

*New Vistas
to the Past*



THE
COLONIAL
WILLIAMSBURG
FOUNDATION

WILLIAMSBURG was one of the most important ideological training grounds for the leaders of American independence. For eighty-one 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 most other states; and the introduction of Jefferson's famous Statute for Religious Freedom.

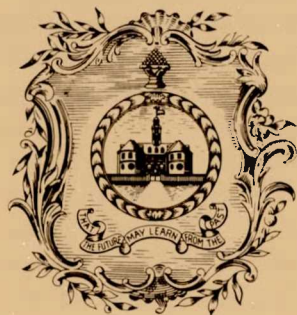
In 1926, inspired by the foresight and enthusiasm of Dr. W. A. R. Goodwin, then rector of Bruton Parish Church, Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., became interested in the preservation and restoration of eighteenth-century Williamsburg, and thereafter devoted his personal attention and resources to the fulfillment 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."

COVER: In 1977 Colonial Williamsburg archaeologists discovered the first New World whole example of an early "close helmet," dating from about 1620, at Carter's Grove plantation. Archaeological discoveries at the plantation were one of three developments during the year that offer significant promise for Colonial Williamsburg's future.

*New Vistas
to the Past*

WITH A SUMMARY OF
THE YEAR 1977



THE
COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG
FOUNDATION

Williamsburg, Virginia

Statement by Lewis F. Powell, Jr.

In November 1977, I retired from "active duty" status with the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation. This marked the end of some twenty-five years as general counsel, Trustee, and finally Chairman of the Board of this remarkable institution. No other cultural or historical association has meant as much to me. Quite apart from the satisfactions derived from working with devoted Trustees and talented officers and employees of Colonial Williamsburg, I have observed with admiration and pride the development and expanding usefulness of Colonial Williamsburg over the past quarter-century.

During this period, which has spanned almost half the life of Colonial Williamsburg, I have witnessed carefully planned expansion in our educational, interpretive, and presentation programs. As these programs have expanded, the influence of what we called the "Restoration" upon our national culture has become increasingly evident, a development that is especially true in the areas of architecture, furniture, and furnishings. But the mission of Colonial Williamsburg that has meant the most to me, the mission that motivated Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr.'s interest and philanthropy, is education—the instilling of a wider understanding of early American history. I think it is generally agreed that Colonial Williamsburg exerts a uniquely constructive influence in creating an accurate perception of the lessons of the Revolutionary period of American history. We also have sought to engender wholesome pride in this history and to create an awareness that the principles of democracy upon which our government was founded remain as sound and relevant today as they did in the late eighteenth century. The physical restoration has become a national symbol and visible reminder of the vitality and durability of these principles as embodied in the Constitution and Bill of Rights.

I think it was Dr. Julian Boyd, Princeton's distinguished historian, who expressed a similar thought. He observed that Colonial Williamsburg is among the leaders of those institutions that have done the most to clarify our vision of this country's national purpose. In view of what often seems to be the intractable problems of the world, and the particular anxieties that now cast shadows over western civilization, it is especially useful to have restored Williamsburg as a constant reminder of the worthwhileness of this purpose and its relation to freedom itself.

Each year the Restoration attracts hundreds of thousands of Americans of all ages and from all walks of life who come here not only because it is a pleasant place to spend two or three days of vacation; rather, these visitors are attracted by the quality of the learning experience and by the inspiration that almost always accompanies a pilgrimage to Williamsburg. To be sure, a certain number of our visitors are attracted by the graciousness of the accommodations, the excellence of

the restaurants, and the variety of recreational and sports opportunities which are available at costs that compare more than favorably with comparable facilities elsewhere. But those who come only for these pleasures are in a minority. The high rate of visitation to the exhibition buildings, the craft shops, the museums, and, of course, the gardens, confirms that most of our visitors come to learn. They are not disappointed.

The reputation and fame of Colonial Williamsburg are not confined to the United States. Increasingly, visitors from abroad are attracted by the scope and high quality of the Restoration. Almost one hundred heads of state have been our guests, a number of them on repeated visits, and as tourism increases in the United States, many hundreds of their countrymen are also visiting Williamsburg. It is quite remarkable that the fame of this relatively remote town has spread widely among many countries. We think this foreign visitation is important, not merely because it is complimentary to have discriminating people from abroad select Williamsburg as one of the places to visit in America. Because we are living in a world in which democracy and its principles are being challenged daily by totalitarian regimes, we hope that foreign visitors will leave with a renewed understanding that human liberty depends upon the preservation of democratic institutions.

I share the wish, often expressed by those of us associated with the Restoration, that Mr. Rockefeller could have lived long enough to see the realization of his dream. Although I knew him far less well than I would have liked, I do cherish the memory of the occasions when the work of the Restoration brought us together. It has also been a privilege to be associated with other members of his family. In addition to the national and international interests and the extensive contributions to public service of the Rockefeller family, its members have maintained an active and generous interest in Williamsburg for more than a half-century. The leadership of John D. Rockefeller 3rd and of Winthrop Rockefeller, who preceded me as Chairman of the Board, has been particularly notable. Active family participation continues with devoted service as Trustees by Abby O'Neill, granddaughter of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and her husband, George D. O'Neill. The Restoration is an enduring monument to a remarkable family.

It pleases me to recall, as it does many of us, some of the words spoken by Mr. Rockefeller in April 1955 when he ended his official association with Colonial Williamsburg. Speaking with characteristic simplicity and modesty, Mr. Rockefeller emphasized his hope that Williamsburg would "ever stand as a beacon light of freedom":

"As I look into your faces, recall what you have done and are doing, in your communities—the positions you hold, the things you stand for—I have high hopes for the future of restored Williamsburg.

"It is with the fullest confidence in you, that the mantle of my responsibility has fallen on your shoulders.

“May you find as much pleasure, in carrying on the Restoration, as I have had in developing it, and may this restored city ever stand as a beacon light of freedom, to the world.”

It would be ungracious, and also unfaithful to the facts, if I did not also mention Kenneth Chorley and Carlisle H. Humelsine, both of whom served in the office of President during my years of association with Colonial Williamsburg. We could not have been more fortunate in the leadership they provided. They shared Mr. Rockefeller's vision, and although their personalities differed, both Kenneth Chorley and Carl Humelsine were strong and inspirational leaders. Both also admirably filled the necessary role of public representative of Colonial Williamsburg in the Commonwealth of Virginia, in Washington, and wherever it was appropriate for our spokesman to be seen and heard. As hosts to many foreign heads of state, they often served as *de facto* representatives of the State Department. Working with Kenneth and Carl—perhaps I should say trying to keep up with them—always was an exhilarating experience.

I certainly should add that Colonial Williamsburg is most fortunate that Charles R. Longworth has joined its top staff as the new President, with Carl Humelsine moving to the Chairmanship of the Board of Trustees. On the basis of Mr. Longworth's fine record of achievement in business and education, we may have full confidence that the tradition of quality leadership will be carried forward.

I have said on other occasions that our visitors quite naturally tend to view the Restoration in terms of buildings, gardens, and furnishings. Although inanimate objects constitute the physical restoration that is now world famous, the special character of Williamsburg is and always has been created by our people. I refer not only to the Trustees, officers, and senior staff members, who provide essential leadership, but also to employees in categories too numerous to mention: the hostesses in the exhibition buildings, the craftsmen in the shops, the gardeners, maids, waiters, bus drivers, and maintenance people, the secretaries and clerks—indeed the entire Restoration family of talented and devoted men and women. These people reflect the pride that all of us have in this historic enterprise and the privilege we share in helping to preserve the traditions of the country we love.

Although I am concluding my active association with Colonial Williamsburg, the Board of Trustees—following tradition—has elected me Chairman Emeritus. I must say that I would have been more than a little disappointed if this action had not been taken. My interest in this restored eighteenth-century town, in what it stands for and means to our country, and in the people who work here will never diminish. Being associated with it has been one of the great privileges of my life.

LEWIS F. POWELL, JR.
Chairman Emeritus
The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation

Statement by Carlisle H. Humelsine

THE recent changing of the guard at the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation offers an opportunity to recall the extraordinary leadership that has been provided this organization over the years by its Board of Trustees and Chairmen.

During their lifetimes, Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and the Reverend W. A. R. Goodwin teamed together to undertake, with extraordinary spirit and dedication, the restoration of Williamsburg as a reminder of the courage and sacrifices of the early patriots who forged our fundamental American principles. Along with Dr. Goodwin, Mr. Rockefeller, Jr., was assisted from 1926 on by a group of distinguished and able Americans.

In the early years prior to 1935, Mr. Rockefeller, Jr., was joined in the Williamsburg effort by Colonel Arthur Woods and Kenneth Chorley, both special advisers. In 1935, at age sixty-five, Colonel Woods became Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and served in this capacity until 1939. Mr. Chorley became President and served until 1958.

Following Colonel Woods, Mr. John D. Rockefeller 3rd became Chairman and held this position until 1953, when he was succeeded by his brother, the late Mr. Winthrop Rockefeller. Mr. Rockefeller 3rd resigned as Chairman of Colonial Williamsburg following his election as Chairman of the Rockefeller Foundation. "This action is not motivated by any lack of continuing interest," he wrote at the time of his resignation, "but by the press of other commitments."

Mr. John D. Rockefeller 3rd made a remarkable contribution of time, personal interest, and innovative action to direct the effective, high quality interpretation and presentation of the Williamsburg story.^o Holding some twenty official positions in Colonial Williamsburg over the years of his participation, he promoted the idealism of the American Revolution far beyond the boundaries of the Historic Area as well as directing the creation of the first Reception Center gateway to Williamsburg, publications, audiovisual materials, an aggressive public relations program, a liaison program with the Armed Forces, and the placement of new emphasis on personalities, events, and concepts to bring the past to life for millions of Americans and visitors from overseas.

Noting the impact of the Rockefellers on Williamsburg, Parke Rouse, Jr., author-historian, wrote in *Commonwealth Magazine* in 1976: "John 3rd did much to involve Williamsburg with world issues in the 1930s and 1940s, when World War II

^o This statement was prepared prior to the tragic automobile accident on June 11, 1978, which ended the fruitful life of Mr. Rockefeller. It now becomes a statement in memoriam for an outstanding member and friend not only of Colonial Williamsburg but of the world.

loomed. To him, Williamsburg symbolized the ideas of human dignity, independence, political equality, and religious freedom which came to fruition in the Revolution. He advocated that Williamsburg be used as 'a great laboratory of history and ideas.'"

When Winthrop succeeded his brother in 1953, he continued for twenty years the thrust of Colonial Williamsburg as a national and international center. He also directed the policy and implementation of the new Information Center, expansion of the Historic Area, hotels, and taverns, and the fulfillment of his dream through the acquisition of Carter's Grove plantation, thus offering visitors a colonial rural experience to augment the tour of the Governor's Palace, the Capitol, the taverns, craft shops, and other colonial experiences in the nearby urban setting of old Williamsburg. At his death in 1973, Winthrop Rockefeller had devoted forty-five years of interest and service to Colonial Williamsburg.

When Winthrop Rockefeller died in 1973, he was succeeded by Justice Lewis F. Powell, Jr., of the U. S. Supreme Court, who by then had served Colonial Williamsburg for twenty years as a Trustee and General Counsel. He served as Chairman until mandatory retirement in November 1977. I succeeded Mr. Powell as Chairman of the Board of Trustees, while continuing as Chief Executive Officer of the Foundation.

In my opinion, Mr. Justice Powell accorded Colonial Williamsburg two of its highest honors—first, when he decided, following his nomination and confirmation as a member of the U. S. Supreme Court, to continue nevertheless his long association with Colonial Williamsburg as a Trustee. Later, to the organization's even greater advantage and honor, he agreed to serve as Chairman notwithstanding his arduous duties in Washington.

We deeply regret losing the active participation and leadership of Mr. Powell in the affairs of the Foundation. However, we are secure in the knowledge that as Chairman Emeritus his counsel, given so willingly and expertly for so long, will continue to influence the progress of Colonial Williamsburg in the direction established by the Rockefeller family and their other associated advisers as Colonial Williamsburg opens its second half-century of service to the American people and, indeed, to the world.

CARLISLE H. HUMELSINE
*Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation*

REPORT OF THE COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG FOUNDATION FOR 1977

IN 1977, three important developments placed Colonial Williamsburg on the threshold of a significant expansion of its program that will improve and broaden the Foundation's preservation and interpretation of the past.

Archaeological excavations on the grounds of Carter's Grove, an eighteenth-century plantation, have uncovered the remains of an earlier seventeenth-century village and fort. Artifacts from these sites will tell us much about a society that dates from the first years of colonization in the New World. These important discoveries hold promise for one of the most important additions to Colonial Williamsburg's interpretation of early American life since the restoration of Virginia's colonial capital itself.

A one million dollar grant for the construction of a six-mile-long country road from the Historic Area to Carter's Grove plantation was announced by Colonial Williamsburg on November 22. Funds to build the road will come from a trust established by the late Winthrop Rockefeller, former Chairman of the Board of the Foundation.

Twelve days earlier, on November 10, the Williamsburg City Council approved an interim plan, to be implemented in 1978, that will preserve the environmental, historical, and aesthetic aspects of Francis Street in the Historic Area. At present Francis Street is the only major thoroughfare of the city's original 1699 town plan still unprotected from the intrusions of modern vehicles.

Although less than a mile in length, the historic street is adjoined by properties of more than twenty-five original eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century structures. Among the notables associated with Francis Street are three presidents of

the United States, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and John Tyler, and Thomas Nelson, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and commander of the Virginia forces at the battle of Yorktown. Indeed, there is hardly a house or site along Francis Street that does not claim a connection with at least one important figure from Williamsburg's illustrious past.

These new vistas to the past—the exciting and significant archaeological discoveries at Carter's Grove, the assurance of a roadway to the historic plantation, and the environmental improvement of Francis Street—were of immense significance in a year when the focus on eighteenth-century improvements was somewhat tempered by a preoccupation with the challenges of the twentieth century. In a sense, 1977 was a year when the future learned from the present—instead of the past—as the Foundation focused its attention on meeting the ever-spiraling costs engendered by an inflationary economy.

As Colonial Williamsburg confronted its day-to-day problems—which are identical to those facing educational institutions everywhere—a new perspective emerged. Interpreting the life and times of Virginia's colonial capital for our visitors requires a commitment to excellence on the part of Colonial Williamsburg. It is therefore essential to make visitors aware that the continued high quality of the Foundation's educational and cultural presentations depends increasingly on their support.

Visitors will soon have the opportunity to gain a deeper appreciation of the society of seventeenth- and eighteenth-century Virginia because of the archaeological efforts at Carter's Grove and the development of the sheltered country road leading to the plantation. In Williamsburg itself, improvements to Francis Street will also enhance their experience. It is thus clear that in 1977 the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation looked to the future with optimism and with a renewed commitment to fiscal stability.

CARTER'S GROVE DISCOVERIES

Under the direction of Ivor Noël Hume, Colonial Williamsburg's multitalented resident archaeologist, excavations that began at Carter's Grove in 1976 resulted in unexpected successes in 1977.

Two new sites dating from the first half of the seventeenth century were wholly or partially explored. One is located across a ravine to the east of the eighteenth-

An overhead view of the site of the seventeenth-century fort discovered at Carter's Grove in 1977. The four post holes in the foreground connected by sticks mark the location of the tower of the fort. The rare English helmet was found in the large hole nearest the right fence wall (series of post holes leading away from the tower).



century mansion, while the other lies southwest of the house and nearer the James River. These sites are related to the years after 1619 when the land was part of the tract known as Martin's Hundred, a settlement that had long ceased to exist when the property was acquired by Robert Carter of Corotoman and thus became Carter's Grove.

The first site revealed the plan of a post-built dwelling and the yard behind it where quantities of artifacts were scattered through the soil layers. Although the finds include several items pointing to occupation by people of substance (a gilded spur, cutlery encrusted with silver), the majority comprised nearly 4,000 fragments of locally made pottery, clear evidence of a skilled potter working either on the site or close to it. From a carefully dug pit came many objects of great rarity, including a locally made slipware dish dated 1631, the earliest dated piece of American-made pottery on record. Fragments of at least two more of these dishes were recovered from the same site, and one of them displays strong evidence of being a factory reject.

The exploration of this site had been launched in search of the pottery kiln after clues pointing to its proximity had been found in 1976. Unfortunately, no incontrovertible traces of the kiln were found. The recovery of the shards was itself important, however, in that they enabled a series of spectrographic tests to be run to remove any doubt that the wares were made from tidewater Virginia clay and thus were not imported from England or the Netherlands. This testing was made possible through the generosity of the College of William and Mary and Dr. Stephen Clement, chairman of its department of geology. Valuable additional help was provided by archaeologists and museums in this country, in England, and in Holland, who sent specimens, the clays of which provided the comparisons needed to establish the Virginia origins of the samples from Carter's Grove. Although this spectrographic research was incomplete at the year's end, we have reason to believe that it will provide a tool for the identification of ceramic clays in other parts of the world.

The domestic site at Carter's Grove also yielded parts of swords and guns, and, more importantly, a remarkably preserved couter (the elbow section from a suit of armor), only the second example recorded from Virginia—the first was found by Confederate engineers building defenses at Jamestown during the Civil War.

The second site, which lies closer to the river, was only partially explored, but enough was uncovered to show that we had found the remains of a carefully built timber fort whose construction details appear to match those given in contemporary documents describing the palisaded fort at Jamestown. This is the first early seventeenth-century timber fort site to be excavated in America, and consequently is of great historical importance. So, too, are the artifacts found inside it.



Above is an early view of the ancient helmet while still in the ground. Its condition was extremely fragile.

Although perhaps less than a third of the interior has been investigated, the military artifacts retrieved are providing important information about the character of arms and armor in use both in America and in England in the first half of the seventeenth century, data hitherto only sketchily forthcoming from paintings, documents, and a handful of surviving examples, these last generally of a typically high quality or of doubtful provenance.

Finds from within the fort include sword parts, firing mechanisms from five matchlock muskets, a left-hand dagger, pewter lids from bandolier powder containers, bullets, bullet molds, and several pieces of plate armor.

The armor includes another arm element (rerebrace), a neck plate (gorget), an almost intact backplate, and a complete helmet. Found in a shallow well against the fort's north wall, this last is of a type known as a "close helmet" because it could completely close over the head and face. It is the first whole example yet discovered in the New World and possesses details so far unparalleled among the many close helmets surviving in England. Armor experts at the Tower of London believe it to be of either English or Flemish manufacture and to date from around 1620.

The 1977 excavations at Carter's Grove were made possible by a grant of \$71,613 from the National Geographic Society which, in December, voted to continue to underwrite the project through an additional grant of \$46,127, enabling the entire fort site to be uncovered and studied in 1978.

Completion of that phase of the fieldwork will by no means exhaust the seventeenth-century's archaeological resources at Carter's Grove. At least three more sites remain to be investigated. But unless the 1978 season's work leaves major questions that have to be answered before the results of the 1976-1978 digging can safely be interpreted, we expect to leave the remaining sites for future exploration.

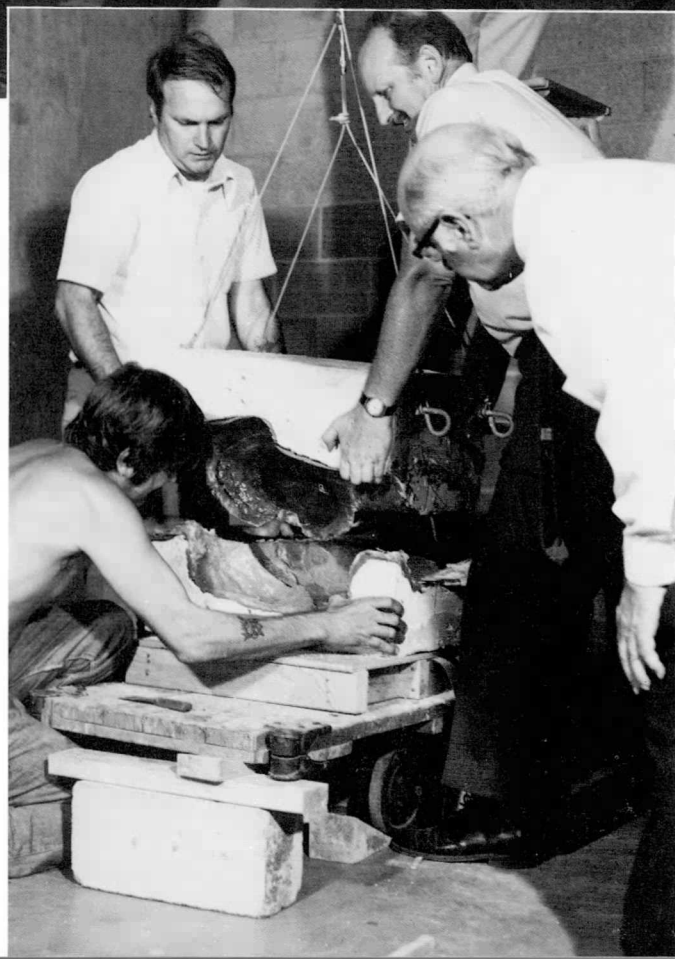
Dr. Melville B. Grosvenor, chairman emeritus of the National Geographic Society, has stated, "It really doesn't make sense to uncover those valuable and beautiful artifacts and not have a proper place to preserve and display them for the public to see and appreciate." Consequently, attention is being directed to designing a structure and seeking the financial support needed to build a museum at Carter's Grove to present the archaeological story of Martin's Hundred. In the meantime, thanks to the support of the National Geographic Society and a grant of \$48,833 from the National Endowment for the Humanities, Colonial Williamsburg is making a 55-minute television film to tell the story of the excavations and the related laboratory research.

The successes at Carter's Grove graphically illustrate how a major educational undertaking is dependent upon the generous support of those who have assumed a stewardship role vis-à-vis Colonial Williamsburg and its programs.



Above: The helmet arrived in the laboratory in undisturbed dirt sealed within a steel casing. This was the first time Colonial Williamsburg archaeologists had brought the site indoors for excavation. Here the last of the dirt is carefully being scraped away from the right side of the helmet. On the left is Gary McQuillen, assistant archaeologist. Resident archaeologist Ivor Noël Hume is to the right.

Right: After reinforcing the helmet's interior with fiberglass, the next step was to extract it from the mold, a highly precarious task. Assisting are William McAllister and Arthur L. Smith of the Audiovisual Department, who were on hand to record the process on motion picture film.



As shown in this view, the
Carter's Grove country road will
extend over six miles through undisturbed
Virginia countryside from the Historic
Area in Williamsburg to the plantation
in James City County. ▷

CARTER'S GROVE COUNTRY ROAD

ASPIRATIONS for Carter's Grove were greatly bolstered with the news of the generous grant from the trust established by the late Winthrop Rockefeller. Mr. Rockefeller's gift will enable Colonial Williamsburg to begin work on the six-mile-long country road from Williamsburg to the plantation, a long-time goal, in 1978. Plans call for a simple wilderness roadway meandering through the undisturbed Virginia landscape of what was once a part of the Kingsmill plantation property.

Under the guidance of Senior Vice President Duncan Cocke, the six-mile roadway has been planned by members of the Colonial Williamsburg staff with the noted landscape architect Meade Palmer of Warrenton, Virginia. It will follow a three-hundred-foot-wide route from the end of South England Street beyond the Williamsburg Lodge to Carter's Grove. Sheltered on both sides by a series of easements and protective agreements, the road will run through deep woods and open fields, over marsh areas, and across streams and ravines, protected from the intrusion of modern elements. Its surface will be natural gravel. Drainage ditches and shoulders will retain a completely natural appearance reminiscent of a colonial wagon and carriage pathway through the woods.

This private roadway will re-create for Carter's Grove visitors the sense of the historic route to a great plantation even though they will use modern automobiles and bicycles or hike on foot. The roadway will offer a rarity in today's world—the opportunity to traverse Virginia's dramatic and exciting countryside and woodlands fully protected from any commercial assaults upon the senses.

The country road will thus become an important part of the Carter's Grove experience. Entrance to the plantation will be accomplished at the beginning of the country road, and its pathway will serve to introduce the visitor to the eighteenth-century plantation. By means of contemporary communication devices incorporated into the automotive experience, Colonial Williamsburg hopes to offer a general orientation about the great plantations of tidewater Virginia and tell about the remarkable rivers that made their commerce and social life possible. This preparatory information will give each visitor the background and initial orientation to make his visit to Carter's Grove a memorable and valuable experience.

There can be no question that the country road offers new and exciting opportunities to realize the great potential that exists at Carter's Grove plantation.



FRANCIS STREET

THE first English royally appointed administrator of Virginia to live in Williamsburg, Lieutenant Governor Francis Nicholson, also designed the town. Perhaps Nicholson had a sense of history, because he left his indelible signature on the plan, one of the earliest in America, by naming two of the town's three principal streets after himself: Francis Street and Nicholson Street, both of which run parallel to the main avenue, Duke of Gloucester Street.

Of these three ancient thoroughfares, only Francis Street is unprotected from modern automobile traffic today. Colonial Williamsburg hopes that the interim plan adopted by the Williamsburg City Council in 1977 will represent an evolutionary step toward Francis Street's limited closure to modern traffic, which will be similar to the restriction in effect on other major Historic Area streets. Limited closure is a key to fulfilling one of Colonial Williamsburg's original goals: "To restore a complete area entirely free from alien and inharmonious surroundings, as well as to preserve the beauty and charm of the old buildings and gardens of the city and its historic significance." Ultimately, the Foundation believes, limited closure will be vital to the economic stability of Colonial Williamsburg and to the Williamsburg community.

The opportunity to expand Colonial Williamsburg's cultural and educational programs along Francis Street, thereby making historic Williamsburg an even more attractive and meaningful experience for visitors, is virtually limitless. A stroll down Francis Street quickly makes one aware of its promise. Given a more serene and accessible environment, several of the homes and sites along the roadway offer obvious interpretive possibilities. An examination of only a few of these properties illustrates the opportunities awaiting Colonial Williamsburg and future visitors.

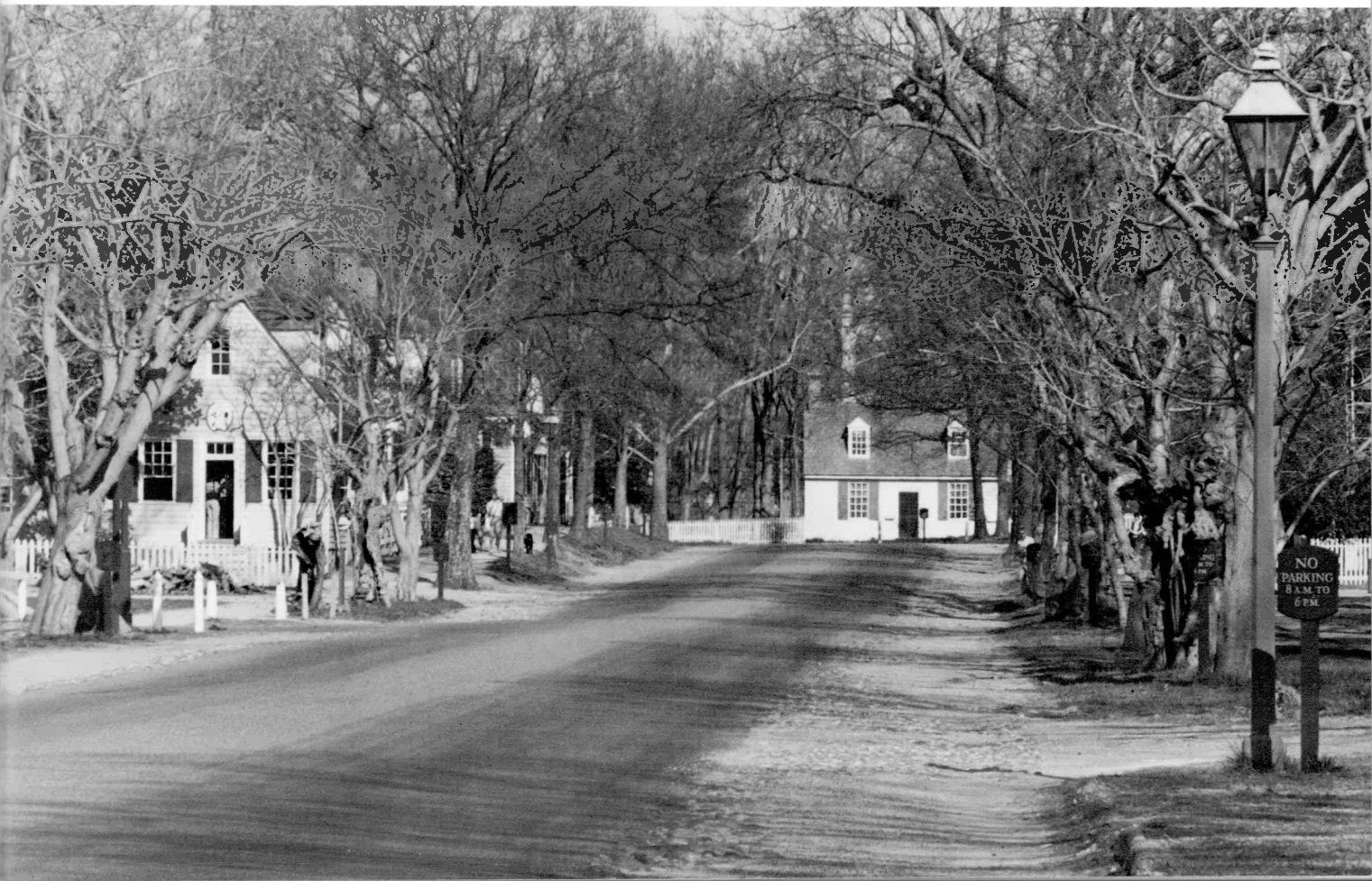
The home of Benjamin Waller appears much as it did in 1745. Valued counselor to the young Virginia patriots, Waller tutored George Wythe, who later was himself Thomas Jefferson's mentor, in the law. The property remained in the family for over a century and was the residence of Benjamin's grandson, William Waller, when he married Elizabeth Tyler, daughter of President John Tyler.

Equally important, although presently unseen by most visitors, is the formal Waller garden to the rear of the original home and outbuildings. The Waller garden is one of the best documented in Williamsburg.

When the garden was restored in the early 1950s, all traces of the eighteenth-century earlier garden had disappeared except for the central marl walk. Fortu-



These pictures of Francis Street illustrate the impact automobile traffic has on the atmosphere of the ancient avenue and the historic properties that front on it.



nately, a plan was discovered. In 1807, Benjamin Waller's granddaughter Eliza married George Blow of Tower Hill plantation in Sussex County, Virginia, across the James River. Eliza apparently was so fond of the garden at her former home that she made a replica garden at Tower Hill, where some of the plantings still survive today. She also sketched the plan of the Tower Hill garden.

Many years later her granddaughter, Miss Luty Blow, found the sketch in the family papers and made a copy. Together with archaeological findings, the sketch enabled Colonial Williamsburg to restore the garden to its original appearance.

A short walk further down the street is the Nelson-Galt House, one of the oldest and most history-rich residences in Williamsburg. Constructed prior to 1718, it was the Williamsburg home of Thomas Nelson of Yorktown, a remarkable patriot who joined the struggle for American independence. Although he was the son of a onetime president of the Governor's Council, a body of influential gentry nominally loyal to the crown, Nelson became a leader in the break with England. A signer of the Declaration of Independence and third governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, Nelson commanded the Virginia forces at the Battle of Yorktown.

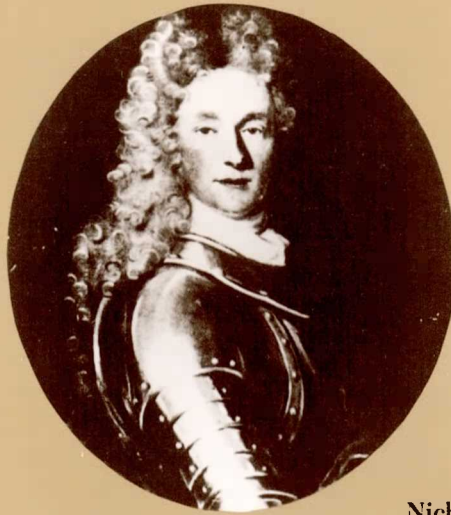
Dr. Alexander Galt, for many years active in the administration of America's first state-supported hospital for the mentally ill, built in Williamsburg in 1773, bought the house in 1823. His son, Dr. John Minson Galt, long-time superintendent of the hospital, was an innovator in the therapeutic treatment of the mentally ill in the United States.

The home remained in the Galt family until the death of Mary Ware Galt Kirby in 1976; it is now owned by Colonial Williamsburg through a life-tenancy agreement. The Nelson-Galt House holds obvious long-range promise in Colonial Williamsburg's future programs.

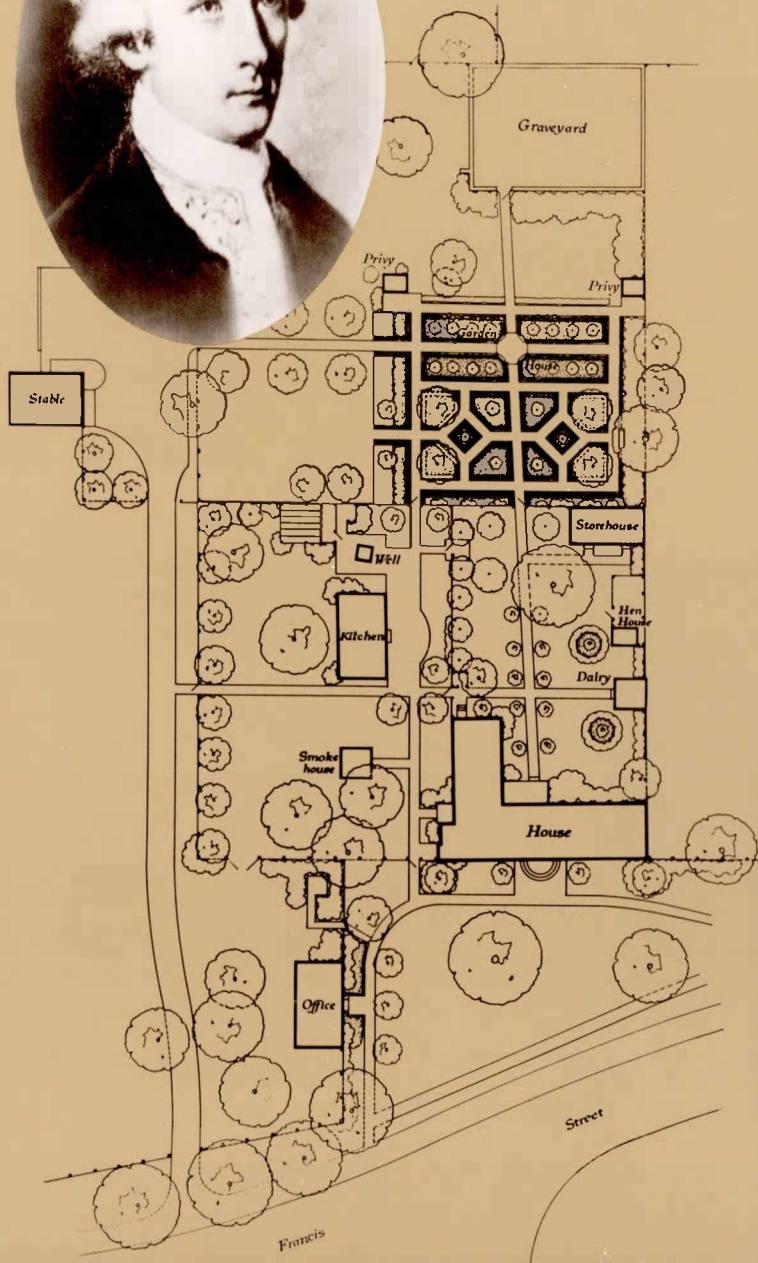
At the corner of Francis and North England streets is the Lightfoot House, one of Williamsburg's finest townhouses for more than two centuries. It was built around 1730 by Philip Lightfoot I, a wealthy merchant with property holdings in several nearby counties, and remained in the Lightfoot family for three generations prior to being sold in 1786 to the Reverend John Bracken. Since 1962 it has served as an official guest residence for visiting dignitaries. More than fifty leaders, most of them foreign heads of state, have stayed here overnight en route to Washington, D. C., for official state visits. Given the home's rich history and its strategic location on North England Street, which will connect with the Carter's Grove country road, Colonial Williamsburg may ultimately exhibit this original building as the townhouse of a planter.

Directly across South England Street from the Lightfoot House is the site of the Nicholas-Tyler House, which burned late in the nineteenth century. Fortunately,

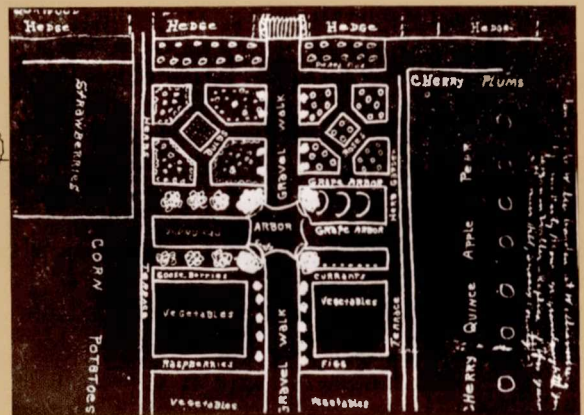
Francis Nicholson, architect of the 1699 plan of Williamsburg, was the first royal governor to reside in the city.



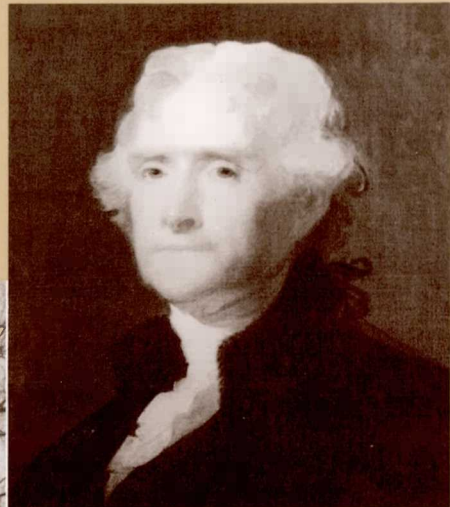
Nicholson's seal was discovered on fragments of wine bottles uncovered during archaeology in 1973 on a Francis Street site believed to have been his home when he devised Williamsburg's town plan, one of the first in America and one of few specifically planned as a capital city.



Benjamin Waller was a respected counsellor of Virginia patriots and law tutor to George Wythe, who later gave Thomas Jefferson his formal legal training. Waller's home is one of several original buildings along Francis Street. The gardens of Tower Hill, a Sussex County, Virginia, plantation, were patterned after those at the Benjamin Waller House in Williamsburg (left). A copy of a sketch of the Tower Hill gardens (below) was discovered in the early 1950s and proved invaluable in the restoration of the Waller gardens.

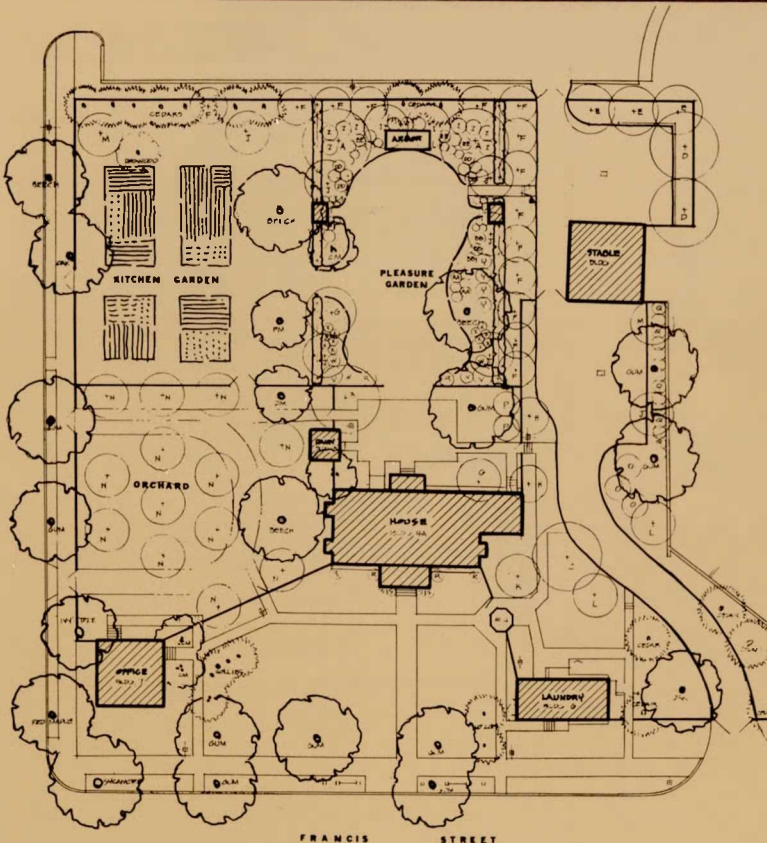


Thomas Jefferson's link with Francis Street lies in the evidence that he likely was the architect of the Semple House (*below*), an original building. Constructed before 1782, the home is a rare harbinger of the classical Federal style of architecture that flourished after the Revolution.



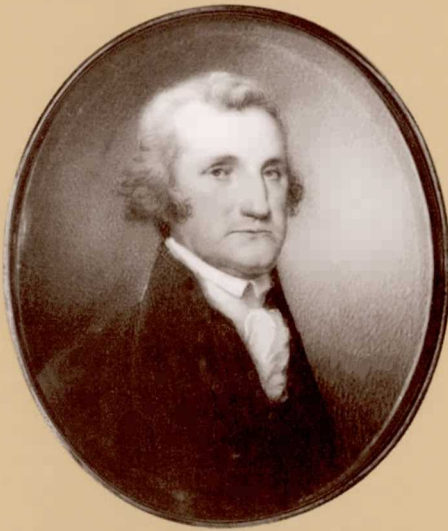
The original Nelson-Galt House is one of the oldest in Williamsburg, dating to before 1718. It was the onetime home of Thomas Nelson, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and commander of the Virginia forces at the battle of Yorktown. Later the property was owned by members of the noted Galt family.



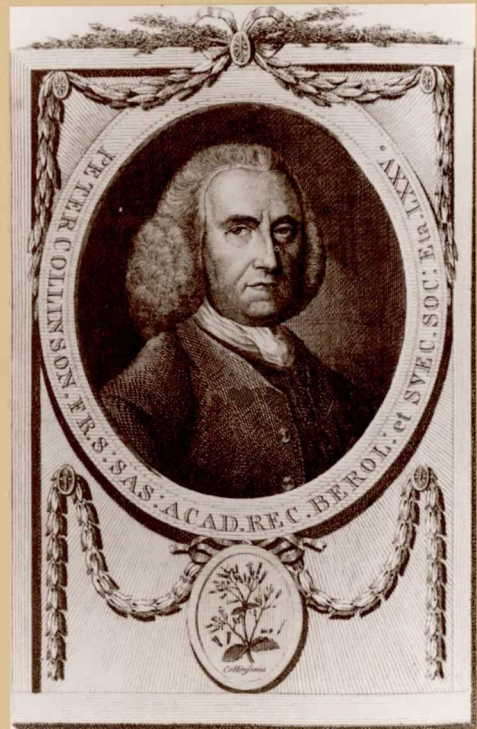


John Tyler, tenth president of the United States, was living in Williamsburg in 1841 as the newly elected vice president when word arrived that President William Henry Harrison had died. The home on Francis Street was built by Robert Carter Nicholas, a treasurer of the colony, in the eighteenth century. Although the Nicholas-Tyler House was destroyed by fire in 1873, an early photograph survives (*above*), enabling architects to plan (*top*) for eventual reconstruction of the house substantially along lines of the eighteenth-century building with some nineteenth-century alterations. Archaeological and other research have enabled landscape architects to plan the development (*left*) of the extensive properties surrounding the Nicholas-Tyler House.

Martha Washington (*right*) inherited property along Francis Street known as "Custis Square" from her first husband, John Parke Custis. George Washington (*left*), the future first president of the new nation, managed the property personally, particularly during his many trips to the colonial capital.



Evidence of the Williamsburg gardens of Colonel John Custis (*left*) at "Custis Square," and his correspondence with the noted English horticulturist Peter Collinson (*below*), provided valuable assistance in the restoration of many of Williamsburg's gardens.



Colonial Williamsburg has ample evidence to enable the reconstruction of this important property.

Robert Carter Nicholas, a treasurer of the Virginia colony and a chancery court judge, purchased the property in 1770. Among its subsequent owners was John Tyler, tenth president of the United States. As the newly elected vice president, Tyler was living in the house in 1841 when word arrived in Williamsburg of President William Henry Harrison's death.

Two other locations on Francis Street offer major possibilities for expanded interpretation in future years.

The first is the site of what was known as "Custis Square" in the eighteenth century—the home, outbuildings, and extensive gardens of Colonel John Custis, father of John Parke Custis, Martha Dandridge Washington's first husband. Martha Washington inherited the property after John Custis's death, and her new husband, the future first president, personally managed the property, particularly during his frequent visits to the colonial capital.

Colonel John Custis, although something of an eccentric, made major contributions to the development of American horticulture during his lifetime. His correspondence with Peter Collinson, the noted English plantsman, was of great assistance during the restoration of Williamsburg's many gardens. Furthermore, remarkable specimens of two hundred year-old flora discovered during archaeology on the site have added to the Foundation's knowledge of colonial plant life.

Adjacent to the Custis property is the site of the first public hospital for the mentally ill. The original hospital burned late in the nineteenth century, but thanks to extensive archaeological and other research, Colonial Williamsburg has the evidence necessary to reconstruct the hospital.

Along Francis Street are many other historic properties that reflect the breadth and scope of colonial life and culture. More than one-quarter of the town's eighty-eight original eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century properties are situated along the street. Were Francis Street located anywhere else in America, it would be a major attraction in itself. This two hundred seventy-eight-year-old roadway obviously represents a major avenue to Colonial Williamsburg's future.

OTHER HIGHLIGHTS

NINETEEN seventy-seven, the year that began Colonial Williamsburg's second half-century, also will be remembered for many other accomplishments that occurred throughout the organization.

For the fourth time in five years, more than one million persons visited Colonial Williamsburg in 1977 in spite of one of the most severe winters in history.

Historic Area Activities

Many of those who came to Williamsburg saw an eighteenth-century city from a fresh perspective as participants in a new escorted tour program. Approximately 81,000 visitors availed themselves of the two-hour orientation and overview tour of the Historic Area of Williamsburg, which supplements the self-guided tours with interpretation being provided individual visitors by hosts, hostesses, and crafts people in the various homes, public buildings, and shops.

The guided walking tours, which leave from the Information Center, commenced in June and continued, because of popular demand, late into the year. The success of the program promises to have an important effect on the way in which future visitors become involved in enjoying the 173-acre Historic Area and its varied activities.

Escorts who lead the tours emphasize such themes as a description of the colonial town, its social stratification, major institutions, and the present-day appeals of history, crafts, architecture, decorative arts and furnishings, gardens, and music. In addition, the economic interdependence of the early residents, as well as the decisions and events that occurred in Williamsburg during the momentous years before and during the Revolution, were stressed.

Two future improvements in the organization's historical program moved closer to reality last year. Detailed planning started for the construction of the DeWitt



Approximately 81,000 visitors to Colonial Williamsburg last year saw the city in a new dimension as participants in two-hour escorted walking tours. Shown here is escort Joyce Myers with a group in the Governor's Palace gardens.



Williamsburg City Council last year approved a daytime restriction on automobile traffic on Botetourt Street. Formerly (*insert*) automobiles were permitted to cross Duke of Gloucester Street at any time. Now (*below*) the street has the same restrictions on automobile traffic as Duke of Gloucester and other Historic Area streets.



Wallace Theatre, a major expansion of the present Information Center. The five hundred-seat theater is being designed with considerable flexibility for showing *Williamsburg—The Story of a Patriot*, and for a variety of interpretive uses. As announced in 1976, funds for the project are being provided by a generous four million dollar grant from Mr. Wallace who, with his wife, Lila Acheson Wallace, founded *Reader's Digest*. Also last year, plans were approved for the reconstruction of the outbuildings on the property of the original Peyton Randolph House, following completion of archaeological studies on the site.

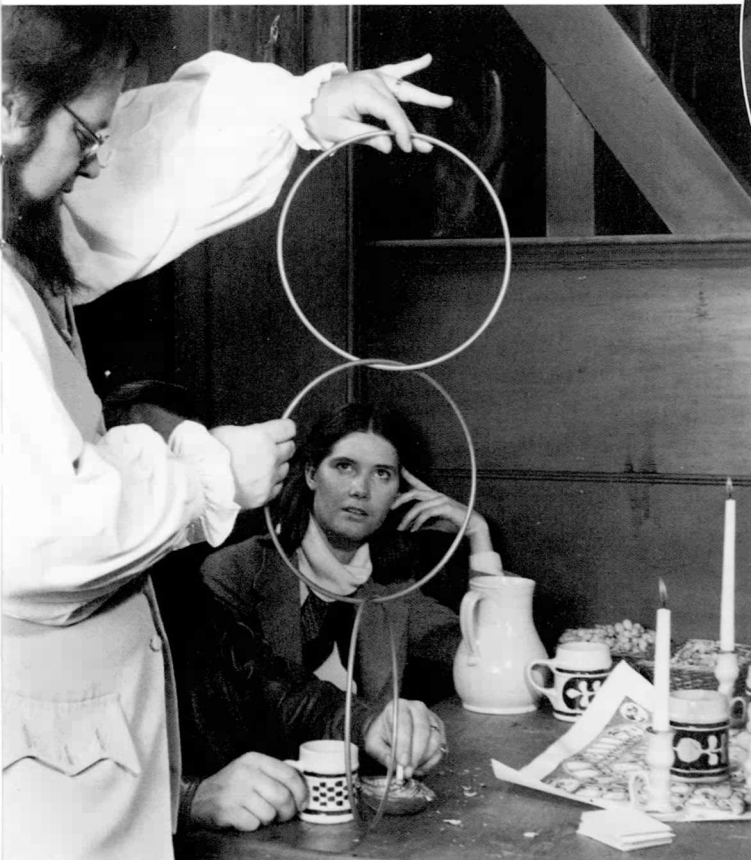
Last year four Historic Area exhibition buildings underwent changes in their furnishings as the result of new insights into the ways colonial residents used various rooms and because of the acquisition of appropriate items. The changes are the latest in a long-term program intended to present the homes and public buildings in the Historic Area more accurately. Specifically, first floor rooms in the George Wythe House, the Joint Committee Room in the Capitol, the Faculty Common Room in the Wren Building, and areas in the Brush-Everard House were reoriented to conform to new research findings.

Another experience in eighteenth-century living—one in which visitors became directly involved as participants—is the “Gambols” at Chowning’s Tavern, an alehouse in the Historic Area. The evening program offers guests an opportunity to play colonial musical instruments, join in group singing, smoke a clay pipe, play colonial games, and sample other diversions typical of those enjoyed by colonial residents and travelers. Due to its popularity, “Gambols,” which also features entertainment by balladeers, a juggler, and a magician and illusionist, has become a regular evening event at Chowning’s.

Special Visitors

Three foreign heads of state and a number of special interest groups visited Colonial Williamsburg during 1977 in cooperation with the U. S. Department of State. The purpose and success of the joint program were reflected in a statement by President Carlos Andres Perez of Venezuela, who visited Williamsburg in July before beginning his official visit to Washington, D. C.

“Williamsburg gives us an image of the United States which is both noble and beautiful and which affirms our faith that this great country can do much to bring happiness to the world. I am a man born in and of the rural area of the country and I both feel and love nature. So here, too, I was able to identify with the United States because Williamsburg is an expression of the greatness of this country. It stands as a historical



Above: Bob Chambers, a conjurer or illusionist, was one of several entertainers who performed for guests at Chowning's Tavern during evening "Gam-bols" programs last year.

Right: Three foreign heads of state visited Colonial Williamsburg during the year. Among them was President Carlos Andres Perez of Venezuela, shown in front of the Capitol last summer. Seated in the carriage is Mrs. Perez.



The White House Correspondents' Association last spring presented President Jimmy Carter with a silver centerpiece designed and created by Colonial Williamsburg Master Silversmith William DeMatteo, shown standing between President and Mrs. Carter.



testimony which tells us that we can continue to be confident, that the United States has much to give mankind. I am extremely happy that I accepted the invitation to begin my visit to this country here, where the roots of this great country lie.”

Earlier in the year, President Jose Lopez Portillo of Mexico visited Williamsburg overnight prior to meeting with President Carter the following day. President and Mrs. Portillo toured the Historic Area and visited Carter's Grove plantation during their stay.

Colonial Williamsburg hosted a visit by Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and Empress Farah Pahlavi of Iran at the beginning of a state visit to the United States in November. It was the Shah's third trip to Williamsburg in the past ten years.

A nineteen-member delegation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs toured Williamsburg for two days in early July during a visit to twelve American cities. Among other special groups visiting Williamsburg last year were three historic preservation experts from the U.S.S.R. and the board of directors of the Victorian Society in America.

Development Program

A most encouraging development in 1977 was the generous response of individuals, corporations, foundations, and other organizations to the needs of Colonial Williamsburg. The Foundation received gifts (excluding pledges) valued at more than \$2.1 million from a record 1,972 persons and organizations during 1977. The number of donors increased nearly fourfold over those making contributions in 1976.

Total cash and securities (excluding pledges) given to the Foundation during the year amounted to \$1.6 million, compared to \$290,000 in 1976. The unrestricted portion of the total for 1977 was \$443,000. Since the inauguration of the development program in 1976, Colonial Williamsburg has received gifts and pledges valued at \$8.6 million.

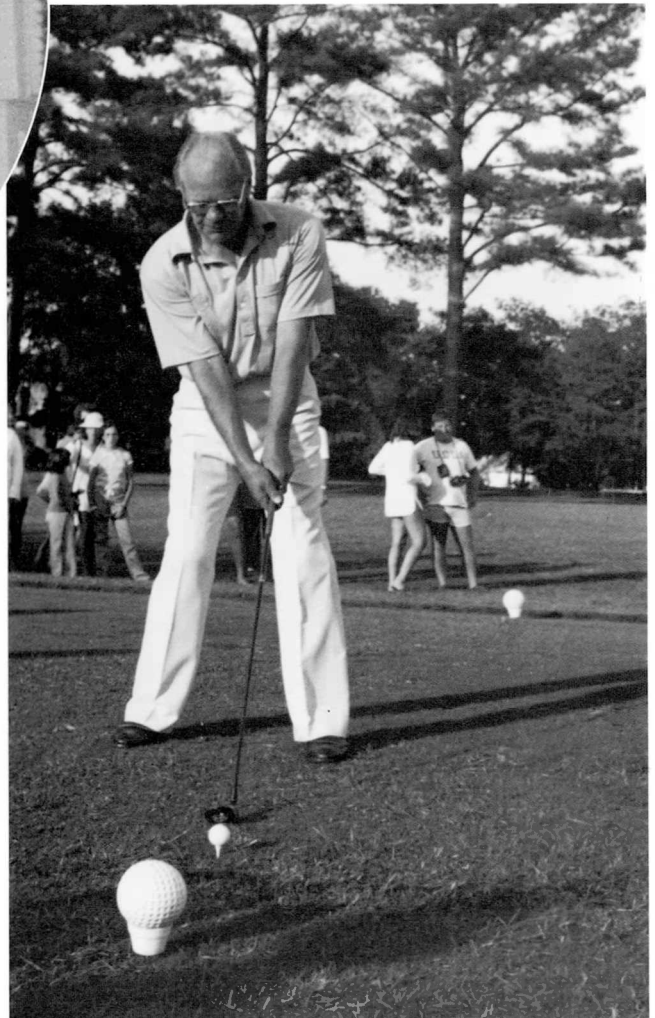
In addition to the National Endowment for the Humanities and the National Geographic Society grants for archaeological work at Carter's Grove, the Foundation also received a \$450,000 challenge grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to broaden the organization's base of private support. The terms of the challenge grant, which will be applied to basic operations in the Historic Area, stipulate that the Foundation raise three dollars in new, additional private gifts for each dollar of the grant by June 1981.

Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and Empress Farah Pahlavi of Iran bid farewell to Carlisle H. Humelsine, Chairman of the Board of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, and Mrs. Humelsine following their visit to Williamsburg in November en route to the White House in Washington, D. C.



Above: President and Mrs. Jose Lopez Portillo of Mexico were treated to a brief musical presentation by James S. Darling, Colonial Williamsburg musical consultant, during their tour of the Governor's Palace in February.

Right: Former President Gerald R. Ford unlimbered on the Golden Horseshoe Golf Course and stayed two nights at the eighteenth-century Lightfoot House during a visit in September.



Colonial Williamsburg is greatly encouraged by the generosity of so many thoughtful friends. Especially noteworthy are the fifty gifts of \$1,000 or more and the 380 gifts of \$100 or more received in 1977. However, the Foundation must attract additional unrestricted funds in future years to assist with current operating expenses, and must also attract major gifts for a number of capital projects in the Historic Area and at Carter's Grove plantation and to improve the collections.

Another significant unrestricted gift of \$100,000 has been received from the Annenberg Fund, Incorporated, of Radnor, Pennsylvania. In making the gift, Walter Annenberg, president of the Annenberg Fund, noted that "no thinking American can deny that Colonial Williamsburg is a stirring inspiration for all Americans. It is only fair that all citizens across our country be asked to assume a share of the costs. Truly, the future of Colonial Williamsburg rests with the American people. In support thereof, enclosed is a \$100,000 contribution, and a \$10,000 contribution annually thereafter, or at least until my philanthropic funds run out."

Some two hundred donors in 1977 resided in the Williamsburg community, another reassuring indication of support for the Foundation. Among them is Charles E. Gary, a local businessman, who gave a dry cleaner for use in restoring fragile antique fabrics in the Colonial Williamsburg collections. The cleaner is of special value since it is a system no longer available except by special order at a cost exceeding \$20,000.

Colonial Williamsburg also received the first gift which we hope to exhibit in a museum at Carter's Grove, a future project that is high on the list of priorities. Thomas W. Wood and his son, Thomas G. Wood, both of Williamsburg, gave a seventeenth-century shirt of mail paralleling fragments found on the Martin's Hundred site.

The most significant 1977 gift of antique furniture and furnishings came from an anonymous donor who presented Colonial Williamsburg with four outstanding pieces of Chippendale furniture, each of which represents a landmark in the history of decorative arts. Included are an ornately carved mahogany dressing table made in Philadelphia around 1770; a mahogany blockfront chest of drawers with shell carvings labeled in 1790 by John Townsend, a Newport, Rhode Island, cabinetmaker, the first documented item of Rhode Island cabinetwork to be added to the collection; a richly carved mahogany side chair made for the Lambert family that represents the best of Philadelphia chairmaking during the third quarter of the eighteenth century; and a mahogany and gilt looking glass made in England about 1770.

Two outstanding examples of Williamsburg-produced furniture were acquired by Colonial Williamsburg during the year. Miss Martha B. D. Spotswood of



An anonymous donor gave Colonial Williamsburg its most significant gift of antique furniture last year in the form of four outstanding pieces of Chippendale furniture, each of which filled a major void in the Foundation's furniture collection. Included were a mahogany dressing table made in Philadelphia (*above left*); a mahogany blockfront chest of drawers (*below right*) crafted in Newport, Rhode Island, in 1790; a richly carved mahogany side chair (*below left*) made in Philadelphia in the third quarter of the eighteenth century; and a mahogany and gilt looking glass (*above right*) fabricated in England about 1770.



Petersburg donated a large clothespress made around 1775. In addition, the Foundation acquired an extremely handsome mahogany card table that dates from about 1770, the only known serpentine front card table originating in Williamsburg.

Colonial Williamsburg received a number of distinctive metal objects last year. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Ramsey of Williamsburg donated a pair of silver telescopic candlesticks crafted by Matthew Boulton in Birmingham, England, in 1794–1795, and a Sheffield plate jug and ewer. An extremely rare folding brass lantern, made and dated in England in 1747, was a gift of William T. Earls of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Among the many outstanding ceramic gifts to the Foundation are a red anchor period Chelsea figure of a monkey playing a guitar and an eighteenth-century creamware miniature service, given by Mrs. William Schoettle of Bay Head, New Jersey, in memory of William H. Murdoch, Jr.; a Chelsea plate from a 1763 service ordered by King George III and Queen Charlotte, the bulk of which is on display today in the Throne Room at Buckingham Palace in London, given by Mr. and



Charles E. Gary, a Williamsburg businessman, presented Colonial Williamsburg with a most unusual but a much needed contribution—a dry cleaner that will be used to preserve the Foundation's collection of antique textiles.

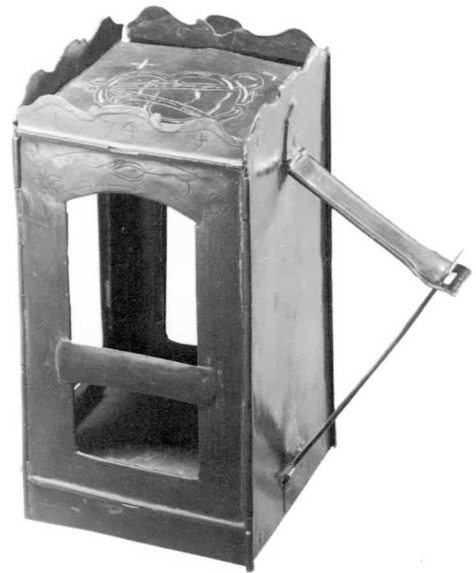
Mrs. John Maness of Greensboro, North Carolina, in memory of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Albert Carl Jones; and an important group of Dr. Wall period Worcester porcelain objects given by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Clarke of Chicago, Illinois.

Mrs. Schoettle, a long-time and generous donor to a variety of Colonial Williamsburg programs, last year also provided a modern vehicle for use in transporting the archaeology field staff to and from their work at Carter's Grove.

The collection of antique textiles was enhanced with gifts from a number of donors, including a brown silk collar embroidered in colored silks and metallic threads, linen panels worked in silks in Florentine stitch, and a white linen needlework panel embroidered in crewels in tambour stitch from Colonel and Mrs. Miodrag Blagojevich of Williamsburg; printed bedhangings from Geoffrey Roberts of Stockton, New Jersey; a wool blanket typical of those woven and used in colonial America from Robert Goodwin of New Hope, Pennsylvania; an over-shot coverlet from Miss Mary Inman of Williamsburg, and a group of printed textiles from F. Schumacher and Company of New York.



This set of telescopic silver candlesticks was presented to Colonial Williamsburg last year by Mr. and Mrs. Oliver F. Ramsey of Williamsburg.



Folding brass lanterns often used by travelers in the eighteenth century are extremely rare today. The example shown here, dated 1747, was given to Colonial Williamsburg in 1977 by William T. Earls of Cincinnati, Ohio.



Left: This mahogany and poplar side chair, made in Virginia 1790-1810, was presented to Colonial Williamsburg on long-term loan by Mr. and Mrs. John H. Howard of St. Simons Island, Georgia. Of particular note is an inscription on the chair that reads, "This chair belonged to James Madison late President."

Below left: A Chelsea figure of a monkey playing a guitar was given to Colonial Williamsburg last year by Mrs. William Schoettle of Bay Head, New Jersey, in memory of her late husband, William H. Murdoch, Jr. It joined a number of similar figures in the Foundation's extensive ceramics collection.

Below: A major addition last year to the growing collection of furniture made in Williamsburg during the colonial period was this impressive mahogany clothespress, a gift of Miss Martha Spotswood of Petersburg, Virginia.





Left: Among the many antique textiles given to Colonial Williamsburg during the past year was this brown silk collar, which is embroidered in colored silks and metallic threads. It was presented by Colonel and Mrs. Miodrag Blagojevich of Williamsburg.

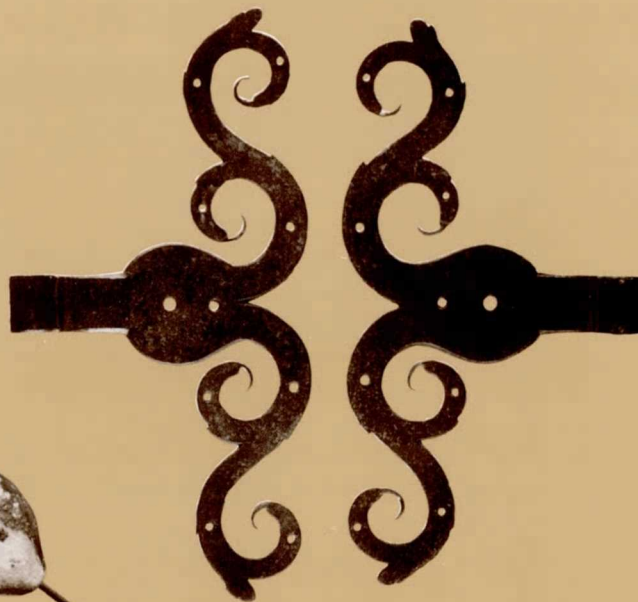
Below left: This Chelsea plate is from a service made in 1763 by order of King George III and Queen Charlotte of England, and now on display today at Buckingham Palace. The plate was given to Colonial Williamsburg last year by Mr. and Mrs. John Maness of Greensboro, North Carolina.

Below: A covered box in the form of a pot of flowers is one of fifteen pieces of Dr. Wall period Worcester given to the Foundation last year by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Clarke of Chicago.





These four items reflect the range of gifts made to the Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Center in 1977. They include (*above right*) a watercolor self-portrait by John James Trumbull Arnold, dated 1841, a gift of the Antique Collectors' Guild of Richmond, Virginia; (*below right*) a pair of wrought iron hinges made between 1760 and 1800, given by James C. Sorber of West Chester, Pennsylvania; (*above*) a tin-plated document box from the second quarter of the nineteenth century, a gift of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Feldman of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; and (*below*) a carved and painted wood and tin decoy, an acquisition made possible by funds from Merle Glick of Pekin, Illinois, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Rumford of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. Milton Schaible of Ottawa, Illinois, Mr. and Mrs. Neal Wood of St. Louis, and the Sterling Fund of Wilton, Connecticut.



Books, Films Recordings

Colonial Williamsburg published five new books in 1977 and reprinted a number of others. Among the new titles are two major additions to established series. *Chelsea Porcelain at Williamsburg* by John C. Austin, assistant director of collections and curator of ceramics and glass, is the sixth volume in the Williamsburg Decorative Arts Series. *Early English Delftware from London and Virginia*, by Ivor Noël Hume, resident archaeologist, became the second volume of the Colonial Williamsburg Occasional Papers in Archaeology. A delftware exhibit was also presented by Mr. Noël Hume during the Antiques Forum in January and February.

Decorated Firearms, 1540-1870, From the Collection of Clay P. Bedford, by Wallace B. Gusler, curator of furniture, and James D. Lavin, associate professor of Spanish at the College of William and Mary, was published to coincide with a special exhibit of the same title at the Antiques Forum. Mr. Bedford generously lent the firearms for the exhibit and donated funds for the exhibition and the book.

Also new in 1977 were *Slow Marches*, by John C. Moon, musickmaster in the Division of Museum Operations, the second booklet in the *Musick of the Fifes &*

Colonial Williamsburg published five new books written by four staff members and a consultant in 1977 (clockwise from top left): *A Jefferson Music Book*; *Early English Delftware from London and Virginia*; *Musick of The Fifes and Drums, Volume 2, Slow Marches*; *Decorated Firearms, 1540-1870, From the Collection of Clay P. Bedford*; and *Chelsea Porcelain at Williamsburg*.



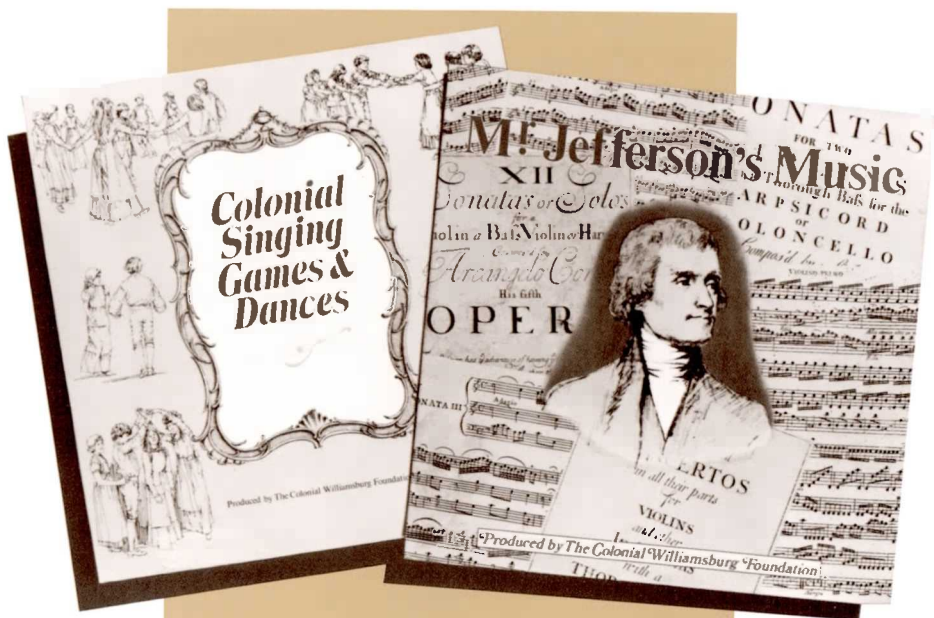
Drums Series, and *A Jefferson Music Book*, by James S. Darling, music consultant to Colonial Williamsburg and organist and choirmaster of Bruton Parish Church.

Titles reprinted in 1977 included *The Williamsburg Art of Cookery*, *Williamsburg in Virginia*, *Virginians at Home*, *Christmas in Williamsburg*, and *Christmas Decorations from Williamsburg's Folk Art Collection*. The last title was chosen for the second consecutive year by the Book-Of-The-Month-Club for distribution to club members during the Christmas season.

Special publications during the year included *The George Mason Lectures*, a softbound book containing the lectures and commentaries delivered at the colonial Capitol on June 12, 1976, to honor the two hundredth anniversary of the Virginia Declaration of Rights, a completely revised Craft House Christmas catalogue, and a third consecutive historical engagement calendar.

The popularity of Colonial Williamsburg's educational films continued in 1977 with over 5,000 bookings or sales recorded. A total of thirty-three film titles are available to colleges, schools, libraries, museums, historical societies, and clubs through the Audiovisual Department's film distribution office.

Utilizing funds provided by the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Audiovisual Department filmed the archaeological work at Carter's Grove for a production to be released in early 1979. In addition, the department produced a twenty-two-minute film entitled "Triangle and Anchor: Chelsea Porcelain from the Williamsburg Collection" based on John Austin's book on the subject. The



The production of two new long-playing record albums, *Colonial Singing Games and Dances* and *Mr. Jefferson's Music*, brought the organization's total number of albums to nine.

production may be the first in a series on the Foundation's collection of antique furniture and furnishings.

Colonial Singing Games and Dances, an instructional record for primary level music teachers and recreational directors, represents the first effort by the Audio-visual Department to provide direct classroom interpretation for specialized purposes. The record is accompanied by a twenty-page instructional pamphlet designed and produced by the Publications Department. *Mr. Jefferson's Music*, a collection of pieces selected from an inventory made by Thomas Jefferson of music he owned, received excellent reviews after its release. Consultant J. S. Darling assisted in the production by selecting musicians, directing the musical performances, and performing himself.

Seminars, Intern Program, Lectures

The lessons of Williamsburg, past and present, are made available each year to interested persons through a variety of programs, some of which are not generally known to anyone other than those directly involved. Two of the better known annual events are the Williamsburg Antiques Forum, which started in 1949, and the Williamsburg Garden Symposium, the most venerable of all Colonial Williamsburg educational forums, which began in 1947.

The 1977 Antiques Forum centered on the theme, "The Emerging American Identity in the Arts," and attracted nearly eight hundred registrants for the two one-week sessions. In addition to the lectures, participants viewed three special exhibits, including the firearms and English delftware displays mentioned earlier, and an exhibition of selected objects produced by Colonial Williamsburg craftsmen. The Garden Symposium drew more than three hundred persons who spent a week discussing gardening subjects ranging from "Tips for Successful House Plant Culture" to "British Gardens of the Nineteenth Century." Participants also toured gardens in the Historic Area and a number of colonial plantations along the James River.

Lesser known is the annual Williamsburg Seminar for Historical Administration, a four-week program sponsored since 1959 by Colonial Williamsburg, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the American Association for State and Local History, and the American Association of Museums. Last year eighteen graduate students involved in historical agency work attended the seminar, paying only their living expenses. More than three hundred graduate students have participated in this program since its inception.

In a somewhat similar, but totally new program, four College of William and Mary students spent six weeks last summer with key members of the Colonial Williamsburg staff in a course called "Introduction to the History Museum." This credit course is a part of a new college-financed masters degree program, "The Interpretation and Administration of Historic Sites," which will provide nine-month apprenticeships for the students in various Colonial Williamsburg departments following a year of required class work at the college.

Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Center

The Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Collection celebrated the twentieth anniversary of its present building in 1977 with refurbished galleries, a full calendar of special shows based on staff research, and a minor revision of its name. The revised designation, Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art *Center*, emphasizes that Colonial Williamsburg's concern with folk art is a continually developing, multifaceted program.

In 1957, when Mrs. Rockefeller's original collection was reassembled in Williamsburg, there were a total of 424 objects. During the past twenty years about 1,400 more pieces have been added to enhance or complement some aspect of the folk art that Mrs. Rockefeller collected. A catalogue of the enlarged collection is in preparation.

Faced with increased operational costs and a static endowment, the Folk Art Center relies on friends to help with acquisitions. Last year the museum's holdings were improved by several gifts, including three important quilts contributed by Mr. and Mrs. Foster McCarl, Jr., of Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, from their extensive personal collection; a self-portrait in watercolor, dated 1841, of John James Trumbull Arnold, the gift of the Antique Collectors' Guild of Richmond; and a mid-nineteenth-century mantelpiece with a painted scenic landscape panel attributed to Rufus Porter, which was purchased with contributions from several sources.

During the year, new installations were devised to help some 144,736 visitors better understand Abby Aldrich Rockefeller's pioneer role as a folk art collector. All appropriate object labels now carry the citation "from Mrs. Rockefeller's collection." Groupings of objects from the original collection have been expanded to include a "What Is Folk Art?" interpretive exhibit adjacent to the entrance, and two adjoining second floor galleries offer rotating displays of Mrs. Rockefeller's materials. One of these rooms features a stenciled floor recently repainted by two

Colonial Williamsburg craftsmen. The floor pattern is derived from one shown in a portrait by John Brewster, which was among Mrs. Rockefeller's early acquisitions.

The first of five major exhibitions mounted in 1977 was "Decorated Firearms from the Collection of Clay P. Bedford," mentioned earlier. This exhibit was followed by "Making Faces: Aspects of American Portraiture." Organized by curator Don Walters, the show's objective was to place the professional, non-academic painter in the context of his time and business. A camera obscura, built according to directions published by Rufus Porter in 1826, offered visitors a chance to trace silhouette portraits of each other and thus experiment with a technique used by nineteenth-century limners.

Spring and fall exhibits documenting the careers of "Zedekiah Belknap (1781-1858): Itinerant New England Portraitist" and "Henry Young (1792-1861): Pennsylvania Fraktur Artist" were based on research by Elizabeth Mankin and Bryding Adams, respectively, while they served as museum interns at the Folk Art Center. Thanks to the cooperation of the editors of the magazine *Antiques* and the Pennsylvania German Society's *Der Reggebogge*, reprints of articles on Belknap and Young with supplementary checklists of their work provided interested

"Making Faces: Aspects of American Portraiture" was one of five major exhibitions offered at the Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Center in 1977.



visitors with inexpensive records of these shows. After the Belknap exhibit closed in Williamsburg, the portraits traveled to the New Hampshire Historical Society and Old Sturbridge Village for showings there before being returned to their owners. During the year, the museum loaned 42 objects of folk art to other institutions and borrowed 131 objects for study or exhibition in Williamsburg.

To wind up the 1977 season, the animal motifs found in the border patterns of certain jacquard-woven coverlets and several versions of the popular composition painted by Edward Hicks were combined to provide a fanciful focus for the Folk Art Center's ever popular Christmas show entitled "A Homespun Peaceable Kingdom."

Institute of Early American History and Culture

Although work continued on several ongoing special projects, the year for the Institute of Early American History and Culture was marked particularly by the continuing vigor of its regular, established programs. Such was especially the case with book publications, with four new titles appearing during 1977. Andrew Oliver's *Portraits of John Marshall* records and discusses all the known portraits of the famous chief justice and complements the Institute's multivolume edition of *The Papers of John Marshall*, the second volume of which, edited by Charles C. Cullen and Herbert A. Johnson, also appeared during the year. *Money and Exchange in Europe and America, 1660-1775: A Handbook*, by John J. McCusker, a former Institute fellow, is a detailed guide to currency and exchange rates that promises to take its place as a standard reference work for students of many aspects of early American history. Finally, Horst Dippel's *Germany and the American Revolution, 1770-1800*, a work by a German scholar, has been translated into English for the Institute by Bernhard A. Uhlendorf. The volume deals not with the more familiar story of military participation by Germans in the War for Independence, but rather with the impact on Germany of the great events taking place here. In a special foreword, Robert R. Palmer, the leading authority on the influence of the American Revolution abroad, has called Dippel's volume "one of the most important books ever written on the impact in Europe of the American Revolution."

The important *Atlas of American History: The Revolutionary Era, 1760-1790*, published under Institute sponsorship in 1976, received three scholarly awards in 1977. Recognized as the most comprehensive historical atlas available, the publication received the 1976 Frances Tavern Museum Book Award, the Dartmouth

Medal of the American Library Association, and the Publication Award of the Geographic Society of Chicago. Dr. Lester J. Cappon, director emeritus of the Institute, served as editor-in-chief of the atlas.

Financial Planning

Faced with continuing inflation and constantly rising expenses, the same forces that trouble nearly all educational institutions in today's world, Colonial Williamsburg last year retained the services of a financial and management consultant firm to assist the organization in determining its priorities and future directions. Cambridge Associates, a firm which has done similar studies for such leading universities as Harvard, Yale, and Stanford, began by considering the overall financial condition of the Foundation and projected the changes necessary to maintain financial and budgetary equilibrium in the future. The study also will examine all activities of the organization, the priority of programs, the way programs and support services are presently operated, and the appropriate ways to support these programs. The study, which will continue throughout most of 1978, coincides with a number of internal studies.

Corporate Services

Some of the encouraging financial news of 1977 came from the Foundation's successful merchandising program which, besides providing needed funds for the operation of the historical and educational programs, represents an extension of Colonial Williamsburg's overall mission.

Almost one hundred new reproductions and adaptations—furniture, fabrics, needlework, pewter, and other items—were developed last year in the Division of Merchandising's reproductions program. Over twenty approved commemoratives and souvenirs were added.

In April representatives from Colonial Williamsburg's licensed manufacturers met in Williamsburg to review the development of new items and to direct ongoing efforts to collectively advertise and market WILLIAMSBURG® Reproductions outside the Foundation. There are seventeen authorized Williamsburg Shops in various locations east of the Mississippi River.

During the year Merchandising moved Craft House office functions and completed a consolidation of Merchandising, Craft Shops, and publication inventories and controls within a new distribution center. This new facility was an important element in an increased mail order effort. In September the new mail order

brochure mentioned earlier, "A Selection of Gifts from Colonial Williamsburg," replaced the fall Craft House mail order brochure. The new brochure included not only the items from Craft House, but also those from Prentis and Tarpley's Stores and Geddy and Golden Ball Silversmith Shops. Sales from this expanded publication more than doubled previous Craft House fall mail order efforts.

Craft House introduced in 1977 its first all-color catalogue, "Williamsburg Reproductions," consisting of more than 285 pages. Sales were the highest in history at Craft House. Other retail facilities such as the Ham Shop and the Book Store and the gift shops located within and operated for the Williamsburg Inn, Lodge, Motor House, and Cascades, experienced sales nearly at budgeted levels.

Hospitality and Courtesy

As noted in the beginning, 1977 was a year of achievement that could not be overshadowed by day-to-day problems. In particular, one highpoint of the year reflected on virtually every employee of the organization. In late October Colonial Williamsburg received the Gold Key Public Relations Achievement Award from the American Hotel and Motel Association for its successful program to stimulate and perpetuate the traditional hospitality and courtesy shown by the more than three thousand employees of the organization in their contacts with the visiting public.

For an institution that relies on the success of person-to-person relationships between employees and more than one million visitors each year, nothing could have been more satisfying than the recognition that the traditions of hospitality and courtesy continue to be alive and well at Colonial Williamsburg.

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Pictured above are members of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation Board of Trustees who attended the November 1977 board meeting. *Front row, left to right:* Edgar F. Shannon, Jr., Daniel J. Boorstin, Alan Simpson, Abby M. O'Neill, Carlisle H. Humelsine, Charles R. Longworth, George D. O'Neill, Ralph W. Ellison, and Armistead L. Boothe. *Top row, left to right:* Richard E. Byrd, David Brinkley, Donald K. Ross, George Putnam, T. Justin Moore, Jr., George Seaton, J. Richardson Dilworth, L. W. Lane, Jr., and Joseph C. Carter. Not present for the photograph were Joseph F. Cullman 3rd, Shirley M. Hufstедler, and Justice Lewis F. Powell, Jr.

Trustees

The Board of Trustees lost the services of two of its long-time members in 1977 due to mandatory retirements.

Justice Lewis F. Powell, Jr., the first Virginian to serve as Chairman of the Board of the Foundation, retired after twenty-five years of distinguished service as general counsel, trustee, and chairman.

Armistead L. Boothe of Alexandria, Virginia, also retired from the board after twenty-five years of outstanding service in a number of capacities. At the time of his retirement, Mr. Boothe was chairman of the Nominating and Williamsburg Award Committees and a member of the Audit Committee.

Joseph C. Carter of Richmond, Virginia, was elected trustee at the November meeting of the board. A partner in the law firm of Hunton & Williams, Mr. Carter has served as the Foundation's general legal counsel since 1972.

Staff

Duncan Cocke, senior vice president of Colonial Williamsburg, reached mandatory retirement age at the end of 1977 after forty-one years of singularly outstanding service to the Foundation. Although his continuous service began when he officially joined Colonial Williamsburg in 1939 as legal assistant, Mr. Cocke earlier worked as a summer assistant in the construction forces in 1928 and 1930, and as an archaeological assistant from 1932 to 1934. He was named a vice president in 1947 and senior vice president in 1968. At the time of his retirement he was general coordinator of all restoration projects and educational programs in the Historic Area, and also was responsible for directing all of Colonial Williamsburg's relationships with local and state interests.

James S. Ryan, general manager of the Motor House complex in the Hotels and Restaurants Division, was given additional responsibilities for the colonial taverns following the resignation of Rodney G. Stoner, general manager of the taverns. Also occurring within the division during the year, Herbert B. Harris was named manager of King's Arms Tavern and James C. Miles became resident manager of the Williamsburg Inn.

James B. Harward, administrative assistant in the Office of the Treasurer-Comptroller, was promoted to the position of director of special projects in the Office of the Director of Finance and Corporate Affairs.

A total of thirty-seven Colonial Williamsburg employees were honored in 1977 for twenty-five years of service to the organization. Those honored at the spring or fall meetings of the Board of Trustees were: Moses O. Armstead, Landscape Construction and Maintenance foreman; Virginia Berkley, Williamsburg Lodge section housekeeper; Earl Boyd, Building Maintenance foreman; Nancy Brenegan, Wig Shop supervisor; Bernice Charity, King's Arms Tavern pantrywoman; Clifton Conyers, Construction and Maintenance gardener; Dorothy Cuffie, Laundry guestwork finisher; Gertrude Daversa, Security and Safety secretary; Evelyn Davis, Williamsburg Inn utility person; Roland Epps, Cascades head banquet waiter; Allen Q. Fink, manager of Hotel Services; Alfred A. Freeman, King's Arms Tavern rounds cook; Richard W. Gilliam, fire alarm systems technician; Etta Hickman, Williamsburg Inn linen room supervisor; John P. Hite, Jr., maintenance serviceman; Elizabeth Jacobs, Office Services receptionist and chauffeurs' supervisor; Mary C. Johnson, Cascades kitchen supervisor, and Roberta Johnson, Motor House inspectress.

Also, Rufus L. Jones, Landscape Construction and Maintenance foreman; Thelma Kendrick, Christiana Campbell's Tavern pantrywoman; Morton C. Miles, Jr., supervisor of Visitor Accommodations; Pearl B. Moody, Building Maintenance

day custodian; Virginia Morris, Laundry sorter; Cornelius Palmer, Williamsburg Lodge bartender; Thomas Partlow, Electronics projection system manager; Hazel Rutley, Williamsburg Lodge inspectress; Irving L. Sprinkel, Landscape Construction and Maintenance foreman; Mildred Sprinkel, Mechanical Operations and Maintenance secretary; Mary Street, Williamsburg Inn inspectress; Calvin Tabb, Laundry assistant manager; Gertrude F. Thornton, Williamsburg Lodge Coffee Shop captain; James W. Trautman, director of Electronics; Jane Turner, Commissary executive secretary; Willie Vines, Williamsburg Lodge broiler cook; Clarence Wallace, night custodian; William C. Wilkins, Mechanical Operations and Maintenance assistant chief engineer; and M. Randolph Wilson, Sr., Warehouse and yards supervisor.

Cost of Operations

During 1977 the cost of all operations of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation (presenting its educational and interpretive program, providing necessary services and facilities for the accommodation of the visiting public, carrying forward current works of historic preservation, and maintaining its properties) amounted to \$49,086,135.

Income during 1977 (derived from admissions to the exhibition buildings, sales of Craft House and craft shop merchandise, books and films, the rental of residential and other properties in and near the Historic Area, and from the furnishing of facilities and services to the public) amounted to \$46,084,094.

The resulting deficit of \$3,002,041 was offset by investment income of \$2,897,847 from the permanent endowment of the Foundation, together with unrestricted charitable contributions of \$443,241. As these figures dramatically indicate, unrestricted cash gifts to the Foundation play an increasingly important role in the financial operations of the organization.

Taxes

The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, as a nonprofit educational organization, is exempt from the payment of federal income taxes in accordance with Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code (with the exception of net income derived from the operation of the Williamsburg Inn, the Williamsburg Lodge, The Motor House, the Cascades Restaurant, the Cafeteria, the Ham Shop, and the Williamsburg Theatre, which is taxable to the same extent as that of any other such

business enterprise). The organization is classified as a publicly supported foundation, in accordance with Section 509(a)(2) of the Code. Gifts and contributions made to the Foundation are tax deductible.

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

Taxes of \$363,053.63 paid to the city of Williamsburg during the year amounted to 27.8 percent of all real estate taxes collected in the city in 1977. Taxes paid to the adjoining counties of James City and York on properties subject to prevailing real estate taxes totaled \$53,897.69 for the year.

Audits

The books of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation are audited annually. For 1977 the audit was performed by the independent public accounting firm of Coopers & Lybrand.

GIFTS to Colonial Williamsburg

An Acknowledgment to Many Generous Contributors

Space prohibits listing the nearly two thousand donors to the Foundation during 1977. Following is a list of the individuals and organizations who made gifts valued at \$100 or more during 1977. To all of the contributors, Colonial Williamsburg expresses its deepest appreciation.

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