1966

SERENITY and GROWTH

Serenity and Growth

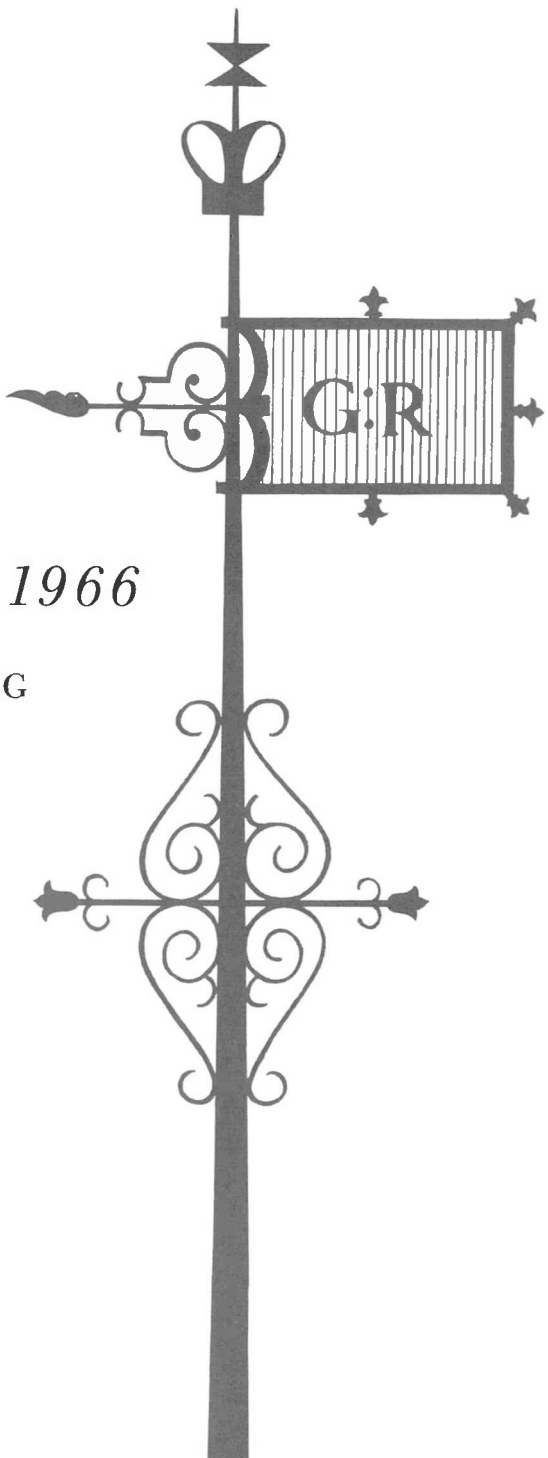
Colonial Williamsburg

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

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

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

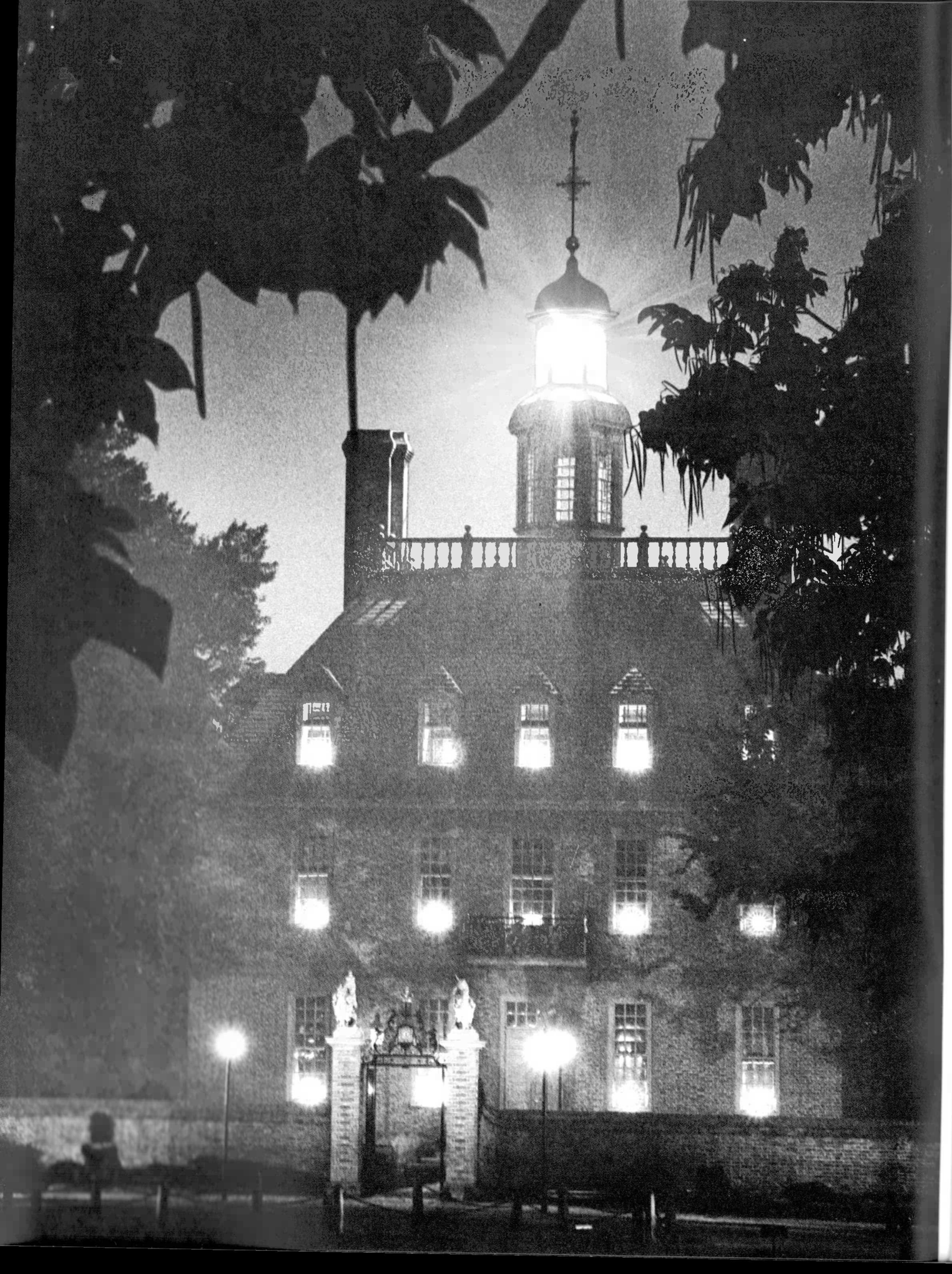
SERENITY and GROWTH



The President's Report, 1966

COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG

Williamsburg · Virginia



MORE than two centuries ago one of Williamsburg's most observant–and candid–visitors found that it was already difficult to enjoy the eighteenth-century experience in the normally serene atmosphere of the Virginia capital.

This early critic wrote for his journal:

"I have been here three Days and am heartily sick of it."

He complained that he was jostled by crowds of 5,000 to 6,000 people, drawn to the city during Publick Times. By day, they hurried "back and forwards from the Capitoll to the taverns," and at night, were "Carousing and Drinking" until morning.

Our visitor was an anonymous Frenchman, who was in Williamsburg in the troubled spring of 1765–and stayed long enough to leave us the only contemporary account of Patrick Henry's fiery oratory which produced the Virginia Stamp Act Resolves.

At night

The Frenchman described himself as a mere "looker on." He admired the spaciousness of the town plan of Williamsburg, its public buildings–College, Capitol, and Palace–but the large noisy crowd made him wish he had gone elsewhere for his visit.

I cannot read the journal of that long-gone guest of our city without wondering what comments lie in the unknown journals of some of our visitors in the peak of all Williamsburg seasons, the late summer of 1966. On August 16, by the most conservative estimates, some 14,000 out-of-town guests were in town.

In the early morning of that August 16 our veteran hostesses at the Palace soon realized that they were dealing with a record attendance. All told, in the twelve hours the Palace was open for the day, we accommodated 4,952 people, an average of more than 400 an hour–almost 7 people per minute.

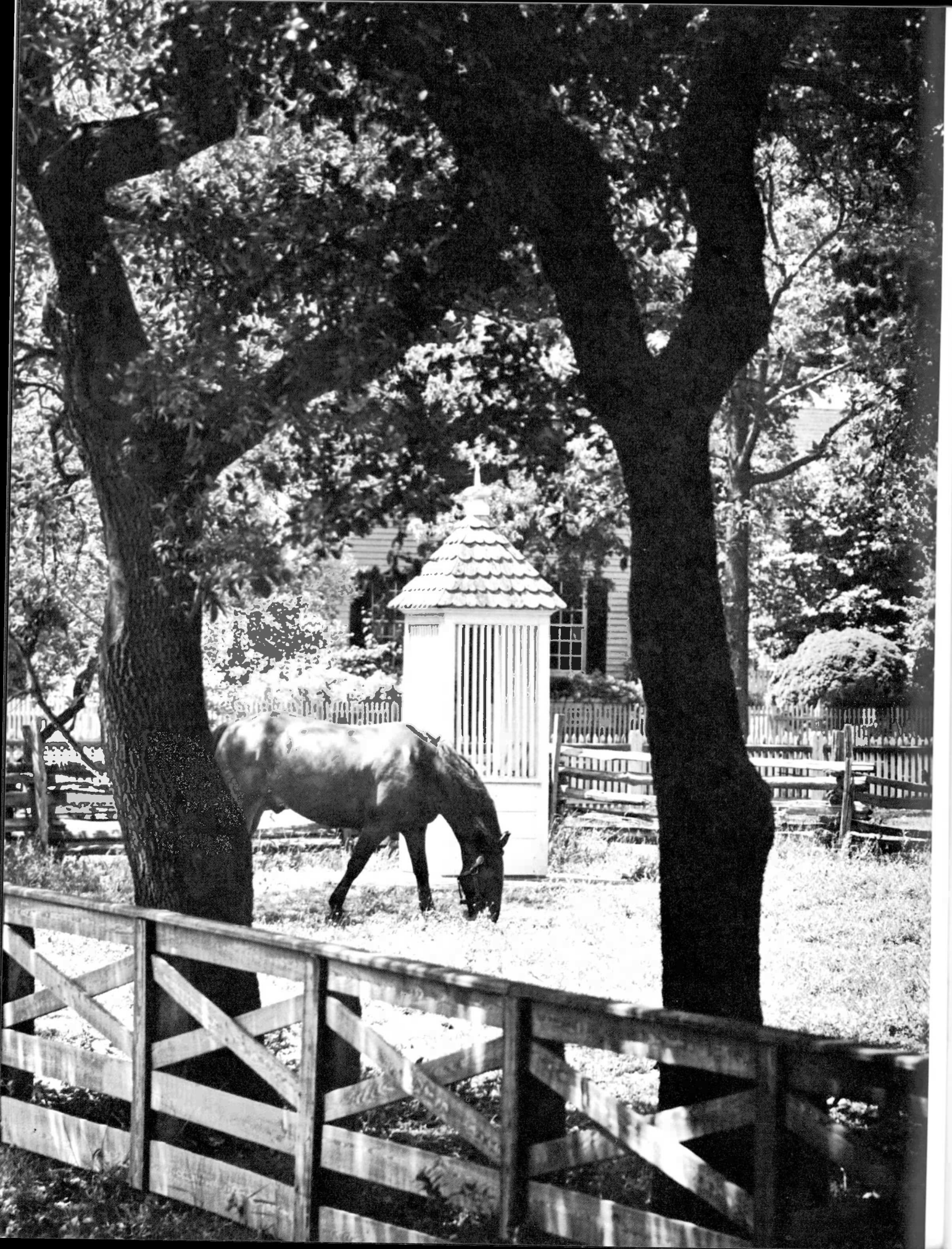
Several things became clear to us that day:

First, the American people–as well as those of many other nations –were coming to Williamsburg in ever-greater numbers, exceeding even our most optimistic estimates of the probable growth of our visitation.

Second, during peak periods, our guests no longer were able to view the Exhibition Buildings amid the air of serenity and repose which has through the years been a hallmark of a leisurely Williamsburg visit.

Third, despite the spacious town plan and numerous public buildings, the physical limitations of our Exhibition Buildings were detracting from the experience of our visitors.

It was obvious on that sweltering afternoon, as it has been on many another day, that a major expansion of facilities within the Historic Area was essential. And we had before us the unfortunate object lessons provided by a number of historic sites and museums, both at home and abroad, which have literally been overrun by their visitors. Accordingly we planned an important new program to relieve the overcrowding of the Exhibition Buildings, which are at the heart of our effort. This new



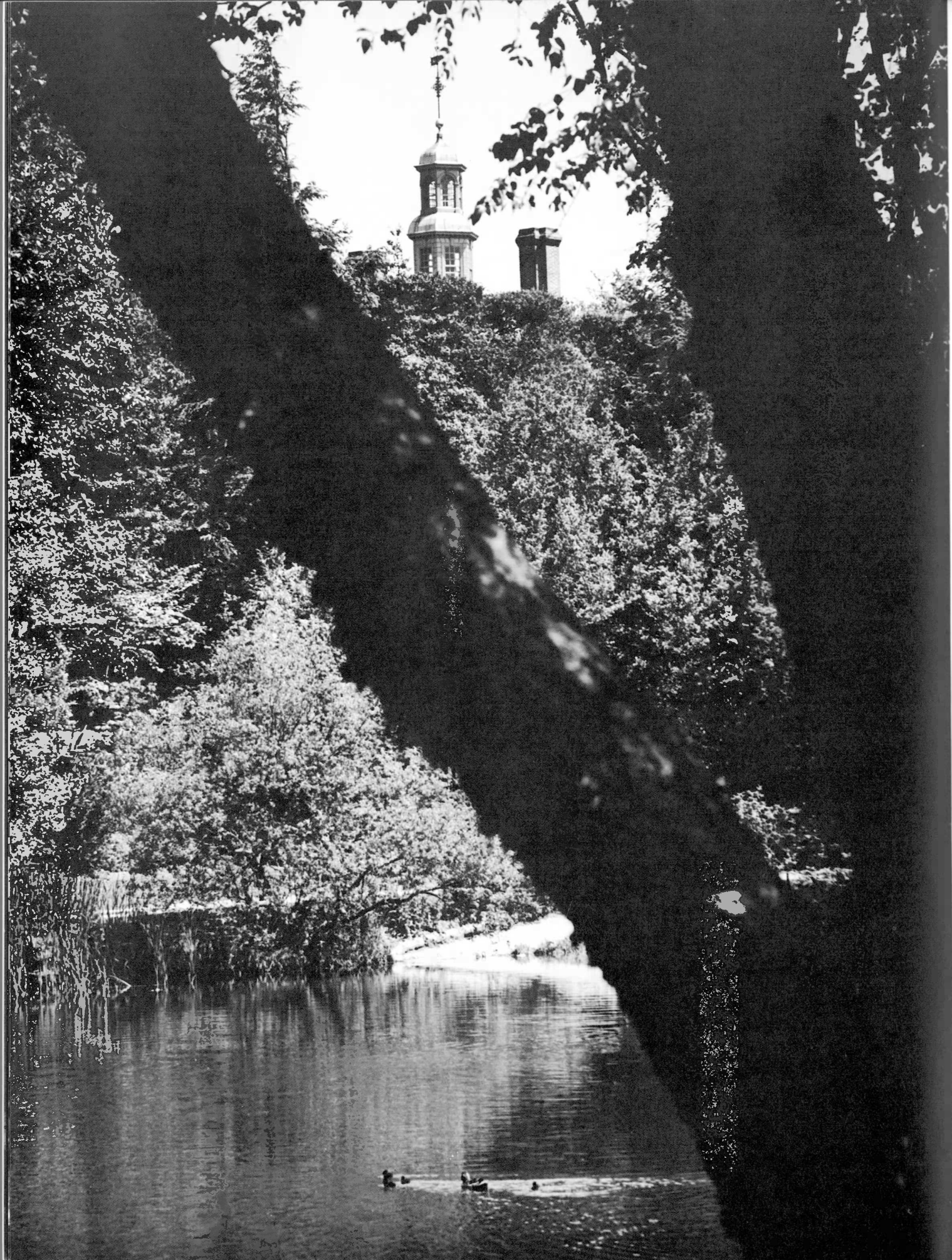
program virtually doubles the number of our Exhibition Buildings.

The basis of our determination to retain the eighteenth-century spirit–and to avoid the crowded conditions to which the anonymous Frenchman objected in his day–was laid by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., many years ago. It was not only the charm of Williamsburg architecture and the spirit of a rich historic past which drew him to the task of restoration. Quite early he came to appreciate the importance of the tranquility of Williamsburg, so striking to those who came from the busy cities of modern America.

Mr. Rockefeller often expressed his feelings about Williamsburg in this vein. Williamsburg, he once said, is a place "to sit in silence and let the past speak to us." He liked to wander about the town by day or night. "You can't appreciate Williamsburg unless you walk through the town," he said. "Always you see something different; a fence or a chimney from some angle you never saw before." It was perhaps because of such experiences and memories that he said: "I feel that I really belong in Williamsburg."

This feeling of serenity in Williamsburg and its importance in evoking a sense of the past has been a major concern from the pre-restoration days. Even when the saving of the colonial capital was only a dream in the mind of the Rev. W. A. R. Goodwin, this concept was very much alive. Indeed, it has always been part and parcel of the restoration effort. Dr. Goodwin expressed this very movingly in these words:

> If you have ever walked around Williamsburg late on a moonlight night, when most of the people who now live here are fast asleep, and felt the presence and companionship of the people who used to live here in the long gone years, and remembered the things that they did and the things that they stood for, and pictured them going into or coming out of the old houses in which they once lived, and remembered the things which they said in the House of Burgesses and at the old College–you would then know what an interesting place Williamsburg is. You would realize that it is about the most interesting place in America.



At the outset Mr. Rockefeller did not foresee how successful the city's restoration would be, or how powerfully it would appeal to a rapidly changing America. At first he thought 50 hotel rooms would be adequate to care for guests; in the early 1930's that seemed a reasonable estimate, for the phenomenal growth of postwar years was hardly conceivable. But as the years passed Mr. Rockefeller devoted more and more of his time, energies, and resources to meeting the challenge of an increasingly popular Williamsburg.

In keeping with Mr. Rockefeller's objectives the Boards of Colonial Williamsburg have moved to protect the Historic Area with a shield, today's all-important green belt which encloses the inner city. There have been many kindred moves, designed to protect the atmosphere of the city as well.

Subsequent developments–the hotels, the Conference Center, the bus system, the business district–have been planned with serenity, repose, spaciousness, and the quiet of a small country capital in mind. Each project has been carried out in such a way as to contribute to the integrity of the Historic Area and to protect both its appearance and its atmosphere, which speak so strongly of the past.

In that same spirit we now plan to add to the group of buildings open for exhibition five of Virginia's most important remaining original eighteenth-century structures: Wetherburn's Tavern, the Peyton Randolph House, the James Geddy House, the Sir Christopher Wren Building, and Carter's Grove plantation house. We are greatly indebted to the College of William and Mary and to Sealantic Fund, Inc. for making possible the inclusion of the last two during the busy summer period.

In addition to McKenzie's Apothecary Shop and the James Geddy House, the Prentis Store later will enable us to place greater emphasis on the domestic life and working environment of successful craftsmen and professional men. The Prentis Store, an original building erected about 1740, housed the firm of merchants to which an ill-fated shipment of tea was consigned on the eve of the Revolution. A band of patriots dumped the tea into the York River in Virginia's own "tea party" of 1774. These

Today's all-important green belt

additions will broaden our program of 30 crafts, trades, and professions—probably the largest effort of its kind in this country, involving a highly skilled staff of 85 people.

This expansion has already made extensive demands on our organization: collecting inventoried furniture and furnishings, conducting exhaustive research on each of the new buildings and its occupants, training interpreters, and restoring the structures themselves.

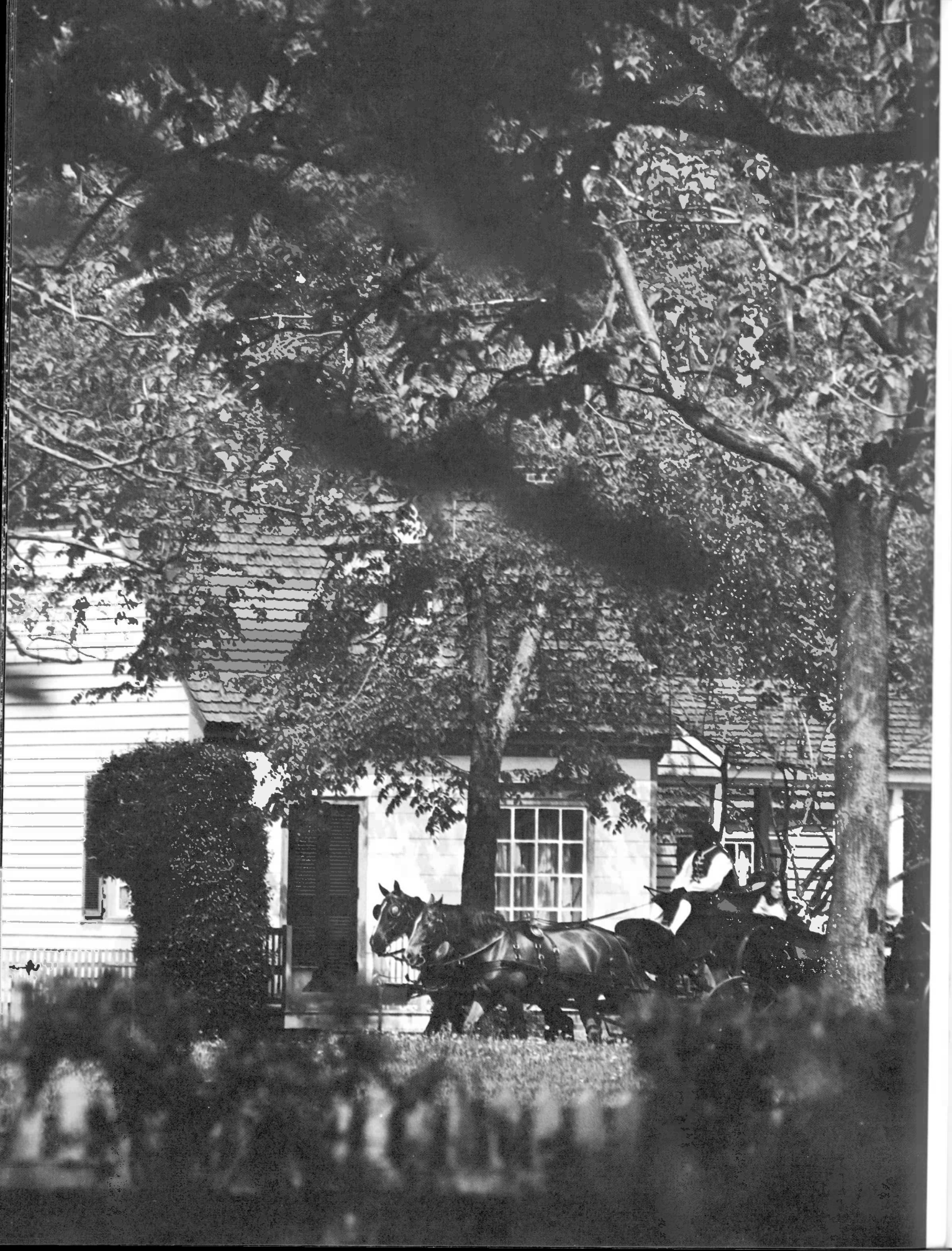
As a single example, the Wetherburn Tavern, one of the important eighteenth-century public houses in the colonies, has required more than a year of digging by Chief Archaeologist Ivor Noël Hume and his staff, furnishing thousands of artifacts from underground and providing us with a rich background of knowledge of the daily lives of the tavern's inhabitants.

This building sent Curator John Graham on an extensive search for furniture and furnishings to match inventories and archaeological findings. The difficulty of the task can be imagined from one of his requirements–20 antique eighteenth-century beds appropriate to a Tidewater Virginia tavern. In addition, the curator had to acquire more than 60 appropriate chairs, many of them leather-covered and especially difficult to find. The inventory calls for more than a dozen tables of varying kinds, tea tables, card and backgammon tables, and several of different sizes and shapes for general use. There is much silver–84 pieces listed separately, and several hundred ounces of "new sterling"–to be accumulated.

The task at the Wetherburn Tavern set Dr. Edward M. Riley's historians and John W. Harbour's Presentation Division to a new appraisal of the historic associations of the building, its many listings in Washington's diaries, its reception of the new Governor Dinwiddie in 1751, its proprietor's famous arrack punch, with which Thomas Jefferson's father once sealed a land trade. And its painstaking restoration has occupied our architects for many long months, under the guidance of Resident Architect Ernest M. Frank.

This expansion of the Exhibition Buildings, of course, also requires

Authentic lawn mowers



major financial resources, and the step could not have been taken at this time without the generous aid of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, through which the accelerated program was made possible.

It is our good fortune that, despite forty years of Williamsburg development, we will be able to offer this broader program, based on the use of additional original eighteenth-century buildings. This is another illustration of the unique quality of the old city, and one which I fear even some of our staunch friends may overlook. In spite of the fact that there are nearly 100 colonial buildings remaining in Williamsburg, some visitors still fail to grasp the fact that they are viewing one of the largest concentrations of original eighteenth-century structures in an American community. And there are some who view the Historic Area as a reconstruction from start to finish, a bulldozing project followed by the erection of new buildings. It is clear that we have failed to emphasize sufficiently the great number and range of remaining originals, from the Wren Building, Bruton Parish Church, and the Courthouse of 1770, the Powder Magazine, and fine town residences like the Ludwell-Paradise, Lightfoot, the St. George Tucker, and Tayloe houses to the smallest outbuildings, like the Archibald Blair Dairy. In fact, I wonder how many of our visitors are aware that nearly all of the buildings flanking the Palace Green and the Market Square are the same structures known to Messrs. Washington, Henry, and Jefferson.

During the summers, we will offer visitors a choice of attractions. Two tours will be available: Colonial Heritage, and Colonial Life. Those who are coming here for the first time may choose the Heritage tour, which features the Capitol, the Palace, the Raleigh Tavern, and their important roles in our history. On the other hand, those who have been here on previous visits may choose the Colonial Life tour, which will offer them Wetherburn's Tavern, Carter's Grove, the Wren Building, and the Peyton Randolph house. The latter combination, I believe, is unexcelled as a varied display of the daily life of colonial Virginians—ranging, as it does, from plantation to college and from town house to tavern.

I am greatly encouraged by this prospect, especially since approximately 40 per cent of visitors on any given day have made earlier trips here. In addition, the summer brings us thousands of family groups, with large numbers of school-age children, offering us new opportunities for lively and authentic interpretation to a most receptive audience. We have always felt that one of our important obligations is to contribute aid and inspiration toward the education of young people in the study of colonial life. Now, for the first time, I feel that we are beginning to realize our full potential in this field.

We have not overlooked the possibility of special use of these additional Exhibition Buildings by school and adult groups in the more leisurely seasons, when the facilities may be used with great effectiveness by groups and classes, enriching the educational experience of a visit. We will continue to explore this prospect.

And a related development–the enlargement of our Conference Center outside the Historic Area by adding a new 500-seat auditorium–provides us with great versatility, which will be reflected in the new tour programs. During the summer period the new auditorium will be used for interpretation, sharing the task now performed by the Information Center alone. The expanded facilities will also be used in a variety of ways for educational conferences and related events.

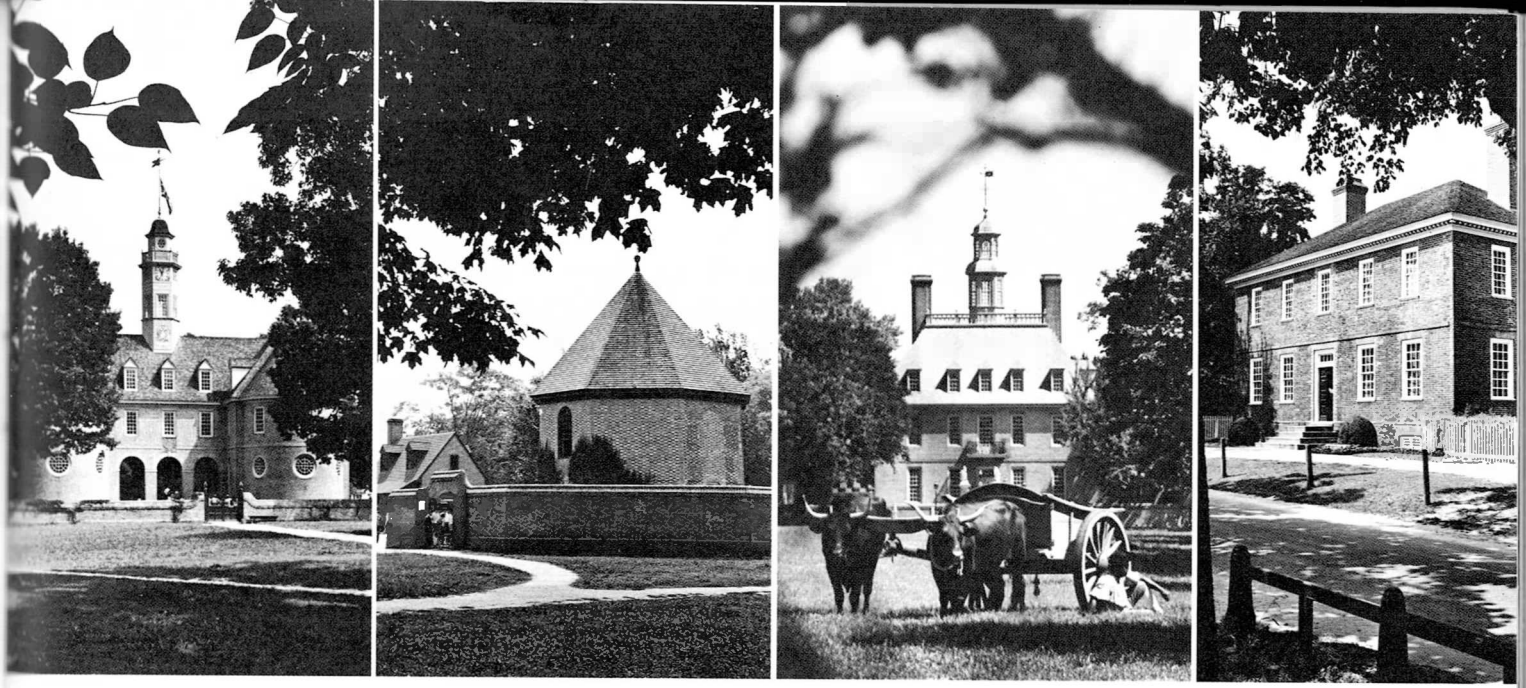
In my years in Williamsburg, though they have been marked by many exciting opportunities, I do not believe that I have known a development of greater promise than this current effort. We have moved steadily toward a fully-rounded program, capable of handling the increased visitation; we have achieved greater stability and balance between the operations of Williamsburg Restoration, Inc. and Colonial Williamsburg, Inc.; and more important, we have significantly advanced the programs that underlie our great appeal to the public–architecture, gardens, crafts, preservation research, collections, and historic heritage.

We now feel confident that the newly-opening Exhibition Buildings will enable us to care for our visitors under conditions which will offer them rich and satisfying experiences here, even in the busy summer pe-

riod. The separate tours, at the peak of coming seasons, will make possible greatly reduced attendance at single buildings. In other words, once the Colonial Heritage and Colonial Life tours have opened, we expect no more such days as the Palace knew on August 16, 1966. And we hope to preserve an air of serenity on the streets and greens that would please even our anonymous Frenchman of long ago.

We look forward with enthusiasm to our new program. It offers endless opportunities to expand our efforts in many fields, and I have every confidence that it will enhance the role Colonial Williamsburg is to play in American life, especially in a faithful interpretation of our historic past.

CARLISLE H. HUMELSINE



THE NEW PROGRAM

MOST readers of our annual reports have long been familiar with the houses, public buildings, and craft shops that have played major roles in dramatizing Colonial Williamsburg's program for the American public. The list includes the Governor's Palace, Capitol, Raleigh Tavern, George Wythe House, Brush-Everard House, Public Gaol, and Powder Magazine.

In 1937 we began our craft program with three shops, the cabinetmaker, the silversmith and pewterer, and the blacksmith. Over the past 30 years this has grown into our present comprehensive program of 30 crafts, ranging from spinning, weaving, and harnessmaking to coopering and riflemaking. The expanded summer program includes such diverse trades as papermaking, candlemaking, flax-breaking, and shinglemaking. Interpretation of crafts has

proven to be an effective way to give present-day Americans an immediate recognition of the problems of life in the eighteenth century, when handicrafts were vital to comfort, required long and patient labor, and contributed much to the self-reliant spirit of our ancestors.

Our familiar Exhibition Buildings and the crafts program have enabled us to interpret the political, economic, and social life of eighteenth-century America, and variety has been a characteristic of this program. Visitors who are attracted by their inspection of Patrick Henry's Resolves against the Stamp Act or Lord Dunmore's clock may also stand in a shower of sparks to see a blacksmith fashion an iron tool, or lose themselves for a moment in the holly maze of the Palace Garden. The process which begins in the Information Center with *The Story of a Patriot* and perhaps leads through the Hall of the House of Burgesses, the Palace, the Apollo Room, George Wythe's study, a prison cell, may end on Market Square at a militia muster–a vivid short course in our early history.

The expanded program will meet the continuing interest of the American people in a way that will preserve as accurately as possible both the appearance and the atmosphere of this colonial capital.

The addition of Exhibition Buildings like the Peyton Randolph House, Wetherburn's Tavern, the Wren Building, and Carter's Grove opens a promising prospect for Colonial Williamsburg. This is a great step forward, and one we have wanted to take for many years; it serves to emphasize the fact that the heart of our program, and its reason for being, is the Historic Area itself. I believe that no restoration project of this kind has ever been able to stage such an expansion, and I am sure that our restored city has known no such broadening and enrichment of its program since restoration work began here 40 years ago.

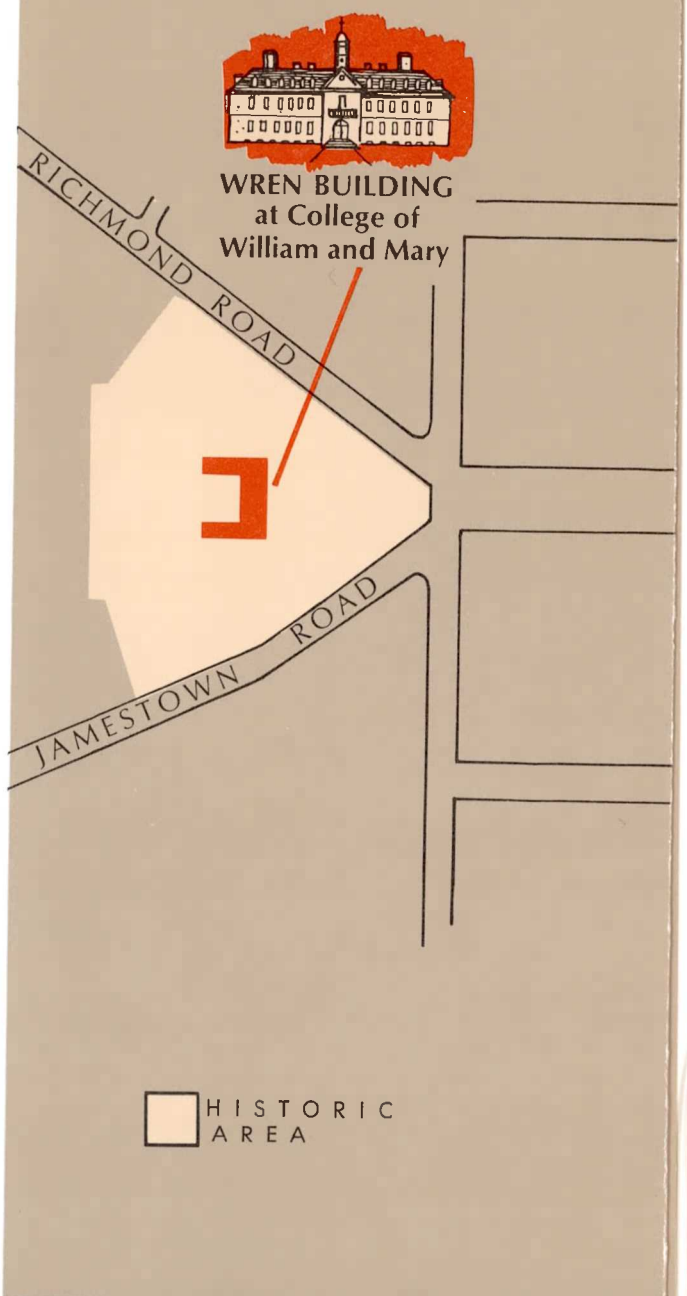
The pages that follow offer glimpses into the added Exhibition Buildings and give a sampling of the rich background of history and appeal awaiting visitors in what we are confident will be an exciting new aspect of our interpretation of eighteenth-century life and times.

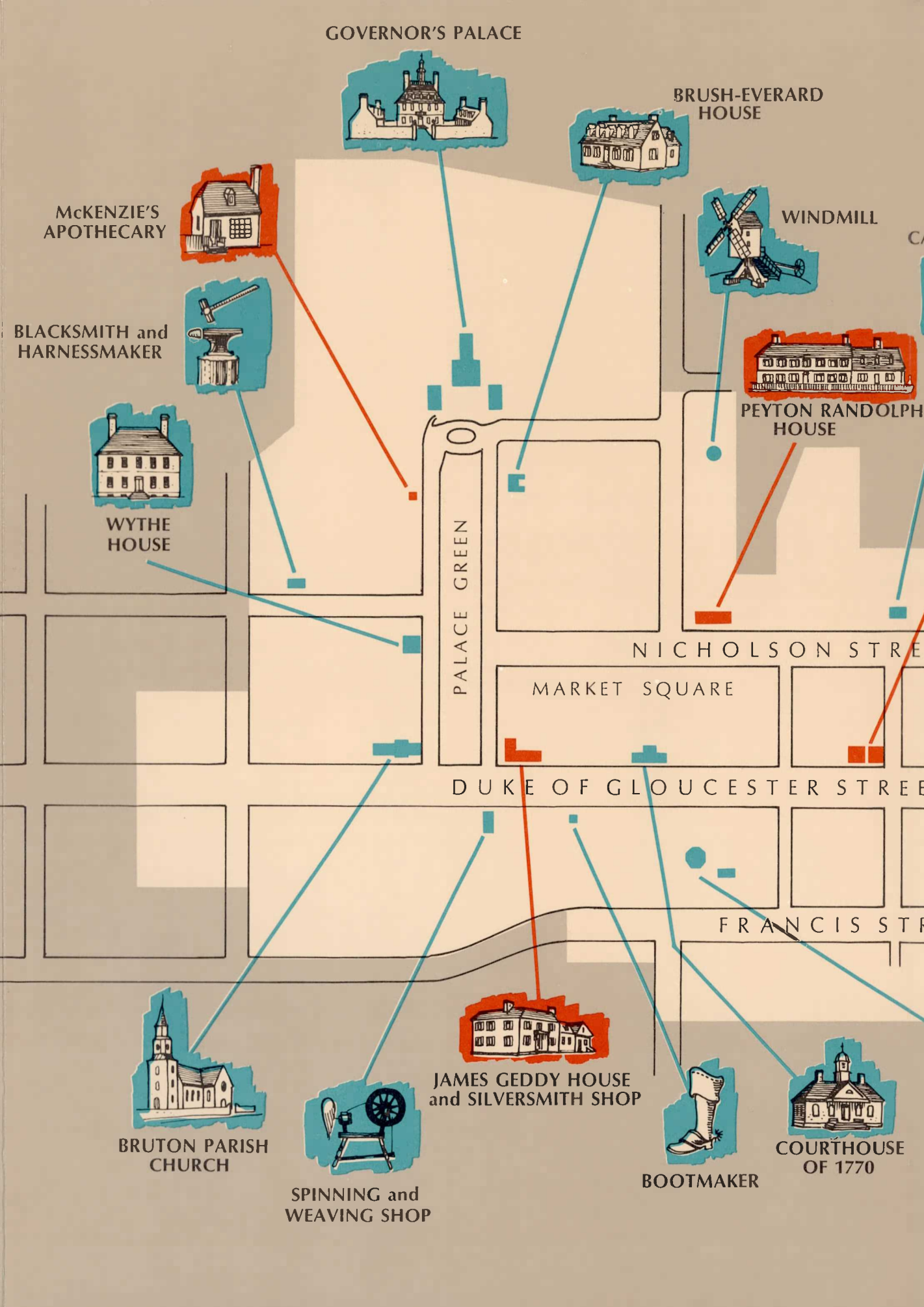
HISTORIC AREA

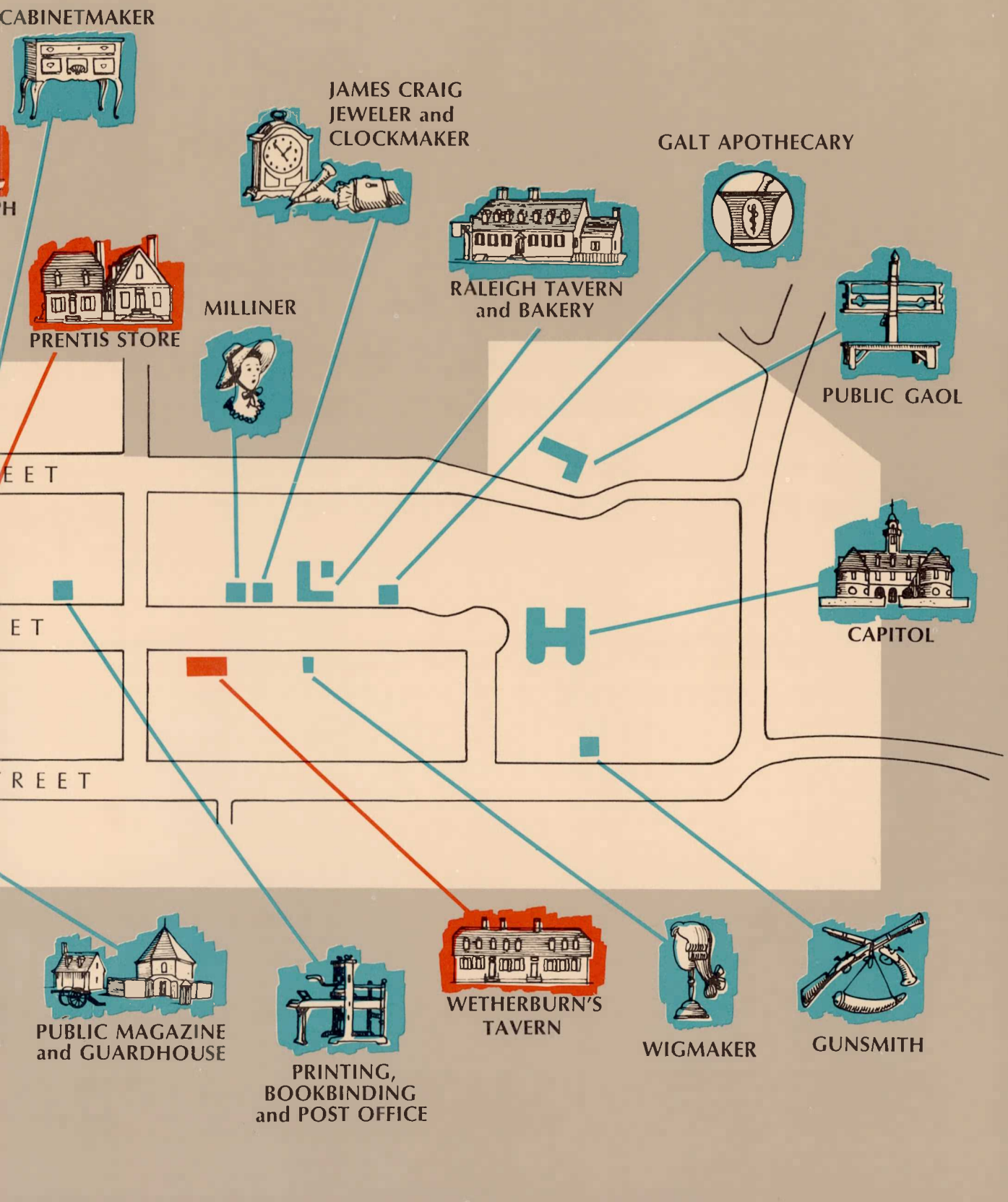
The new program includes:

Major additions to the Exhibition Buildings.

Long-familiar buildings and craft shops which continue as basic elements of Colonial Williamsburg's program.




GOVERNOR'S PALACE
BRUSH-EVERARD HOUSE
McKENZIE'S APOTHECARY
WINDMILL
BLACKSMITH and HARNESSMAKER
PEYTON RANDOLPH HOUSE
WYTHE HOUSE
PALACE GREEN
NICHOLSON STRE
MARKET SQUARE
DUKE OF GLOUCESTER STREE
FRANCIS ST
JAMES GEDDY HOUSE and SILVERSMITH SHOP
BRUTON PARISH CHURCH
SPINNING and WEAVING SHOP
BOOTMAKER
COURTHOUSE OF 1770


CABINETMAKER
JAMES CRAIG
JEWELER and
CLOCKMAKER
GALT APOTHECARY
RALEIGH TAVERN
and BAKERY
PRENTIS STORE
MILLINER
PUBLIC GAOL
CAPITOL
PUBLIC MAGAZINE
and GUARDHOUSE
PRINTING,
BOOKBINDING
and POST OFFICE
WETHERBURN'S
TAVERN
WIGMAKER
GUNSMITH

James Geddy House

Just before Christmas of 1766 George Washington slipped away from a busy session of the House of Burgesses to call on the silversmith and jeweler, James Geddy, at his shop near Bruton Parish Church. The future first president, then nearing his thirty-fifth birthday, made one of his careful ledger entries of the small transaction: "By mending two fans, Mr. Geddy, 3 shillings 9 pence."

The out-of-season fans, perhaps favorites of Mrs. Washington, must have been brought down from Mount Vernon to be repaired by the redoubtable Mr. Geddy, whose talents were many and whose shop was one of Virginia's most popular. Washington turned to him even during a session of the House of Burgesses enlivened by repeal of the Stamp Act, the scandal of Speaker-Treasurer John Robinson's delinquent accounts, and the election of Peyton Randolph as the new speaker of the House.

James Geddy was the son of a gunsmith and brass-founder who, at least 30 years earlier, had established on this corner of Palace Green a shop and family tradition of craftsmanship that were to remain familiar facets of life in Williamsburg until the Revolution. Geddy's versatility was reflected in a *Virginia Gazette* advertisement not long after Washington's transaction:

> JAMES GEDDY, GOLDSMITH, *Near the Church in* Williamsburg, *has now on hand for* SALE, *very cheap, for ready money, the following articles,* VIZ. SILVER Tea Spoons and Tongs, Mens, Womens and Childrens Shoe Buckles, Stock and Knee do. Spurs, Plain and Stone Rings, Stone Seals, Plain and Stone Brooches, Plain and Stone Gold Buttons, Plain and Stone Silver Buttons and Studs, Plain and Stone Earrings in Gold, and many other articles.
>
> N.B. He still continues to clean and repair WATCHES, and repairs his own work that fails in a reasonable time, without any expense to the purchaser.

The younger Geddy also imported English jewelry, including "hair sprigs," thimbles, ladles, and watch chains. He advertised for sale diamond

rings, pearl necklaces, combs, door keys, pocket books, jeweler's tools. He served customers throughout Virginia. And later, when Geddy was joined by his brother-in-law, William Waddill, his shop also produced engraved plates for Virginia's paper currency.

In 1769, three years after he had mended Washington's fans, Geddy announced himself as in tune with the times. After Lord Botetourt, the royal governor, had dissolved the House of Burgesses for its protest of duties on imported goods, Washington and other Virginia leaders had gone to the Raleigh Tavern, and in a rump session formed an Association to boycott British imports. James Geddy's advertisement offered "a neat assortment of country made GOLD and SILVER WORK," for cash or in exchange for old jewelry, with a properly patriotic reminder: ". . . As he has not imported any jewellery this season, he flatters himself he will meet with encouragement, especially from those Ladies and Gentlemen who are friends to the Association."

In the summer of 1966, 200 years after the Geddy restoration of Washington's fans, our archaeologists opened trenches behind the still-standing house of the eighteenth-century silversmith. In this dig they uncovered the richest find of pottery, china, and glass yet produced in Williamsburg, a collection already so complete that we can accurately picture the life of the Geddy family over a course of years.

Included in this find were scores of complete wine bottles, a large Staffordshire slipware serving bowl of about 1740 (the most nearly complete we have found), several examples of colorful delftware we have not seen here before, and some handsome Nottingham stoneware of previously unrecorded patterns. There were also a Chinese porcelain bowl, a lead-glass drinking mug, and German stoneware pieces.

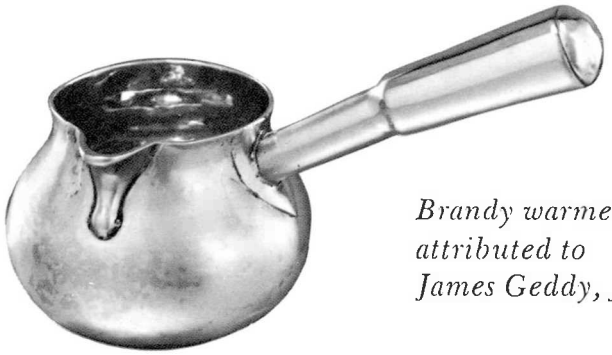
In more recent archaeology, digging among the many foundations of Geddy outbuildings and shops, we have found exciting evidence of an early gun manufacturer in America, including partially-finished brass parts. An incomplete shoe buckle told us that dress items of brass were made in Williamsburg, and not all imported as had been supposed. We found numerous crucibles and pieces of copper alloy items including harness, belt, and shoe buckles.

These finds date back to the time of James Geddy, Sr., about 1738 or earlier, when the brass-founder may have been using copper ore taken from such deposits as those in Loudoun County.

Though our archaeological work is far from complete, we have been able to correlate our early findings with the documentary history of activities of

Shop and home were one

the Geddy family. The gun parts we have found may well have been contemporary with those advertised by the elder Geddy in 1737 "of several Sorts and Sizes, true bored, which he will warrant to be good; and will sell them as cheap as they are usually sold in England." We hope to turn up such evidence for the steel crossbow, stolen from Geddy's shop in the same year, or of the guns with seven-foot barrels, used for the wholesale killing of birds, or for the small brass bells sold in the shop.

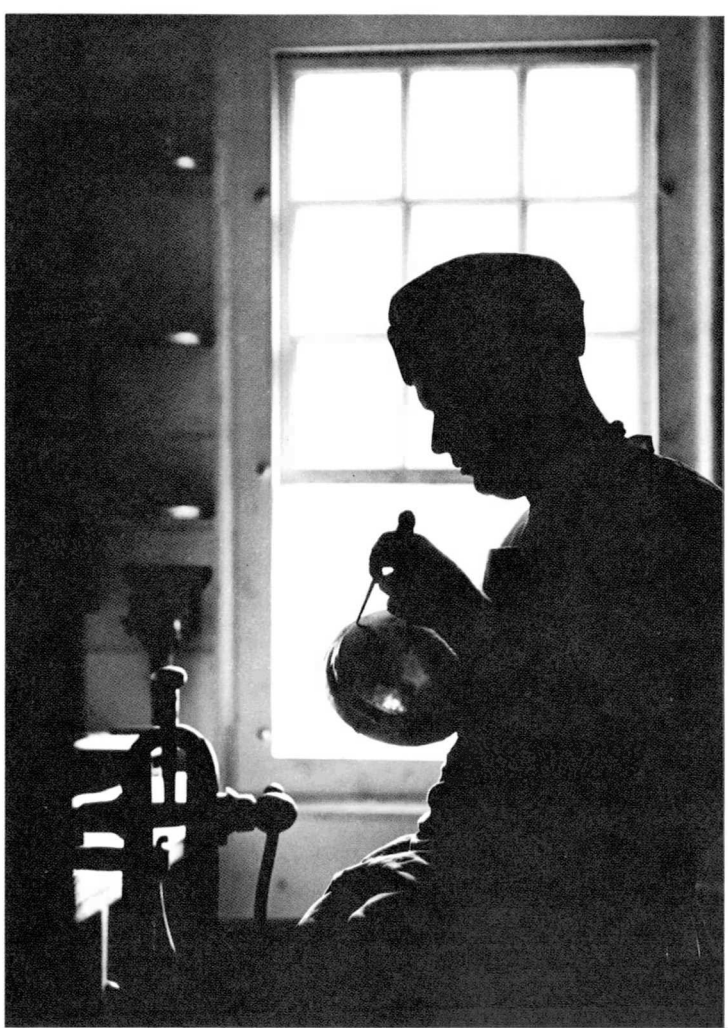


Brandy warmer attributed to James Geddy, Jr.

Fortunately, we have in our collection two pieces attributed to the fine Virginia silversmith James Geddy, Jr.–a brandy warmer made for Col. William Preston and a spoon bearing the owner's initials c^{A} A, probably made for Governor Fauquier's gardener, Christopher Ayscough, and his wife Anne.

We are also able to trace the life of the Geddys in great detail through two generations, aided by the full inventory of James Geddy, Sr., which lists such items as a pair of mosquito curtains and "a Bottom of an old Dutch Oven," a damaged violin, and a copy of *The Turkish Spy*.

The eighteenth-century house on the corner of Duke of Gloucester Street and Palace Green will soon be seen once more as the home of a prosperous silversmith, with artisans busy in the back yard, turning out jewelry and silverware by hand.



Craftsmanship in silver

McKenzie's Apothecary Shop

When the new governor, Robert Dinwiddie, arrived in Williamsburg late in 1751 and found the Palace in "ruinous condition," he was forced to live with his family in the home of Peyton Randolph until appropriate quarters could be found. The colony solved the housing problem by purchasing on Palace Green the commodious Carter-Saunders House, whose then owner was Dr. Kenneth McKenzie.

Dr. McKenzie, one of Williamsburg's numerous doctors and apothecaries, had been practicing in the city for almost twenty years, but had moved into the Carter-Saunders House only four years earlier. His small apothecary shop, hardly more than a year old, was filled with the drugs and patent medicines of the day, as well as the instruments of an accomplished chirurgeon–instruments for amputating, trepanning, and the removal of kidney stones.

When McKenzie moved from the house to make way for the governor he got a price of 537 pounds (more than twice what he had paid for the property), and he also took the little apothecary shop off its foundations and moved it with him. He was still carrying on his lucrative practice at his death four years later.

McKenzie married Joanna Tyler of Charles City County, a relative of the future president of the United States, John Tyler. The extent of his medical education is unknown, but his numerous competitors in the capital included at least two graduates of schools in England and Scotland. As Governor William Gooch wrote in 1735, when McKenzie had hardly begun his practice, the town abounded in physicians. One young doctor who became a victim of this competition about this time had written, "Williamsburg is but a small Village containing not more than 60 families, at most; and in and about this City, are no less than 25 or 30 phisitians, and of that number not above 2 capable of living handsomly. So that I did not think it proper to stay, in a place where so many of my own profession are lickely to starve."

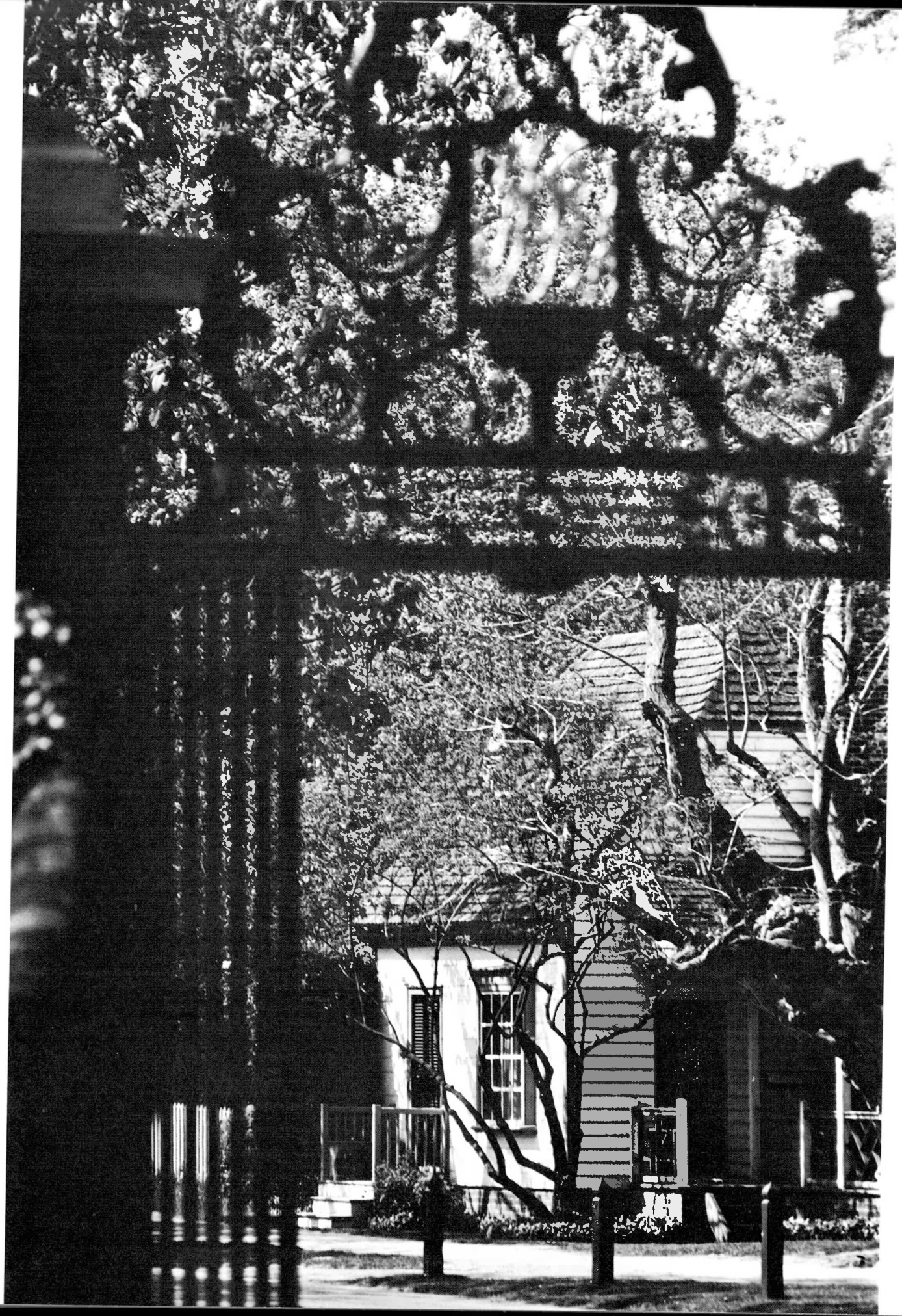
Dr. McKenzie, however, did live "handsomly." In 1746, the year he moved into the Carter-Saunders House, he inherited the full stock of drugs and medicines of a friendly rival, Thomas Wharton, a circumstance which may have made possible his move. In any event, he made his way against for-

midable competitors, including two who were also mayors, Robert Davidson and George Gilmer, Sr., and such other well-known practitioners as Dr. James Carter, Peter Hay, and George Pitt.

Though there were many doctors and apothecaries in Williamsburg during McKenzie's lifetime, there were never more than five shops open at once, and usually no more than three. The city was the center for a Virginia trade in medicines, many of them collected in the fields and woods, and McKenzie's shop was undoubtedly well-stocked with a variety of these remedies. Though he left an inventory of his property at death, we lack a detailed list of the drugs. The stock was very likely similar to one advertised by another Williamsburg shop some years later:

> A FRESH Assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES. Also Anchovies, Capers, Allspice, Pepper, Ginger, Best Sallad and Barbers Oil, *Durham* Mustard, Sago, Salop, Saltpetre, Cloves, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Hungary, Honey, Lavender, and Orange Flower Waters, Anodyne Necklaces, Court Plaister, White and Brown Sugar Candy, Barley Sugar, Candied Almonds, Carraway Comfits, Orange Chips, Prunes, Essential Salt of Lemons, which makes good Punch, and takes all Kind of Stains and Spots out of Linen, &c. *Anderson's Lockyer's,* and *Keyser's* Pills, Eau de Luce, *Hill's* Balsam of Honey, Do. Tinctures of Valerian, Golden Rod, Elixir Bardana, and Essence of Water Dock, *Turlington's* Balsam, *Godfrey's* and *Freeman's* Cordials, *James's* Fever Powders, *Bateman's* and *Jesuit's* Drops, *British* Oil, *Stoughton's* Bitters, *Blackrie's* Lixivium for the Stone and Gravel, *Squire's* and *Daffey's* Elixirs, *Dickinson's* Drops for Convulsion Fits, Copperas, Logwood, Borax, Birdlime, Red and White Lead, Verdigrise, *Prussian* Blue, *French* and Pearl Barley, Breast Pipes, Nipple Glasses, Urinals, Smelling Bottles, Tooth Brushes, Antimony, Brimstone, Spelter, Zink, Rotten Stone, Pewter Syringes, Lancets, Crucibles, Black Lead Pots, Pill Boxes, Vials, Gallipots, Glister Pipes, &c.

Numerous other documents involving apothecary shops and doctors' practices in early Williamsburg are aiding us in our current project of stocking the McKenzie shop in the building which has been raised on the original site. When it opens for the summer season of 1968, this shop will supplement in important ways the familiar exhibits in the Pasteur-Galt Shop on Duke of Gloucester Street.



The early period in which McKenzie practiced is one of the most interesting in our medical history. Soon after he opened his first Williamsburg shop Virginia passed the only colonial law which attempted to separate the practices of pharmacy and medicine, an act aimed at those "very unskilful in the art of a phisician," who still demanded excessive fees, over-prescribed medicines, and victimized the poor. The act also set fees for doctors–for house calls, including mileage, and for treatment of fractures–and forbade them to obscure the true nature of their prescriptions.

In the same period other interesting medical developments were taking place in Virginia. Because imported medicines were expensive, many practitioners compounded drugs from native plants. McKenzie was conducting a flourishing practice in 1738, with Virginia-grown ginseng undoubtedly one of his staples, when William Byrd II wrote:

> . . . the Earth has never produced any vegetable so friendly to man as Ginseng. . . . I have found it very cordial and reviving after great Fatigue, it warms the Blood, frisks the Spirits strengthens the Stomach and comforts the Bowels exceedingly. All this it performs with out any of those naughty Effects that might make men too troublesome and impertinent to their poor Wives.

Only a year later, in 1739, *Flora Virginica,* the pioneering work of an early botanist, John Clayton of Gloucester County, was published in Leyden, a work which was intimately related to the practice of medicine in such dispensaries as that of Kenneth McKenzie on Palace Green.

The revival of this vital trade of 200 years ago as part of the Colonial Life Tour, on a site in the shadow of the surviving Carter-Saunders House, will add an important dimension to our interpretive program.

Apothecary jar, tin-enameled earthenware, 1740–55

Peyton Randolph House

Next summer, when its recorded history spans 253 years, the handsome Peyton Randolph House overlooking Market Square will be opened to the public for the first time. It will recall a vital chapter in the story of Williamsburg.

The house was built about 1715 and purchased in 1724 by Sir John Randolph, the only Virginian of the colonial period to be knighted.

It was occupied for many years by his son, Peyton Randolph, long-time speaker of the House of Burgesses and later president of Virginia's Revolutionary Conventions, and first president of the Continental Congress.

The house was frequented by Washington, who often dined there with other leaders of the House of Burgesses.

It served as headquarters before the battle of Yorktown for the Count de Rochambeau, commander of the French forces, while the nearby Wythe House was occupied by George Washington.

It contained one of Virginia's finest libraries, rich in unique manuscript material, which was eventually bought by Jefferson and sold to the Library of Congress as part of its original collection.

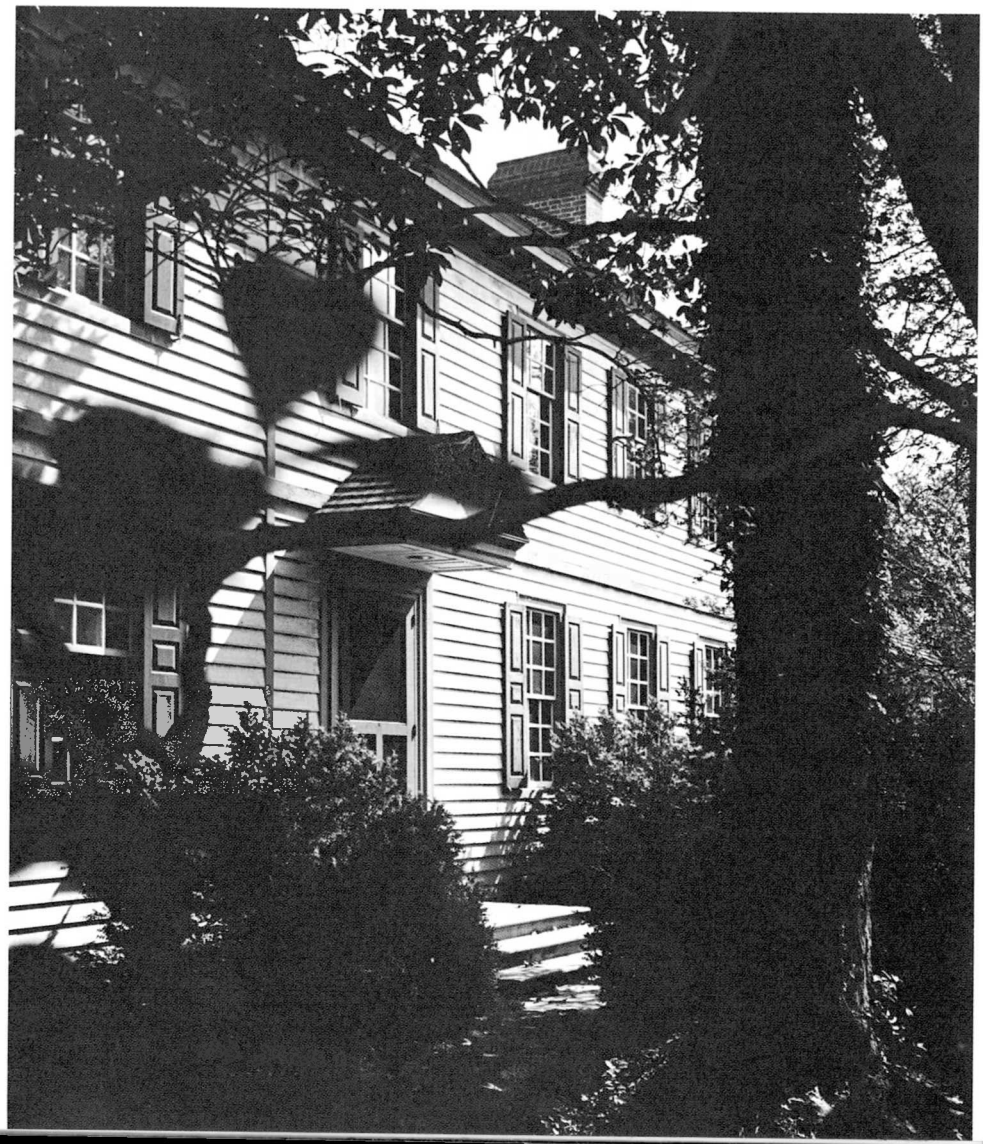
In 1824 the home was revisited by Lafayette on his farewell tour of America; the aging hero made a speech from its front porch, attended a ball there, and spent the night.

Today it is one of the most distinguished of Williamsburg's original houses, notable for the fine paneling of its first-floor rooms, its marble mantels, and heavy walnut doors. Through the generous cooperation of its life tenant, Mrs. Frederick H. Ball, we are able to open the main portion of the house to the public.

The house bears the name of one of the most influential Virginia leaders of the Revolutionary era, who deserves to be better known to modern Americans. Jefferson, who knew him intimately and was with him at his untimely death in Philadelphia, wrote of Peyton Randolph: "He was indeed a most excellent man; and none was ever more beloved and respected by his friends. Somewhat cold and coy towards strangers, but of the sweetest affability when ripened into acquaintance."

Jefferson praised Randolph's learning in the law, his sound logic, good humor, tolerance, intellect, and pleasant manner in conversation. Most important of all, he analyzed Randolph's role as a balance between Virginia conservatives and more impetuous rebels like Patrick Henry. As Jefferson wrote, Randolph, "although sound in his principles, and going steadily with us in opposition to the British usurpations, he with the other older members, yielded the lead to the younger . . . tempering their ardor, and so far modulating their pace as to prevent their going too far in advance of the public sentiment."

It was this veteran Virginia politician, a burgess for more than 25 years, speaker of the House for eight, and attorney general of the colony, who was unanimously elected president of the First Continental Congress in Philadelphia in 1774. He was a tall, stout, imposing man, who drew the attention of delegates from other states even in a Virginia delegation that included George Washington, Patrick Henry, Richard Henry Lee, and Benjamin Harrison. Silas Deane of Connecticut reported as Randolph took the chair of this



Peyton Randolph House, facing on Market Square

important Revolutionary body: "Our President seems designed by nature for the business. Of an affable, open and majestic deportment, large in size, though not out of proportion, he commands respect and esteem by his very aspect, independent of the high character he sustains."

When Governor Robert Dinwiddie arrived in Williamsburg to take office in 1751, he was a guest of the attorney general, Peyton Randolph, until his own quarters were made ready for him–temporarily in the Carter-Saunders House, during renovation of the Palace. Randolph became well-known in Dinwiddie's administration by joining burgesses who defied the governor over the imposition of a fee for processing deeds, and was sent to London as agent for the burgesses. While he was in London Randolph became one of the first American Revolutionary pamphleteers, by taking his case to the British public in newspaper notices, denouncing Dinwiddie's scheme as a tax, rather than a fee.

Randolph, though an exceptionally stout man, and without military experience, was so aroused by the emergency after the defeat of General Braddock's forces by French and Indians in the wilderness that he raised a company of wealthy colonists, and led them to the frontier. Jefferson humorously remembered that it was fortunate that the company did not meet the enemy.

Randolph protested the threatened Stamp Act duties to London–but opposed the fiery Patrick Henry when he pressed for passage of his Resolutions of 1765. Soon afterward, he became speaker of the House, and his brother John, who was to become a Tory during the Revolution and emigrate to England, became attorney general.

As the Revolution approached, Randolph led the dissolved House of Burgesses as its members formed the Virginia Conventions, and acted as their president. He headed every important body in Virginia during these eventful years, and it was thus natural that Jefferson's treatise, *A Summary View of the Rights of British America,* should be read at a meeting in Randolph's house in July, 1774. This document is regarded as the first formal statement of Jefferson's objections to Parliamentary rule, and a forerunner of the Declaration of Independence.

Randolph presided over the historic Convention in Richmond in 1775 when Patrick Henry delivered his "Liberty or Death" speech, and soon afterward returned to Congress in Philadelphia. This time he went as one of a handful of American rebels on the "most-wanted" list of the British. A blank warrant for his execution was sent from London; his fellow criminals included John and Sam Adams and John Hancock of Massachusetts.

At his return from a Philadelphia session, Randolph was met by a company of Williamsburg militia, conducted to his home, and paid a public tribute which ended:

"MAY HEAVEN GRANT YOU LONG TO LIVE THE FATHER OF YOUR COUNTRY, AND THE FRIEND TO FREEDOM AND HUMANITY!"

But Randolph had only a few months to live, and the title, "Father of His Country," fell to his friend Washington.

Randolph died in Philadelphia in October, 1775, of a stroke, and the following year was buried in the vault of the Chapel of the College of William and Mary, where his father also was buried. Near the very end of the war that he had helped to launch, French and American armies camped for a few days in Williamsburg on their way to victory at Yorktown, and the Count de Rochambeau made his headquarters in Randolph's house. His widow, Elizabeth Harrison Randolph, was hostess to the general and his staff during these few exciting days as the decisive moments of the war drew near.

Mrs. Randolph, known as Aunt Betty to her numerous relations in Williamsburg, had been ill with smallpox about two months before the arrival of her famous guests in late September, 1781. A record of the quartering of the generals was left by St. George Tucker, then a young officer: "His [George Washington's] Quarters are at Mr. Wythe's house. Aunt Betty has the honor of Count Rochambault to lodge at her House."

Records of the building include some accounts by the local builder, Humphrey Harwood, who made repairs to the house in 1777, 1778, and 1781. When Mrs. Randolph died in 1783, two years after the battle of Yorktown, the property was sold at public auction, the house described in an advertisement in the *Virginia Gazette:*

> . . . two stories high, with four rooms on a floor, pleasantly situated on the great square, with every necessary outhouse convenient for a large family; the garden and yard well paled in, stables to hold twelve horses and room for two carriages. . . .

The property thus passed out of the Randolph family. The fine library had already been bought by Jefferson, who eventually sold it to the fledgling Library of Congress; today, despite the toll of time and many rebindings, about 50 of these original Randolph volumes are identifiable from their bookplates, signatures, or marginal notes, and are among the treasures of the national library.

Forty-three years after Yorktown, when Lafayette returned to Williamsburg on a tour to revisit Revolutionary scenes, he saw the old Randolph House once more, then occupied by Mrs. Mary Monro Peachy. The visit was sketched in contemporary accounts: "He was conducted to the house where Peyton Randolph, the first President of the old Congress once lived. . . . When he left the tavern nearly all the company followed to his quarters at Mrs. Peachy's, where a number of ladies assembled to see him."

Lafayette visited the College of William and Mary, and was entertained at a banquet at the Raleigh Tavern and a ball at the Peyton Randolph House. The occasion was the old home's last contact with great men of the troubled era of the late eighteenth century. The property passed from the Peachy family after the Civil War, and through a succession of owners until Mrs. Ball acquired it, identified it as Peyton Randolph's house, and began its restoration. It was acquired by Colonial Williamsburg, under a life tenancy agreement with Mrs. Ball, in 1938.

An interior of the house

Mr. Wetherburn's Tavern

On the south side of Duke of Gloucester Street, almost opposite the Raleigh Tavern, and within a few yards of the Capitol, is the sturdy old frame building which was for many years among the most famous of Virginia hostelries, Henry Wetherburn's Tavern.

George Washington's diaries mention about 30 visits here, usually to dine. In an earlier day, during the ownership of Richard Bland, William Byrd II visited the house 100 times or more. It was once owned by Nathaniel Harrison, a member of the Council, receiver-general of Virginia, member of the surveying party which fixed the boundary line with North Carolina, and an ancestor of President Benjamin Harrison.

The arrack punch of the hostelry was so well regarded that Peter Jefferson and William Randolph included a bowl of it as a consideration in a deed to land that became part of the estate of Monticello, later made famous by Jefferson's son Thomas.

The tavern was the scene of the welcoming entertainment for Governor Robert Dinwiddie on his arrival in 1751. Important meetings of the Ohio Company were held here. Its later owners included Edward Nicholson, whose son Henry, 14, led a boys' raid on the Powder Magazine in 1775; and Benjamin Powell, a Revolutionary patriot who built the steeple of Bruton Parish Church.

This original tavern, recently acquired on a long-term lease from the Bucktrout-Braithwaite Foundation, is to be opened to the public for the 1968 season as a companion to its famous neighbor, the Raleigh Tavern.

We have seldom opened a building about which we have had a more complete background of knowledge. Not only does the structure remain much as it was in the eighteenth century, but it will be furnished with fidelity to its detailed inventories.

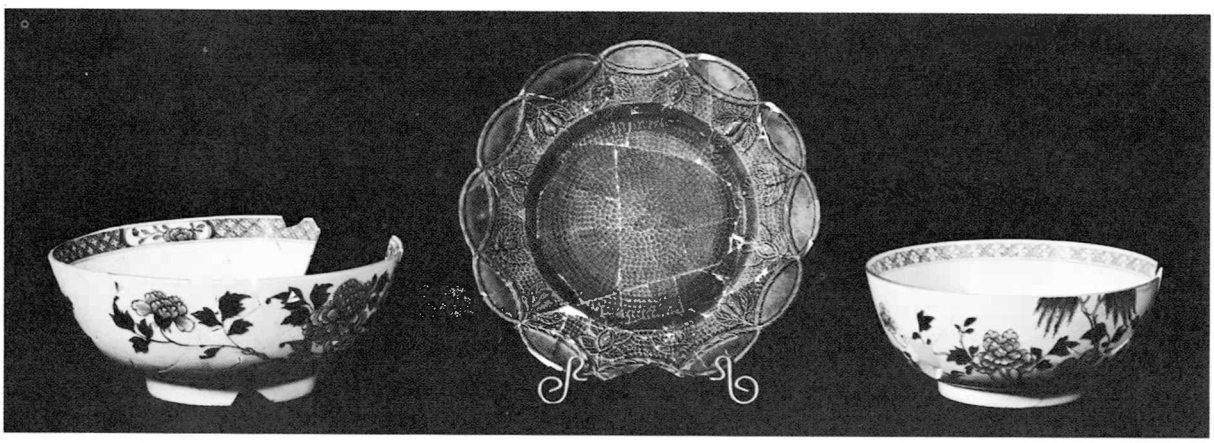
Henry Wetherburn's estate inventory of 1760 not only listed, happily, his silver, glassware, linens, and kitchen utensils; it even detailed all furnishings room by room, and included the livestock in his yard and stables, his vehicles, and his servants. Many fine furnishings are listed: pier glasses, brass

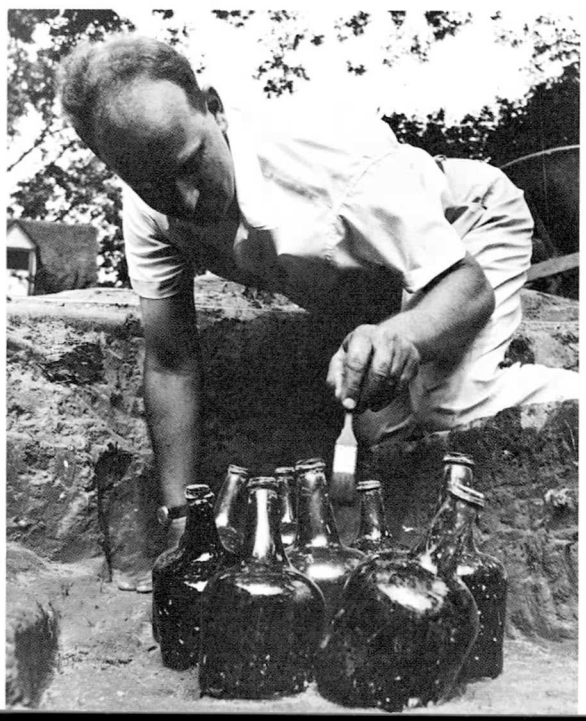
candlesticks, sconces, elegant china, mahogany furniture, and prints, as well as choice liquors.

Once again, our archaeologists provided vital aid in assembling a picture of the early life of a place. They recovered more than 192,000 objects from the Wetherburn site, excluding such common items as nails and bones. Among these were 50 unbroken wine bottles containing remnants of Morello cherries, buried before 1750 and forgotten–evidence of an eighteenth-century effort to brandy cherries.

We found tableware of extraordinary quality to reinforce the theory of Archaeologist Ivor Noël Hume that fine china was commonly used by Williamsburghers of modest means. A most important find was a Wedgwood plate of a fruit pattern, finished in a green glaze which was registered by Josiah Wedgwood in 1759; only two others are known in American collections.

The elaborate Wetherburn inventory is supplemented in a unique way by other inventories, including those of Henry Bowcock, James Shields, and





Important finds of Chinese porcelain and Wedgwood, and the brandied cherry cache at Wetherburn's

Jean Marot, all Williamsburg innkeepers whose effects Wetherburn inherited through marriages involving their widows and a daughter.

The importance of this chain was noted by Wetherburn's contemporaries. The diarist John Blair, a prominent citizen of the day, attended the first Mrs. Wetherburn's funeral on July 3, 1751, and wrote that her husband had discovered the cash she had accumulated during her days as Mrs. Bowcock: "He has found her hoard they say."

Exactly one week later Wetherburn married Ann Marot Shields. It was not long after these nuptials that the tavern, apparently enlarged with the proceeds of Wetherburn's inheritance, became the site of the lively balls which were advertised in the *Virginia Gazette*.

In our interpretation of the tavern we will depict its crowded, colorful life from mid-century to the Revolution, when Washington, Jefferson, and George Mason were associated with the building in various ways. We will also trace for visitors the career of Henry Wetherburn, from his eviction from the Raleigh Tavern in 1743 to his death in 1760–years in which his hostelry was the gathering place for most of the well-known figures of Virginia.

Perhaps we can enrich the experience of visiting this old tavern by sharing with our visitors a few of the documents related to its early history.

An advertisement from the *Virginia Gazette* of March 5, 1752, for example:

> For the LADIES and GENTLEMEN,
> There will be a BALL, AT *Henry Wetherburn's,*
> on *Tuesday* Evening next, the 10th Instant,
> and on every *Tuesday* during the Sitting of
> the General Assembly.
> TICKETS Half a Pistole.

Or the *Gazette* notice of April 10, 1752:

> *By the Committee of the* Ohio *Company*
> THE several Members of the said Company, in
> *Virginia* and *Maryland,* are desired to meet at
> Mr. *Wetherburn's,* in the City of *Williamsburg,*
> on *Thursday* the 7th Day of *May* next.
> *George Mason,*
> *James Scott,*
> *John Mercer.*

Wetherburn's Tavern
is again much as
it was 200 years ago

We might tell the story of Henry Wetherburn's widow buying a catechism and a copy of *Robinson Crusoe* in 1764 for a student boarder, Henry Armistead of Gloucester County.

We might illustrate the period of James Southall's operation of the tavern by citing his advertisement of September 5, 1766, for a young man "qualified to act as Bar-Keeper, that can write a tolerable Hand, and understands something of Accounts." We might add Thomas Jefferson's letter to his friend John Page, asking for news of Williamsburg: "How have you done since I saw you? How did Nancy look at you when you danced with her at Southal's?" Or we might cite Washington's diary entry of 1769, which tells of his spending an evening there in the drawing of a lottery.

Not only historical anecdotes will aid us in this interpretation. Our base will be the documentary sources available to our research historians, which range widely from inventories and wills and insurance policies to the most casual and gossipy diaries. Fortunately, as in other cases in our Historic Area, we are able to link this evidence directly with that offered by our architects, archaeologists, and curators.

I am sure that the lively, bawdy spirit of the past will live again in the old rooms and corridors of Wetherburn's Tavern.

The College's Wren Building

No surviving colonial structure has richer associations with early Virginia history than the ancient brick building which looks eastward along Duke of Gloucester Street, as it has since the end of the seventeenth century.

The Sir Christopher Wren Building is not merely the oldest academic building in British America. It is also the oldest remaining home of the Virginia legislature, which sat there as early as 1700, before the first Williamsburg Capitol had been built. In the days when the building was known simply as "The College," it played roles in the religious, economic, and professional life of the colony. It had intimate ties with four early presidents of the United States.

Through the generous cooperation of the Commonwealth of Virginia, the Board of Visitors, and the Administration of the College of William and Mary, this old symbol of colonial Virginia life will be viewed by visitors on a year-round basis beginning next summer. Heretofore the Wren Building has been seen by thousands of visitors under an informal program of interpretation. We now plan to join with the College in offering a fuller and what we hope will be a more rewarding view of its truly historic past. The building, of course, will continue to provide classroom space for students, and offices for faculty members.

The cornerstone of the building was laid in 1695, and though progress was distressingly slow, the Wren Building housed students by 1698. It was a remarkable structure to be raised in a colony that was still largely a wilderness. It included "all conveniences of cooking, brewing, baking, &c.," and accommodated the president, masters, and students–despite the fact that the original plan of a quadrangle was never completed.* As the early commentator, the Rev. Hugh Jones, said, the building was "first modelled by *Sir Christopher Wren,*" and was "adapted to the Nature of the Country by the *Gentlemen* there."

*The building remains "incomplete" to this day. An expansion planned by Thomas Jefferson in the 1770's did not progress beyond the laying of foundations to the west of the present structure.

The founder and dominant figure of the College's early years, the effective and colorful Commissary James Blair, reported impatiently at a London conference during the course of construction, ". . . with much ado we have got the roof on but half of the Building, the other half we have not meddled with, and how we shall finish what we have built I cannot tell." Blair also had anxieties over finances, in a manner characteristic of educators and public officials to this day: "The Work is like to meet with a full stop for want of money; for the building hath allready exhausted what money we had . . . and its very uncertain how the subscriptions of this Country will come in: most people shifting the payment, & shew plainly that they intend not to pay, unless the Law compel them."

But the fine building rose and was in use in ample time for a May Day celebration in 1699, the year of the founding of Williamsburg, and began to fulfill the ideals of its charter: "to the end that the Church of *Virginia* may be furnish'd with a Seminary of Ministers of the Gospel, and that the Youth may be piously educated in good Letters and Manners, and that the Christian Faith may be propagated among the Western *Indians,* to the Glory of Almighty God."

Though its enrollment remained under 100 during the eighteenth century, the fame of the College spread quickly. The *London Post Boy* said in 1700 that "the University which has been lately founded there . . . is so crowded with Students, that they begin to think of enlarging the College, for it seems divers from Pensilvania, Maryland and Carolina, send their sons thither to be educated."

This popularity was to continue throughout the colonial period–and was reflected in the taxation of the tobacco colonies of Virginia and Maryland for the College's support.

In the generations in which the College was literally based in this single academic building, its reputation increased. Edmund Randolph, attorney general in Washington's Cabinet, wrote that most leading Virginians until the Revolution were alumni of William and Mary. And, Thomas Jefferson once said, "I know of no place in the world, while the present professors remain, where I would so soon place a son."

This remarkably busy building was not only the sole center of higher education of a vast region for many years, it began immediately to function in other ways, sometimes under hectic conditions. Commissary Blair, who engaged in controversies with a succession of Virginia governors, yielded reluctantly when Governor Francis Nicholson began to make use of the Wren Building as a State House, in the interim between the burning of the capitol

The Christopher Wren Building in winter

in Jamestown and the completion of a new one in Williamsburg in 1704.

Blair wrote of the governor as if he were a hostile invader: "I have heard him swear that he would seize the College for the King's use & he crowded into it, the Secretary's office, the Clerk of the Council's office, the Clerk of the house of Burgesses' office & all their lodgings, with himself & all the Committees, & had all his public treats in their hall to the great disturbance of the College business."

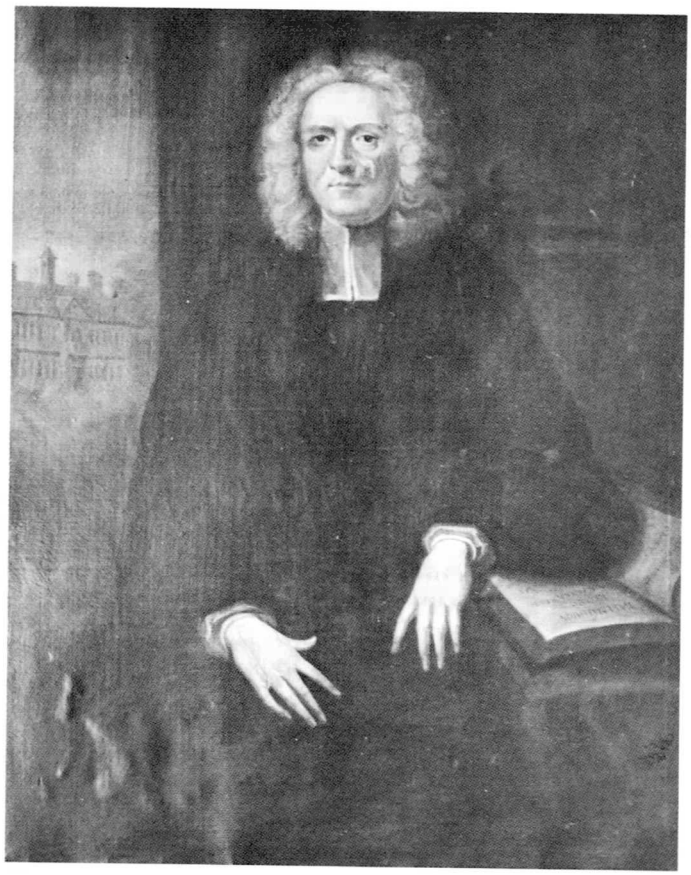
A career begun under such circumstances led British America's second oldest college through trying times. The building survived fires of 1705, 1859, and 1862, Revolution and Civil War, and efforts to move the College. Today the exterior walls are largely original, and our visitors see a Wren Building as it is pictured in the eighteenth-century portrait of James Blair attributed to Charles Bridges.

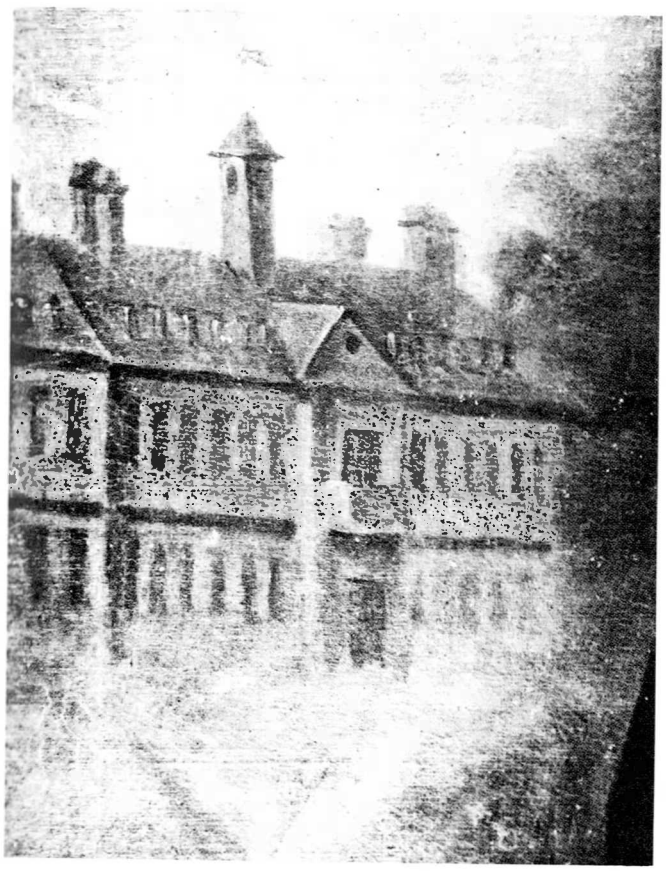
With the addition of furniture and furnishings, the old rooms and halls of the Wren Building will depict the setting of the lives of early students, in classrooms, the Great Hall, the Chapel, and the Blue Room. Beneath the floor of the Chapel, which was added as a wing in 1732, are the tombs of several eminent Virginians of the past, including the popular governor, Lord Botetourt, Sir John Randolph, Peyton Randolph, and Bishop James Madison, president of the College from 1777 to 1812, and a cousin of the U.S. president of the same name.

From the doorway, which antedates Williamsburg itself and is flanked by a pair of bronze howitzers surrendered by Cornwallis at Yorktown, modern visitors may see all the rest of the College of William and Mary as it was in the eighteenth century: the Brafferton Indian School and the President's House, both fine original buildings. The latter, severely damaged by fire when occupied by French officers in the Revolution, was repaired almost immediately by the French government; it has housed every chief officer of the College from the Rev. James Blair to the present president, Dr. Davis Y. Paschall. The Brafferton, though it failed in its intended purpose of sending forth young Indians to become missionaries among their own people, has survived the years and looks much as it did when opened in 1723.

Jefferson, James Monroe, and Chief Justice John Marshall, as early alumni, and Washington, as chancellor for eleven years, will be important in our interpretation. We will tell the stories of distinguished faculties from the time of the clergymen Blair, Hugh Jones, and William Stith, through the era of William Small and George Wythe and St. George Tucker, to the present day. We will also include the role of the College as Surveyor General of the colony, in which it licensed Washington and other surveyors and sent forth a

The Charles Bridges portrait of James Blair (1735–1740), with its background view of the Wren Building . . .





. . . proved valuable in the restoration of the structure

professor of mathematics, Joshua Fry, to join Jefferson's father, Peter, in producing the first survey map of Virginia.

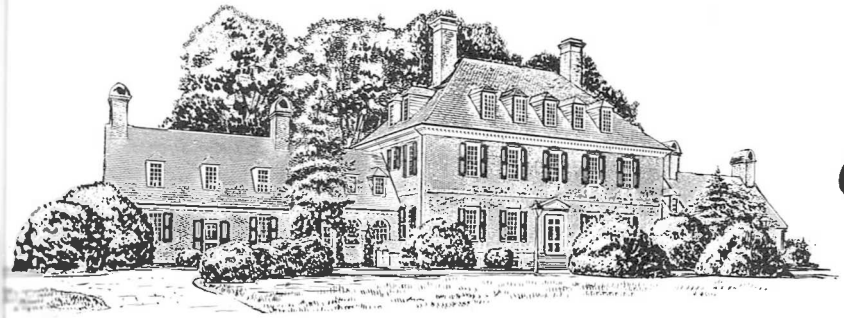
The contributions to the Revolutionary cause made by Virginia leadership in the Capitol at the eastern end of Duke of Gloucester Street were scarcely greater than those of the College itself, which fostered a spirit of independence in many ways and over many years. As a unique example of its influence and its effects, the teaching of William Small so shaped the outlook of Jefferson that, when he became governor of the state and a member of the Board of Visitors, he revised the course of study and led the College to pioneer in schools of law and medicine and modern languages–an important step on a campus where the lecture system had been introduced in British America, and quite in keeping with the spirit of an institution that gave birth to Phi Beta Kappa.

Our visitors will quickly sense, I am sure, that the story of the Wren Building and the College are inextricably bound up with the story of Williamsburg, and that each, as the founder Blair intended, has contributed generously to the other from the beginning.

The words of a student speaker on May Day, 1699, extolling this mutual relationship, have proved to be an accurate forecast over the long years:

> First that the Colledge will help to make the Town. . . . The very numbers of the Colledge who will be obliged to reside at this place viz the president and Masters with all their servants and attendants, the scholars, with such servants as will be necessary for the kitchin, Buttery, Gardens, wooding, and all other uses will make up above 100 persons to be constantly supplyed at this markett. . . . Besides the Colledge being not yet finish'd will employ in builders and Labourers a very considerable number, and it is easy to be foreseen that the prime Youth of the Country being here, it will occasion a great resort hither of parents and other friends. . . .

Our unknown student, as we know, has proven to have been quite a prophet.



Carter's Grove Plantation

If there is a spot where modern Americans can recapture the atmosphere of the plantation society of Virginia's colonial era, it must be in the doorway of Carter's Grove, looking past the huge poplars, down the terraces, and across the pasture to the James River.

The majestic and somewhat austere Georgian facade, softened by glowing rose brickwork, has led more than one authority to speak of this as one of America's most beautiful houses. Its setting and its distinguished interiors have impressed thousands of visitors since 1964, when it was opened to the public after being acquired by Sealantic Fund, Inc., a philanthropic organization supported by the Rockefeller family.

Although Carter's Grove is not a working eighteenth-century plantation, the gracious permission of the owner to allow us to include this house on the Colonial Life Tour will give us our first real opportunity to link Williamsburg, the political and social capital of the colony, with the fascinating world of the tobacco plantations which supported the Virginia economy. It is our good fortune that this superb historic mansion house, only six miles east of Williamsburg, has been so carefully maintained. Undoubtedly one of the finest and most important American country houses, its story begins early in the eighteenth century with Robert ("King") Carter of Corotoman passing this property to his daughter, Elizabeth, mother of Carter Burwell. It continues with hardly a lapse of interest until our day when through the expressed desire of its last private owner, Mrs. Archibald M. McCrea, and the generosity of Sealantic Fund, Inc., the plantation house has been preserved for posterity.

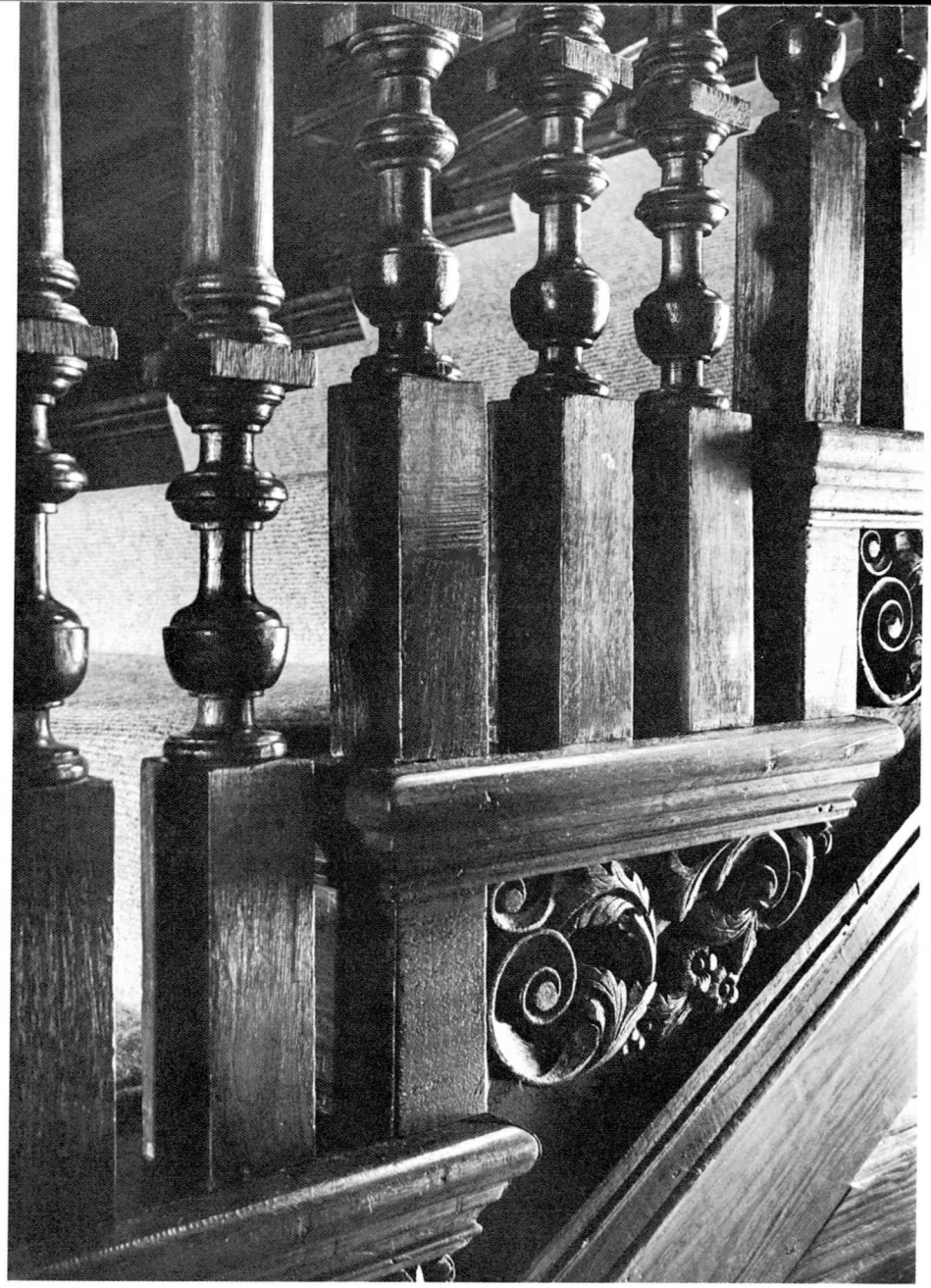
Carter's Grove's story includes colorful legends of Revolutionary War vandalism and of the rejected suitors, Washington and Jefferson, said to have made futile proposals to Tidewater belles in the house. By tradition, Jefferson was turned down by Rebecca Burwell, his "Fair Belinda," and Washington was spurned by Mary Cary.

We know so much of the building of the mansion by Carter Burwell that we can figuratively see mirrored in his account books the fine paneled interiors, still intact. We can count the man-days of labor by imported artisans who carved and fitted the paneling (more than 1,700 days of woodworking

excluding that on wainscoting). This work has been praised without reservation by the architectural historian Thomas T. Waterman: "The great suite of paneled rooms on the river front is the glory of Carter's Grove and is as fine as any other in the country."

We find in the accounts the purchase of more than half a million bricks, and in only two orders, some 70,000 shingles. Oyster shells came in hundreds of hogsheads to the plantation landing, to be burnt for lime and used in the mortar. (They came to the same landing where, late in the Revolution, Washington and Rochambeau unloaded their mortars and cannon for the siege of Yorktown.) The plentiful and fine materials called for skilled workmen.

The manor house from the James



Superb details distinguish the Great Hall

The brickwork is by David Minetree, a contractor working in Williamsburg about 1750, probably the son of a Huguenot blacksmith who had migrated to the William Byrd lands at the town of Manakin, above the site of Richmond. Other existing work by Minetree is rare, but he scratched his initials into a brick over a doorway of Mattapony Church in King and Queen County, and the building remains as his earliest known structure. He also built the plantation house Marlborough (no longer standing) for the well-known John Mercer, in Stafford County.

The finish of the masonry at Carter's Grove is clearly the work of master craftsmen. The thick walls are laid in Flemish bond with glazed headers, and the rubbed brick of the arched doorways and windows provide striking contrast with their unique rose-red coloring.

Carter Burwell imported the English wood-worker Richard Baylis to finish the interiors, paying transatlantic passage for him and his family. Baylis worked six days a week for almost 500 days, with half a dozen artisans under his supervision. The Englishman was apparently still doing some work on the site when Carter Burwell died unexpectedly, six months after the house was completed, leaving the plantation to his five-year-old son, Nathaniel. Baylis was a witness to Burwell's will.

Other carpentry on the house, mostly the structural work of the interior, was done under contract by John Wheatley, a Williamsburg builder who had worked on the Capitol and Governor's Palace.

Though this was a house on the grand scale, it was not remarkable in the Carter family, whose founder accumulated 300,000 acres of land. But Carter's Grove was a working plantation, even before the manor house rose. As early as 1745 Carter Burwell sold 3,000 pounds of pork to three of his customers, one of them the Williamsburg tavernkeeper Charlton. Lady Gooch, wife of the governor, bought 600 pounds of his beef, and the College of William and Mary bought much fine wheat, as well as pork, veal, and mutton. Several Williamsburg innkeepers, including Mrs. Christiana Campbell, Anthony Hay, and John Doncastle, bought products of this plantation.

Carter Burwell's son, Nathaniel, who operated the place in the next generation, was equally successful. Thomas Jefferson wrote of him in 1788 that he was "one of the most skilful managers in that country, and of untainted integrity." Nathaniel graduated from the College of William and Mary in 1771, a classmate of Bishop James Madison, and, like Madison, won a gold medal at graduation.

The house remained in the family until 1838, almost 90 years after it was built; the last Burwell to live there was Philip Carter Lewis Burwell, a great-grandson of the builder. Several other owners succeeded him before 1927, when Carter's Grove was acquired by Mr. and Mrs. McCrea.

Major alterations to the house by the McCreas consisted of remodeling and enlarging the twin dependencies and joining them to the main house, and the raising of the roof line to permit rooms on the third floor. All work was done with great care and after long planning, by the Richmond architect, W. Duncan Lee. Waterman wrote of the process: "The careful restoration and repair of the incomparable woodwork of Carter's Grove allows the

The land approach, Carter's Grove

study and appreciation of Virginia woodwork at its finest development. With the external changes understood, the building as a whole can be considered as the final phase of the evolution of the Georgian mansion type."

Very few other early Virginia houses, certainly, are so rich in fine interior detail. Williamsburg visitors who enjoy the Colonial Life tour will see in the entrance hall and its grand staircase the outstanding example of woodwork

in America. The attention lavished on the details of the staircase by Baylis and his workmen tells the visitor immediately that he has come to a singular house. Even the dowels fastening the walnut nosings on the treads are covered with plugs in the shape of fleur-de-lis.

As Mr. Lee said, only the most essential changes were made involving original materials: "No panelling was removed from the walls . . . and only a few floor boards taken up, but every pipe, radiator, wire, and even electric switch, is completely hidden." When paint had been stripped from the walls the woodwork could be appreciated to its fullest (at one time, an owner had painted the paneled rooms in patriotic red, white, and blue).

This handsome work has definite historical links known to few American buildings, for the decoration of the hall and west parlor is rendered from plates in William Salmon's *Palladio Londinensis, or The London Art of Building,* a well-known reference book of its day. Carter Burwell bought a copy of this book two years before the building was begun, and much of the fine interior work was copied from its pages. The flutings, finials, and other intricate carvings, formed under the eye of Richard Baylis, give Carter's Grove its impressive air of antique and classic beauty.

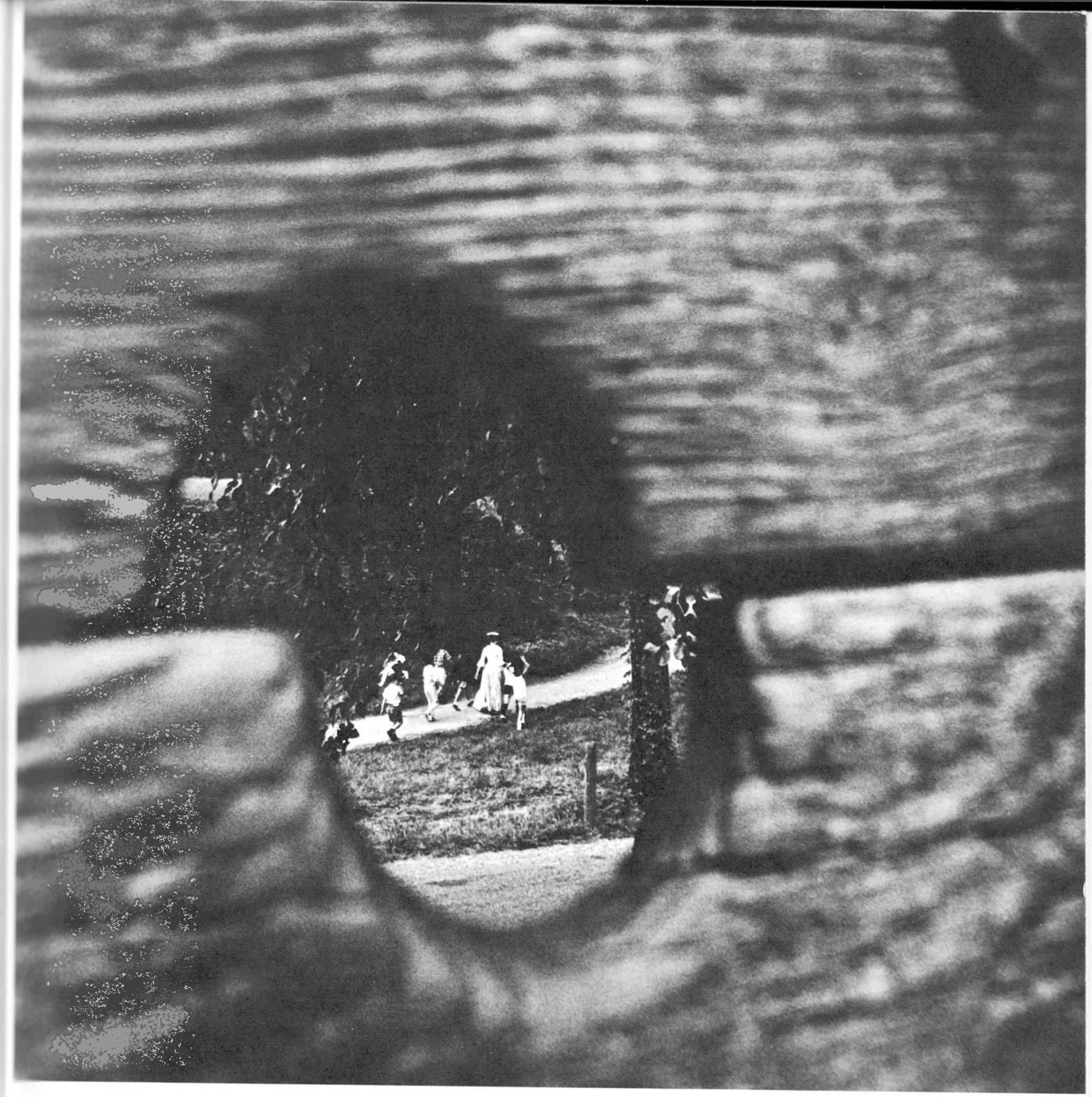
Thus, despite the lack of drawings or plans of the building, the Burwell account books made possible the pinpointing of many details of the original construction. There is a rich storehouse of interpretive material, much of it involving the building itself.

The associations of this house with influential Virginians in the generation before the Revolution will be most important to our interpretation; we will make use of such primary documentary sources as the diary of John Blair of Williamsburg, which noted frequent meetings and social events at Carter's Grove.

The procession of important guests, begun in the eighteenth century, has long continued, and includes President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

It is fortunate for those of us interested in historic preservation in our country that Mrs. McCrea requested that some way be found to save Carter's Grove for the American public. Her expression of this wish in her will, it seems to me, is in the tradition of "King" Carter's own will, in which he requested that "this estate in all times to come be called and to go by the name of Carter's Grove."

C.H.H.



. . . a place never static

Statement by the Chairman of the Boards

A burgeoning interest in the towns and sites of our country whose roots go deep into American history has opened a new era for Williamsburg. For several years we have recognized that we must prepare for the consequences of this interest by planning to receive larger and larger numbers of visitors annually. This practical concern has been a challenge to us. But it is overridden by the vastly more stimulating opportunity to make available a far broader experience for every visitor to Williamsburg in the years ahead.

In 1968 we shall double the scope of Williamsburg's appeals for our visitors. This will be a significant step forward on the course set by my father, Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who followed the principle that every opportunity to increase Williamsburg's impact was, in fact, an obligation. This approach traced to his broader belief that every right implies a responsibility, every opportunity an obligation, and every possession a duty.

The millions of Americans who have come to the restored colonial capital since 1926 have found here a reinforced sense of their identity as inheritors of the American experience. In the shadow of its many old buildings they have also deepened their appreciation of those who helped to construct the framework of our republic. Furthermore, from small children to foreign visitors, they have been able to seek out their own level of understanding of this magnificent story and then to find encouragement to advance to the next higher level of comprehension. It is to expand our capacity and to open up broader possibilities for interpreting Williamsburg to them that we embark on the new program.

As we consider development of a deeper and more meaningful ex-

perience for our visitors, I am reminded that many people who visit the city for the first time are taken by surprise, not merely by the scope of the restoration, but also by the sense of life that is here. This is what always impressed Father about the place and, as has been pointed out before in these pages, he never failed to see it in the light of the living past which was so real to him. This quality of vitality is not always encountered in the preservation of a historic site, I suppose, but anyone who has come to Williamsburg through the years has seen its impressive progress, always directed toward a more effective presentation of the panorama of eighteenth-century life in the colonies.

The program that we are now undertaking is of the kind we have come to expect of Colonial Williamsburg, *a place never static,* but always challenging–an organization that, it seems to me, has much in common with the vigorous, creative, and productive society of the past.

It is important in the twentieth century that we preserve our historic environment with constant attention to what Cicero said many centuries ago–that "not to know what happened before one was born is always to be a child." The roots of our history and their authentic portrayal are of the greatest value as guideposts in our mature and confident search for the frontiers of the future. Along with the other trustees of Colonial Williamsburg and members of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, which has made this new program possible, I know that the vital new effort at Williamsburg will help to achieve this goal.

—Winthrop Rockefeller
Chairman of the Boards of
Colonial Williamsburg

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Summary of the Year

Organization and Management

A leading event of the past year was the election of Winthrop Rockefeller, chairman of the boards of Colonial Williamsburg, as governor of Arkansas. The trustees and directors are most pleased that Governor and Mrs. Rockefeller will continue their active and long-standing interest in Williamsburg in addition to their new tasks in Arkansas.

In November, three new members were elected to the board of trustees of Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, one trustee retired and one member was elected to the board of directors of Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated. Joining the Colonial Williamsburg board were Mrs. George D. O'Neill of Oyster Bay, N.Y., a granddaughter of the late John D. Rockefeller, Jr.; David Brinkley of Washington, D.C., NBC news correspondent; and Dr. Alan Simpson, president of Vassar College.

Mrs. O'Neill attended Miss Chapin's School in New York and Foxcroft School, Middleburg, Va., and is a graduate of Bradford Junior College, Bradford, Massachusetts. In addition to her new appointment she is a trustee of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, International House, Bradford Junior College, and the Visiting Nurses Association of Oyster Bay.

Mr. Brinkley is a nationally-known news correspondent, covering the Washington part of the Huntley-Brinkley television report. A native of Wilmington, N.C., he began his career on his hometown newspaper, the *Star-News*. After three years with the United Press, Mr. Brinkley joined the Washington bureau of NBC News in 1943. With Chet Huntley, he changed the course of television newscasting in 1956 when they teamed up to cover the political conventions and election returns.

Dr. Simpson, distinguished educator and author, is a native of England. He received his bachelor's degree from Worcester College, Oxford, his master's degree and doctorate from Merton College, also of Oxford, and he was a Commonwealth Fellow at Harvard University in 1935–37. Dr. Simpson served with the Royal Artillery during World War II achieving the rank of major. In 1946 he became a member of the history department at the University of Chicago. He was named president of Vassar in 1964.

George D. O'Neill of Oyster Bay joined the board of Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, in 1966. A native of New York, Mr. O'Neill graduated from Harvard in 1949, having served in the Merchant Marine during the war. In addition to many community activities in Oyster Bay, he is associated with the New York investment firm of Train, Cabot and Associates.

During 1966, the Honorable H. M. Stryker, mayor of Williamsburg, retired as a trustee of Colonial Williamsburg. A resident of Williamsburg for nearly 50 years and its mayor since 1948, "Polly" Stryker has become a symbol of the city, a genial host to visitors, a peerless ambassador of good will, and a wise counselor in all operations of Colonial Williamsburg. Few individuals have given more generously of themselves to our community or to the restoration. Mayor Stryker will be missed on the board, but we count on many more years of fruitful work with him.

FINANCIAL

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

Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated

The expense of general and educational operations–the presentation and interpretation of the Historic Area to the public; the publication of books and research manuscripts; the production of audiovisual materials for schools, libraries, and museums; the sponsorship of historical and cultural lectures, seminars, and conferences as well as cosponsorship, with the College of William and Mary, of the Institute of Early American History and Culture; and the conduct of an intensified research program–amounted, during 1966 to $4,773,686.

Income from admissions, sales of books, and other operating programs, totaled $3,501,749.

The resulting deficit from operations of $1,271,937 was met by investment income provided by endowment funds of the Corporation, substantially all of which have been given to the Corporation through the personal interest and generosity of the late Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. (A list of these securities begins on page 59.)

The $1,904,301 balance of investment income remaining after the operating deficit was met was used to continue the Corporation's work of preserving and restoring buildings and gardens within the Historic Area of Williamsburg, of adding to its collection of eighteenth-century furniture and furnishings for existing and future Exhibition Buildings and craft shops, of producing educational filmstrips, slide-lectures, and motion pictures, of conducting extensive archaeological exploration and research programs, and of acquiring properties in or adjoining the Historic Area.

Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated

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

During 1966 the gross income of Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, was $12,085,929. After operating expenses of $11,129,899, a cash operating balance, before depreciation, of $956,030 resulted. Capital expenditures of $1,456,896 for hotel improvements and other projects and debt retirement of $457,987 were financed from this operating cash balance and long-term loans.

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

Taxes

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

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

Total local taxes paid by the two corporations in 1966 amounted to $289,554, an increase of $12,253 over the local taxes paid the preceding year. The real estate taxes paid to the city of Williamsburg by the two corporations (representing 15.8% of the city's land area) accounted for 33.3% of the city's total receipts from this source.

Audits

The books of the two corporations are audited annually by the independent public accounting firms of Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery, and Horwath & Horwath, whose auditors have reported that in 1966 in their opinion, as in past years, proper procedures were used in recording the financial transactions of the two corporations.

COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG, INCORPORATED

ENDOWMENT AND OTHER FUNDS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1966

Face Value		*Amortized Total Cost or Book Value*
	U.S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	
$ 500,000	Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, 5.35%, 1/3/67	$ 500,000
200,000	Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, 5.35%, 2/1/67	199,990
5,260,000	Federal Home Loan Bank, 5.55%, 4/25/67	5,257,641
10,000	Federal Home Loan Bank, 6%, 10/26/67	10,009
425,000	U.S. Treasury Bonds, 4.125%, 11/15/73	425,000
$ 6,395,000	TOTAL U.S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	$ 6,392,640
	CORPORATE BONDS–INDUSTRIALS	
$ 290,000	Aluminum Company of America, Debenture, 4.25%, 1/1/82	$ 290,000
300,000	Associates Investment Company, Debenture, 4.50%, 8/1/76	300,000
22,000	Associates Investment Company, Debenture, 5.25%, 8/1/77	23,002
250,000	Beneficial Finance Company, Debenture, 5%, 11/1/77	251,921
48,000	Celanese Corporation Convertible Debentures, 4%, 4/1/90	48,000
500,000	Celanese Corporation, Notes, 4.75%, 4/1/90	500,000
300,000	Champion Paper and Fibre Company, Debenture, 3.75%, 7/15/81	300,000
250,000	The Chase Manhattan Bank, Notes, 4.60%, 6/1/90	250,000
25,000	C. I. T. Financial Corporation, Debentures, 4.75%, 7/1/70	25,402
680,000	C. I. T. Financial Corporation, Debentures, 5.125%, 1/15/80	674,778
250,000	City National Bank of Detroit, Notes, 4.75%, 2/1/90	250,000
450,000	Commercial Credit Company, Notes, 5.00%, 6/1/77	451,589
250,000	Cummins Engine Company, Incorporated, Notes, 4.60%, 7/15/90	250,000
500,000	Dow Chemical Company, Notes, 4.50%, 1/15/90	500,000
250,000	First National Bank of Jersey City, Notes, 4.75%, 6/1/90	250,000
300,000	Food Machinery and Chemical Corporation, Debentures, 3.80%, 8/15/81	300,000
300,000	General Acceptance Corporation, Notes, 5.00%, 4/15/67	300,000
250,000	General American Transportation Corporation, Equip. Trust, 4.60%, 11/15/85	250,000
300,000	General Finance Corporation, Notes, 5.00%, 4/1/76	300,000
100,000	General Motors Acceptance Corporation, Debentures, 5.00%, 8/15/77	101,525
200,000	General Motors Acceptance Corporation, Debentures, 5.00%, 9/1/80	200,000
250,000	General Motors Acceptance Corporation, Debentures, 4.625%, 3/1/83	248,852
250,000	Bank of Hawaii, Notes, 4.70%, 10/15/89	250,000
182,800	International Harvester Company, Debentures, 4.625%, 3/1/88	174,370
79,600	International Harvester Company, Debentures, 4.80%, 3/1/91	75,409
27,000	International Harvester Credit Corporation, Debentures, 4.625%, 11/1/79	26,932
500,000	Macy Credit Corporation, Debentures, 4.75%, 11/1/81	500,000
500,000	National State Bank of Newark, Notes, 4.70%, 12/1/89	500,000
292,000	National Steel Corporation, First Mortgage, 4.625%, 6/1/89	289,819
300,000	Sears Roebuck Acceptance Corporation, Debentures, 4.625%, 2/1/72	299,189
28,000	Sears Roebuck and Company, Debentures, 4.75%, 8/1/83	28,913
400,000	Security National Bank of Long Island, Notes, 4.75%, 8/1/89	400,000
500,000	Superior Oil Company, Debentures, 3.75%, 7/1/81	498,615
350,000	U.S. Steel Corporation, Debentures, 4.625%, 1/1/96	318,342
222,283	Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, Note, 5.00%, 9/1/79	222,283
362,851	Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, Note, 5.00%, 4/1/82	362,851
201,976	Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, Note, 5.00%, 7/1/86	201,976
150,000	C. W. I. Employee Home Loan Fund, Notes, 4.71%, Demand	150,000
250,000	Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, First Mortgage, 4.60%, 7/1/95	250,000
$10,661,510	TOTAL CORPORATE BONDS–INDUSTRIALS	$10,613,768

Face Value		*Amortized Total Cost or Book Value*
	CORPORATE BONDS–UTILITIES	
$ 500,000	American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Debentures, 3.875%, 7/1/90	$ 509,520
175,000	American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Debentures, 4.75%, 11/1/92	177,340
300,000	Columbia Gas System, Incorporated, Debentures, 3.875%, 4/1/81	301,804
125,000	Connecticut Light and Power Company, First Mortgage, 4.875%, 2/1/90	124,037
300,000	Consolidated Edison Company of New York, First Mortgage, 3.625%, 5/1/86	301,705
300,000	Consolidated Edison Company of New York, First Mortgage, 5.00%, 10/1/87	301,945
200,000	Consolidated Edison Company of New York, First Mortgage, 4.75%, 6/1/91	200,205
174,000	Consolidated Natural Gas Company, Debentures, 4.875%, 6/1/82	175,754
300,000	Dallas Power and Light Company, First Mortgage, 4.25%, 12/1/86	301,690
170,000	Gulf States Utilities Company, First Mortgage, 5.25%, 12/1/89	173,380
400,000	Illinois Power Company, First Mortgage, 3.75%, 7/1/86	402,347
250,000	Iowa Electric Light and Power Company, First Mortgage, 5.125%, 1/1/91	250,000
400,000	Michigan Gas Utilities Company, First Mortgage, 4.70%, 2/1/90	400,000
300,000	Niagara Mohawk Power Company, General Mortgage, 3.625%, 5/1/86	301,297
300,000	Northern Illinois Gas Company, First Mortgage, 3.75%, 4/1/81	303,030
300,000	Pacific Gas and Electric Company, First Mortgage, 3.75%, 12/1/78	300,867
300,000	Pacific Power and Light Company, First Mortgage, 4.375%, 5/1/86	301,703
300,000	Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, Debentures, 4.375%, 8/15/88	305,135
300,000	Pennsylvania Electric Company, First Mortgage, 3.875%, 5/1/86	306,570
100,000	Public Service Electric and Gas Company, First Mortgage, 4.875%, 9/1/87	100,692
30,000	Southern California Edison Company, First Mortgage, 4.625%, 9/1/83	31,006
200,000	Southern California Edison Company, First Mortgage, 5.00%, 2/1/85	201,654
300,000	Southern California Gas Company, First Mortgage, 3.875%, 6/1/81	304,494
215,000	Tennessee Gas Transmission Company, First Mortgage, 5.25%, 11/1/79	216,710
600,000	Union Electric Company, First Mortgage, 3.75%, 7/1/86	606,566
293,000	United Gas Improvement Company, First Mortgage, 5.125%, 6/1/84	297,504
$ 7,132,000	TOTAL CORPORATE BONDS–UTILITIES	$ 7,196,955
	FOREIGN BONDS	
$ 500,000	Aluminum Company of Canada, Notes, 5.10%, 5/1/92	$ 500,000
250,000	Bell Telephone Company of Canada, First Mortgage, 4.85%, 9/1/95	250,000
96,000	City of Montreal, Canada, Debentures, 5.00%, 1/15/83	96,195
500,000	City of Winnipeg, Canada, Debentures, 4.75%, 11/1/89	500,000
222,000	Commonwealth of Australia, 5.50%, 7/1/81	217,171
356,000	Commonwealth of Australia, 5.50%, 10/1/82	353,187
263,000	Copenhagen Telephone Company, Incorporated, Notes, 6.25%, 2/1/73	261,672
250,000	High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community, Secured 13th Series, 5.375%, 10/15/80	244,828
400,000	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, 4.50%, 2/1/90	401,385
183,000	Kingdom of Norway, External, 5.50%, 5/1/76	180,157
193,000	Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corporation, 6.00%, 4/15/76	187,602
500,000	Quebec Hydro-Electric Commission, Debentures, 4.75%, 11/16/89	500,000
250,000	Trans-Canada Pipe Line Company, First Mortgage, 5.125%, 5/1/85	251,151
$ 3,963,000	TOTAL FOREIGN BONDS	$ 3,943,348
$28,151,510	TOTAL BONDS	$28,146,711
Shares		
	PREFERRED STOCKS–INDUSTRIALS	
2,500	Crown Zellerbach Corporation, cumulative, 4.20	$ 258,633
2,100	General Motors Corporation, cumulative, 5.00	258,192
1,200	Uniroyal, Incorporated, non-cumulative, 8.00	175,821
	TOTAL PREFERRED STOCKS–INDUSTRIALS	$ 692,646

Shares		*Amortized Total Cost or Book Value*
	PREFERRED STOCKS–UTILITIES	
2,400	Appalachian Electric Power Company, cumulative, 4.50	$ 259,054
2,500	Boston Edison Company, cumulative, 4.25	252,500
2,000	Cincinnati Gas and Electric Company, cumulative, 4.00	185,675
2,000	Consumers Power Company, cumulative, 4.52	212,469
2,000	Delaware Power and Light Company, cumulative, 5.00	204,000
5,000	Illinois Power Company, par $50., cumulative, 4.20	249,487
2,500	Kansas City Power and Light Company, cumulative, 4.35	257,500
2,400	Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation, cumulative, 4.85	249,038
9,000	Pacific Gas and Electric Company, par $25., cumulative, 5.00	253,872
2,500	Public Service Company of Colorado, cumulative, 4.25	250,988
10,000	Public Service Company of Indiana, par $25., cumulative, 4.32	254,506
2,200	Virginia Electric and Power Company, cumulative, 5.00	251,353
	TOTAL PREFERRED STOCKS–UTILITIES	$ 2,880,442
	TOTAL PREFERRED STOCKS	$ 3,573,088
	COMMON STOCKS	
15,550	Alcan Aluminum, Limited	$ 456,165
21,747	American Electric Power Company	456,003
1,050	American Telephone and Telegraph Company	53,533
10,000	Armour and Company	398,750
1,000	Brush Beryllium Company	19,889
6,374	Celanese Corporation	329,653
8,400	Central and South West Corporation	274,464
40,000	Chase Manhattan Bank	743,698
30,102	Chrysler Corporation	545,639
20,000	Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company	430,913
30,000	Consolidated Natural Gas Company	223,799
11,800	Consumers Power Company	331,380
5,500	Continental Baking Company	234,933
10,000	Cutler-Hammer, Incorporated	322,630
2,720	Deere and Company	64,576
1,000	Discount Corporation of New York	265,000
4,132	Duke Power Company	117,188
5,000	E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company	607,445
6,000	Eastman Kodak Company	130,565
16,250	Fund American Companies	592,792
11,250	General Electric Company	695,782
11,800	General Motors Corporation	625,503
1,000	G C A Corporation	17,830
15,000	B. F. Goodrich Company	1,041,958
16,074	Hooker Chemical Corporation	547,046
15,800	Ideal Cement Company	416,743
4,000	International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited	201,330
19,965	International Paper Company	705,723
5,791	Interstate Power Company	132,751
12,300	Lehigh Portland Cement Company	327,534
2,800	Lone Star Cement Company	64,167
142,000	Mobil Oil Company	1,390,496
7,000	National Lead Company	732,812
6,000	New York State Electric and Gas Company	269,073
3,000	Parke, Davis and Company	128,532
9,000	Pennsylvania Power and Light Company	282,897
1,050	Sierra Pacific Power Company	18,787

Shares		*Amortized Total Cost or Book Value*
	Common Stocks (continued)	
21,840	Southern California Edison Company	405,645
5,400	Southern Pacific Company	117,045
8,800	Southern Railway Company	490,018
21,000	Square D Company	255,112
63,668	Standard Oil Company of California	1,209,207
114,200	Standard Oil Company (Indiana)	1,434,179
95,000	Standard Oil Company (New Jersey)	1,690,104
953	Texas Instruments, Incorporated	36,718
21,400	Toledo Edison Company	553,615
4,000	Union Carbide Company	233,843
11,000	U.S. Borax and Chemical Corporation	410,498
7,000	U.S. Gypsum Company	717,181
600	Virginia Electric and Power Company	14,052
	TOTAL COMMON STOCKS	$21,765,196
	TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS	$53,484,995
	INTEREST RECEIVABLE, ETC.	497,321
	CASH IN BANK	405,377
	TOTAL FUNDS	$54,387,693

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, 1966, we counted or confirmed with the custodians the securities and cash shown in the above schedules and found them in agreement with the Corporation's records.

LYBRAND, ROSS BROS. & MONTGOMERY
Certified Public Accountants

New York, April 28, 1967

An Acknowledgment to Many Generous Contributors

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

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

Following is a list of those who made gifts and loans in 1966:

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