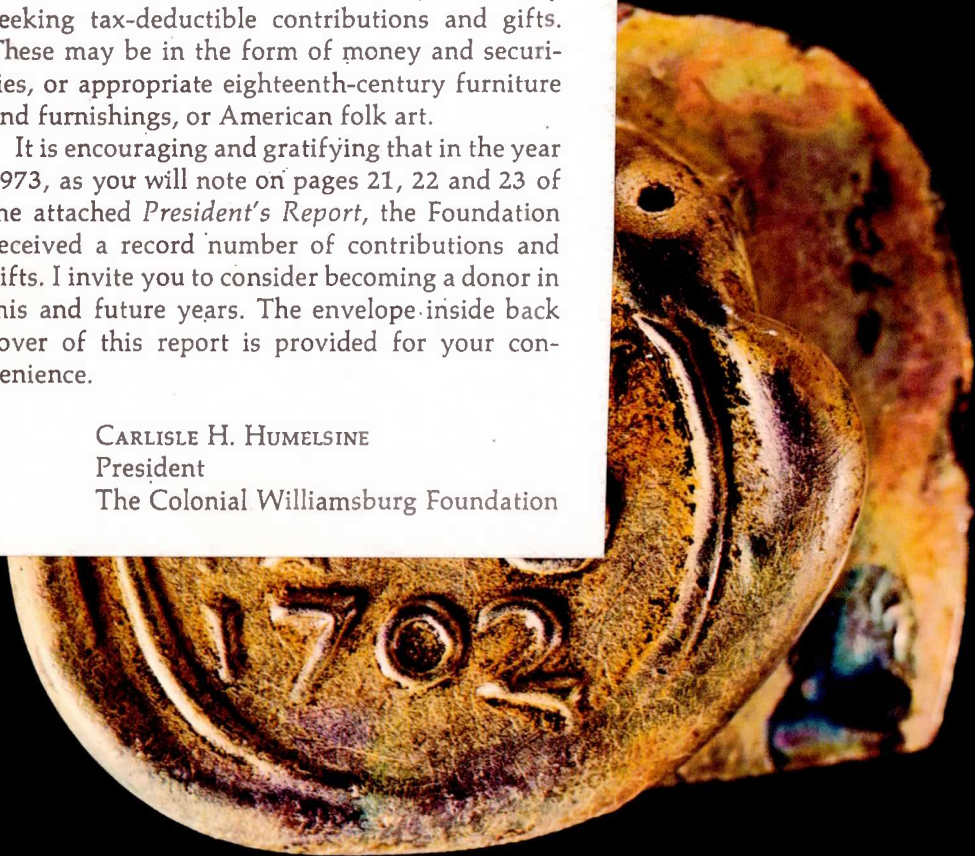


All investment income is applied by the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation to subsidize its museum operations and related educational and cultural programs. With the rapid escalation of costs in recent years, the proportion of support derived from investment income has been greatly reduced. The Foundation, therefore, is actively seeking tax-deductible contributions and gifts. These may be in the form of money and securities, or appropriate eighteenth-century furniture and furnishings, or American folk art.

It is encouraging and gratifying that in the year 1973, as you will note on pages 21, 22 and 23 of the attached *President's Report*, the Foundation received a record number of contributions and gifts. I invite you to consider becoming a donor in this and future years. The envelope inside back cover of this report is provided for your convenience.

CARLISLE H. HUMELSINE  
President  
The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation



**THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT • 1973**  
THE COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG FOUNDATION • WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA



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; together, they are designed to reveal to visitors a full span of social, economic, and political life 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.

*Cover: One of six bottle seals unearthed during Colonial Williamsburg's most significant archaeological discovery in ten years.*

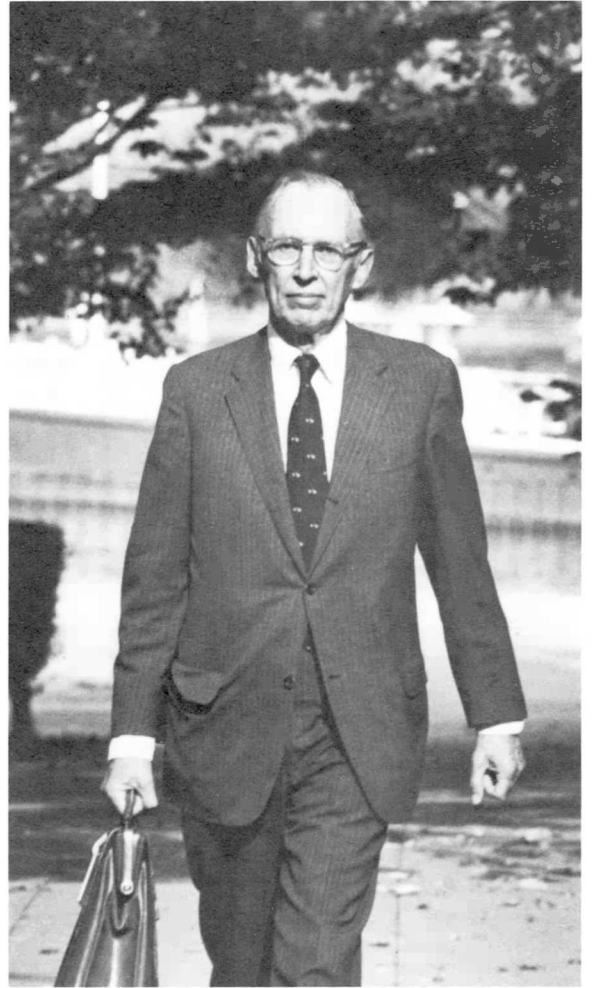


*President's Report*  
1973

THE  
COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG FOUNDATION



*Winthrop Rockefeller*



*Lewis F. Powell, Jr.*

## *President's Report for 1973*

The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation underwent two major changes in 1973: the election of a chairman of the Board of Trustees to succeed the late Winthrop Rockefeller and the initiation of a new system of admissions and controls to preserve the Historic Area and to enrich the experience of visitors.

Lewis F. Powell, Jr., associate justice of the United States Supreme Court and a member of the Colonial Williamsburg governing body for nearly twenty years, was elected chairman of the Board of Trustees on May 19, 1973. The first Virginian to serve as chairman of the board, Mr. Justice Powell originally joined Colonial Williamsburg as a trustee in 1954, a year after Winthrop Rockefeller was elected as chairman of the organization, succeeding his brother, John D. Rockefeller 3rd. A partner in the Richmond law firm of Hunton, Williams, Gay, Powell and Gibson, he also served as the Foundation's Virginia counsel with Vanderbilt Webb, who was general counsel for many years and a key associate of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in New York City and Williamsburg. On November 13, 1956, Mr. Powell succeeded Mr. Webb as general counsel and served in that capacity until 1971 when he was appointed to the Supreme Court. He has continued his service to Colonial Williamsburg as a trustee.

Winthrop Rockefeller's service was nearly as long as the forty-seven years of Colonial Williamsburg's history, and his leadership and advice are greatly missed. He had a strong sense of responsibility in continuing the Colonial Williamsburg project and the related work at Carter's Grove plantation, and he once spoke of the need to assure that the educational and interpretive work started by his father would be carried on "in perpetuity."

The direction of policy for the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation has now passed to Mr. Justice Powell and his fellow trustees, and the unanimity and enthusiasm for his election as chairman testify to his wide reputation as a dedicated and selfless public

servant. Above all, the transition assures that the Rockefeller legacy to Colonial Williamsburg and the nation is in good hands as we face the challenges confronting all educational, cultural, and public-service institutions.

The new chairman assumed his position in a year of important change at Colonial Williamsburg. On January 1, 1973, the first phase of an improved system of admissions, the primary source of financial support for the Historic Area, went into effect. Designed to accommodate anticipated visitation in 1975 and 1976, the first phase represented a step toward insuring that visitors bear a greater share of the costs of presenting Colonial Williamsburg to the public and protecting the Historic Area environment against excessive modern intrusions.

Visitor reaction by the end of the year indicated the new system has been a success. Some 1,100,000 visitors purchased the new general admission ticket, indicating an increasing willingness to help support the historical, cultural, and educational programs of Colonial Williamsburg.

This heartening response, however, dimmed late in the year as the gasoline shortage began to affect the travel habits of Americans. In contrast to the 17 percent increase in official visitation for the year, December visitation fell by nearly 20 percent. It was an omen of things to come as the energy crisis, coupled with rising inflation and mounting costs, dictated a re-evaluation of the entire operational program at the start of 1974.

## *Militia and Crafts*

This development at the end of 1973 did not, however, diminish a number of significant achievements during the year at Colonial Williamsburg. Interpretation of colonial life was broadened in the Historic Area with the addition of live, on-the-scene exhibits and activities.

"Morning on the Green" programs, derived from daily activities of the eighteenth-century citizen-soldier, greeted summer visitors six mornings a week on Market Square. Variations of this theme were "Reveille," "Retreat," and a traditional Saturday "Beating of the Drums" exercise. Militiamen formed a unit patterned after one that existed in Williamsburg in the eighteenth century: the Virginia State Garrison Regiment. Visitors had a

firsthand look at typical camp life activities at the Magazine where unit members demonstrated an authentic manual-of-arms drill, cooking, shot casting, leatherworking, fifeing and drumming, and laundering.

Four additional horse-drawn vehicles operating in the Historic Area in 1973 helped to recall outdoor life in the eighteenth century. These authentically reproduced vehicles were formerly shown only in static exhibits.

Clockmaking was introduced at the James Geddy Silversmith Shop, and two new activities were added to the extensive craft offerings during the year. The practice of casting metal type became an addition at the Printing Office, and a new outdoor craft, rush seat weaving, enlivened the Historic Area during the summer months.

## *Interpretation and Archaeology*

Interpretation at the Wren Building on the campus of the College of William and Mary assumed a new look as students at the school were employed as interpreters. These students wore appropriate academic robes and were trained by Colonial Williamsburg.

Following the successful changes adopted the year before in the furnishing of the Raleigh Tavern and Peyton Randolph House, the Department of Collections made similar changes at the James Geddy House and initiated improvements at the Powder Magazine in 1973. The effort was aimed at improving the overall interpretation of the home of an eighteenth-century craftsman by giving the rooms used by the colonial family a more "lived in" appearance.

Archaeological investigations at the site of the first public mental hospital in America resulted in the most important discovery in a decade. While uncovering strata of the 1700-1710 period on the site, archaeologists encountered remains of what is believed to have been the home of Francis Nicholson, the first colonial governor to reside in Williamsburg and the architect of the outstanding town plan. Two wine bottle seals with the initials "FN" and other significant artifacts suggest that Nicholson lived on the site when he devised the layout for what became one of the nation's first planned cities and one of the few specifically planned as a capital city.

*Below: Archaeological findings in 1973 at the site of the first public mental hospital in English America were considered to be the most important in a decade at Colonial Williamsburg. Some of the most telling evidence was provided by five wine bottle seals, and one spa bottle seal.*



*Most important of the seals was that of Francis Nicholson, Williamsburg's first colonial governor and architect of the Williamsburg town plan.*



*A merchant's mark. The initials are possibly E.B., and date from the late seventeenth or early eighteenth century.*



*The seal of Thomas Jones, who came to Williamsburg in 1702. He served as a member of the House of Burgesses and owned several properties in the town.*



*Possibly the seal of Thomas Sandford, an Englishman who Nicholson described in his 1727 will as "my very good Friend" and to whom he bequeathed a gold mourning ring valued at one guinea.*



*Perhaps the seal of Stephen Fouace, a Belgian who came to Virginia as a clergyman in 1685. A member of the board of trustees of the College of William and Mary, he eventually returned to England after arousing the animosity of Governor Nicholson.*



*The seal from a Pymont water bottle bearing the arms of Waldeck, once part of Hanover province in western Germany. Pymont has a spa renowned since 1717 for its medicinal waters.*



In the course of the same excavations, which will require several additional years to complete, sixty-one complete or restorable wine bottles were unearthed, including one in an oval shape never before recognized in a colonial context, a Virginia-made silver spoon dating to the early 1700s, and a number of other valuable artifacts.

Two long-term projects advanced to new levels in 1973 with the beginning of the interior restoration of the Courthouse of 1770, and approval for the establishment of an archaeological exhibition in the James Anderson House on the Duke of Gloucester Street.

### *Publications, Seminars, Exhibitions*

Colonial Williamsburg published six new books in 1973. Additions to the growing Williamsburg list, now numbering over ninety, were *The Flower World of Williamsburg*, revised, by Joan P. Dutton; *The Williamsburg Collection of Antique Furnishings*, the initial publication in the new Williamsburg Decorative Arts Series, by members of the Colonial Williamsburg staff; *A Window on Williamsburg*, revised by Taylor Lewis and Thomas K. Ford; *Asahel Powers: Painter of Vermont Faces*, a catalog for the Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Collection, by Nina Fletcher Little; *Robert Dinwiddie: Servant of the Crown*, an addition to the Williamsburg in America Series, by John Alden; and *Five Artifact Studies*, volume 1 of Colonial Williamsburg Occasional Papers in Archaeology, edited by Ivor Noël Hume and containing analytical essays by the staff of the Department of Archaeology.

The annual Williamsburg Antiques Forum marked its twenty-fifth anniversary with capacity attendance of nearly 1,000 registrants at two sessions. Highlights included presentations of four significant privately-owned collections of early American furnishings, the exhibition of items from a major anonymous gift to the Colonial Williamsburg collection of antique furniture and furnishings, and the demonstration of several colonial crafts. The Williamsburg Forum Series during 1973 also included the twenty-seventh annual Williamsburg Garden Symposium, the oldest program in the series, and the Williamsburg International Assembly,

an informal, three-day exchange between foreign graduate students and noted American leaders from a variety of fields.

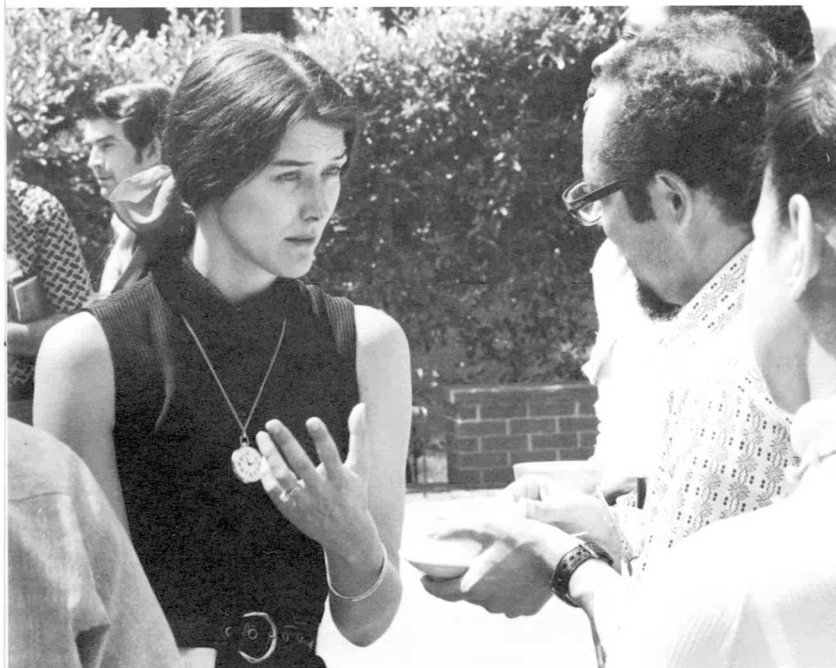
A varied program of special exhibitions at the Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Collection in 1973 ranged from school girl art to a major showing of the works of Asahel Powers, a little-known nineteenth-century itinerant Vermont artist, which was accompanied by the publication of Nina Fletcher Little's catalog. The year's shows included works of female folk artists from the collection, a loan exhibit of decorated Virginia folk furniture, a

*Colonial Williamsburg published six new books in 1973. Aspects of Williamsburg treated in the new publications included antique furniture and furnishings, flowers, and archaeology, plus a historical biography and a color portfolio of scenes in the Historic Area.*





*Silver was an appropriate subject for a workshop during the twenty-fifth annual Antiques Forum. Leading the discussion were (left to right) Phillip A. Thorp, journeyman silversmith; John D. Davis, curator of metals; William L. deMatteo, staff master craftsman and master silversmith, and Graham Hood, vice-president and director of the department of collections and author of a recent publication on the history of American silver.*



*Congresswoman Patricia Shroeder of Colorado shown in informal discussion with delegates to the Williamsburg International Assembly.*

woven coverlets show, another exhibition of decorated furniture, and a highly popular Christmas exhibit based on illustrations in Tasha Tudor's books, *Becky's Christmas* and *Take Joy*.

Of more permanent significance during the year were the opening of a new craft installation and a rejuvenation of the stencil wall gallery, plus several important additions to the collection of painted furniture and decorative wares made possible through the generosity of friends of the collection. These developments are a part of an effort to expand the scope of the collection by exhibiting quality examples of decorated furniture and finely-crafted utilitarian household objects of the nineteenth century.

*There was a new look at the Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Collection last year with a renovation of the stencil wall gallery, in the foreground, and the addition of the craft gallery, in the background.*





*The publication of four major books and the completion of thirty years of publishing of the William and Mary Quarterly were highlights of the year at the Institute of Early American History and Culture. Observing the Institute's achievements are, from left, Michael McGiffert, editor of the Quarterly, Thad W. Tate, Institute director, and Norman S. Fiering, editor of publications.*

## *Institute of Early American History and Culture*

During 1973 the Institute of Early American History and Culture, a scholarly organization jointly sponsored by Colonial Williamsburg and the College of William and Mary, published four major books: Bernard Sheehan's *Seeds of Extinction: Jeffersonian Philanthropy and the American Indian*; Joseph A. Ernst's *Money and Politics in America, 1755-1775: A Study in the Currency Act of 1764 and the Political Economy of Revolution*; Jackson T. Main's *Political Parties before the Constitution*; and *Essays on the American Revolution*, edited by two former staff members, Stephen G. Kurtz and James H. Hutson. Professor Main's volume won the Fraunces Tavern Museum Book Award for the year, and *Essays on the American Revolution*, which presented in revised

form papers prepared for the institute's symposium on the Revolution held at Williamsburg in 1971, won critical acclaim as "the best combination of interpretative writing on the revolutionary era published in recent times . . . a serious response by professional historians to the bicentennial celebration." During the past year the institute enjoyed benefits from the publication of paperback editions of more than twenty of its most significant titles by W. W. Norton of New York. Meanwhile the University of North Carolina Press continued to publish original hardcover editions. With the October 1973 issue, the *William and Mary Quarterly* completed its thirtieth year of publication as a journal of early American history and culture. Its subscribers now number approximately four thousand, of which more than a third are libraries in the United States and thirty-two foreign countries.

A high point of the institute's conference activity in 1973 was the Thirtieth Conference on Early American History, held in Williamsburg in March and devoted to the theme of "Religion in the American Revolution." More than three hundred early American historians and members of the American Society for Church History, which was a co-sponsor, attended the sessions.

### *Distinguished Visitors*

Colonial Williamsburg greeted a number of dignitaries last year, including newly-appointed Vice President Gerald Ford, Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti of Italy, Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi of Iran, and Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan. The foreign leaders toured the Historic Area and remained overnight enroute to meetings with President Nixon in Washington, D.C. Ambassador Huang Chen of the People's Republic of China headed a party of fourteen Chinese visitors on an unofficial tour. Another visitor during the year was Princess Rambhai Barni, dowager queen of Thailand.

Colonial Williamsburg also joined with fellow townspeople in welcoming home U. S. Army Captain Robert T. White, the last known prisoner of the Vietnam War. Captain White, a resident of the city, and his wife, a student at the College of William and Mary, were honored at a militia muster on Market Square where Captain White inspected the colonial militia.

## *Business and Energy Conservation*

Paralleling the experience in the Historic Area, Colonial Williamsburg's reproductions program and visitor services enjoyed a successful year. The introduction and marketing of Federal period reproduction furniture was considered the most significant development in the WILLIAMSBURG\* Reproductions program since its beginning. A shell pattern line of sterling silver flatware based on a collection of English Georgian silver from the 1760s and five patterns and shapes of bone china also were new offerings during the year.

A number of improvements were continued in Merchants Square, and a major guest room renovation project was completed at The Motor House.

As a part of the nationwide drive to conserve energy, Colonial Williamsburg undertook a variety of steps to reduce the consumption of all forms of energy. The bus route that serves the Historic Area and Information Center was revised, making possible a 20 percent reduction in the use of gasoline in the busiest seasons. Some conservation measures actually brought Colonial Williamsburg a step closer to the atmosphere of the past, especially during the Christmas celebration when electric lights gave way to the glow of bonfires and cressets at many outdoor events marking the season.

The city of Williamsburg in 1973 experimented with the banning of automobiles on two additional blocks of the Duke of Gloucester Street between Nassau Street and College Corner.

\*Registered Trademark

## *Gifts and Loans*

One of the year's most gratifying developments was the dramatic increase—the greatest ever for a single year—in the number of donors and lenders who contributed funds and items of great value to the Williamsburg collections. From fewer than one hundred such contributions in 1972, the total reached a record of nearly one hundred fifty in 1973.

Colonial Williamsburg is deeply indebted to the many supporters who have demonstrated their interest in the preservation of

their heritage and the rebirth of the eighteenth-century capital city by making substantial and significant gifts and loans. Moreover, this is a response Colonial Williamsburg must increasingly encourage in the years ahead if it is to meet the rising costs of acquiring eighteenth- and nineteenth-century furnishings for its collections, and to meet other expenses.

In all, the year at Colonial Williamsburg brought new advances in many educational and interpretive programs designed to make the lessons of the past more meaningful for contemporary and future audiences. At year's end, Colonial Williamsburg looked ahead to the serious problems facing all educational, cultural, nonprofit institutions. Our response will be within the framework of the dedication to quality established by Mr. Rockefeller nearly fifty years ago, and in the same spirit of resolution and dedication generated by Williamsburg's earliest citizens.

CARLISLE H. HUMELSINE





# THE COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG FOUNDATION

December 31, 1973

## TRUSTEES

DANIEL J. BOORSTIN <i>Washington, D.C.</i>	CARLISLE H. HUMELSINE <i>Williamsburg, Virginia</i>	RICHARD K. PAYNTER, JR. <i>Princeton, New Jersey</i>
ARMISTEAD L. BOOTHE <i>Alexandria, Virginia</i>	L. W. LANE, JR. <i>Portola Valley, California</i>	LEWIS F. POWELL, JR. <i>Washington, D.C.</i>
DAVID BRINKLEY <i>Washington, D.C.</i>	RAYMOND C. LILLIE <i>Pauma Valley, California</i>	DONALD K. ROSS <i>Franklin Lakes, New Jersey</i>
JOSEPH F. CULLMAN 3rd <i>Briarcliff Manor, New York</i>	T. JUSTIN MOORE, JR. <i>Richmond, Virginia</i>	GEORGE SEATON <i>Beverly Hills, California</i>
J. RICHARDSON DILWORTH <i>Princeton, New Jersey</i>	ABBY M. O'NEILL <i>Oyster Bay, New York</i>	DUDLEY C. SHARP <i>Houston, Texas</i>
ANTOINETTE F. DOWNING <i>Providence, Rhode Island</i>	GEORGE D. O'NEILL <i>Oyster Bay, New York</i>	ALAN SIMPSON <i>Poughkeepsie, New York</i>
RALPH W. ELLISON <i>New York City</i>		J. HARVIE WILKINSON, JR. <i>Richmond, Virginia</i>

KENNETH CHORLEY, *Trustee Emeritus*  
*Skillman, New Jersey*

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Richard K. Paynter, Jr., *Chairman*; Carlisle H. Humelsine, George D. O'Neill  
Alan Simpson, J. Harvie Wilkinson, Jr.

## OFFICERS

LEWIS F. POWELL, JR. <i>Chairman of the Board</i>	CARLISLE H. HUMELSINE <i>President</i>
DUNCAN M. COCKE <i>Senior Vice-President</i>	
RUDOLPH BARES, JR. <i>Vice-President</i>	HAROLD A. SPARKS <i>Vice-President</i>
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PETER A. G. BROWN <i>Vice-President</i>	ELIZABETH R. STUBBS <i>Assistant Secretary</i>
SEBASTIAN J. DiMEGLIO <i>Vice-President</i>	MERLIN A. PERKINS <i>Treasurer</i>
ALDEN R. EATON <i>Vice-President</i>	
DONALD J. GONZALES <i>Vice-President</i>	
GRAHAM S. HOOD <i>Vice-President</i>	
ROGER F. H. LECLERE <i>Vice-President</i>	
JAMES R. SHORT <i>Vice-President</i>	

## TRUSTEES

As previously reported, members of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation were saddened by the death of Winthrop Rockefeller, chairman of the board for twenty years, on February 22, 1973. U. S. Supreme Court Justice Lewis F. Powell, Jr., was elected to succeed Mr. Rockefeller at the May meeting of the Board of Trustees.

Dean Rusk, former secretary of state under Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson, announced with regret his resignation as a member of the Board of Trustees due to other personal commitments.

Four new members of the Board of Trustees were elected at the November meeting. The new trustees are Mrs. Antoinette F. Downing of Providence, Rhode Island, an architectural historian, preservationist, and award-winning author on early American architecture; Joseph F. Cullman 3rd of New York City, chairman and chief executive officer of Philip Morris, Inc.; Laurence William Lane, Jr. of Portola Valley, California, president of Lane Magazine and Book Company and an authority in the fields of ecology, preservation, and tourism; and Donald K. Ross of Franklin Lakes, New Jersey, senior vice-president of the New York Life Insurance Company.

## STAFF

Three senior administrative officers retired during 1973, each after long service and notable contributions to the management of the affairs of the Foundation.

Richard W. Talley, vice-president and director of personnel relations, retired on March 31 after twenty-three years of service. He was responsible for the development and administration of employee hiring, training, and benefit programs during a period that saw Colonial Williamsburg's total employment grow from a few hundred to nearly 3,500 employees at the time of his retirement.

Thomas G. McCaskey, vice-president and director of development, retired on July 31. During his forty-year career he was largely responsible for the promotion of Colonial Williamsburg as a major national and international travel attraction.

Robert H. Evans, treasurer-comptroller of the organization, retired on December 31, after nearly thirty-five years of service. He was closely associated with the financial affairs of Colonial Williamsburg as it developed into a major element in the local economy and a leader in Virginia's travel industry.

A number of key employee appointments were made during the year. Mills Brown, assistant director of personnel since 1960, was elected vice-president and director of personnel relations. Merlin A. Perkins, comptroller for the Division of Visitor Services since September 1972, was elected treasurer. Roy E. Graham, an associate professor at the University of Texas, was named resident architect, and Ivor Noël Hume, director of archaeology, became resident archaeologist. Miss Beatrix Rumford was appointed director of the Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Collection after having served as associate director of the museum since 1971.



*Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi of Iran visited Colonial Williamsburg as the prelude to an official state visit and meeting with President Nixon in July. Shown with the Shah in front of the Allen-Byrd House just before a tour of the Historic Area are (left to right) Mrs. Carlisle H. Humelsine, Mr. Humelsine, president of Colonial Williamsburg, and the empress Farah Pahlavi.*

*U.S. Army Captain Robert T. White, the last known Vietnam War prisoner, troops the line at a militia muster on Market Square during a community welcome home ceremony. Accompanying Captain White is Nick Payne, captain of the Colonial Williamsburg colonial militia unit.*





*Day-to-day activities of the colonial soldier came to life at the Magazine as visitors saw members of the Virginia State Garrison Regiment demonstrate camp cooking, shot casting, leatherworking, fifeing and drumming, laundering, and an authentic manual of arms.*

*Students of the present day — from the College of William and Mary—interpreted academic life of the past at the Wren Building on the campus of the college. This interpretation is a major element in the exhibition and presentation of the Wren Building by Colonial Williamsburg through a special arrangement with the college.*





*The streets of the Historic Area last summer were busy with horse-drawn traffic of two hundred years ago. Shown here is a riding chair, one of four vehicles added to the scene for the first time.*

*Clockmaker Dana Henry is shown busy at his trade at the James Geddy Silversmith Shop. Clockmaking was introduced at the Geddy site and two new crafts were added to the program in 1973.*



## COST OF OPERATIONS

During 1973 the cost of all operations of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation (maintaining its properties, presenting its educational and interpretive programs, providing necessary services and facilities for the accommodation of the visiting public, and carrying forward current works of historic preservation and improvements to existing properties) amounted to \$35,348,684.

Income during 1973 (derived from admission to the exhibition buildings; sales of craft shop merchandise, books, and films; the rental of residential and other properties in and near the Historic Area; and from the furnishing of facilities and services to the public) amounted to \$33,531,461.

The resulting deficit of \$1,817,223 was offset by investment income of \$3,740,000 from the permanent endowment of the Foundation. The \$1,922,777 balance of funds remaining was applied to a number of major capital improvement projects in the Historic Area and in the service facilities of the Foundation, as well as to the replacement of capital reserves of the Foundation used to fund deficits of earlier years.

## TAXES

The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, as a nonprofit educational organization, is exempt from the payment of federal income taxes, in accordance with Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code (with the exception of net income derived from the operation of the Williamsburg Inn, the Williamsburg Lodge, The Motor House, the Cascades Restaurant, and the Cafeteria, which is taxable to the same extent as any other such business enterprise). The organization, further, is classified as a publicly supported foundation, in accordance with Section 509(a)(2) of the Code. Gifts and contributions made to the Foundation are tax deductible.

The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation paid real estate taxes to the city of Williamsburg on all properties it owned with the exception of the major exhibition buildings (the Capitol, Governor's Palace, Raleigh Tavern, Wythe House, Peyton Randolph House, Wetherburn's Tavern, James Geddy House and Shop, Brush-Everard House, the Gaol, the Magazine, and the Courthouse of 1770), the Information Center, the Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Collection, Market Square, and the Palace Green, all of which are exempt under Virginia law.

Taxes paid to the city of Williamsburg during the year of \$346,429.44 amounted to 31.9 percent of all real estate taxes collected in the city in 1973. Taxes paid to the adjoining counties of James City and York on properties subject to prevailing real estate taxes totaled \$27,870 for the year.

## AUDITS

The books of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation are audited annually. Auditors of the independent public accounting firm of Coopers & Lybrand reported that in 1973, in their opinion, proper procedures were used in recording the financial transactions of the Foundation.

# An Acknowledgement to Many Generous Contributors

The following is a list of those who made gifts and loans in 1973:

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| Mr. Edward E. Adams<br><i>Chapel Hill, North Carolina</i>               | Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Blood<br><i>Williamsburg, Virginia</i> | Mr. Robert Carlen<br><i>Philadelphia, Pennsylvania</i>                   |
| Mr. and Mrs. William C.<br>Adams, Jr.<br><i>Richmond, Virginia</i>      | Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. Bogardus<br><i>Manlius, New York</i>    | Mr. John Christofel<br><i>Richmond, Virginia</i>                         |
| Miss Mary Allis<br><i>Southport, Connecticut</i>                        | Dr. J. G. Bogle<br><i>Littleton, New Hampshire</i>            | Clinton County Historical<br>Association<br><i>Plattsburgh, New York</i> |
| Miss Mary Joy Archer<br><i>Williamsburg, Virginia</i>                   | Mr. William Bond<br><i>Baltimore, Maryland</i>                | Miss E. Grace Cooper<br><i>Marshalltown, Iowa</i>                        |
| Mr. and Mrs. George Arnold<br><i>Keesville, New York</i>                | Mr. Bruce T. Boswell<br><i>Bournemouth, England</i>           | Mr. and Mrs. John D. Davis<br><i>Williamsburg, Virginia</i>              |
| Mr. John C. Austin<br><i>Williamsburg, Virginia</i>                     | Mrs. William John Bovaird<br><i>Tulsa, Oklahoma</i>           | Mrs. B. C. Deutsch<br><i>New York, New York</i>                          |
| Mrs. N. L. Avery<br><i>Grand Rapids, Michigan</i>                       | Mrs. Judy Bowen<br><i>Williamsburg, Virginia</i>              | Dr. Henry P. Deyerle<br><i>Harrisonburg, Virginia</i>                    |
| Mrs. Daniel Baker<br><i>Baltimore, Maryland</i>                         | W. H. Brady Foundation, Inc.<br><i>Milwaukee, Wisconsin</i>   | Colonel J. Nicholas Dick,<br>U.S.A.F. (Ret.)<br><i>Washington, D.C.</i>  |
| Mr. Richard Barber<br><i>Peru, New York</i>                             | Mrs. Milton K. Brandt, Jr.<br><i>Burnham, Pennsylvania</i>    | Mr. and Mrs. Carl R. Dolmetsch<br><i>Williamsburg, Virginia</i>          |
| Mr. and Mrs. Arnold C. Barker<br><i>Peterborough, New Hampshire</i>     | Mr. and Mrs. George Brewer<br><i>Plattsburgh, New York</i>    | Mr. Wilson Douglas, Jr.<br><i>Winston-Salem, North Carolina</i>          |
| Mr. Gary Bauserman<br><i>Luray, Virginia</i>                            | Miss Gretchen Brown<br><i>Mill Hall, Pennsylvania</i>         | Mr. and Mrs. Charles K. Driscoll<br><i>Williamsburg, Virginia</i>        |
| By Bequest of<br>Mrs. Marian Day Beardsley<br><i>New York, New York</i> | Miss Tasha Brown<br><i>Mill Hall, Pennsylvania</i>            | Mr. and Mrs. Dean A. Fales, Jr.<br><i>Kennebunkport, Maine</i>           |
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