debentures, 6.875%, 11/1/99 . . . . .	501,539
30,000	Southern California Edison Company, First Mortgage, 4.625%, 9/1/83 . . . . .	30,825
200,000	Southern California Edison Company, First Mortgage, 5%, 2/1/85 . . . . .	201,379
300,000	Southern California Gas Company, First Mortgage, 3.875%, 6/1/81 . . . . .	303,559
215,000	Tennessee Gas Transmission Company, First Mortgage, 5.25%, 11/1/79 . . . . .	216,310
600,000	Union Electric Company, First Mortgage, 3.75%, 7/1/86 . . . . .	605,556
293,000	United Gas Improvement Company, First Mortgage, 5.125%, 6/1/84 . . . . .	296,728
<u>\$11,317,000</u>	TOTAL CORPORATE BONDS—Utilities . . . . .	<u>\$11,352,582</u>

**FOREIGN BONDS**

\$ 480,000	Aluminum Company of Canada, Notes, 5.1%, 5/1/92 . . . . .	\$ 480,000
250,000	Bell Telephone Company of Canada, First Mortgage, 4.85%, 9/1/95 . . . . .	250,000
96,000	City of Montreal, Canada, Debentures, 5%, 1/15/83 . . . . .	96,158
500,000	City of Winnipeg, Canada, Debentures, 4.75%, 11/1/89 . . . . .	500,000
222,000	Commonwealth of Australia, 5.5%, 7/1/81 . . . . .	218,171
356,000	Commonwealth of Australia, 5.5%, 10/1/82 . . . . .	353,724
176,000	Copenhagen Telephone Company, Incorporated, Notes, 6.25%, 2/1/73 . . . . .	175,524
250,000	High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community, Secured 13th Series, 5.375%, 10/15/80 . . . . .	245,953
400,000	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, 4.5%, 2/1/90 . . . . .	401,205
183,000	Kingdom of Norway, External, 5.5%, 5/1/76 . . . . .	181,079
193,000	Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation, 6%, 4/15/76 . . . . .	189,353
500,000	Quebec Hydro-Electric Commission, Debentures, 4.75%, 11/16/89 . . . . .	500,000
236,000	Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Limited, First Mortgage, 5.125%, 5/1/85 . . . . .	236,910
<u>\$ 3,842,000</u>	TOTAL FOREIGN BONDS . . . . .	<u>\$ 3,828,077</u>
<u>\$25,328,400</u>	TOTAL BONDS . . . . .	<u>\$25,305,268</u>

Shares

Amortized  
Total Cost or  
Book Value

**PREFERRED STOCKS—INDUSTRIALS**

2,500	Crown Zellerbach Corporation, cumulative, 4.2% . . . . .	\$ 258,632
2,100	General Motors Corporation, cumulative, 5% . . . . .	258,192
4,000	Jim Walters Corporation, cumulative, convertible, 1.6% . . . . .	171,102
1,200	Uniroyal, Incorporated, non-cumulative, 8% . . . . .	175,821
	TOTAL PREFERRED STOCKS—Industrials . . . . .	<u>\$ 863,747</u>

**PREFERRED STOCKS—UTILITIES**

2,400	Appalachian Power Company, cumulative, 4.5% . . . . .	\$ 259,054
2,500	Boston Edison Company, cumulative, 4.25% . . . . .	252,500
2,000	Cincinnati Gas and Electric Company, cumulative, 4% . . . . .	185,675
2,000	Consumers Power Company, cumulative, 4.52% . . . . .	212,469
2,000	Delmarva Power and Light Company, cumulative, 5% . . . . .	204,000
5,000	Illinois Power Company, par \$50, cumulative, 4.2% . . . . .	249,488
2,500	Kansas City Power and Light Company, cumulative, 4.35% . . . . .	257,500
2,400	Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation, cumulative, 4.85% . . . . .	249,038
9,000	Pacific Gas and Electric Company, par \$25, cumulative, 5% . . . . .	253,872
2,500	Public Service Company of Colorado, cumulative, 4.25% . . . . .	250,988
10,000	Public Service Company of Indiana, par \$25, cumulative, 4.32% . . . . .	254,506
2,200	Virginia Electric and Power Company, cumulative, 5% . . . . .	251,352
	TOTAL PREFERRED STOCKS—Utilities . . . . .	<u>\$ 2,880,442</u>
	TOTAL PREFERRED STOCKS . . . . .	<u>\$ 3,744,189</u>

**COMMON STOCKS**

15,035	Alcan Aluminium Limited . . . . .	\$ 440,069
22,291	American Electric Power Company, Inc. . . . .	456,016
500	American Greetings Corporation . . . . .	20,132
20,200	American Telephone & Telegraph Company . . . . .	1,139,153
3,240	Bank of America . . . . .	162,000
7,600	Bristol Myers Company . . . . .	557,806
1,000	Brush Beryllium Company . . . . .	19,889
1,000	Buckbee Mears Company . . . . .	38,750
17,700	Caterpillar Tractor Company . . . . .	757,791
8,400	Central and South West Corporation . . . . .	274,464
60,000	Chase Manhattan Bank . . . . .	743,698
25,594	Chrysler Corporation . . . . .	467,450
20,000	Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company . . . . .	430,913
30,000	Consolidated Natural Gas Company . . . . .	223,799
12,980	Consumers Power Company . . . . .	331,379
1,000	Coronet Industries, Inc. . . . .	21,376
15,000	Crown Zellerbach Corporation . . . . .	520,641
2,720	Deere & Company . . . . .	64,576
10,600	Dow Chemical Company . . . . .	856,667
4,132	Duke Power Company . . . . .	117,188
7,700	DuPont (E. I.) de Nemours & Company . . . . .	932,822
12,000	Eastman Kodak Company . . . . .	130,565
1,100	Electrocopy Corporation . . . . .	36,540
500	Fansteel, Incorporated . . . . .	19,994
510	GCA Corporation . . . . .	8,915
11,250	General Electric Company . . . . .	695,782
15,400	General Motors Corporation . . . . .	753,413
1,700	Huffman Manufacturing Company . . . . .	40,476

<i>Shares</i>	<i>Common Stocks (continued)</i>	<i>Amortized Total Cost or Book Value</i>
4,029	International Business Machines Corporation . . . . .	\$ 1,003,842
15,750	International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited . . . . .	439,956
22,265	International Paper Company . . . . .	781,158
12,700	International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation . . . . .	737,879
6,205	Interstate Power Company . . . . .	141,693
6,000	Kennecott Copper Corporation . . . . .	290,551
6,700	Kraftco Corporation . . . . .	275,919
10,000	Macy (R. H.) & Company . . . . .	352,763
127,500	Mobil Oil Corporation . . . . .	1,262,399
17,450	Pennsylvania Power and Light Company . . . . .	539,117
23,180	Scott Paper Company . . . . .	651,382
1,120	Sierra Pacific Power Company . . . . .	19,866
21,840	Southern California Edison Company . . . . .	405,645
5,400	Southern Pacific Company . . . . .	117,045
65,518	Standard Oil Company of California . . . . .	1,086,636
90,200	Standard Oil Company (Indiana) . . . . .	1,197,103
60,300	Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) . . . . .	1,080,024
21,400	Toledo Edison Company . . . . .	553,615
12,852	Transamerica Corporation . . . . .	519,211
39,800	Uniroyal, Incorporated . . . . .	1,164,634
8,700	United States Gypsum Company . . . . .	856,533
800	Virginia Electric and Power Company . . . . .	14,052
1,800	Watkins-Johnson Company . . . . .	53,747
6,000	Weyerhaeuser Company . . . . .	240,786
	TOTAL COMMON STOCKS . . . . .	<u>\$24,047,820</u>
	TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS . . . . .	\$54,397,007
	INTEREST RECEIVABLE, ETC. . . . .	438,052
	CASH IN BANK . . . . .	758,611
	TOTAL FUNDS . . . . .	<u><u>\$55,593,670</u></u>

## REPORT OF AUDITORS

### COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG, INCORPORATED

We report that, in connection with our examination of the financial statements of Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, as of December 31, 1969, we counted or 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, May 1, 1970.

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 1969:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| Mr. and Mrs. John M. Allison<br><i>Ithaca, New York</i>            | Mr. and Mrs. John W. Henderson<br><i>Williamsburg, Virginia</i>                               |
| Miss Mary Randolph Berkeley<br><i>Charlottesville, Virginia</i>    | Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Hennage<br><i>Chevy Chase, Maryland</i>                                |
| Mr. John Bostic<br><i>South Laguna, California</i>                 | Mr. J. A. Lloyd Hyde<br><i>New York, New York</i>   |
| Dr. Welton Brown<br><i>Nichols, New York</i>                       | Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Kaufman<br><i>Chicago, Illinois</i>  |
| Mr. and Mrs. Garth Cate<br><i>Tryon, North Carolina</i>            | Mr. and Mrs. William D. Kelly<br><i>Williamsburg, Virginia</i>                                |
| Mr. Robert Charleston<br><i>London, England</i>                    | Mr. and Mrs. T. Patterson Knowles<br><i>Crittenden, Virginia</i>                              |
| City of Liverpool Museums<br><i>Liverpool, England</i>             | Miss Mary B. Leach<br><i>New York, New York</i>   |
| Mr. John Coley<br><i>Quakertown, Pennsylvania</i>                  | Mr. and Mrs. Bertram K. Little<br><i>Brookline, Massachusetts</i>                             |
| Mrs. Elizabeth Gribbel Corkran<br><i>Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania</i>   | Mr. Franklin J. McDermott<br><i>Williamsburg, Virginia</i>                                    |
| Miss Winona E. Darrah<br><i>Little Silver, New Jersey</i>          | The Estate of Dorothy Mix Meigs and<br>Fielding Pope Meigs, Jr.<br><i>Wayne, Pennsylvania</i> |
| Col. J. Nicholas Dick, U.S.A.F. (ret.)<br><i>Washington, D. C.</i> | Col. Stephen C. Millett, Jr.<br><i>Washington, D. C.</i>                                      |
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