



Colonial Williamsburg

REPORT BY THE PRESIDENT
FOR THE YEAR 1953



*Report by the President
for the Year 1953*

*EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY
WILLIAMSBURG*

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

COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG, INCORPORATED

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COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG

I^N 1926 Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., became interested in the restoration of 18th-century Williamsburg. All funds for the project have been his personal gifts.

The purpose of Colonial Williamsburg, in the words of the Board of Trustees, is "to re-create accurately the environment of the men and women of 18th-century Williamsburg and to bring about such an understanding of their lives and times that present and future generations may more vividly appreciate the contribution of these early Americans to the ideals and culture of our country."

Two corporations have been organized to carry on the Restoration. Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, serves the historical and educational purposes of the organization, and holds title to properties within the historic area. Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, is a business organization and holds title to business properties outside the historic area. The term "Colonial Williamsburg" is the institutional name used to define the entire project and includes both corporations.

“That the future may learn from the past”

Colonial Williamsburg

REPORT BY THE PRESIDENT

FOR THE YEAR 1953

SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND people visited Williamsburg last year. They came from all over the world, from all stations of life. They came by air, by train, by automobile, by boat and even by motorcycle. Some came in limousines, others with camping gear bundled on the roofs of their automobiles. Some spoke little or no English.

The President of the United States, the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Crown Prince of Japan, the King and Queen of Greece, ambassadors, generals, senators — these came.

But also the less celebrated came. As one magazine writer described it: “. . . what seemed even more remarkable to me were the comments of those making pilgrimages to Williamsburg from all over America. In the town's taverns, I overheard heated discussions about life in the 1700s, as though these events comprised today's banner headlines. One teen-age visitor, indignant over the extravagances of the Governor's Palace, informed his mother he now understood why the colonists revolted against the Crown. An elderly Midwest lawyer, touring the Capitol, explained to his wife that the pre-Revolutionary Supreme Court was not at all democratic, even to the seating arrangements.

“The point is that in Williamsburg, America’s rich past becomes so vivid to the visitor that one discussed it as a living issue rather than musty history book material. Here . . . you will gain new insights into the Colonial struggle for independence.”*

Thus, to Colonial Williamsburg, 1953 was a year of high reward. For Colonial Williamsburg exists, in first and final analysis, for all people.

The Perspective of History

The value of history lies in the perspective it gives us as we take up the problems of the present. The validity of this premise was eloquently demonstrated last year on many occasions.

“I think no American could stand in these halls and on this spot without feeling a very great and deep sense of the debt we owe to the courage, the stamina and the faith of our forefathers.” These were President Eisenhower’s words as he stood in the House of Burgesses Chamber of the reconstructed colonial Capitol of Virginia on May 15th. He added, “I wish — I wish sincerely that every single man, woman and child that has the proud privilege of calling himself an American, could stand here on this spot and could walk through this building to see the picture of Washington just across the hall, and re-live again [our forefathers’] moments, the problems they met in their own times, and thus regain faith to solve the problems of our day.”

In September Crown Prince Akihito of Japan and his official party were the guests of Colonial Williamsburg for a week end that included tours of the buildings and

**Cue*, December, 1953.

grounds, an outdoor oyster roast and a candlelight tour of the Capitol. The Crown Prince, who was making a world tour for the purpose of broadening his understanding of history and political science, remarked: "Colonial Williamsburg has provided a view of the simplicity and forthrightness from which true greatness, as seen in the United States today, has developed."

In November 150 members of the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church held a four-day meeting in Williamsburg. The Diocese of Southern Virginia and historic Bruton Parish Church were the official hosts.

Revisiting scenes rich in significance to both Church and nation, the Bishops held business sessions in the Sir Christopher Wren Building and Phi Beta Kappa Hall on the campus of the College of William and Mary, and took Holy Communion in Bruton Parish Church and at Jamestown, where the Anglican Church was first permanently established in America. During a special session in the House of Burgesses they recorded their view that "In these historic settings, which cradled our Church in this country, and also so much of our nation's early destiny, we have felt more gratitude to God for the past, more courage for the present, more trust for the future . . ."

During the fall Their Majesties King Paul and Queen Frederika of Greece visited Williamsburg for two days. The royal couple rode in a horse drawn coach, visited the buildings and craft shops and graciously received hundreds of citizens from the community and nearby. Near the conclusion of the visit King Paul gave this advice to America: "Hold on to your spiritual qualities;

these are your real strength. Through them you will hold a willing and responsive world."

Earlier in the year twenty-eight state winners of the Voice of Democracy contest met with the four national winners for Colonial Williamsburg's third annual Democracy Workshop. These students and their teachers were brought to Williamsburg by the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce. Other sponsors of the contest are the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters and the Radio-Electronic-Television Manufacturers Association. Meeting in the Wren Building at the College of William and Mary, ten guest authorities and moderators, headed by Senator J. William Fulbright of Arkansas, led spirited roundtable discussions by the student leaders on freedom of expression. "We are here," one of the young participants summed up, "to renew our allegiance to one of democracy's most prized possessions—the right of freedom of expression."

By statements such as these one comes to an appreciation of the spiritual dimensions of restored Williamsburg. The other dimensions are physical, those of the buildings and grounds and furnishings themselves. The two are interdependent and this very interdependence is the source of much of the vitality of Colonial Williamsburg. For the power of a spiritual message often depends upon the environment in which it is spoken.

The efforts of Colonial Williamsburg, therefore, are bent toward two main programs: to restore the ancient city; and to recapture its spirit and explain the significance of its past. The rest of this report is devoted to these two programs.

The Continuing Program of Restoration

“To re-create accurately the environment of the men and women of 18th-century Williamsburg . . .” This is the purpose of the physical restoration—in order that history might be made to “live” and its lessons thereby made more discernible. To this end 82 original, 18th-century buildings have been restored; more than 350 buildings have been reconstructed on their original foundations; and 616 modern buildings have been removed from the historic area. Among the restored or reconstructed buildings are public buildings, taverns, shops, residences and a variety of others. In addition, 75 acres of gardens and greens have been restored or reconstructed.

Since the strength of the Williamsburg society in its glory derived from men of all walks of life, our building projects have reflected the life and contributions of the commoner, the craftsman, the indentured servant, the aristocrat.

MAJOR BUILDINGS COMPLETED

In October the Raleigh Tavern complex was completed with the opening to the public of the kitchen and six second-floor bedrooms (1).* A bakery in the kitchen began operation as the ninth of Colonial Williamsburg's Craft Shops. Here bread is baked daily in brick ovens by the methods used 200 years ago.

On the west side of the Raleigh Tavern the Carter Brothers' Store (2) was finished and will be occupied as a private residence. In one side of this building John Carter operated a general store, and his brother, Dr.

*Figures in parentheses are keyed to illustrations on Pages 16-17.



1. RALEIGH TAVERN
KITCHEN



2. CARTER BROTHERS'
STORE



3. LUDWELL
TENEMENT

4. NELSON-GALT
HOUSE



5. HARTWELL-PERRY
ORDINARY

6. MARGARET HUNTER
SHOP



James Carter, operated the Unicorn's Horn apothecary shop in the other.

Reconstruction of Ludwell Tenement (3), a rental property owned by the Ludwell family, was concluded. This completed the colonial scene on the north side of Market Square Green.

The restoration of the Nelson-Galt House (4) was an important addition to the eastern end of Francis Street. One of the oldest houses in Williamsburg, it was owned by Thomas Nelson, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence who commanded Virginia's forces in the Yorktown campaign and succeeded Thomas Jefferson as Governor. He sacrificed his health and fortune in the cause of independence. Later the house was sold to Dr. Alexander D. Galt, an early superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane—the antecedent of the present Eastern State Hospital in Williamsburg. A descendant of the Galt family lives in the house today.

Reconstruction of the building and outbuildings where Hartwell Perry (5) once kept an ordinary on Duke of Gloucester Street was completed.

Late in the year work was concluded on the outbuildings of the Margaret Hunter Shop (6), an 18th-century millinery shop.

A new service wing was added to the Williamsburg Inn and a number of other building projects also were finished.

PLANNING AND RESEARCH

Meanwhile, planning and research were continued or completed on a number of major projects. A significant contribution, in this respect, was the generous gift of a working model of an 18th-century windmill by Mr.

Edward P. Hamilton of Milton, Massachusetts. Mr. Hamilton, the foremost authority on early American windmills, constructed the scale model with painstaking care on the basis of years of intensive research. The model will be used in the reconstruction of Robertson's Windmill in Williamsburg.

A working model of the First Theatre in America (1716) was nearing completion at the end of the year. Archaeological, historical and architectural data were studied on a number of projects which will round out the eastward extension of the restored area.

Other important projects included the study and planning of the new Reception Center, a motor hotel with a dormitory for school groups, the Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Collection,* and construction of employee housing.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE COSTS

Construction, maintenance and landscaping costs for the year 1953 amounted to \$2,099,827. Of this, maintenance alone required the expenditure of \$520,475.

Educational Program

Since our premise is that the value of history lies in the perspective it gives us as we take up the problems of the present, it follows that our program must forge the link between the past and the present in a manner understandable to all. In turn, this means the use of a variety of techniques of communication — communication to those who visit Williamsburg and to those who may never have that opportunity.

*See Page 31.

RECEPTION CENTER PROGRAM

All visitors to Williamsburg are urged to attend a free program in the Reception Center that is operated by Colonial Williamsburg for the purpose of informing them of the history of Williamsburg and its significance in early American history. The program makes use of illustrated lectures, motion pictures and filmographs. In 1953 this program was expanded and improved by new audio-visual materials.

HOSTESSES AND CRAFTSMEN

A most important aspect of the Colonial Williamsburg program is the interpretation of exhibition buildings by the hostesses and the demonstration of 18th-century crafts by the craftsmen. In neither case are these interpreters ordinary "guides"; they are experts whose job it is to give life and meaning to history. Last year a more intensive hostess-craftsman training program was inaugurated and the number of personnel assigned to these duties increased.

PUBLICATIONS

During the year editorial work went forward on several volumes which will supplement or replace the 20 titles now on Colonial Williamsburg's publications list. Of the existing titles, a total of 82,727 copies were sold during the year.

FILMS

Colonial Williamsburg produced two new motion pictures during the year. This increased the organization's film library to six films.

Decision at Williamsburg was produced by Colonial Williamsburg in co-operation with the Department of Defense. This is an historical documentary filmograph in full color and sound. It depicts the period from the Stamp Act in 1765 to the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown in 1781. As part of the Defense Department's Information and Education Program, it will be seen by a large military and civilian audience. It is available for purchase at cost or rental to individuals or groups, as are all Colonial Williamsburg films.

Flower Arrangements of Williamsburg, produced by Colonial Williamsburg, is also a documentary in full color and sound. Thirty minutes in length, the film shows Williamsburg flowers, gardens, buildings and flower arrangements during the four seasons of the year. Production required more than a year in order to capture seasonal changes and to depict each step in arranging dried and cut flowers.

In addition, Colonial Williamsburg distributed without charge a motion picture of President Eisenhower's visit to Williamsburg on May 15th. This film, made by Edward R. Murrow, was originally shown on his nationwide television program *See It Now*, and is Mr. Murrow's vivid account of the President's response to the meaning of Williamsburg.

SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL EVENTS

An important part of this program is the use of special events to relate the historic happenings and concepts of early Williamsburg to the present. In both planning and budget, new emphasis was placed on the program of special events during 1953.

Two well established events—the Antiques Forum and the Garden Symposium—together attracted nearly 1,000 participants.

Again Colonial Williamsburg was host to a group of foreign students from 30 countries, brought to the United States under the auspices of the New York *Herald Tribune*.

Broadening its evening entertainment program of 18th-century concerts, plays, films and lectures, Colonial Williamsburg opened the George Wythe House for candlelight tours, and added an architectural lecture to its evening Reception Center program.

During the summer Colonial Williamsburg again joined the College of William and Mary in providing discussion leaders, films and special tours for two educational activities: The Workshop of American Life and Culture for elementary and secondary school teachers and a six-week orientation program for foreign students who would attend universities in the United States during the year.

Special lectures and tours were conducted for hundreds of school groups, military personnel and other groups.

The Institute of Early American History and Culture, jointly sponsored by Colonial Williamsburg and the College of William and Mary, awarded its \$500 book prize to David J. Mays for his biography, *Edmund Pendleton, 1721-1803*, published by the Harvard University Press. Mr. Mays was later awarded the Pulitzer Prize for his biography.

Continuing its program of research and publication, the Institute published two books during the year: *The*

Stamp Act Crisis by Edmund S. and Helen M. Morgan, a monograph on British-American relations in the 1760's; and *Carolina Backcountry*, Richard J. Hooker's edition of the journal of Charles Woodmason, which graphically portrays backcountry life along the North Carolina-South Carolina border on the eve of the Revolution.

For The American People

More visitors — an estimated 600,000 — were attracted to Williamsburg in 1953 than during any other year in the history of the Restoration. The number of admissions to the Exhibition Buildings exceeded 300,000, a gain of 18,000 over the previous year. This included 827 school groups totaling 39,265 students, an increase of 24% over 1952. The number of registrations at the Inn, Lodge and the guest houses operated by Colonial Williamsburg was nearly 100,000. The 1,575 visitors from abroad came from places as far apart as Denmark and Burma.

THE RESTORATION AND ITS NEIGHBORS

It is appropriate to refer briefly to the impact upon the State and upon the Williamsburg scene of these 600,000 visitors in one year — or 6,500,000 since the Restoration began. To Colonial Williamsburg this ever-growing number of visitors is gratifying but at the same time it creates problems. There is the problem of adequate accommodations — food, lodging and entertainment facilities; the problem of transportation, roads and parking; the problem of protecting the project against encroachment and exploitation; and many others.

But these problems only sharpen our enthusiasm and point up our plans for the future. With the understanding and support of the community and State we are confident that it will always be possible to solve them.

During 1953 the figures continued to demonstrate the effects of the Restoration upon its neighbors and the State as a whole—results that should be encouraging to similar undertakings elsewhere. By a conservative estimate, tourists last year spent \$8,700,000 in the Williamsburg community, where a vigorous economy has been built around their accommodation.

Since 1928, the first year of the Restoration's existence, Williamsburg bank deposits have risen from \$1,181,297 to \$7,322,098. Assessed real estate valuations have risen from \$1,160,770 to \$4,995,480, and the number of rental rooms available to visitors has risen to a total of 1,124—over 70% of which are operated by residents of Williamsburg not employed by Colonial Williamsburg.

Organization

In April John D. Rockefeller, 3rd, resigned as Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, and the Board of Directors of Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, although he remained as a member of both boards. He had been Chairman of both Boards since 1939. In accepting his resignation, the Boards unanimously passed a resolution applauding his leadership during one of the most important stages of the Restoration's development.

Effective April 20 Winthrop Rockefeller was elected Chairman of both Boards to succeed his brother. He

previously had been a Trustee of Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, a member of the Board of Directors of Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, Chairman of the Executive Committee of both Boards and Chairman of the Finance Committee of Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated.

In May Chancellor Harvie Branscomb of Vanderbilt University, long a leader in educational and religious activities, was elected to the Board of Trustees of Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated.

ARTHUR W. PACKARD

Colonial Williamsburg was saddened by the death of Arthur W. Packard on January 25. Mr. Packard had been an able and devoted Trustee of Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, for eighteen years. The affection and esteem in which he was held was expressed in a resolution of the Trustees which stated, in part:

“Mr. Packard’s life was a dedication to the highest ideal of service to his fellow man and a constant striving to strengthen the religious, educational, social and cultural institutions of the world-wide community in which he lived. In true modesty he never thought of his goal in life as exceptional, much less attempted to describe it even to those who were nearest him, but his consecration was apparent to all who knew him. To that goal he directed unstintingly his exceptional vitality, intelligence, integrity and warmth of heart . . .

“The Trustees of Colonial Williamsburg count it a privilege to have had him as a colleague and friend. We pay tribute to Arthur Packard with a deep sense of personal loss but with a realization that his influence is a

continuing thing with Colonial Williamsburg, the broader community, and all those who knew him . . .”

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER CHANGES

Bela W. Norton resigned as Executive Vice President of Colonial Williamsburg in May to become Vice President and Director of Public Relations and Development of Bowdoin College, his alma mater. His association of more than 20 years with Colonial Williamsburg spanned an era that saw the entire face of Williamsburg changed. He was instrumental in guiding many of the Restoration's most challenging projects to realization. Fortunately, as a consultant he will continue to give the organization the benefit of his counsel.

Carlisle H. Humelsine, former Deputy Under Secretary of State, succeeded Mr. Norton as Executive Vice President. Associated with the University of Maryland until World War II, Mr. Humelsine served during the war as a Colonel on the staff of General George C. Marshall. He also served tours on the immediate staffs of Generals Eisenhower and MacArthur, and was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. After the war he entered the United States Department of State and was appointed successively Executive Secretary of the Department, Assistant Secretary of State and Deputy Under Secretary of State.

Effective June 1 Mitchell A. Wilder, former Director of the Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center, became Director of the new Division of Presentation and was elected a Vice President of Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, at the fall meeting of the Board of Trustees. A graduate of McGill University in Montreal, Mr.

Wilder has been engaged in all phases of museum research, educational and administrative work for 19 years. He is a former Member of the Council of the American Association of Museums.

Everard Kidder Meade, Jr., was appointed Director of Public Relations on June 1. Mr. Meade, a West Point graduate and formerly Special Assistant to the Under Secretary of State, served on the staff of the late James Forrestal, Secretary of Defense, and on the Hoover Commission staff. He was twice commended by the Department of State for outstanding public service.

SERVICE AWARDS

In May the Chairman of the Boards, Mr. Winthrop Rockefeller, presented the President of Colonial Williamsburg and Monier Williams, Director of Operating Services, with silver bowls as the organization's first recipients of 25-year service awards. The presentations were made at an employees' meeting which was attended by the Trustees and Directors. During the year Miss Louise Inman, Secretary; Singleton P. Moorehead, Architectural Consultant; and A. T. Vaughan, Bricklayer Foreman, accrued 25 years of service and received their awards from the Chairman at the fall meeting of the Boards.

PERSONNEL

Throughout the year, Colonial Williamsburg maintained an average of nearly 1,500 employees—a substantial proportion of the working force in a community of 2,700 families. Its payroll amounted to \$3,430,769. As a responsible employer and a member of the com-

munity, Colonial Williamsburg devoted particular attention to its Personnel Relations program, broadening and improving it.

All personnel selection and counseling activities were consolidated.

A new hospitalization and surgical care insurance program — with substantially larger benefits to participants — was put into effect. Colonial Williamsburg continued to pay half the cost of the insurance.

The medical service plan offering free medical examination and simple treatment to employees was expanded.

Under a new home financing plan, loans to build or buy a house were offered to employees with three or more years of service.

Budget

Fidelity to historic truth is the underlying and governing principle to which Colonial Williamsburg rigidly adheres in all its work. Necessarily, conscientious application of this principle is as costly in terms of dollars as it is rewarding in terms of satisfaction.

Last year Colonial Williamsburg's actual expenditures and charges amounted to \$8,465,762 for capital and operating expenses.

FINANCIAL

During 1953 Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, which carries out the historical and educational purposes of the Restoration and holds title to the properties within the designated historic area, had operating income amounting to \$1,307,358, exclusive of income from the securities in its General Capital Fund. Approximately half of the income came from exhibition

building admissions. Operating expenses amounted to \$1,681,317. The excess of expenses over such income was therefore \$373,959.

A list of securities in the General Capital Fund of Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, as of December 31, 1953, will be found on page 46. The 1953 income from these securities in the General Capital Fund amounted to \$2,015,419. This was expended as follows:

Acquiring, reconstructing, and restoring historic buildings	\$1,294,419	
Purchase of antiques, furnishings, and equipment	194,794	
Other projects	<u>152,247</u>	\$1,641,460
Excess of expenses over income as shown above		<u>373,959</u>
		<u>\$2,015,419</u>

Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, is a business organization holding title to business properties outside the historic area. Since its expenses and charges totaled \$4,090,734 for the year and its gross income was \$3,798,086, the net operating loss for this corporation in 1953 was \$292,648. All the stock of Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, is owned by Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated.

TAXES

In 1953 the real estate and the business license taxes paid by both corporations to the City of Williamsburg

amounted to \$118,325, the real estate taxes accounting for 51.5% of the City's total tax receipts.

As an educational, non-profit corporation, Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, is exempt from the payment of income taxes. Only the property used for educational purposes is exempt from local taxes, namely, the Capitol, Palace, Raleigh Tavern, Brush-Everard and Wythe Houses, the Gaol and Magazine, the Ludwell-Paradise House and the public greens. While the educational corporation does not pay taxes on these eight exhibition buildings and greens, it does pay taxes on the taverns, guest houses and residential property within the restored area, and on the Goodwin Building which is outside the restored area.

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

PROPERTY PURCHASES

In order to protect the environs of the restored area and the City of Williamsburg from possible inharmonious intrusions, Colonial Williamsburg purchased the 2,600-acre Kingsmill property east of Williamsburg for \$450,000. The site of an 18th-century plantation fronting on the James River, the property was purchased from the Thomas M. Brooks Lumber Company. Other property purchases during the year amounted to \$243,279.

Special Gifts

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., made gifts of funds and property to Colonial Williamsburg during the year. Securities having an approximate value of \$5,000,000

represented the initial payment on his generous pledge of \$15,000,000 announced last year. In addition, he gave Colonial Williamsburg property important to the protection and future development of the Restoration. This property was valued at \$27,075.

THE ABBY ALDRICH ROCKEFELLER
FOLK ART COLLECTION

In December Mr. Rockefeller, Jr., also gave securities having an approximate value of \$1,000,000 to Colonial Williamsburg for the purpose of housing and endowing a folk art collection to be known as the Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Collection.

The collection, comprising 19th-century American folk art, was presented to Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, by the late Mrs. Abby Aldrich Rockefeller in 1939. It will be housed in a building which will be erected near the Williamsburg Inn.

The distinguished collection contains over 400 paintings, sculptures and examples of miscellaneous domestic crafts such as needlework, ceramics and metalwork. In recent years part of it has been on exhibit at the Ludwell-Paradise House, an exhibition building in the restored 18th-century area on Duke of Gloucester Street. Now the entire collection will be assembled for the first time and placed on public view.

The Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Collection will be located outside of the restored area of Williamsburg and will have no connection with 18th-century exhibitions here. It will be maintained and administered, however, by Colonial Williamsburg with special funds given by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., for this purpose.

The interior of the building in which the collection will be exhibited is planned as a series of rooms that will suggest domestic interiors similar to the surroundings in which the objects were originally to be found. Emphasis will be given to regional aspects of folk art, which will be reflected in the decoration and architecture of the various rooms.

The Future

We move into 1954 with a fresh awareness of our responsibilities: to preserve and re-create faithfully the physical realities of 18th-century Williamsburg; to give our visitors a lively sense of its spirit and meaning; to make Colonial Williamsburg into a living testimony of that historic faith in man and his rights, in the integrity of the individual, in the obligations of citizenship that were hallmarks of this place.

Many problems press on our nation and people. We can, if we will, let history help us to reach mature and thoughtful judgments about them. This is a main mission of Colonial Williamsburg and what is meant by "That the future may learn from the past."

KENNETH CHORLEY, *President*

*The value of history lies in the perspective it gives
us as we take up the problems of the present.*

"I think no American could stand in these halls and on this spot without feeling a very great and deep sense of the debt we owe to the courage, the stamina, and the faith of our forefathers."

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER
in the House of Burgesses, May 15, 1953





DEMOCRACY

"We are here to renew our allegiance to one of democracy's



WORKSHOP

most prized possessions . . . the right of freedom of expression."



BISHOPS OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH

"In these historic settings, which cradled our Church in this country, and also so much of our nation's early destiny, we have felt more gratitude to God for the past, more courage for the present, more trust for the future . . ."



CROWN PRINCE AKIHITO

"Colonial Williamsburg has provided a view of the simplicity and forthrightness from which true greatness, as seen in the United States today, has developed."



KING PAUL (LEFT) AND QUEEN FREDERIKA OF GREECE

*“Hold on to your spiritual qualities; these
are your real strength. Through them you
will hold a willing and responsive world.”*

KING PAUL

in Williamsburg, November 23, 1953

*AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
TO MANY GENEROUS CONTRIBUTORS*

WHILE the Restoration of Colonial Williamsburg has been almost entirely financed by gifts from Mr. Rockefeller, Jr., we have reason to be deeply grateful to many people who came to share his interest in the rebirth of the 18th-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 evidences of the interest of living Americans in the reconstruction of their heritage.

Following is a list of those who made gifts and loans in 1953. In each case, the name and address given are as of the date the gift was presented.

Donors and Lenders

- | | |
|---|--|
| American Swedish Historical
Foundation
(Through Mr. Nils G. Sahlin,
Director)
<i>Philadelphia, Pennsylvania</i> | Garbisch, Col. and Mrs. Edgar W.
<i>Cambridge, Maryland</i> |
| Beam, James A.
<i>Mount Vernon, Ohio</i> | Garvan, Mrs. Francis P.
<i>New York, New York</i> |
| Boschen, Mrs. Lillian W.
<i>Freehold, New Jersey</i> | Goodwin, Frederick M.
<i>Ketonah, New York</i> |
| Bottom, Commander Raymond B.
<i>Newport News, Virginia</i> | Hamilton, Edward P.
<i>Milton, Massachusetts</i> |
| The Connoisseur, Incorporated
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<i>Washington, D. C.</i> |
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<i>New York, New York</i> | Houghton, Arthur, Jr.
<i>New York, New York</i> |
| Downing, Paul H.
<i>Staten Island, New York</i> | Hyde, Mrs. Donald F.
<i>Somerville, New Jersey</i> |
| Friedberg, Robert
<i>New York, New York</i> | Knopf, Alfred A.
<i>New York, New York</i> |
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<i>Brooklyn, New York</i> | Lau, Mrs. Ethel C. Elkins
<i>Philadelphia, Pennsylvania</i> |
| | Lloyd-Oswald, Rev. B. H.
<i>Somerset, England</i> |

Lowson, Sir Denys, Bt.
London, England

McClintock, Gilbert S.
Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania

Mays, David J.
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Mitchell, Broadus
New Brunswick, New Jersey

Moore, Mrs. Doris Langley
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(Through Mr. R. W. G. Vail,
Director)
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Prentice, Mrs. E. Parmalee
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Rockefeller, John D., 3rd
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Sargent, Earle W.
Greenville, South Carolina

Schumacher, F. and Company,
Incorporated
New York, New York

Smith, Mrs. G. Fred
Rolfe, Iowa

Stacey, George
New York, New York

Sussel, Arthur J.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Tsugunomiya, Akihito
Crown Prince of Japan

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Hamilton, Ontario, Canada

Ullman, Mrs. Lawrence J.
Tarrytown, New York

Untermeyer, Judge Irwin
New York, New York

Wagner, L. F.
Reading, Pennsylvania

Williams, Lloyd H.
Williamsburg, Virginia

COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG, INCORPORATED

GENERAL CAPITAL FUND

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1953

<i>Face Value or Number of Shares</i>		<i>Maturity Date</i>	<i>Amortized Total Cost or Book Value</i>
\$ 50,000	USA Savings Bonds—G, 2 1/2%	1/1/54	\$ 50,000.00
\$350,000	USA Certificates—A, 2 1/4%	2/15/54	350,000.00
\$ 50,000	USA Savings Bonds—G, 2 1/2%	5/1/54	50,000.00
\$110,000	USA Treasury Bonds, 2%	12/15/54	110,178.46
\$100,000	USA Savings Bonds—G, 2 1/2%	4/1/55	100,000.00
\$281,000	USA Treasury Notes—B, 1 3/4%	12/15/55	280,582.09
\$100,000	USA Savings Bonds—G, 2 1/2%	7/1/56	100,000.00
\$100,000	USA Savings Bonds—G, 2 1/2%	1/1/57	100,000.00
\$100,000	USA Savings Bonds—G, 2 1/2%	1/1/58	100,000.00
\$ 15,000	USA Treasury Bonds, 2 1/2%	3/15/58-56	15,454.50
\$155,000	USA Treasury Bonds, 2 3/8%	6/15/58	155,470.80
\$ 60,000	USA Savings Bonds—G, 2 1/2%	1/1/59	60,000.00
\$100,000	USA Savings Bonds—G, 2 1/2%	1/1/60	100,000.00
\$320,000	USA Treasury Bonds, 2 1/4%	6/15/62-59	315,479.19
\$165,000	USA Treasury Bonds, 2 1/4%	12/15/62-59	162,005.05
\$428,000	USA Treasury Bonds, 2 1/2%	6/15/72-67	433,679.44
31,000	The Chase National Bank		1,090,156.25
20,250	Consolidated Natural Gas Company		612,937.50
61,400	Ohio Oil Company		1,753,675.00
168,560	Socony Vacuum Oil Company		2,808,954.56
191,023	Standard Oil Company of California		8,087,367.67
49,400	Standard Oil Company (Indiana)		2,045,731.25
94,777	Standard Oil Company (New Jersey)		3,261,765.15
	Accrued Interest Receivable		16,436.99
	Cash		312,692.32
			<u>\$ 22,472,566.22*</u>

*Includes gift of \$4,979,159.44 by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., on account of pledge of \$15,000,000 announced in the 1952 report.

ABBY ALDRICH ROCKEFELLER FOLK ART
COLLECTION ACCOUNT

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1953*

130,000	USA Treasury Bills dated 12/31/53	4/1/54	\$ 129,482.60
7,500	Socony Vacuum Oil Company		265,312.50
10,500	Standard Oil Company of California		542,718.75
	Cash		79,214.73
			<u>\$ 1,016,728.58</u>

*Includes profit on sales of securities of \$1,947.33

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<i>Administrative Assistant to President</i>	Mildred E. Layne
<i>Executive Vice President</i>	Carlisle H. Humelsine
<i>General Assistant</i>	Parke Rouse, Jr.
<i>Curator</i>	John M. Graham II
<i>Director of Public Relations</i>	Everard Kidder Meade, Jr.
<i>Assistant Director</i>	Van MacNair
<i>Director of Special Events</i>	J. Randolph Ruffin
<i>Director of Press Bureau</i>	Robert L. Hoke
<i>Treasurer and Comptroller</i>	I. L. Jones, Jr.
<i>Assistant Comptroller</i>	Robert Evans
<i>Chief Accountant</i>	George G. Grattan
<i>Office Manager</i>	Angie Cowles
<i>Assistant Secretary</i>	Elizabeth S. Stubbs
<i>Vice President, Director of Corporate Relations</i>	Duncan M. Cocke
<i>Director of Personnel Relations</i>	Richard W. Talley
<i>Legal Officer</i>	C. Vernon Spratley, Jr.
<i>Vice President, Director of Architecture, Construction and Maintenance</i>	A. E. Kendrew
<i>Assistant Vice President</i>	H. O. Beebe
<i>Director of Architecture</i>	M. E. Campioli
<i>Resident Landscape Architect</i>	Alden Hopkins
<i>Director of Building Construction and Maintenance</i>	Charles E. Hackett

- Director of Landscape Construction
and Maintenance Alden R. Eaton*
- Director of Operating Services . . . Monier Williams*
- Director of Mechanical Construction
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