

Colonial Williamsburg

REPORT BY THE PRESIDENT
FOR THE YEAR 1958

*Report by the President
for the Year 1958*

COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG, INCORPORATED
DECEMBER 31, 1958

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The Colonial Williamsburg Militia Company troops the line during ceremonies at the Powder Magazine



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”

“Our historic shrines, our parks, our restorations, our pageants, and our monuments constitute a vast textbook across the land, wherein millions of people may deepen their experience, renew their acquaintance with the roots of their institutions, and occasionally encounter those rare moments of understanding and insight that regenerate our strength.”

DR. JULIAN P. BOYD

Colonial Williamsburg

A MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

THE YEAR 1958 was a significant one for Colonial Williamsburg. It was a year of transition and progress. It was also a year of anticipation of the future.

On May 21, 1958, the organization created by my father in 1926 for the purpose of restoring the colonial capital of Virginia was placed under the leadership of Mr. Carlisle H. Humelsine, who succeeded Mr. Kenneth Chorley as President of Colonial Williamsburg. I have expressed previously my respect for the resourceful guidance of Mr. Chorley and his qualities of leadership that have contributed so much to the restoration of eighteenth-century Williamsburg. For his successor, the Boards of Colonial Williamsburg and I have the highest regard and the greatest confidence. He brings to the position of President a wealth of experience in public affairs, a wide background and knowledge that will be invaluable to the Restoration. He assumes leadership of a staff that has proved its ability, evidenced its loyalty and devotion, and has shown repeatedly a capacity to respond to new and changing situations and difficult tasks. I am certain that members of the staff will give Mr. Humelsine the same loyalty and devotion they gave to Mr. Chorley for so many years.

During the year important additions were made to the Board of Trustees of Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated. The new Trustees, who are presented more fully elsewhere in the President's report, bring to the organization a variety of experience. One is an Academy Award-winning movie director, another a well-known editor, and the third a noted leader in cultural, educational, and civic fields, and, incidentally, the first woman to join the Board of the organization.

The abilities of the new Trustees will be of inestimable value in the years ahead as their skills and knowledge are merged with the variety of experience represented by the distinguished membership of our Trustees and Directors in planning new and varied programs for Colonial Williamsburg.

Programs are steadily evolving in varied fields as the thirst for knowledge of the past presents new opportunities to make Williamsburg more meaningful for Americans and the world. Greater attention is being given to research, to publications, to film production, to visitor orientation, and to special tours and educational events designed to increase the depth and variety of the Williamsburg experience.

Through these and other activities Colonial Williamsburg, under the stewardship of its Boards of Trustees and Directors, will continue to seek ways to increase appreciation of the contributions to our present-day society made by the men and women of the eighteenth century who gave us freedom.

WINTHROP ROCKEFELLER, *Chairman*

Colonial Williamsburg

REPORT BY THE PRESIDENT

IN MY first President's Report I should like to discuss some of the behind-the-scenes activities that take place throughout the year at Colonial Williamsburg. Seldom seen by the public, these activities vary from the proper curling of a gentleman's wig to the production of interpretive movies. The aim of these and other endeavors is to provide for our visitors a deeper and more vivid understanding of a significant period of American history.

Although there are many aspects of this quiet but often dramatic work, it is my intention to report primarily on archaeology, furnishings, and research.

Archaeologists have been exploring Williamsburg's past for thirty years, assisting architects and historians with a host of data for the restoration of the eighteenth-century capital of Virginia. In 1958, as in the past, the earth continued to give up its secrets. As an example, some chicken bones and an iron tent peg excavated during the year provided additional clues to a house history long buried in time.

Another kind of detective work and another kind of skill are required of the Curator and his staff in the continuing project of assembling Colonial Williamsburg's collection of eighteenth-century furniture and furnishings, which numbers more than 30,000 pieces. In 1958 over 1,100 additions were made to what is now one of the foremost collections in America.

Similarly, our research staff continues to gather rare and pertinent material to strengthen our own programs and the whole field of eighteenth-century historical scholarship. An example of this year's research was a colonial Virginia merchant's recorded opinion of the credit rating of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, and other Revolutionary leaders. This discovery, and others like it, I intend to cover in some detail.

While these activities are not ends in themselves, I feel that they are characteristic of the detailed search for ever broader foundations of scholarship and authenticity on which to base the encounter with history at Williamsburg.

THE REVELATIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGY

When excavations for the restoration of Williamsburg began in 1929, archaeology was put to a new use—that of providing sufficient evidence to help re-create an American colonial town in every detail.

In Williamsburg eighty-three buildings had survived from the eighteenth century, and are now restored to their original appearance. Over half of the major buildings, in fact, are original eighteenth-century structures. The removal of 456 modern buildings from the restored area cleared the sites where forty-eight additional important eighteenth-century buildings once stood. The reconstruction on their original sites of these buildings and their dependent structures such as smokehouses, kitchens, and offices has been completed. Foundations and artifacts uncovered by archaeological excavations provided much of the basic evidence for accurate reconstructions of the colonial buildings that had vanished.

The aim of Williamsburg's archaeologists, however, is not

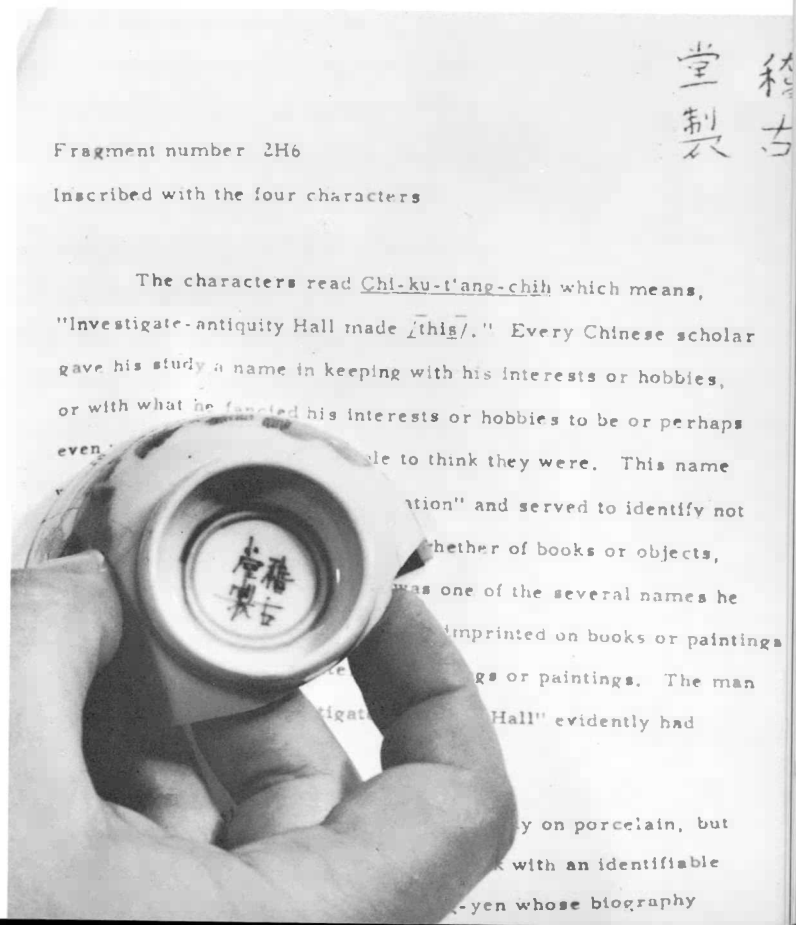
just to recover foundations, nor to collect objects for museum exhibits. The 100 tons or more of relics dug from the earth provide a wealth of data on the life of Williamsburg's early citizens—their customs, tastes, habits, amusements, and even vices.

Many deductions are easy. At one eighteenth-century site pottery marbles tell immediately of children playing in the back yard, knuckles down in the summer dust. A billiard ball, or a mother-of-pearl fish used as a counter in a popular game called loo, evokes a picture of the man of the house relaxing with friends at the end of a day. A number of clay wig curlers suggest that he was probably a gentleman, fastidious about his appearance. A large number of bottles with seals indicating that they once contained imported German mineral water reveal that he was concerned about health, and could afford imported waters.

But all of the evidence is not so easily decipherable.

One of the most fascinating pieces in our archaeological laboratory, for example, is a mid-seventeenth-century porcelain bowl with Chinese characters painted on the bottom. It was unearthed behind the Chiswell-Bucktrout house on Francis Street near the colonial Capitol. Preliminary investigation proved the painted characters to be a hall name. A Chinese scholar usually gave his particular study a name in keeping with his interests and this name became his hall name—serv-

The cup of Kao Ch'eng-yen



ing to identify not only his field of study, but his collection of books or other objects, his home, and even himself.

The archaeologists examining the small bowl asked the help of Dr. John A. Pope of the Freer Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C., and for the first time in a long and distinguished study of Chinese culture Dr. Pope was able to link a Chinese hall name with a specific, identifiable individual.

It seems that Kao Ch'eng-yen, whose bowl found its way to Williamsburg, was a native of a city between Shanghai and Hangchow. He won the highest degree in the civil service hierarchy during the Ch'ung-cheng reign (1628-1644) of the Ming dynasty, served as a magistrate of a city near Peking, and later produced scholarly works on his collection of books. The translation of his hall name indicated that Mr. Kao also had archaeological interests.

Very likely his bowl came to eighteenth-century Virginia in one of the swift East India merchantmen that brought the rich goods of China to England and America. But exactly why the small bowl arrived in Williamsburg from halfway around the world remains a question to quicken the imagination.

Customarily, archaeologists, historians, and architects work in mutually exclusive spheres, but at Williamsburg close collaboration has been established between archaeologists, architects, curators, landscape designers, and historians.

An example of how the archaeologist can confirm or broaden the historian's documentary evidence from such clues as a coin and chicken bones was provided during the excavation of the Peter Scott site, opposite Bruton Parish Church, in the summer of 1958.

The house that Scott, a cabinetmaker, rented from George Washington, who had married the widow Custis, was destroyed

by fire in the eighteenth century. Archaeologists found, hidden in the cellar among burnt bricks, window glass, and timbers, an English halfpenny minted for use in the Virginia Colony, and dated 1773. It was apparent, therefore, that the fire had occurred no earlier than 1773. Research revealed that these coins, although minted in 1773, were not issued in Virginia until April of 1775. Since the coin was in "mint condition" with very little evidence of usage, it was obvious that it had been in circulation for only a short time before it was lost in the burning building. Archaeologists, therefore, deduced that the date of the fire was after April, 1775, but probably within a year of that date.

Quantities of chicken bones also were discovered at the site. They apparently had been trampled into the clay floor of the cellar, suggesting that uncouth individuals had been eating in the basement—an activity not likely to be associated with respectable Cabinetmaker Scott. Further excavation uncovered a military iron tent peg in the cellar—again an unusual item to associate with Mr. Scott. Even more surprising was the total absence of any objects or tools that one might associate with a cabinetmaker.

On the basis of these clues the archaeological evidence pointed to the destruction of the house within a year of April, 1775, to the departure of the cabinetmaker prior to the fire, to the possibility that soldiers had been quartered in the house, and had eaten chickens in the cellar, shortly before the disaster.

How did this fit with the historian's documentary evidence? An extract from the *Virginia Gazette* of January 26, 1776, tells part of the story:

Mr. Peter Scott's old house in this City, which he had rented and lived in for 43 years, was burnt down last Sunday night, by accident.

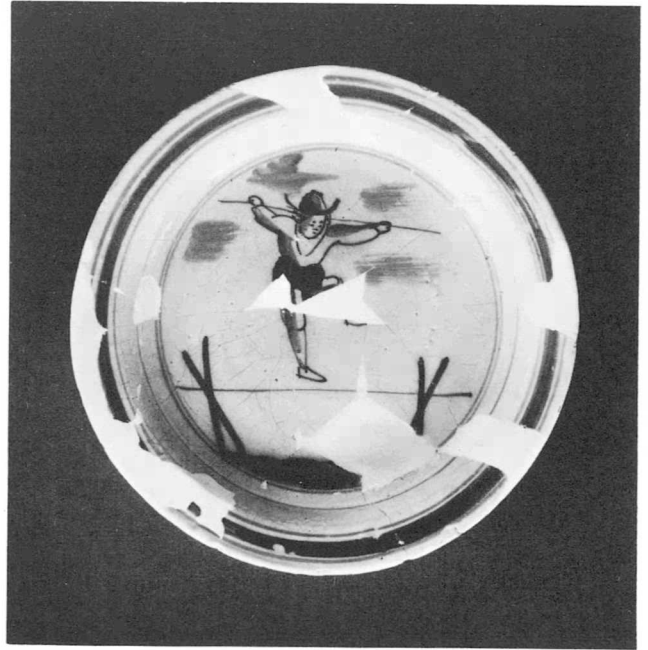
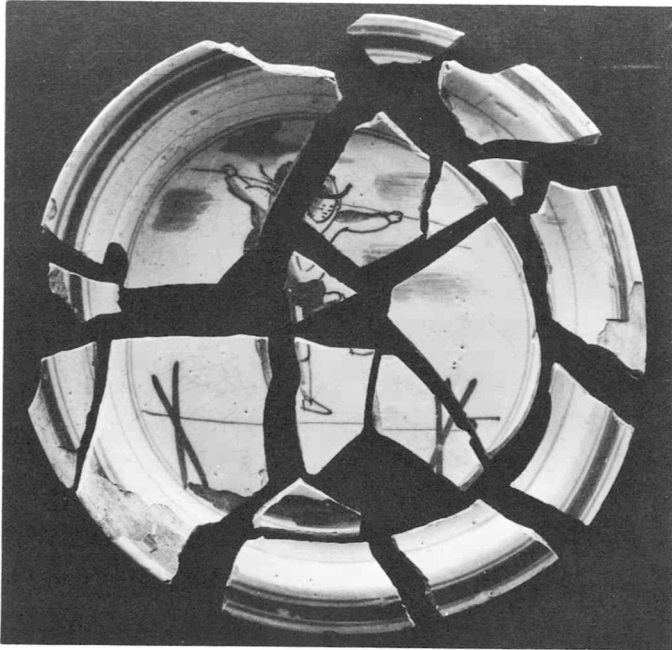
More details are found in a letter, also dated January 26, from Edmund Randolph in Williamsburg to George Washington in Cambridge, Massachusetts:

About 5 days since, Mr. Custis's Tenement, where Scott lived, opposite to the Church, was burnt to the ground, by the Negligence of some of the Soldiers, who had been quartered there.

These references give us the date of the fire, which fits the evidence of the coin, and they confirm the accuracy of the deduction that soldiers were quartered in the building as suggested by the chicken bones and the tent peg. In addition, the *Gazette* report makes it clear, as the archaeologists suspected, that Mr. Scott no longer lived in the house.

The case of the cabinetmaker's house is only one of the most recent of many collaborations that have contributed to our ability to provide for twentieth-century visitors a deeper understanding of eighteenth-century Williamsburg.

The archaeological evidence uncovered at the site of the Governor's Palace was of great value. During the fire of 1781, which destroyed the building, most of the main structure collapsed into the cellars where it remained until our excavation began in 1930. Among the thousands of pieces discovered were fragments of burnt walnut that provided evidence for architects to restore the main hall paneling. Black and white marble tile fragments gave the key to the design of the main hall flooring. Pieces of marble found in the debris made it possible to reproduce the mantelpiece of the middle room on the main floor as it had been in the days of Governors Botetourt and Dunmore. Parts of the mantel in the room east of the main hall were discovered. The original central panel of this mantel—a handsome sculptured piece—was recovered, and Delft tiles were found in

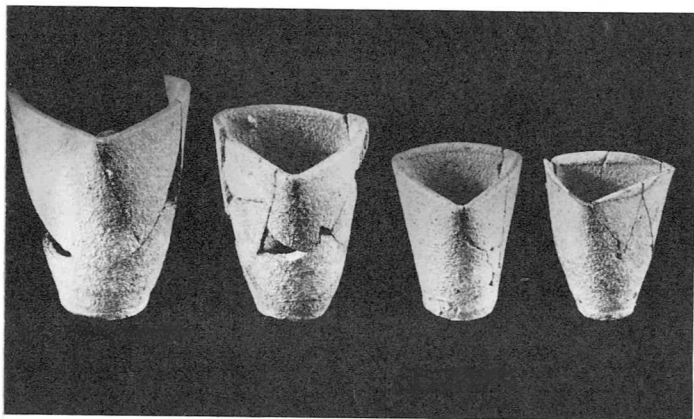


Fragments of an early eighteenth-century English delftware plate are put back together in the archaeological laboratory

such perfect condition that they were used again in several rooms.

In more recent days the site of the *Virginia Gazette* office, where William Parks published the Virginia Colony's first newspaper in 1736, yielded quantities of newspaper type, bookbinder's tools, and a plate used in the printing of money during the French and Indian War. Added to the documentary and architectural evidence available, archaeological discoveries helped to make possible an accurate reconstruction and furnishing of Parks's shop. It was opened in 1958, housing—as it did in Parks's day—a post office and bookbindery, and is now one of Colonial Williamsburg's twelve craft shops.

At the Coke-Garrett house near the Gaol recent excavation work has produced notable results. One discovery was a frag-



A goldsmith's crucibles tell a story of eighteenth-century craftsmanship

ment of a fine quality bowl of Astbury-type ware, dating from the 1740's. We had thought that such china must have been in use in mid-eighteenth-century Williamsburg, but this is the first proof of its existence. Eight triangular metalworker's crucibles also were unearthed and confirmed documentary evidence that a jeweler—one John Coke

—occupied the house about 1755. The crucibles are the first tangible evidence we have found that Coke actually practiced the trade of goldsmith while he lived in the house.

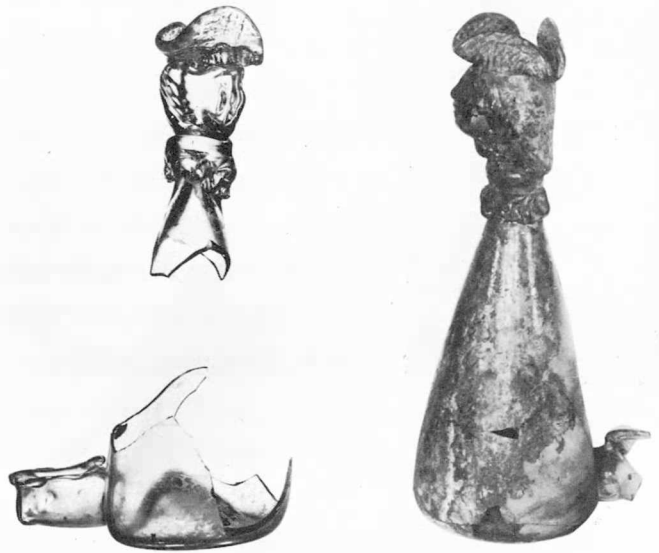
From the same site came a melted but still recognizable example of a square type of bottle popularly known as a Dutch gin bottle and enough other pieces to allow complete restoration of another, the first of its kind to be restored in Williamsburg.

Just as it helps the historian and the architect, the archaeologist's trowel guides the Curator in his search for authentic furnishings. In a 1746 inventory of the contents of Burdett's Ordinary, for instance, there appeared a reference to "16 bird bottles 3/." Never having seen such an object, the Curator was hampered in his search for one to place in an exhibition building.

But in our archaeological collection there were two fragments, one classified as part of a wine glass and the other unidentified. They had been found in the cellar of a small building at the corner of Botetourt and Nicholson Streets and were dated, by association, to the decade 1770-1780. When the fragments were studied by a visiting archaeologist from England, they were recognized as the top and bottom of a glass bird fountain, or

bottle, almost identical to a complete example found in excavations in London and now in that city's Guildhall Museum. The Guildhall Museum had attributed its tricorn-hatted bird fountain and fragments of eight others to Venetian craftsmen of the seventeenth or eighteenth centuries.

While the Guildhall piece made it possible to identify the Williamsburg piece, the latter helped to date the London piece more positively.



Williamsburg's bird fountain, (left) and the Guildhall Museum's example

THE COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG COLLECTION

Detective work of high order, as well as endless research and patience, is necessary to furnish what is actually the equivalent of 230 galleries—or rooms—in the thirty-seven buildings where antiques are seen in Williamsburg.

Although each piece is selected for authenticity, form, and condition, it is not necessarily chosen as the best or rarest of its kind, and certainly not as the most elaborate. It is chosen because it helps the Restoration to enlarge the twentieth-century visitor's understanding of life in eighteenth-century Williamsburg.

While many of the furnishings are unusual and quite valuable today, this was not necessarily the case two or three centuries ago. In the Palace dining room, for instance, are eleven Chelsea china figurines, corresponding to a group listed in



The Tompion clock

an inventory of furnishings taken after the death of Governor Botetourt in 1770. At the time they would have sold for perhaps one pound each. Today the set is valued at many thousands of dollars. And it would be interesting to be able to appraise the present-day value of a mahogany table, six mahogany chairs with hair seats, a walnut desk, and other then-commonplace furnishings that were relegated to the "Cook's Bed Chamber," according to the Botetourt inventory.

On the other hand, a long case clock now in use in the Palace was highly valued even in the late seventeenth century when it was made by Thomas Tompion in London. The invention of the pendulum and spring balance wheel enabled clocks to become really reliable timepieces by the late seventeenth century. Tompion, England's foremost clockmaker of the period, was able to make these mechanisms so precisely and to execute design in such perfect detail that his productions were beautiful works of art as well as accurate timepieces. Tompion's eminence was such that he was buried in Westminster Abbey.

The search for accurate furnishings involves not only our Department of Collections, but also historians, archaeologists, decorative arts experts, dealers on two continents, and, of course, that elusive but necessary element—luck.

For a number of years fragments of an English Leeds dish of unusual design were shown in our archaeological display at the Courthouse of 1770. The fragments had been unearthed at the site of an eighteenth-century house on the Palace Green, but we were unable to find a similar dish for use in an exhibition building until a visitor from Richmond, Virginia, happened into the Courthouse Museum. Seeing the fragments, the visitor

recalled that she had inherited a dish of similar design from her grandmother, who had been a resident of Williamsburg. Shortly afterward, she presented the dish to Colonial Williamsburg, and an eighteenth-century piece of pottery thus came home through archaeology and the generosity of a visitor. The dish is now in the Raleigh Tavern Bakery.

The search for a portrait of the celebrated eighteenth-century actress Nancy Hallam, missing since an art sale more than 100 years ago, had a similar happy ending. The pursuit of the portrait, painted by the early American artist Charles Willson Peale, was reported by the Washington, D. C. *Sunday Star*. The article caught the attention of a lady who owned an unidentified painting that she believed to be of eighteenth-century origin. When it was brought down from the attic of her suburban Washington home the picture proved to be that of Miss Hallam. It now hangs in the Raleigh Tavern where the glamorous actress undoubtedly was entertained when her company played in Williamsburg and attracted George Washington to the theatre four times in one week. A second Peale portrait of Nancy Hallam is still missing.

English antiques predominate in Williamsburg because Virginia trade was closely tied to the mother country by the tobacco economy. Vessels that carried tobacco to England had ample cargo space for the return



Peale's portrait of Nancy Hallam

voyage and shipping rates were favorable to the Virginia planter. English agents often paid for hogsheads of tobacco with furnishings ordered by their clients in Virginia. Trade among the colonies also included furnishings, however, and existing pieces, bills of sale, and advertisements in the *Virginia Gazette* attest to the presence of American furniture in eighteenth-century Williamsburg.

An American-made secretary desk found during 1958 in England is one of the most important acquisitions made in the Restoration's search for American pieces. Discovered in Bath, England, it is a William and Mary style desk with a fall front and is fashioned of walnut, with secondary woods of red pine and white cedar. The maker's name, Edward Evans, and the date, 1707, are stamped in one of its drawers. Evans was a Philadelphia "joiner," and the desk is believed to be the earliest known stamped and dated piece of Pennsylvania

furniture in existence. The desk was acquired when its owner, an American living in England, brought it to the attention of Colonial Williamsburg's Curator who was in England at the time.

Another notable American addition last year was a 1781 oil painting by James Peale* which shows, among others, Generals Washington, Lafayette, and Rochambeau—all of whom were in Williamsburg at the time of the siege of Yorktown.

Still another was an unusual pair of Queen Anne-Chippendale style chairs

*A younger brother (1749-1831) of Charles Willson Peale (1741-1827).



Edward Evans' desk

made in Philadelphia. A printed label on the back of one chair advertises the work of William Savery, its maker. Few such labels have survived the centuries. These chairs had been in the possession of one family for seven generations.

The range of objects acquired last year is typical of the wide variety of antiques in the Colonial Williamsburg collection. They reflect a broad panorama of life in colonial days. Included are such diverse objects as a French faïence platter of the exact shape, decorative design, and color as portions of platters uncovered by our archaeologists; a simple flower pot dated 1717; a portable organ made in London in the 1750's; a barometer made by the well-known clockmaker, George Graham; and a perfect, six-sided, red-brown stoneware teapot attributed to John Phillip Elers, a pioneer in fashioning sophisticated pottery. The only other identical teapot is in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London.

Another acquisition evokes a picture of colorful scenes in Williamsburg when Indians, frontiersmen, and soldiers walked Duke of Gloucester Street. It is an engraving of 1762 entitled "*The Three Cherokees, came over from the head of the River Savanna to London, 1762, and Their Interpreter that was Poisoned.*" The engraving by an unknown artist depicts three Indians who were taken to England from the New World by Lieutenant Henry Timberlake, a young officer who saw action under George Washington in the French and Indian War. The three Indians were among a large number who accompanied Timberlake to Williamsburg from the far western part of the Virginia Colony in 1762. While in the capital, one of them, a chieftain named Ostenaco, expressed a desire "to see the great King, my father." Royal Governor Fauquier consented to the request and sent the three Cherokees to London. Thomas Jefferson, then a student

at the College of William and Mary, has described the farewell oration given by another of the Indians—one Outasseté—on the eve of his departure for England.

“I knew much of the great Outasseté, the warrior and orator of the Cherokees,” Jefferson wrote. “He was always the guest of my father on his journeys to and from Williamsburg. I was in his camp when he made his great farewell oration to his people the evening before he departed for England. The moon was in full splendour . . . His sounding voice, distinct articulation, animated action, and the solemn silence of his people at their several fires, filled me with awe and veneration, although I did not understand a word he uttered.”

These and the other additions to our collection are important in themselves as furnishings but especially as a further means of portraying life in eighteenth-century Williamsburg. This is the goal of our interpretation, presentation, and research programs.

AN EXPANDING RESEARCH PROGRAM

The extent of Colonial Williamsburg's research program, and the fact that it has continued unbroken for more than thirty years, make it unique among studies of a single historic community. Requirements for the accurate restoration of the colonial city, and for its interpretation to the public, led researchers into fields rarely explored by professional historians: brickmaking, paint colors, house furnishings, clothing styles, cooking and food habits, shop and tavern signs, and sports, to mention only a few.

Knowledge of colonial construction in the South was meager when the Restoration began. There was no single comprehensive source, no bibliography to turn to. Detailed research to



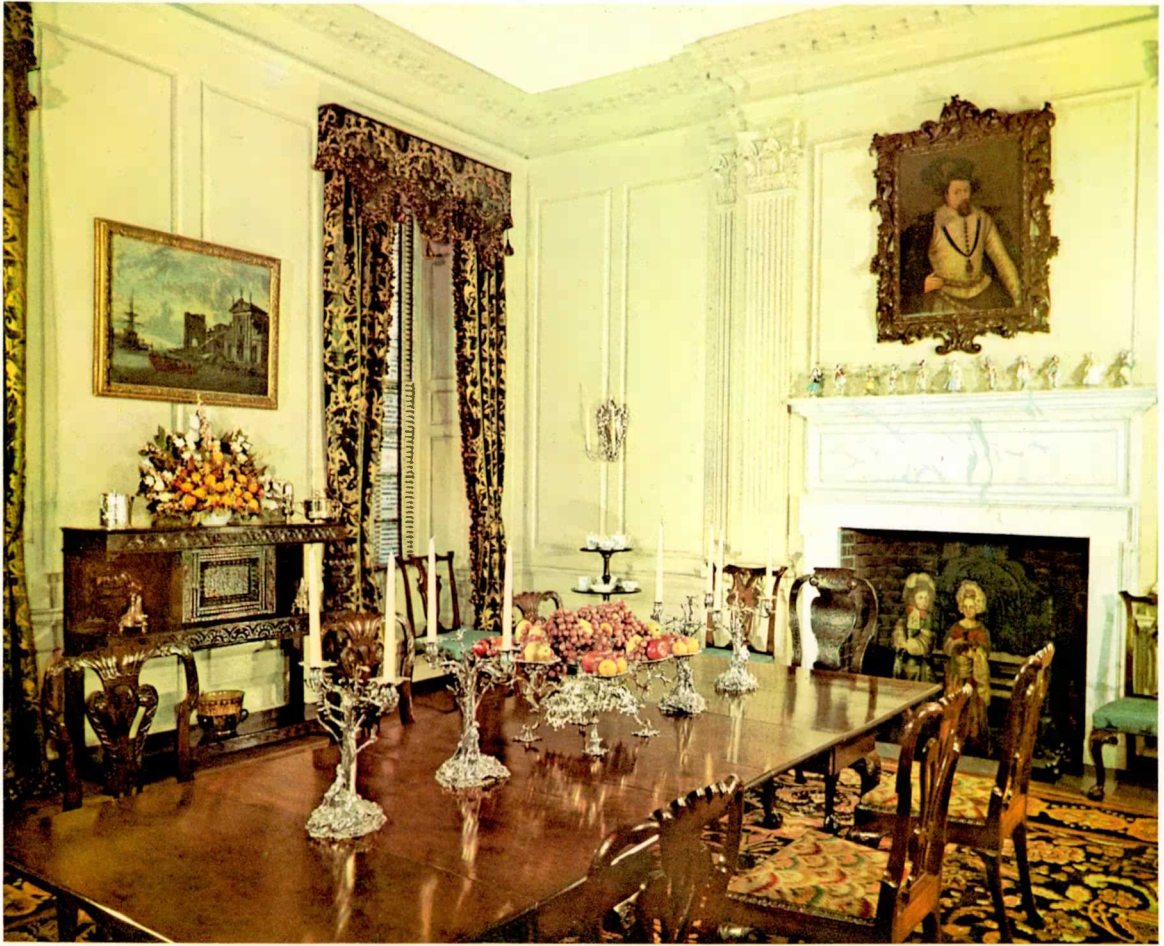
The Apollo Room of the Raleigh Tavern

The Governor's Palace parlor



*The supper room
of the Governor's Palace*





The dining room of the Governor's Palace



*The southeast bedroom
of the Governor's Palace*



The Brush-Everard House parlor



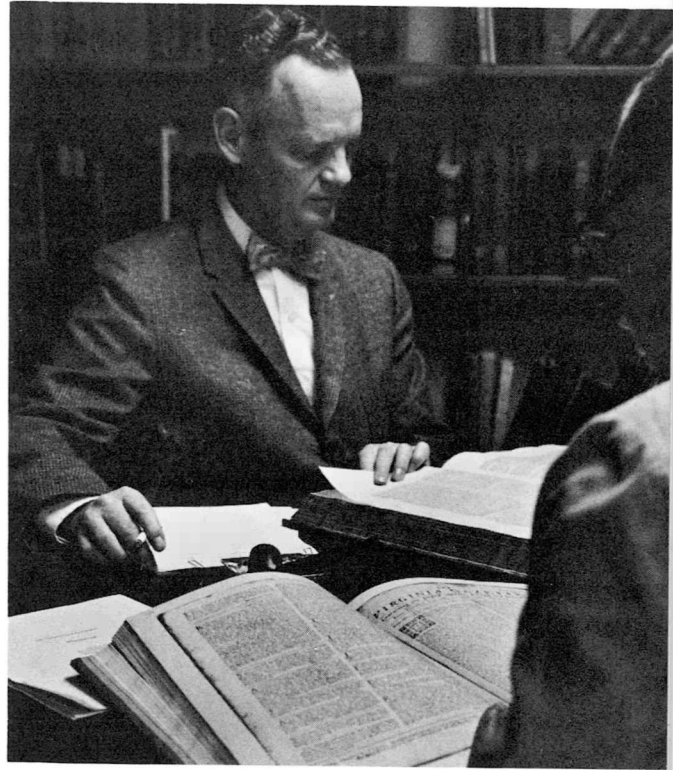
The Brush-Everard House library

support restoration and reconstruction work was needed. Architects combed the entire Tidewater Virginia area for information and existing examples. The manifold details of building forms, chimneys, foundation walls, doors, transoms, shingles, weatherboards, cornices, chair rails, mantels, and exterior wall coverings were measured, photographed, and studied.

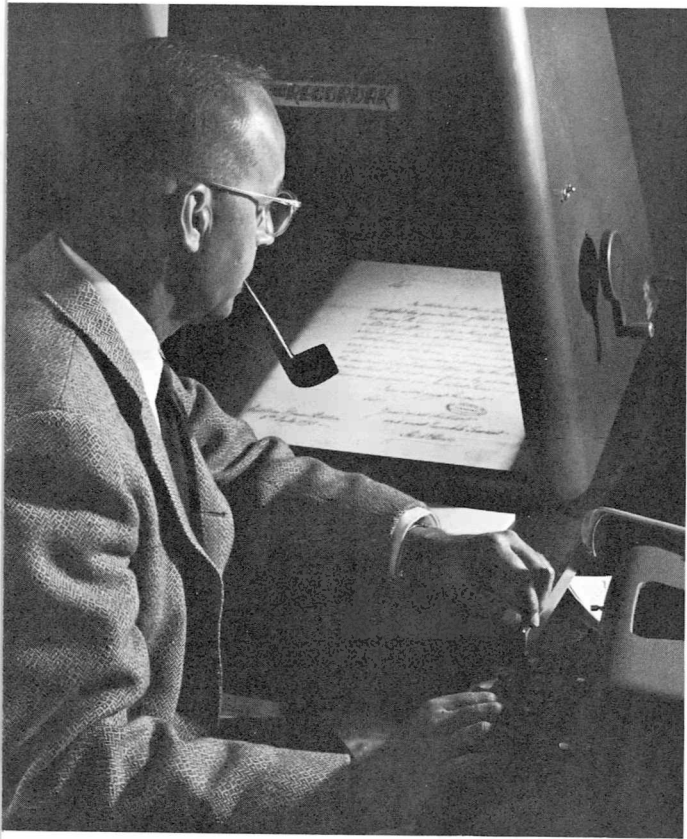
An immense amount of knowledge was accumulated. Pattern books were compiled showing several thousand measured drawings of hinges, hasps, bolts, shutter holdbacks, latches, footscrapers, keys, knobs, and so on. A master board of some 1,200 separate samples duplicating original paint colors was made. As a result, the paint used in Colonial Williamsburg's buildings has probably excited more public and professional acclaim than any single detail related to building here.

More than 100 colonial gardens of note in several states were photographed, measured, and studied. Books, plant records in old family account books and letters, seed catalogues, and documentary sources in libraries on two continents were searched for the knowledge needed to re-create the eighty gardens that blossom with eighteenth-century plants in the restored area today.

As the need became pressing for more information about



The search for information is never-ending and leads into many largely unexplored fields



A Colonial Williamsburg historian studies one of an estimated 250,000 documents on microfilm

individual citizens, and many aspects of the cultural, social, religious, and political life of the times, a dragnet program was put into effect in 1954. Under this program our research staff surveys all known repositories, both public and private, in this country and abroad, which contain any material related to colonial Virginia. An estimated 250,000 documents have been put on 500 reels of microfilm and the collection is still growing.

To an unusual degree team research is being used. Constant interplay among scholars of varied specialties, we have found, leads to a more illuminating, as well as a more accurate, interpretation of source materials.

A study now in progress — “Williamsburg and the Revolutionary Crisis, 1765-1776” — is an illustration of the team system. Although the study is primarily concerned with the political role of the Virginia capital in the Revolutionary movement, the economic historian constantly reminds his colleagues of the great importance of various economic factors on specific political actions. The social historian provides the social context in which the actions occurred, as well as the relationships of principals in the narrative, and material on the background, reading habits, amusements, or other interests of the colonists. A cul-

tural historian reminds the political historian of the moral and philosophical temper of the times. Through this study many complex personal motivations are receiving an attention that will result in a significant increase in present-day understanding of the Revolutionary crisis in Williamsburg.

The program has resulted in many studies of largely unexplored fields. The role of the Negro in eighteenth-century Williamsburg is one example. This study shows that slavery was not an instantly widespread and legally-defined institution, as had been popularly believed, but was a slowly-developed, ill-defined process of economic evolution.

A report on Williamsburg's economic role throws light on the meetings of merchants—a colorful event that took place twice a year during “Publick Times” when courts were in session. Merchants and planters from all parts of the colony came to the capital and conducted much of their business in taverns and on the public greens. One traveler noted that in the Raleigh Tavern “more business has been transacted than on the Exchange of London or Amsterdam.”

Another type of study typifies the minute detail sought out under the program. This project, known as the “occupational survey” of Williamsburg, is gathering all available references to citizens in the eighteenth-century capital. By use of a punch card system it is possible to determine quickly the names and biographies of merchants, wigmakers, innkeepers, and other tradesmen in the city at any particular time.

We publish the results of our research in a number of forms: books and pamphlets for the general public; papers for use by hostesses, craftsmen, and escorts in interpreting the exhibition buildings; films and filmstrips for school use; and articles for publications both scholarly and popular. Research archives

are made available for the production of special studies such as *The Public Buildings of Williamsburg*, published last year by Colonial Williamsburg.

The search for information is never-ending and is rewarding in the many details it reveals.

Researchers found in the Liverpool Record Office, for instance, a printed copy of the nonimportation agreement drawn up at the Raleigh Tavern in 1769 to help force revision of duties levied under the Townshend Acts. The agreement was signed by many of the Virginia Colony's most prominent citizens—George Washington, Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, Peyton Randolph, Richard Bland, and Richard Henry Lee, among others. On the copy found in Liverpool, James Parker, a Norfolk, Virginia, merchant of the time, had marked an X by seven names out of eighty-nine, and added the notation:

Except those marked X not any of the others, their actual circumstances known, Could Obtain Credit for One Shilling at any market in England.

The seven he thought financially responsible were Robert Carter Nicholas, George Washington, Severn Eyre, John Blair, Jr., Wilson Miles Cary, John Harmanson, and Thomas Parramore. Jefferson, Henry, and the rest did not qualify in his view. A yellowing ledger of that day in our Apothecary Shop perhaps bears out Mr. Parker's estimate, since the ledger reveals Mr. Henry still has an unpaid bill of seven shillings.

The temper of the political conflict in 1774 is vividly reflected in another letter also written by Mr. Parker and discovered in Scotland.

Writing to a friend, he describes the near tar-and-feathering

in Williamsburg of two merchants who had imported tea in defiance of the nonimportation agreements of 1774:

At Wmsbg. there was a Pole erected by order of Col. Archd. Cary, a strong Patriot, opposite the Raleigh Tavern upon which was hung a large mop & a bag of feathers, under it a bbl of tar. You must know that Messrs. Anthy Warwick & Michael Wallace, merchts at Milners, had imported a little tea by Capt. Denby, & carried it home with their other goods.

A "formal and very insolent" charge was drawn up against the merchants and "Young Nicholas (the Comptroller to be) Spoke very Violently against them & asked how they durst insult the Majesty of the People. . . ."

Intercession by the Speaker of the House of Burgesses, Edmund Pendleton, and others saved the merchants from the barrel of tar. "Colo. Robert Munford told the Committee that Such proceedings was more arbitrary than any the Americans were complaining of, & tended to destroying their Cause . . . They were then ordered to deliver the tea to the Nansemond Committee & here the matter ended."

A hitherto unidentified letter from Sally Cary Fairfax to her sister, Anne Cary Nicholas, in Williamsburg was found in the Public Record Office in London. The Fairfax family lived near Mt. Vernon, and George Washington nurtured a lifelong affection for the charming Sally Cary even after she and her husband, who sided with the Loyalists, moved to England in 1773. Writing from Scotland in 1775 to her sister, who was the wife of the Treasurer of the colony, Robert Carter Nicholas, she provides poignant insight into the terrible conflict in the hearts of Englishmen over the issue of independence:

Every wish of My heart would be gratified if My Friends and Country was in the Peace and happiness I left them only two years since, but O what a change has happened. Yr. pathetic description of Yr. Town, and my brother Nicholass, and three of Yr. Sons bearing Arms, is to Me descriptive of all the horrors of the approaching War; God of His mercy protect and deliver them. I hope it is not Treason to Pray for my Friends; the last Weeks Papers contain'd a Proclamation declaring it treason to aid, abet or corrispond with the Rebellious Americans, so You see what I venture when I write to You. . . . Tell Yr. Young Soldiers that if My fervent prayers would avail, Their abilities in the Field would not be put to the trial. Farewell My Dear Sister, God bless and protect You and Yours, and restore Peace and Happiness to Yr. Country.

The letter never reached America. It was intercepted by British authorities and was unidentified by historians until discovered through our dragnet program.

In American depositories, similar discoveries of manuscripts often dovetail with items we have had for many years. For example, in California researchers found Dr. John Minson Galt's bill to the Colony of Virginia listing medical services to patients in Williamsburg's new Public Hospital, the first public mental hospital in America. A descendant of Dr. Galt's has generously loaned his London diplomas, surgical instruments, account books, and apothecary jars for use in the Colonial Williamsburg Apothecary Shop, reconstructed on the site of the shop he operated with another Williamsburg surgeon, William Pasteur. The newly-discovered document indicates that Dr. Galt's treatments for mental disturbances were advanced for his time. He kept the patients healthy with customary purges and pills and as eighteenth-century "tranquilizers" he used a narcotic called anodyne pills.

These letters, accounts, documents, and other material gathered under the research program will be used to enrich the visitor's sense of a rendezvous with history at Williamsburg. They add to the growing storehouse of information available to scholars working in all areas of eighteenth-century life, and help Colonial Williamsburg to become the center of historical study and inspiration that Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has always envisioned it to be.

A RENDEZVOUS WITH HISTORY

The goal of this patient activity behind the scenes is to make Colonial Williamsburg a rewarding and diversified experience. No two of the ten million persons who have visited the Restoration respond to it in exactly the same way.

To an elderly stroller in the warm Virginia sunshine its appeal may lie in the visible beauty of another age.

To students and scholars it may be an illuminating textbook of history. The distinguished historian, Dr. Daniel J. Boorstin, has said that "Colonial Williamsburg is an American kind of sacred document. It asserts the belief in the continuity of past and present."

In the Capitol, a visitor from abroad may learn about the passage of the great Virginia Declaration of Rights, and be strengthened in his belief that principle and reason call across time and distances to men of all lands and races.

For a tricorn-hatted youngster threading his way through the holly maze of the Governor's Palace garden, the Restoration may be great fun. At a later date this pleasant memory may return and have significance for him.

For his parents, history may suddenly come to life in warmly

human and understandable terms in the Apothecary Shop where George Washington purchased candy and "elixers" for his ill stepdaughter.

Sitting on the simple pine benches of the Hall of Burgesses, as the Virginia delegates did when they unanimously proclaimed the Virginia Resolution for American Independence, a modern-day political leader may be reminded that risk and courage are always necessary for great undertakings.

To still others Colonial Williamsburg may simply be a charming vacation spot in a unique and restful setting.

But to many more it has been a place, where, as Dr. Julian P. Boyd expresses it, one "may encounter those rare moments of understanding and insight that regenerate our strength."

AN APPRECIATION

That this is true is the finest tribute that could be paid to Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. We are most fortunate to have his continuing interest in the Restoration, and that of his son, Mr. Winthrop Rockefeller, who is Chairman of the Boards of Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, and Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated.

Great credit for the Restoration's steady progress for more than thirty years is due Mr. Kenneth Chorley. As President of Colonial Williamsburg for twenty-four years until his retirement in May of 1958, Mr. Chorley built and directed the organization of 1,800 able and devoted people who have met the challenges and increasing responsibilities inherent in the very nature of the Restoration.

I am deeply grateful to have been given the opportunity to work with Mr. Chorley, Mr. Winthrop Rockefeller, and his

father, whose extraordinary foresight, understanding, and personal devotion to the task made the Restoration possible. Indeed, it is the spirit and clear purpose of Mr. Rockefeller, Jr.—and that of the late Dr. W. A. R. Goodwin, who first conceived the idea of restoring Williamsburg—that still guides us today.

CARLISLE H. HUMELSINE

Colonial Williamsburg

ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

In May, 1958, Mr. Kenneth Chorley retired as President of Colonial Williamsburg after serving as its chief administrative officer for twenty-four years. He continues as a member of the Board of Trustees of Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, and of the Board of Directors of Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, as Chairman of the Executive and Finance Committees of both corporations, and as a Consultant. Mr. Winthrop Rockefeller, Chairman of the Boards of both corporations, in announcing the retirement of Mr. Chorley, said: "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."

Effective May 21, Carlisle H. Humelsine, Executive Vice President of Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, and Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, since 1953, was elected President of both corporations by the Boards of Trustees and Directors to succeed Mr. Chorley. At the same time, Mr. Humelsine was elected a Trustee of Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, a Director of Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, and a member of the Finance and Executive Committees of both corporations.

TRUSTEES AND DIRECTORS

Three new members, in addition to Mr. Humelsine, were elected to the Board of Trustees of Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated. They are:

Mrs. Edgar Tobin of San Antonio, Texas, widely known and honored for her work in Texas and throughout the Southwest in educational, cultural, and civic fields; Chairman of the Board of the San Antonio Symphony and Opera Society, and of the Southwest Conference of Foundations and Trusts; Trustee of the McNay Art Institute and the Texas Fine Arts Associations; and a member of the Executive Committee of the Southwest Foundation for Research and Education.

George Seaton, producer-director for Paramount Pictures Corporation; writer, director, and producer of more than thirty-six films during the past twenty-five years, including two for which he received Academy Awards: *Miracle on 34th Street* and *The Country Girl*; past President of the Screen Writers Guild and of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences; member of the fine arts faculty of the University of California at Los Angeles.

Edward A. Weeks, Jr., Associate Editor and Editor of the *Atlantic Monthly* for thirty years; Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; recipient of honorary degrees from a number of colleges including Williams, Middlebury, Dartmouth, Bucknell University, the University of Alabama, the University of Richmond, and Boston University; author and editor of a number of books, and a regular contributor of essays, articles, and book reviews to magazines.

RETIREMENT OF HORACE MARDEN ALBRIGHT

On May 16, 1958, Horace Marden Albright retired after twenty-four years of distinguished service as a Trustee of Colonial

Williamsburg. During that time his perceptive counsel and dedication were of great value in fashioning a sound and steady growth of the educational aims of Colonial Williamsburg. Mr. Albright's contributions were made in many ways, both directly as an active member of numerous Restoration committees, and indirectly as Director of the National Park Service. His leadership was in large measure responsible for the establishment of the Colonial National Historical Park at Jamestown and Yorktown, and the linking of these sites with Williamsburg by the Colonial National Parkway. In the words of the Trustees, his leadership is "permanently cast into the future course of Colonial Williamsburg."

STAFF CHANGES

In May, Donald J. Gonzales, for seventeen years a member of the staff of United Press in Washington, was appointed Director of Public Relations. He was a Nieman Fellow at Harvard University, and received the 24th annual award by the National Headliners Club for outstanding coverage of a domestic news story in 1957. He succeeds Lucius D. Battle who was elected a Vice-President of Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, and Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, in November, 1957.

Also in May, Miss Mildred Layne, heretofore Administrative Assistant to the President, was elected Assistant Secretary of both corporations, and in June was appointed Director of the New York office.

At the November meetings of the Boards of Trustees and Directors, Rudolph Bares, Jr., Secretary of both corporations, was elected a Vice-President of Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated. Duncan M. Cocke, a Vice-President of Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, was elected a Vice-President

of Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, and I. L. Jones, Jr., Treasurer of the two corporations, was elected Comptroller.

In November, Ernest M. Frank, who had resigned from Colonial Williamsburg in 1957, returned to his former position as Director of Architecture. Alden Hopkins relinquished his additional duties as Acting Director of Architecture and continues as Resident Landscape Architect.

FINANCIAL

During 1958 Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, which carries out the historical and educational purposes of the Restoration and holds title to properties within the historic area and certain other properties, had operating income amounting to \$1,877,973.67. Operating expenses totaled \$2,884,029.15, leaving an excess of operating expenses over operating income of \$1,006,055.48 which was provided for by the interest and dividend income of the Endowment Fund and other funds of the Corporation.

A list of securities in the Endowment Fund and other funds of Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, as of December 31, 1958, will be found beginning on page 41. The 1958 interest and dividend income from these securities amounted to \$2,032,996.88. This was expended as follows:

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Acquiring, reconstructing, and restoring historic buildings | \$ 337,997.05 |
| Purchase of antiques, furnishings, and equipment | 332,139.91 |
| City of Williamsburg—street work | 38,809.59 |
| Historical research and architectural and construction overhead | 131,367.61 |
| Contribution to Williamsburg Community Hospital | 95,000.00 |
| Other projects | 91,627.24 |
| Excess of operating expenses over operating income. | 1,006,055.48 |
| | \$2,032,996.88 |

The total combined construction and capital program for 1958 for Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, and Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, amounted to \$1,610,115.71 and required, in addition to income from the funds, the sale of approximately \$630,000 of securities held in the capital funds of Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated.

Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, is a business organization holding title to business properties outside the historic area. Since its expenses and charges totaled \$6,990,656.75 for the year and its gross income was \$6,482,875.15, the net operating loss for this corporation in 1958 was \$507,781.60. All of the stock of Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, is owned by Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated.

During 1958 real estate and business license taxes paid by both corporations to the City of Williamsburg amounted to \$146,234.25, the real estate taxes accounting for 46% of the City's total tax receipts from such source. Only the properties used for museum purposes are exempt from local taxes, namely: The Capitol, Palace, Raleigh Tavern, Brush-Everard and Wythe Houses, the Gaol and Magazine, the Information Center, the Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Collection, 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, nonprofit 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.

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.

COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG, INCORPORATED

ENDOWMENT AND OTHER FUNDS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1958

| <i>Face Value or Number of Shares</i> | | <i>Amortized Total Cost or Book Value</i> |
|---|--|---|
| <i>U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES</i> | | |
| \$ 65,000 | U. S. Certificates | \$ 65,000.00 |
| 1,000,000 | U. S. Treasury Notes | 999,790.75 |
| 125,000 | U. S. Savings Bonds—G | 125,000.00 |
| 1,065,000 | U. S. Treasury Bonds | 1,049,764.77 |
| <hr/> | | <hr/> |
| \$ 2,255,000 | TOTAL U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. | \$ 2,239,555.52 |

CORPORATE BONDS—INDUSTRIALS

| | | |
|--------------|--|-----------------|
| \$ 400,000 | Allied Chemical and Dyc Corp., Deb. | \$ 404,652.34 |
| 300,000 | Aluminum Company of America, Deb. | 300,000.00 |
| 400,000 | Aluminium Company of Canada, Ltd., Deb. | 409,337.76 |
| 325,000 | Associates Investment Company, Deb. | 326,975.78 |
| 300,000 | Champion Paper and Fibre Co., Deb. | 300,000.00 |
| 300,000 | Commercial Credit Company, Note | 300,000.00 |
| 25,000 | C. I. T. Financial Corp., Deb. | 26,322.04 |
| 300,000 | C. I. T. Financial Corp., Deb. | 301,967.88 |
| 300,000 | Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., Deb. | 296,693.40 |
| 300,000 | Food Machinery and Chemical Corp., Deb. | 300,000.00 |
| 700,000 | General Electric Company, Deb. | 705,682.56 |
| 300,000 | General Motors Accept. Corp., Deb. | 295,734.00 |
| 300,000 | General Motors Accept. Corp., Deb. | 303,931.53 |
| 400,000 | General Motors Corporation, Deb. | 394,864.00 |
| 400,000 | Inland Steel Company, First Mortgage | 401,803.60 |
| 27,000 | International Harvester Credit Corp., Deb. | 26,890.00 |
| 300,000 | Interstate Oil Pipe Line Company, Deb. | 293,394.60 |
| 250,000 | National Dairy Products Corporation, Deb. | 239,360.80 |
| 30,000 | Sears Roebuck and Company, Deb. | 31,451.40 |
| 300,000 | Sears Roebuck Accept. Corp., Deb. | 297,913.47 |
| 500,000 | Superior Oil Company, Deb. | 497,850.80 |
| 300,000 | The Texas Corporation, Deb. | 302,031.08 |
| 300,000 | Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Deb. | 300,677.73 |
| 300,000 | Whirlpool Corporation, Deb. | 294,946.91 |
| <hr/> | | <hr/> |
| \$ 7,357,000 | TOTAL CORPORATE BONDS—INDUSTRIAL | \$ 7,352,481.68 |

CORPORATE BONDS—UTILITIES

| | | |
|------------|---|---------------|
| \$ 300,000 | Alabama Power Company, First Mortgage | \$ 297,327.98 |
| 500,000 | American Tel. & Tel. Company, Deb. | 512,761.28 |
| 300,000 | California-Oregon Power Co., First Mtge. | 302,407.52 |
| 300,000 | Columbia Gas System, Incorporated, Deb. | 302,816.85 |
| 300,000 | Commonwealth Edison Company, First Mtge. | 299,771.34 |
| 300,000 | Consolidated Edison Company of N. Y., First Mtge. | 302,410.80 |
| 300,000 | Consolidated Edison Company of N. Y., First Mtge. | 302,694.45 |
| 200,000 | Consolidated Natural Gas Co., Deb. | 203,062.90 |
| 87,000 | Consumers Power Company, First Mtge. | 87,208.60 |
| 300,000 | Dallas Power and Light Co., First Mtge. | 302,368.45 |

COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG, INCORPORATED

ENDOWMENT AND OTHER FUNDS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1958

| <i>Face Value or Number of Shares</i> | | <i>Amortized Total Cost or Book Value</i> |
|---|--|---|
| <i>CORPORATE BONDS—UTILITIES—Continued</i> | | |
| \$ 300,000 | Duke Power Company, First Mortgage | \$ 306,195.92 |
| 300,000 | Florida Power and Light Company, First Mtge. | 303,440.04 |
| 300,000 | Georgia Power Company, First Mortgage | 297,327.98 |
| 400,000 | Illinois Power Company, First Mortgage. | 403,309.90 |
| 300,000 | Niagara Mohawk Power Corp., Gen'l. Mtge. | 301,833.52 |
| 300,000 | Northern Illinois Gas Company, First Mtge. | 304,731.24 |
| 300,000 | Ohio Power Company, First Mortgage. | 297,939.20 |
| 300,000 | Pacific Gas and Electric Co., First Mtge. | 301,448.34 |
| 300,000 | Pacific Tel. & Tel. Company, Deb. | 307,035.35 |
| 300,000 | Pennsylvania Electric Company, First Mtge. | 309,288.96 |
| 100,000 | Public Service Elec. & Gas Co., First Mtge. | 100,959.76 |
| 200,000 | Southern Bell Tel. & Tel. Co., Deb. | 204,289.61 |
| 300,000 | Southern Calif. Edison Co., First Mtge. | 303,038.80 |
| 30,000 | Southern Calif. Edison Co., First Mtge. | 31,488.88 |
| 300,000 | Southern Calif. Gas Co., First Mtge. | 306,988.62 |
| 600,000 | Union Electric Co., First Mtge. | 609,259.80 |
| <u>\$ 7,517,000</u> | TOTAL CORPORATE BONDS—UTILITIES | <u>\$ 7,601,406.09</u> |
| <u>\$14,874,000</u> | TOTAL CORPORATE BONDS | <u>\$14,953,887.77</u> |

PREFERRED STOCKS—INDUSTRIALS

| | | |
|-------|---|------------------------|
| 2,000 | Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Cum. | \$ 322,550.00 |
| 2,500 | Caterpillar Tractor Company, Cum. | 256,843.26 |
| 2,500 | Crown Zellerbach Corporation, Cum. | 258,632.50 |
| 2,100 | General Motors Corporation, Cum. | 258,192.19 |
| 1,500 | International Harvester Corporation, Cum. | 248,250.00 |
| 1,200 | U. S. Rubber Company, Non-Cum. | 175,820.82 |
| 2,000 | U. S. Steel Corporation, Cum. | 317,250.00 |
| | TOTAL PREFERRED STOCKS—INDUSTRIALS | <u>\$ 1,837,538.77</u> |

PREFERRED STOCKS—UTILITIES

| | | |
|--------|---|------------------------|
| 2,400 | Appalachian Electric Power Co., Cum. | \$ 259,054.30 |
| 2,500 | Boston Edison Company, Cum. | 252,500.00 |
| 2,000 | Cincinnati Gas and Electric Co., Cum. | 185,674.75 |
| 2,000 | Consumers Power Co., Cum. | 212,468.50 |
| 2,000 | Delaware Power and Light Co., Cum. | 204,000.00 |
| 5,000 | Illinois Power Company, Cum., Par \$50. | 249,487.50 |
| 2,500 | Kansas City Power and Light Co., Cum. | 257,500.00 |
| 2,000 | Long Island Lighting Co., Cum. "D" | 187,386.50 |
| 2,400 | Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation, Cum. | 249,038.05 |
| 9,000 | Pacific Gas and Electric Co., Cum., Par \$25. | 253,872.35 |
| 2,500 | Public Service Company of Colo., Cum. | 250,987.50 |
| 10,000 | Public Service Company of Ind., Cum., Par \$25. | 254,506.50 |
| 2,200 | Virginia Electric and Power Co., Cum. | 251,352.78 |
| | TOTAL PREFERRED STOCKS—UTILITIES. | <u>\$ 3,067,828.73</u> |
| | TOTAL PREFERRED STOCKS | <u>\$ 4,905,367.50</u> |

COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG, INCORPORATED

ENDOWMENT AND OTHER FUNDS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1958

| <i>Face Value or Number of Shares</i> | | <i>Amortized Total Cost or Book Value</i> |
|---|--|---|
| <i>COMMON STOCKS</i> | | |
| 1,400 | Allied Chemical Corporation | \$ 109,842.73 |
| 8,200 | Aluminum Company of America | 632,309.91 |
| 900 | American Can Company | 47,110.23 |
| 3,500 | American Cyanamid Company | 167,918.14 |
| 8,600 | American Electric Power Company | 372,634.83 |
| 900 | Armco Steel Corporation | 58,133.73 |
| 36,000 | The Chase Manhattan Bank | 1,065,034.72 |
| 9,000 | Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co. | 376,302.23 |
| 30,000 | Consolidated Natural Gas Company | 449,711.37 |
| 4,900 | E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company | 906,501.75 |
| 5,600 | Eastman Kodak Company | 511,813.51 |
| 15,000 | General Electric Company | 920,897.23 |
| 12,900 | B. F. Goodrich and Company | 869,017.07 |
| 6,500 | Hooker Chemical Corporation | 217,448.17 |
| 1,632 | International Paper Company | 180,265.98 |
| 1,300 | Kennecott Copper Corporation | 107,157.12 |
| 7,700 | National Lead Company | 803,548.31 |
| 9,500 | Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation | 341,959.87 |
| 235 | Ohio Oil Company | 8,695.00 |
| 2,200 | Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company | 167,662.16 |
| 13,400 | Scott Paper Company | 831,739.79 |
| 84,500 | Socony Mobil Oil Company | 1,621,394.11 |
| 5,500 | Southern Calif. Edison Company | 314,557.16 |
| 800 | Southern Pacific Company | 45,907.56 |
| 66,132 | Standard Oil Company of California | 1,474,932.30 |
| 55,180 | Standard Oil Company (Indiana) | 1,307,042.66 |
| 161,272 | Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) | 2,810,531.99 |
| 6,000 | Union Carbide Corporation | 614,138.98 |
| 1,100 | U. S. Gypsum Company | 108,474.45 |
| 10,000 | U. S. Steel Corporation | 612,313.25 |
| | TOTAL COMMON STOCKS | <u>\$18,054,996.31</u> |
| | INTEREST RECEIVABLE, etc. | \$ 188,573.60 |
| | CASH | <u>330,497.31</u> |
| | TOTAL FUNDS | <u>\$40,672,878.01</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, 1958, we confirmed with the custodians the securities and cash shown in the above schedules and found them in agreement with the Corporation's records.

LYBRAND, ROSS BROS. & MONTGOMERY
Certified Public Accountants

New York, N. Y., May 1, 1959

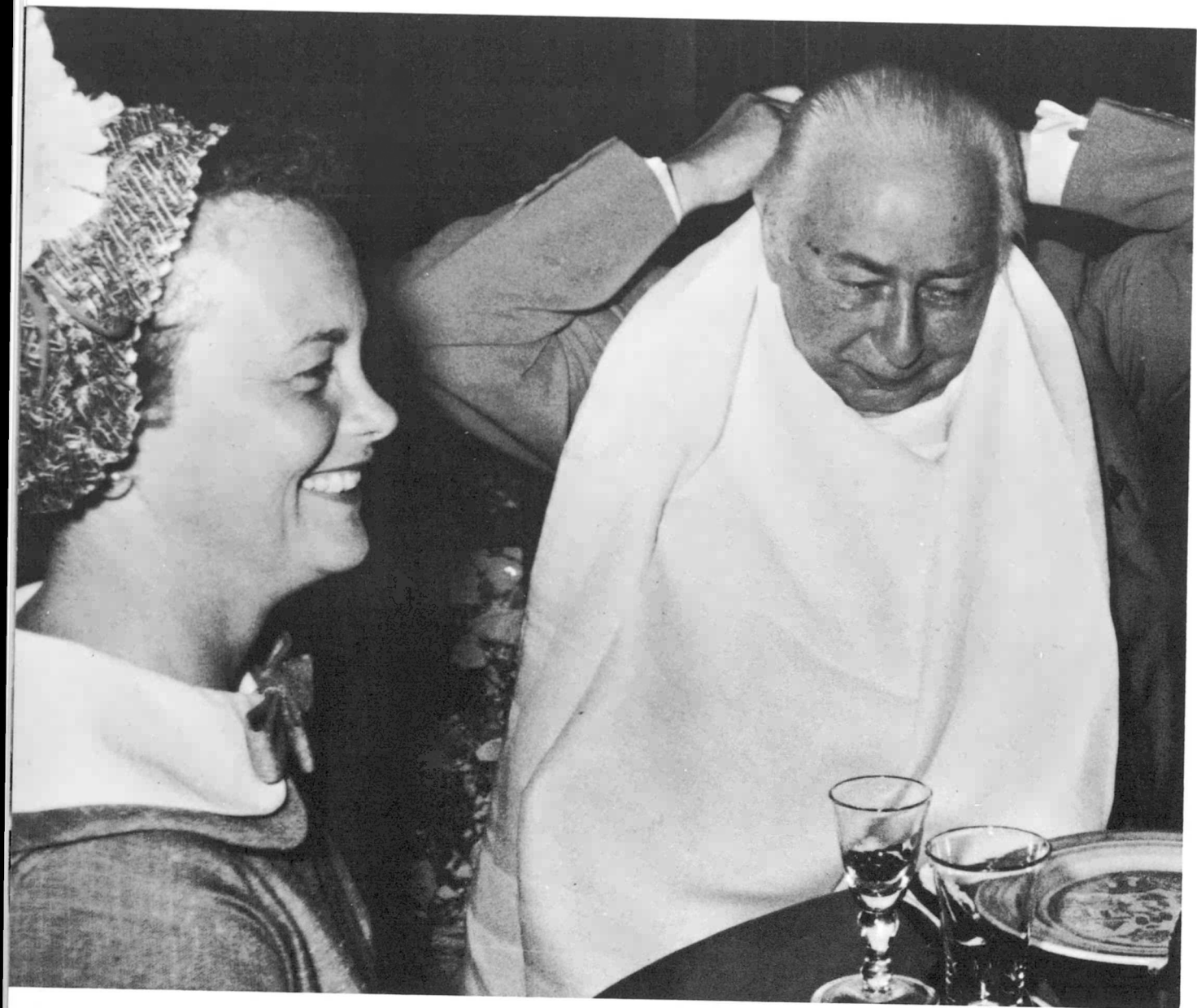
Events and visitors during 1958



Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield mails the first letter at the opening of the reconstructed Printing and Post Office



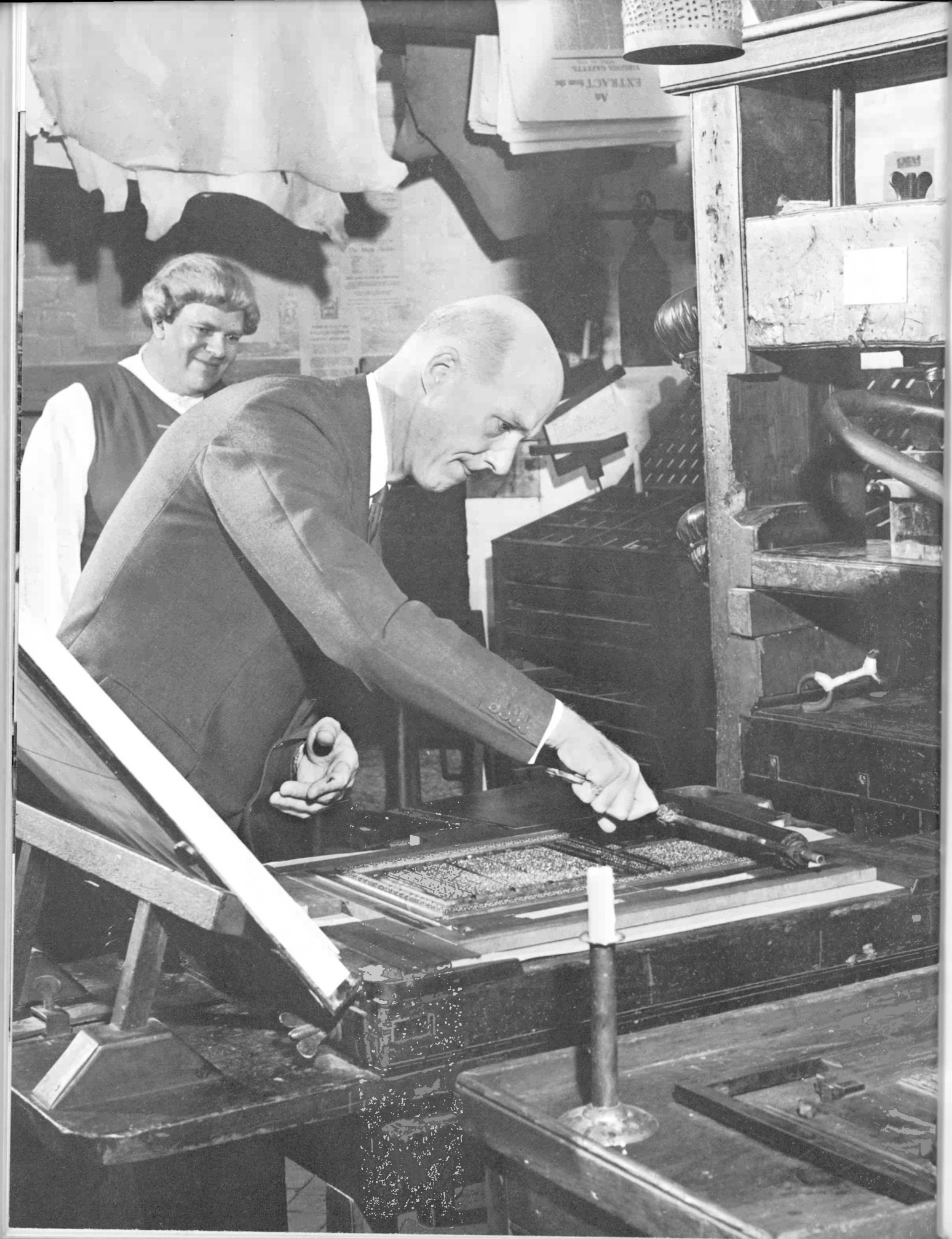
Nobel Peace Prize winner Lester B. Pearson, principal speaker at the Prelude to Independence ceremonies, and Mr. Winthrop Rockefeller



President Heuss of Germany dines in the eighteenth-century manner with Mrs. Carlisle H. Humelsine

Princess Sorya of Cambodia signs the guest book in the Governor's Palace. His Royal Highness, Prince Sihanouk, and Princess Sihanouk look on ▷

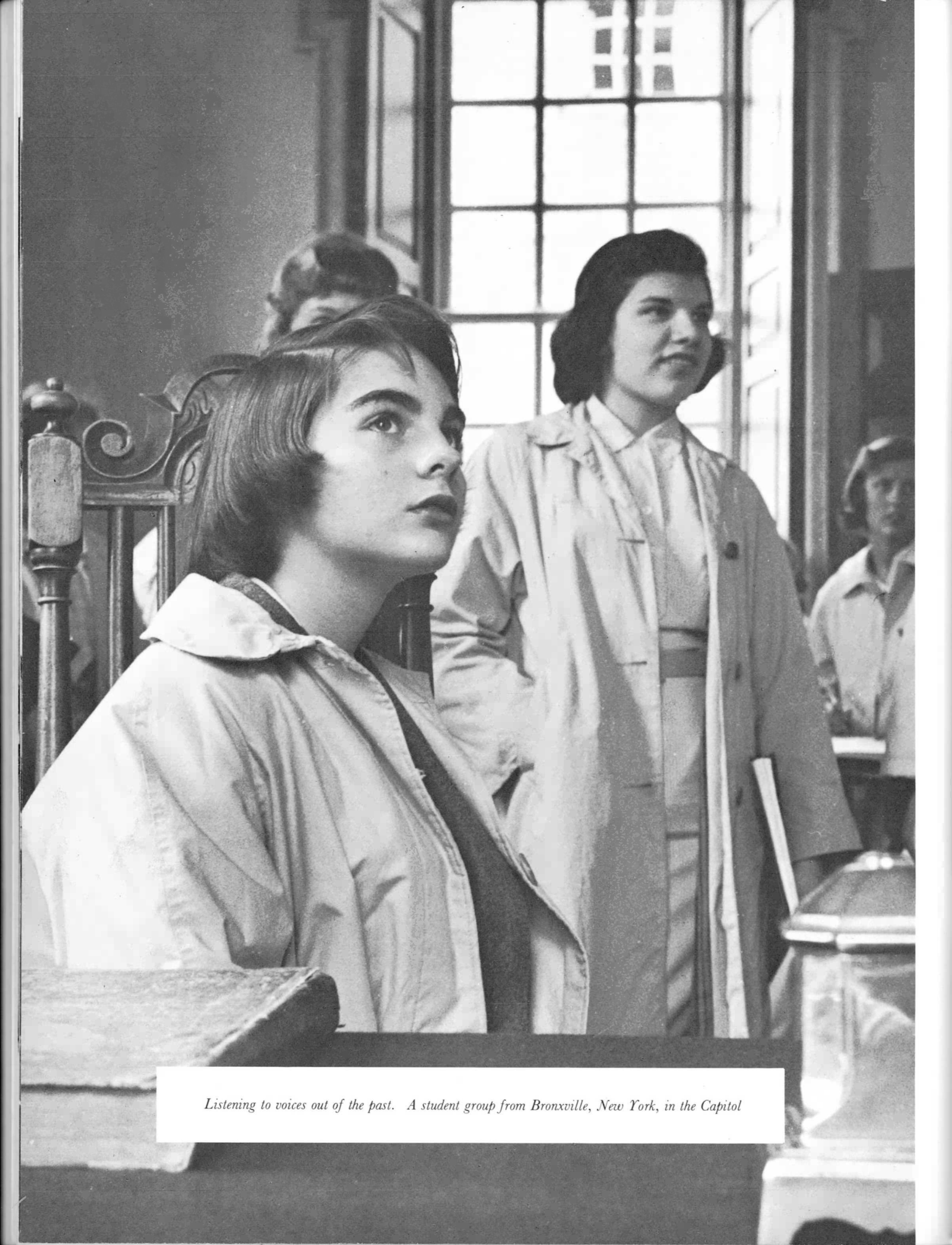






The Williamsburg Student Burgesses brings together high school students from the United States and thirty-four foreign countries for discussion on democratic leadership

◁ *Sir Denis Henry Truscott, Lord Mayor of London, using a modern roller, inks a page form on an eighteenth-century press at the Printing Office*



Listening to voices out of the past. A student group from Bronxville, New York, in the Capitol



History comes to life in the Apothecary Shop for children on the Tricorn Hat Tour





Christmas visitors touch the Yule Log with holly sprigs in the symbolic shedding of the year's woes

◁ *Vacationers enjoy a demonstration of the art of wigmaking in the Barber and Perukemaker's Shop*

*AN ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
TO MANY GENEROUS CONTRIBUTORS*

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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 1958. The name and address given are as of the date the gift was presented.

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