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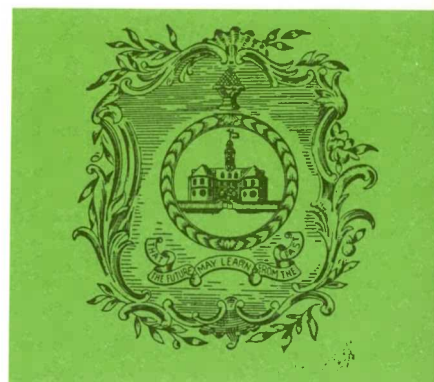
MARKET
SQUARE

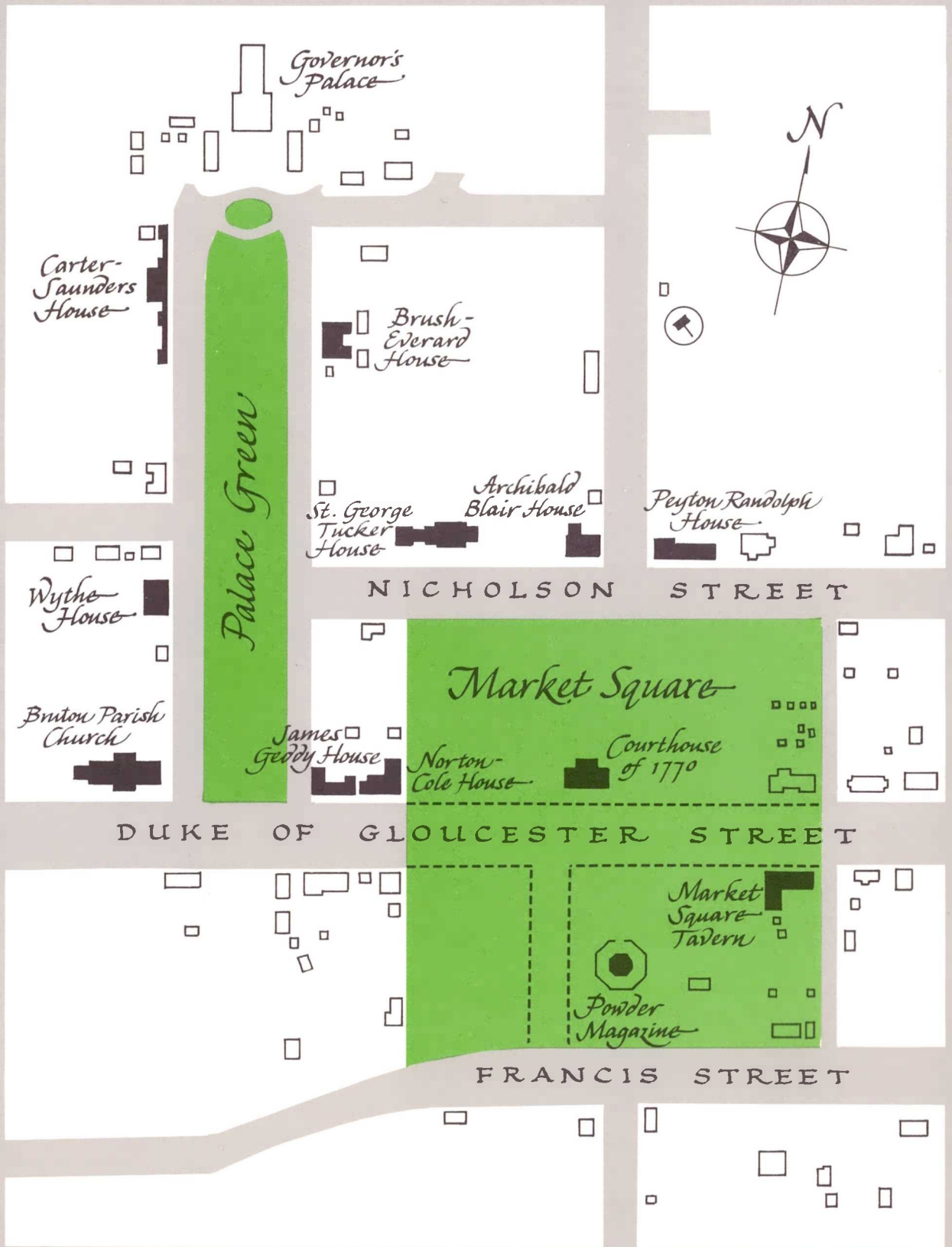
and the

PALACE GREEN

COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG

The President's Report





Governor's Palace

Carter-Saunders House

*Brush-
Everard House*

Palace Green

*St. George
Tucker House*

*Archibald
Blair House*

*Peyton Randolph
House*

NICHOLSON STREET

Wythe House

Market Square

*Britton Parish
Church*

*James
Geddy House*

*Norton-
Cole House*

*Courthouse
of 1770*

DUKE OF GLOUCESTER STREET

*Market
Square
Tavern*

*Powder
Magazine*

FRANCIS STREET

The President's Report

FROM my home, the Norton-Cole House, on Market Square, you can see across the green a row of imposing houses that have stood since the eighteenth century: the St. George Tucker House, the Archibald Blair House, the Peyton Randolph House.

And if you walk about the Square in a Williamsburg dusk, when a trace of burnt powder from militia drill hangs in the air, it is impossible to escape the sense of history. You can look westward across adjoining Palace Green to the handsome brick face of another original home hardly a hundred yards away—the George Wythe House. Just around the corner, the Palace is flanked by two more survivors, the Carter-Saunders House and the Brush-Everard House.

I wonder how many of our millions of visitors have really shared with me a glimpse of the rich past known to these houses. The old homes clustered about our greens are more than museum pieces; they are the enduring settings of exciting and important scenes in our early history. They housed chief actors in the Revolutionary drama, and their rooms echoed with talk of rebellion and liberty—but also with lively everyday tales of comedy and tragedy.

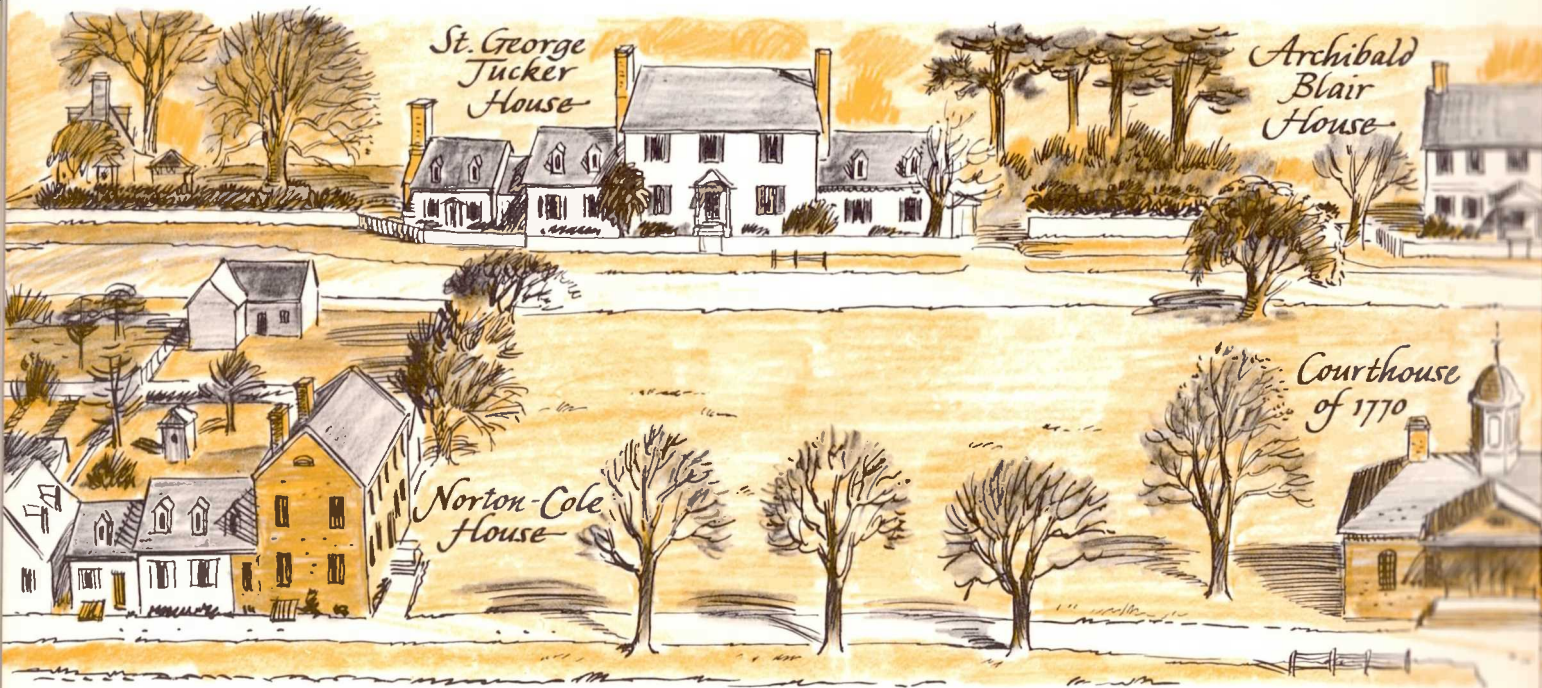
The twin greens of Williamsburg, Market Square and Palace Green,

are a mere sixteen grassy acres, but for almost a century they felt the heartbeat of the largest of the American colonies. They were known to many famous people, and a variety of colorful stories of our beginnings stems from these places, quite apart from the history unfolded in the well-known public buildings of the area—Bruton Parish Church, the Courthouse of 1770, the Powder Magazine, and the Governor's Palace.

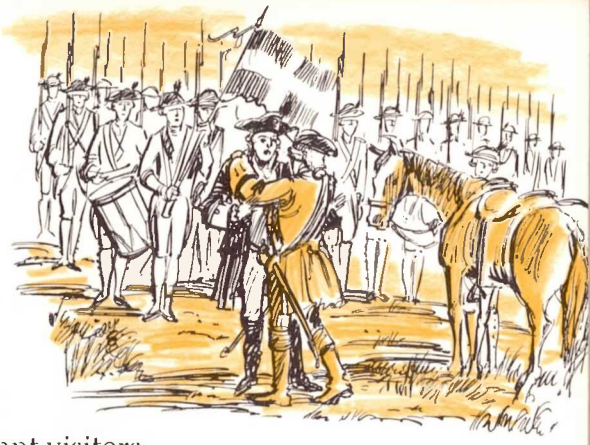
Perhaps a walking tour based on some of the more interesting by-products of our extensive research program would open other views of the past. The findings of our researchers often read like a novel, and increasingly their efforts provide fascinating stories to enrich our interpretation and give new meaning to our efforts to bring the old town to life.

The casual historic tour of two of the greens of Williamsburg which follows is offered in the hope that it will impart a sense of the warm, lively, and significant past of the ancient capital of Virginia—a past felt strongly by those who live and work in twentieth-century Williamsburg.

Perspective view of Market Square.



A BEAR HUG FOR GENERAL WASHINGTON



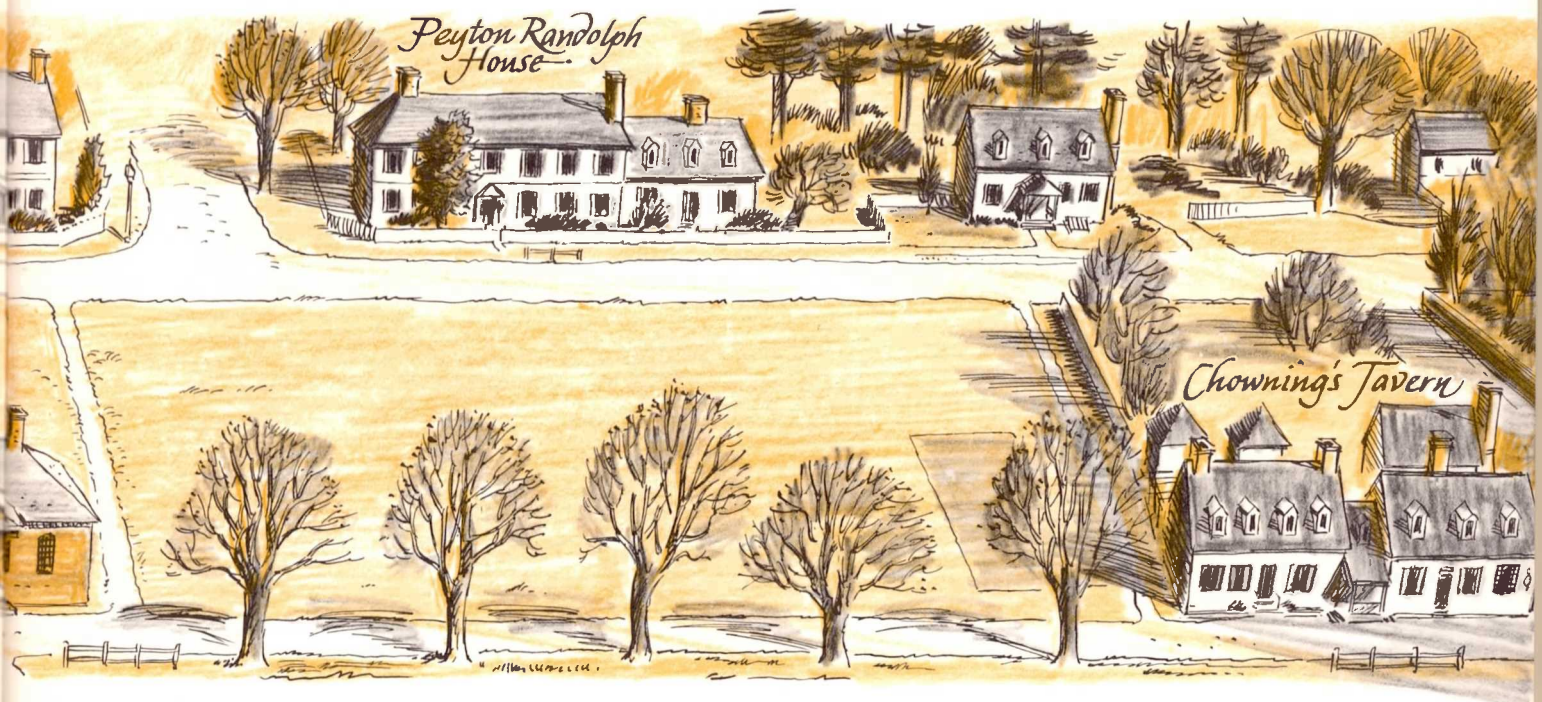
ON September 14, 1781, Williamsburg had important visitors. One of them had celebrated his twenty-fourth birthday just the week before. He was Marie Joseph Paul Yves Roch Gilbert du Motier—the Marquis de Lafayette, worn from the military campaign that had lodged Earl Cornwallis in Yorktown.

The young Frenchman was in bed with fever and otherwise depressed. He had lately written Governor Thomas Nelson:

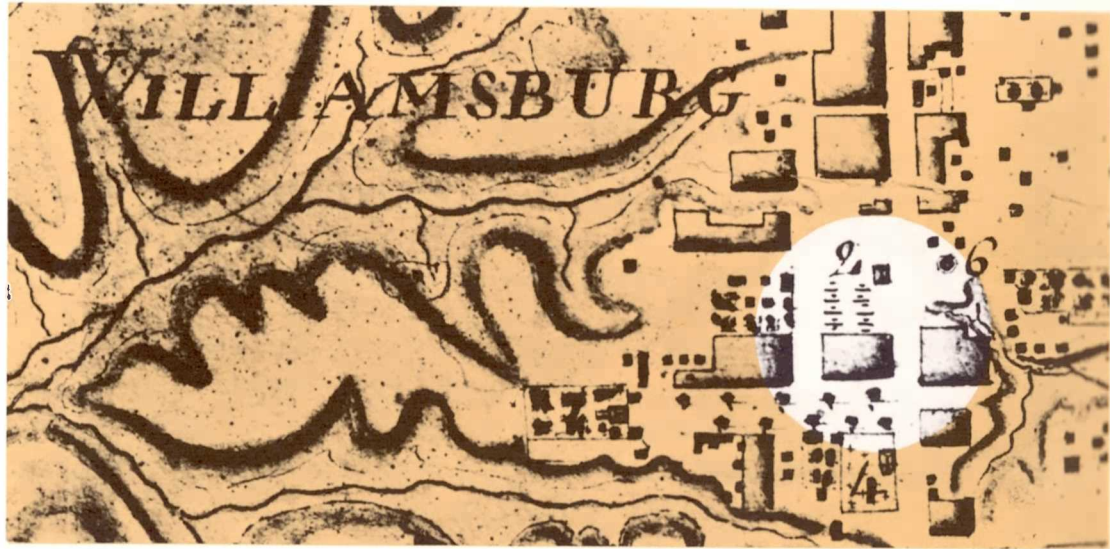
“I could wish to sleep tonight but I fear it will be impossible with the prospect which is before us. . . . There is not one grain of flour in camp either for the American or French Army. What we are to do I know not.”

Yet on that sultry afternoon there were reports that victory was in sight: George Washington was riding in advance of a French-American army streaming down from the north.

Later in the afternoon the reports were verified. Twelve dusty horse-



Artillery parked on Market Square was shown on map prepared by a member of Rochambeau's staff prior to the Siege of Yorktown.



men appeared on the road from the west. General Washington and the Comte de Rochambeau, commander of the French forces, rode past the College of William and Mary and stopped before the tents of French troops nearby. Army communications were imperfect, and the commanders took the camp by surprise.

Soldiers were hastily called by rolling drums, and the French ranks soon stood for inspection in white uniforms with pastel regimental colors. A twenty-one gun salute was fired. The news was enough to take Lafayette out of bed. He galloped along the sandy road, reined his horse, and threw his arms about Washington.

St. George Tucker, watching from a few feet away, reported, "The Marquis rode up with precipitation, clasped the General in his arms and embraced him with an ardor not easily described."

The scene roused the town. Once the French troops had been reviewed, Washington, Rochambeau, Lafayette, and a throng of officers and civilian guests toured the American camp. Cannon saluted once more.

The senior officers dined in the tent of the Marquis de Saint Simon in the French camp, and afterwards heard French musicians play from the popular opera *Lucille*. Even General "Mad Anthony" Wayne, stricken with gout and a recent gunshot wound, was up for the occasion.

The climax of the American Revolution was at hand.

Washington made headquarters in the Wythe House. Rochambeau was installed in the Peyton Randolph House. The officers and men under Lafayette, Wayne, and other leaders of the armies overflowed the town. The greens were crowded with artillery.

For exactly two weeks Williamsburg was headquarters and teemed with preparations for the final blow of the war for independence.

Couriers flew in and out of the Wythe House with dispatches. Washington's secretary, Jonathan Trumbull, Jr., scratched furiously with his quill pen. The General assured the army that the end of the war was at hand; he urged governors of the States to send help; he asked aid from French admirals, and wrote insistently to his own officers in the field. He also wrote dourly to the Virginia Board of War:

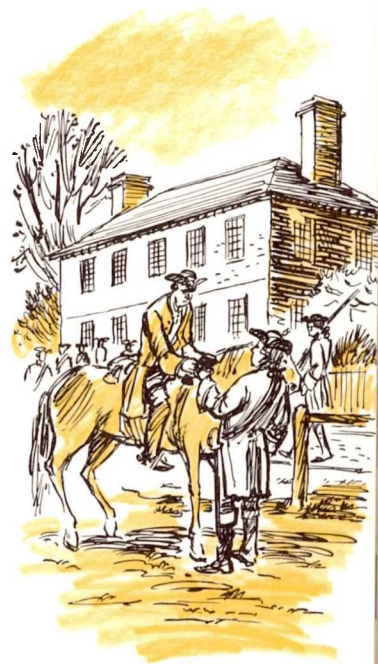
"Upon viewing the troops of the Virginia Line this morning I find they are almost totally destitute of Cloathing that is even necessary . . . ; upwards of one third of them are rendered at present unfit for service."

On the same day, September 16, an order to the army from the Wythe House called soldiers to account; there would be no more stealing from neighborhood cornfields.

Even in this hectic time Washington must have found time to reflect upon other days he had spent in Williamsburg, which was so familiar to him. He had often dined in the Wythe House. Close by his headquarters was the Carter-Saunders House, in which, 30 years earlier, he had talked with Governor Dinwiddie about the Ohio country and the French intruders and had planned the expedition into the wilderness that first brought him fame.

Washington could look to his right down Palace Green and glimpse the grounds of the old Custis place, Six-Chimney House, the Williamsburg home of his wife, Martha Dandridge Custis.

He could see the roofs of buildings on the Norton-Cole lot of today. Washington undoubtedly winced. A French baker was busily serving troops from ovens on this lot in this September of 1781. But almost ten years earlier, a dentist, one John Baker, had lived there and had done extensive work on Washington's teeth.



WILLIAMSBURG, July 16, 1772.

JOHAN BAKER, SURGEON DENTIST,
begs Leave to inform the Publick, and his Friends in particular, that
he is now in *Williamsburg*, where he performs all Operations upon the
Teeth, Gums, and Sockets, as usual; likewise has a Quantity of his
ANTI-SCORBUTICK DENTIFRICE, for preierving the Teeth and
Gums.

The Commander-in-Chief surely called on Rochambeau at the Peyton Randolph House during these days, and he recognized every room; for his diaries had been sprinkled over the years with his visits to Randolph, speaker of the House of Burgesses, and Washington had often dined in Randolph's home, and attended lottery drawings there.

Washington could hardly have come to a more familiar spot for the finish of the Revolution. Old friends were everywhere he looked: Bruton Parish Church; the Capitol, where he had served for many terms as a burgess; the College of William and Mary, where he had been licensed as a surveyor at 17; the Raleigh Tavern, where he had been so often, and where he had come to plead for money for the army of the ill-fated General Edward Braddock, from whose defeat he had learned so much.

And so passed the fourteen days of preparation for Yorktown, a fateful fortnight in our history, one of the most exciting periods in the story of Williamsburg.

On September 28, the main body of French and American troops, with a trundling of great wagons carrying the siege mortars, and a long rumbling of artillery, moved eastward to Yorktown for the finale.

Washington had visited Williamsburg for the last time.





Peyton Randolph House

A GREAT MAN

RETURNS IN TRIUMPH

THERE is a narrow boxwood-bordered walk before the Peyton Randolph House where the visitor steps from one worn gray flagstone to another, as he approaches the massive walnut front door. It was here, by tradition, that Lafayette stood as he addressed a drenched Williamsburg crowd during an October rainstorm in 1824.

The triumphal tour of the famous Frenchman had put America into a frenzy that year, for he was a living symbol of French-American amity and of the great days of the Revolution. Lafayette was now 67. One ob-

server wrote: "His forehead, which is very high, is covered very low with a wig, but it is still most attractive."

Lafayette dressed modestly as an "ordinary citizen" in a black coat and pantaloons and white vest. He stood five feet ten inches and limped slightly, the result of a fall. Onlookers thought he had an air of humility but also a regal dignity—though this sometimes dissolved in tears when he was greeted by cheering American throngs. He had passed through northern cities in scenes of tumultuous celebration, and at last, in the autumn, returned to Virginia.

On October 19, just 43 years after he had seen the surrender of Cornwallis, Lafayette was honored in Yorktown. The fete lasted for some days, and on the final evening he miraculously survived the drinking of 31 toasts. When the holiday ended in Yorktown and the last Revolutionary veteran had been embraced by the Marquis, a remarkable procession set out for Williamsburg—so many carriages and coaches that the first of them entered the ancient Virginia capital as the last one was leaving Yorktown.

Lafayette took four hours to complete the twelve-mile trip in a barouche overloaded with dignitaries: the Governor and one or two members of his Council, Secretary of War John C. Calhoun, and John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States.

He went straight to the Peyton Randolph House, then occupied by the widow, Mrs. Mary Monroe Peachy. A stand had been built on Market Square for a ceremony of greeting. Although a rain had begun, this did not drive away the cheering crowds or halt the pealing bells from Bruton and other church towers. While people crowded into the yard and clambered on fences, Lafayette spoke from the front of the house.

No one was more excited by Lafayette's visit than the family of Professor Ferdinand Stewart Campbell of the College of William and Mary, a mathematician of whom students made sport:

"Here comes old Ferdy with a rectilinear walk,
His head full of diagrams and his pocket full of chalk."

But Professor Campbell was an in-law to minor fame, for he had married a daughter of Colonel Samuel Griffin, a Revolutionary soldier well known to Lafayette—and so Campbell's daughters were the belles of the day when the Marquis came. The proud mother immediately recorded their triumph in a letter:

"Our Town was in a bustle at the arrival of Lafayette—my Elizabeth



was called upon to arrange his rooms, and the Dining room in the Raleigh Tavern. I am told she did it with very great taste. The General embraced my three girls, & kissed them (an honor on them alone). Why, I know not—unless he was told they were Col. Griffin's Grand-daughters."

The girls kissed, the Raleigh dinner eaten, and more toasts endured, Lafayette returned to the Peyton Randolph House for a ball, where he was guest of honor although he could not dance.

The next morning, trailed by the distinguished company, Lafayette went to the College of William and Mary to accept an honorary degree and to hear a lengthy greeting from President J. A. Smith. Lafayette replied in part:

"... I remember my old personal obligations to this seminary, the parent of so many enlightened patriots who have illustrated the Virginia name. Here, sir, were formed, in great part, the generous minds whose early resolutions came forth in support of their heroic Bostonian brethren, and encouraged the immortal declaration of independence, so much indebted itself to an illustrious Virginian pen...."

That afternoon the Marquis rode to Jamestown in his carriage, went aboard the ship *Petersburg* and was off to Norfolk, and thence to Fortress Monroe and Richmond, to become the first Honorary Citizen of Virginia, and the last until the late Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was similarly honored on January 31, 1942.



Raleigh Tavern



Archibald Blair House

THE BELLE OF THE TOWN AND THE GOVERNOR

NEXT door to the Peyton Randolph House is the old Archibald Blair House, which has its own connections with the Revolution, and with romance.

Bishop James Madison, the President of the College of William and Mary, lived here after his house on the campus was burned by French soldiers in 1781.

John Wickham, a lawyer who became prominent in the treason trial of Aaron Burr, once lived here.

It was also once home for one of the most vivacious belles of Williamsburg history, Mistress Anne Blair; she was not pretty, critics said, but was so charming as to make men forget. She was also a delightful historian.

On an August evening in 1769, a fine clear moonlit night, Miss Blair had company. At ten o'clock a coach came for the guests, but no one was ready to go home. Anne reported the scene in a letter:

“Every one appearing in great Spirits, it was proposed to set at the Step’s and Sing a few Song’s, which was no sooner said than done; while thus we were employ’d, a Candle & Lanthorn was observed to be coming up Street.”

The gleam of the lights carried by a pedestrian interrupted the song-birds only briefly. One young woman thought it must be someone with bad taste, to be using a lantern on such a night. The songsters resumed, still with an eye on the approaching stroller:

“Who ever it was, stop’t to listen to our enchanting Notes—each Warbler was immediately silenced; whereupon, the invader to our Melody, call’d out in a most rapturous Voice, ‘Charming! Charming! proceed for God sake, or I go home directly.’”

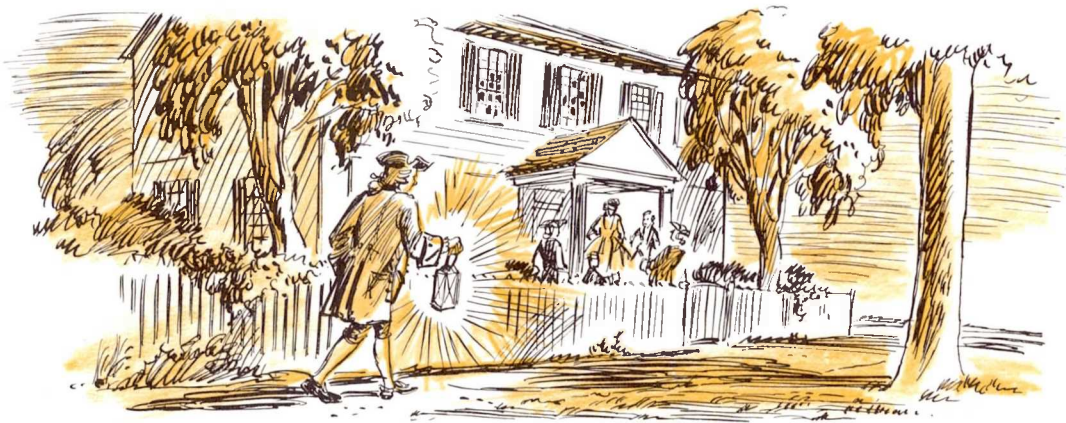
The singers instantly recognized the familiar voice of the passerby: Lord Botetourt, the newly-arrived Governor of Virginia, who had replaced Miss Blair’s father in the office.

The chorus came to its feet at once:

“As with one consent sprung from their Seats, and the Air eccho’d with ‘Pray walk in my Lord.’”

But the Governor had no intention of entering the house. The song-birds moved over to make room for him, and the stately Botetourt sat on the steps with them, laughed and joked, commented that it was a lovely evening, and begged the singers to continue.

The songs went on for half an hour longer until the visitors went home; the patient coach horses drew away with Miss Blair’s guests, and Lord Botetourt, the first governor-in-chief to arrive in Williamsburg, walked back to his palace with lantern and candle, doubtless humming to himself the melodies which had rung out from the steps of the Blair House.





*St. Mémin engraving
of St. George Tucker.*

MR. TUCKER COULD THINK OF ANYTHING

WALKING west along Nicholson Street, past the Blair House, you come upon St. George Tucker's rambling white home, whose staggered roof lines and repeated gables and vast chimneys have bewitched thousands of modern photographers.

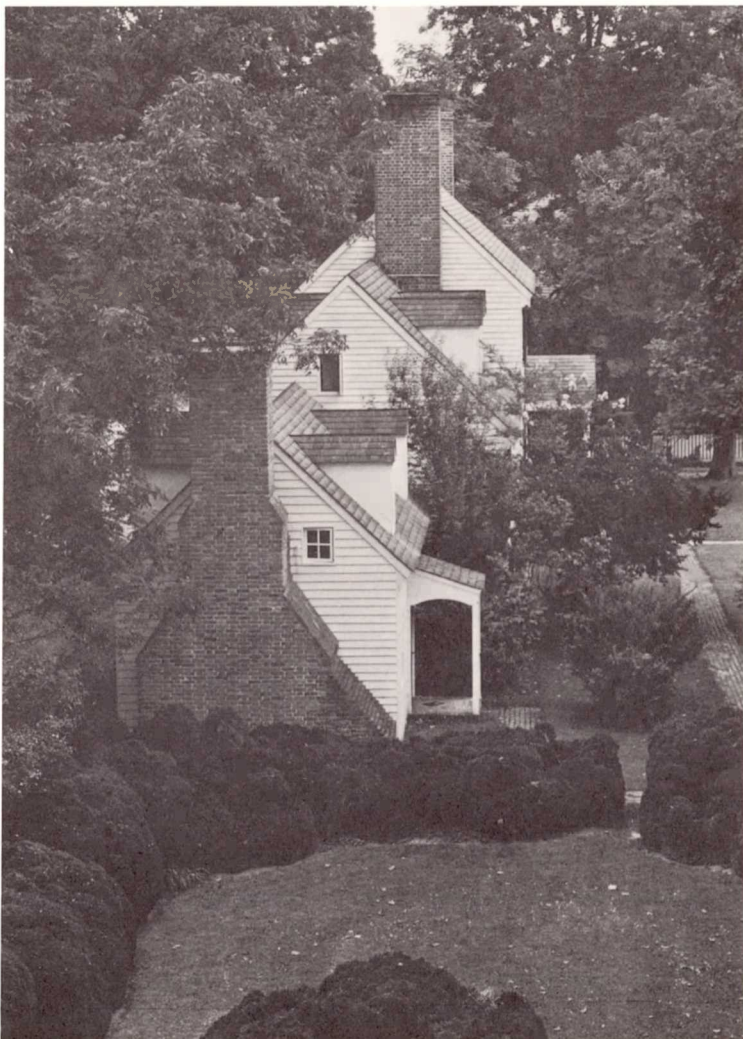
The house is worth a second look. Inside, still the property of Tucker descendants, are many interesting historic documents—many letters to and from Washington, Jefferson, John Adams, Madison, Monroe, Lafayette, and these are only the residue of a fine collection deposited with Colonial Williamsburg and the College of William and Mary.

But it was St. George Tucker himself who gave character to this picturesque house, for he was one of the most engaging men of his day, a Williamsburg original whether he was writing poetry or inventing himself a bathtub. Tucker was in frequent correspondence with Thomas Jefferson and was in his own right something of a mechanical genius.

In 1796, Tucker conceived his bathroom. He piped water from his well to a dairy house; hot water was provided from the nearby wash house, where pots of clothes were often kept boiling. The bathtub itself was a huge copper vessel, complete with a vent for emptying the



St. George Tucker House



The center portion of the house, which dates from the early eighteenth century, was moved from Palace Green to its present site on Market Square by St. George Tucker in 1788. Between then and 1795 he added the wings with their massive chimneys and graduated roof lines. The house is occupied by Mrs. George P. Coleman, whose husband was a descendant of St. George Tucker.

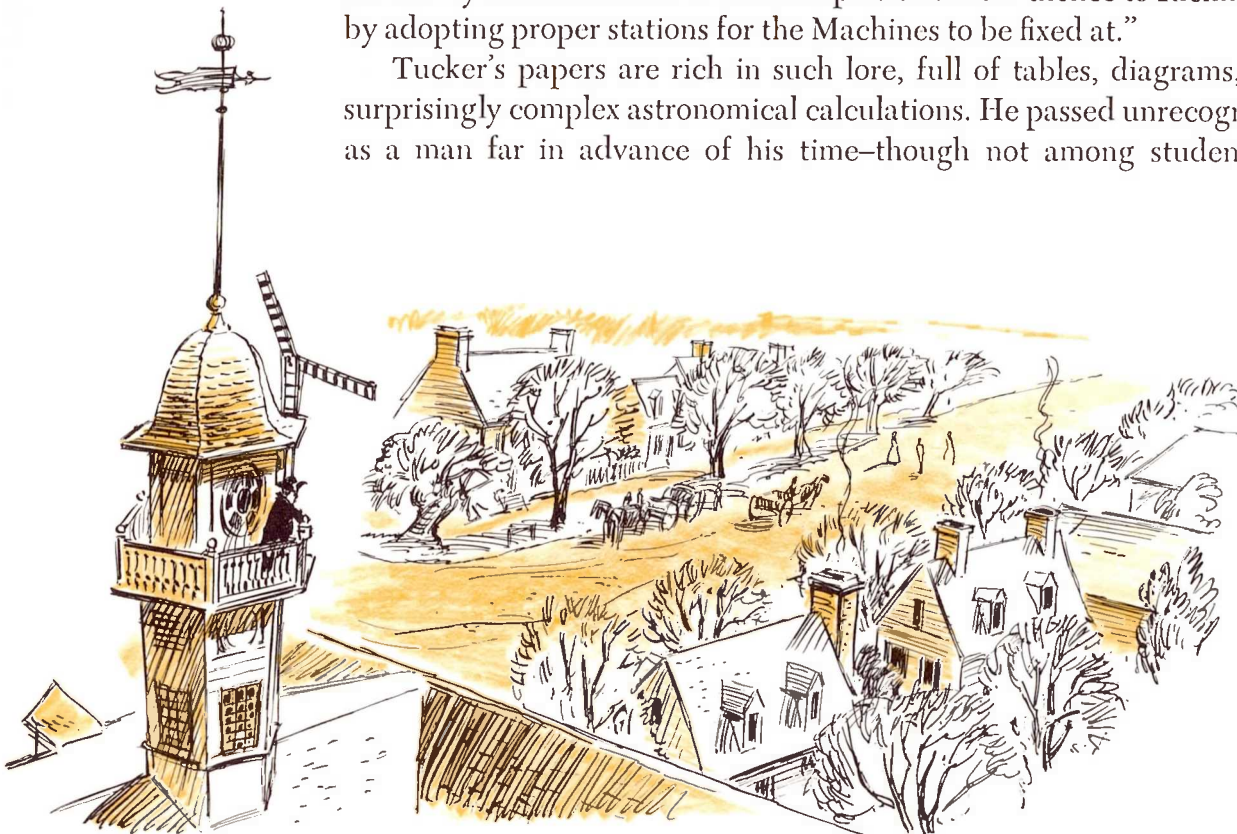
water. It was, by about 100 years, the first of Williamsburg's "modern" baths. The pioneer use of the convenience is preserved in a Tucker letter of June, 1796: "Mama has taken a bath and enjoyed it very much though at first she was quite frightened."

But most charming of all scenes from the past of this house came upon a crisp winter day when St. George and his neighbor, Bishop James Madison of the College of William and Mary, walked across Market Square with strange equipment in their hands, to the Duke of Gloucester Street.

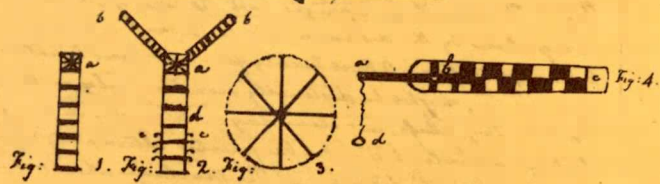
There they parted. Tucker went east to the old Capitol building, where he climbed to the cupola and signalled with boards on a pole. Madison went west, to the yard of the College, where he sat with a field glass, to stare at the Capitol a mile away.

From the cupola Tucker signalled a message on his "telegraph"—and the delighted President Madison was able to read in code "whole sentences." Tucker was so carried away that he predicted the opening of a new era: "There can be little doubt that in half a day, intelligence might be conveyed from Boston to Philadelphia and from thence to Richmond, by adopting proper stations for the Machines to be fixed at."

Tucker's papers are rich in such lore, full of tables, diagrams, and surprisingly complex astronomical calculations. He passed unrecognized as a man far in advance of his time—though not among students at



The Telegraphe.



Alphabet.



numerals.

The numbers 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. may be expressed by the same characters that are used for a, e, i, o, u, y - no. 7. may be expressed by the character for g. - no. 8. 9. 10. by g. 2. &c. - as the whole perhaps better thus.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. } 2. may be used
2. 2. 2. a. e. i. o. u. y. g. } for a stop.
and both Indexes let down denote the end of a word.

last mentioned. - In the opposite page the figure of such a machine may be seen.

Fig: 1. Represents an upright post, the top of which must be regulated by the distance that the signal is to be conveyed to the next station. A post twenty feet high, and twenty inches in diameter, might be distinctly seen ten miles with a common spy glass, in a clear day. - to render it more distinctly visible it should be painted alternately white & black, as in the figures. - The machine when not in use will appear as in this figures.

Fig: 2. Represents the machine in use. - a - the upright post with a kind of dial at the top. - b. b. the two cross pieces or Indexes, moving freely round a large iron bolt, in the center of the dial plate at the top of the post, by the elevation or depression of which the characters are expressed.

Fig: 3. Represents the dial plate at the top of the post, marked with perpendicular and horizontal lines; as also lines forming an angle of 45. degrees with each of those perpendicular & horizontal lines. These lines serve as a guide to the Operator for the elevation or depression of the Indexes.

Fig: 4. Represents one of the Indexes. they may be made of different lengths according to the distance to the next station. a - an iron handle, four feet long from the center of motion. b. - the whole length of the Index being 12. feet, and from one foot tapering off to eight inches in breadth. painted white & black. to render it more conspicuous - From the ring - a - at the extremity of the iron handle there hangs a rope, at the end of which there is an iron ring - d - which is to pass over the Hooks - c. c. Fig: 2. in order to elevate the Indexes to the

Tucker's notebook in which he illustrated his "telegraph" code.

William and Mary, where he taught until he became a judge early in the nineteenth century. The students and Professor Tucker furnished Williamsburg with some spectacular scenes.

On the night in 1801 when news of the election of President Thomas Jefferson reached the town, the college erupted in celebration for its distinguished alumnus. An impromptu marching column of students went cheering through the streets and stamped across Palace Green to the gate of Tucker House, where Professor Tucker greeted them with a roar of welcome. He insisted that the celebrants come in and drink toasts in wine with him.

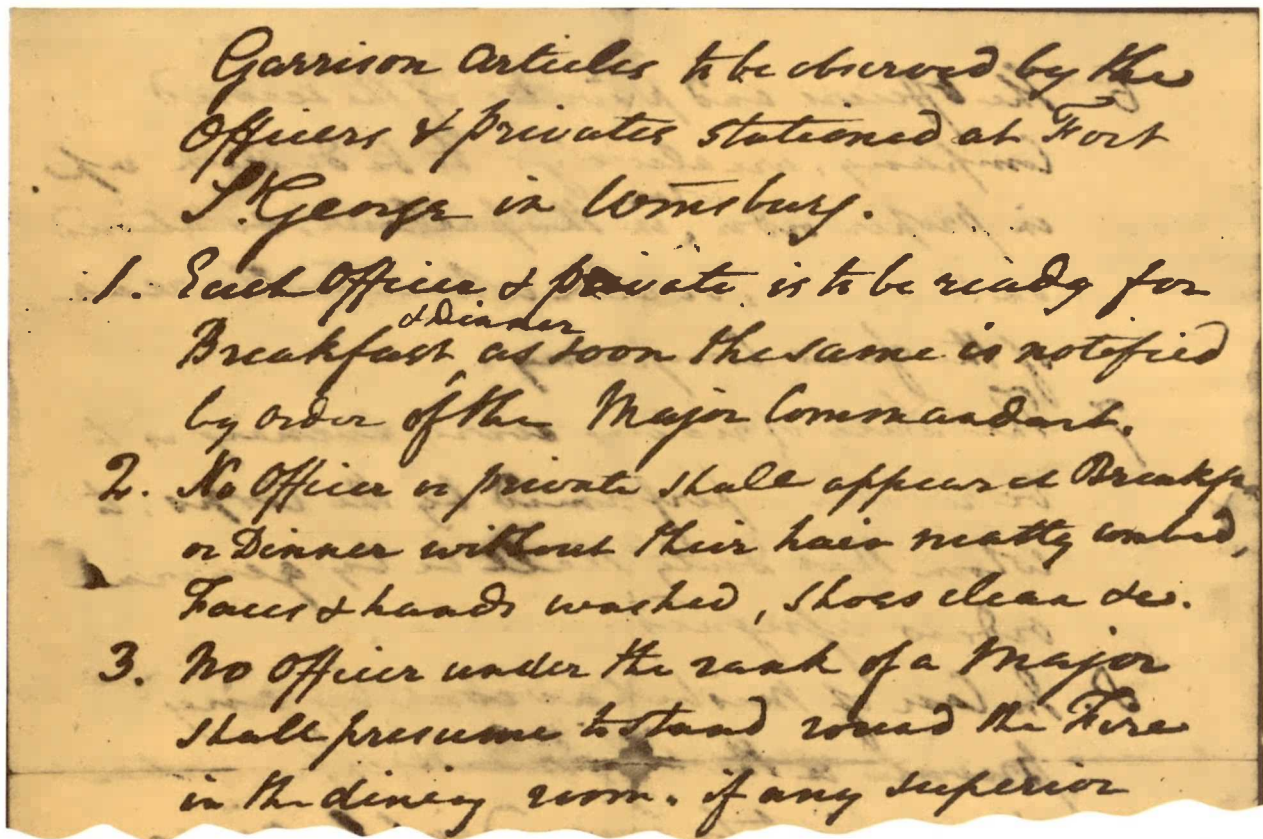
The ensuing party was lively enough, but soon there was a distorted version of another college uproar in the *New York Evening Post*:

"... The College of William and Mary, at Williamsburg, is completely broken up, and the system of Education there, for the present at least, entirely discontinued..."

A duel between two students, the paper said, had resulted in their expulsion, "which so enraged all the rest of the collegians that they assembled, went to the church, broke and destroyed all the windows, cut down the pulpit, tore out the leaves of the Bible and gave them to the wind—from thence they proceeded to the House of Judge Tucker . . . broke all his windows, pelted his house, abused him. The Judge has resigned his office of Professor, in consequence of the outrage, and thus dies one of the oldest and wealthiest seminaries of learning in the United States of America. . . ."

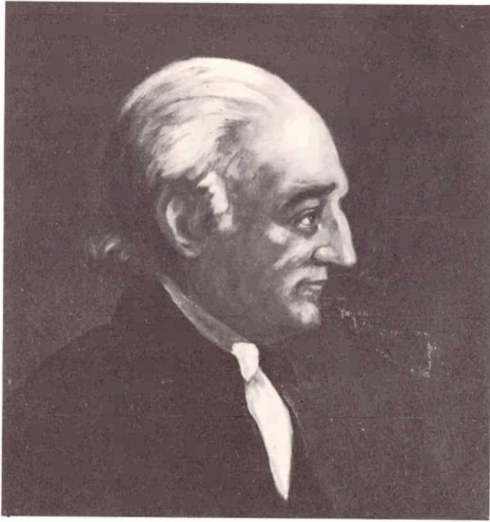
St. George Tucker rode out the storm with his customary good humor. Years earlier, as a young widower, he had shrewdly controlled his children with a pretense at military rule in his house, which he called Fort St. George. The young "officers and privates" were forbidden to "dance or run about the room at breakfast," or to "lay hands or feet on the Furniture in the Parlour." Tucker himself was Commander-in-Chief. His spirit is about the place to this day.

"Fort St. George" was controlled by
carefully drawn "garrison articles."



Garrison Articles to be observed by the
Officers & privates stationed at Fort
St. George in Wm. burg.

1. Each Officer & private is to be ready for
Breakfast ^{& dinner} as soon the same is notified
by order of the Major Commandant.
2. No Officer or private shall appear at Breakfast
or Dinner without their hair neatly combed,
Faces & hands washed, shoes clean &c.
3. No Officer under the rank of a Major
shall presume to stand round the Fire
in the dining room, if any superior



*EVEN MR. WYTHE
WAS HUMAN*

JUST over the Palace Green, less than a stone's throw from Fort St. George, lived one of the justly famous men of early Virginia, George Wythe. By 1789, when the Tucker family had come to Williamsburg, Wythe was in his declining years, a frail man of awesome reputation.

The children of the Tucker house understood only vaguely—much as modern Americans—Wythe's role as a lawyer of the Revolution and as tutor to the great generation of law students which included Thomas Jefferson.

Wythe had done much to bring the colonies to rebellion and was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. But to his Williamsburg neighbors Mr. Wythe was a real man, not an abstract or distant one.

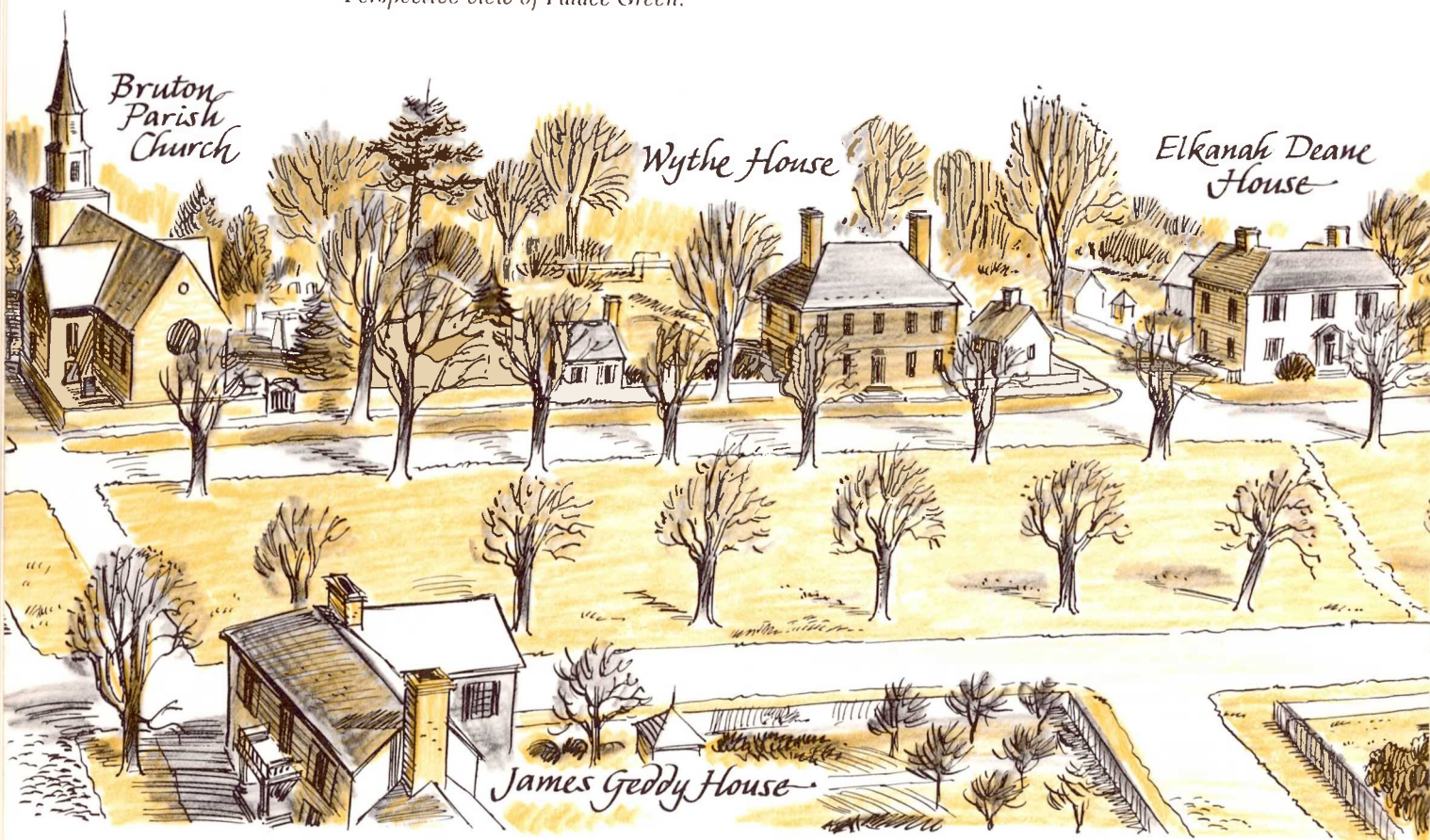
The townspeople remembered best of Wythe's triumphs the day when he was hunting quail with a couple of companions on the lowlands near the James River, just outside Williamsburg, and helped the militia stand off a British fleet with their shotguns. The fleet bore troops of an invading army under Benedict Arnold, and its small boats, seeking a landing, pulled away under fire from the forces of the peppery lawyer-hunter; the fleet did not land until it had gone far upstream, to Westover Plantation.

But it was the children of the neighborhood of Williamsburg's



greens who saw Mr. Wythe most clearly. St. George Tucker's son, Nathaniel Beverley, left a tiny and unforgettable footnote to history. The boy saw that Mr. Wythe walked around town as if unconscious of the world around him, lost in mysterious thought. One day young Nathaniel and old George Wythe had a meeting of the minds. Tucker later wrote that he could never forget his "feeling of awe, mingled with pleased surprise, when accosted by the venerable, attenuated, ascetic old man, with his thin, pale face, and his clear, mild eyes, and his sad smile; and how he held out his long, lean finger to the young boy, and led him into his house, and up stairs, and into his bedchamber, and held him up in his feeble arms to the window to show him the working of the bees, in a hive attached to one of the panes. He probably did not even know to whom it was that he was thus imparting a glimpse of the pleasure which the acquisition of knowledge affords."

Perspective view of Palace Green.



Wythe's students were caught by the same human appeal of the old man. Their memories say more than the works of scholarly biographers, in glimpses like these:

"I attended him every morning very early, and always found him waiting for me in his study by sunrise. When I entered the room he immediately took from his well stored library some Greek book—This was opened at random and I was bid to recite the first passage that caught his eye. . . . This exercise continued until breakfast time when I left him and returned home. I returned again about noon and always found him in the study as before. We then took some Latin author and . . . continued until about two o'clock. . . . I came back again about four o'clock, and we amused ourselves until dark in working Algebraic problems. Our Text books were in the French language . . . that I might perfect myself in this language."





Study in the George Wythe House.

Other students saw Wythe in touching moments. One of these was William Munford, who wrote:

“Old as he is, his habit is, every morning, winter and summer, to rise before the sun, go to the well in the yard, draw several buckets of water, and fill the reservoir for his shower-bath, and then drawing the cord, let the water fall over him in a glorious shower. Many a time I have heard him catching his breath and almost shouting with the shock. When he entered the breakfast room his face would be in a glow, and all his nerves were fully braced.”

And so today, when passing the Wythe House, much as it was 200 years ago, the pictures that come to mind are of the sad-eyed old man holding out a bony finger to a child and leading him to see the wonders of bees at work in blossom time, or spluttering under his cold winter shower.

For a moment, you are held by the illusion that the sun striking the brickwork of this gracious house shines on a world unchanged since the day when Jefferson wrote to recommend the College of William and Mary:

“But the pride of the institution is Mr. Wythe, one of the Chancellors of the State, and professor of law in the College. He is one of the greatest men of the age.”

THE LOOTING OF HISTORIC TREASURE

THE brick walk before the Wythe House leads northward to the gates of the Governor's Palace, past an antique mulberry that is one of the most picturesque trees of the town, and by the porch of the Carter-Saunders House.

This remarkable place, like so many Tidewater mansions, is associated with the family of "King" Carter of Corotoman. It is thought to date from 1705, but documents lost in fire leave a gap in the records, and the first recorded mention of the house is 1746.

Here lived Governor Dinwiddie during a renovation of the Palace, and other occupants were Virginia's Treasurer Robert Carter Nicholas, some of the Page family, and finally, Dr. Robert Saunders, a president of the College of William and Mary. Washington was familiar with the house and wrote in his diary, on November 6, 1769, that he arrived in

Carter-Saunders House



Williamsburg that day and “Dind at Mr. Carter’s” with Lord Botetourt and Governor Eden of the North Carolina colony.

The loss of the early records of this house and its occupants is made dramatic by a scene of pillage during the Civil War.

In May, 1862, after a brief, bloody battle just east of the town, Williamsburg was occupied by troops of the Union Army. One of the favorite haunts of undisciplined soldiers in the first days seems to have been the Carter-Saunders House. The provost marshal for the invaders was Major David Cronin, a New York cavalryman who was outraged by the despoiling of the fine library of this house; he was among the first to appreciate the significance of Williamsburg for latter-day Americans. One morning Cronin and an aide searched the building, impressed by its connections with Washington and Lafayette and the days of the Revolution:

“We found the interior in a state of complete wreck . . . the former library in the most deplorable condition of disorder and ravage. In heaps on every side were spread half destroyed books, vellum-bound volumes, letters and documents of all sorts, ragged files of precious Colonial newspapers; torn folios of rare old engravings. With these were mingled the remains of shattered marble busts, fragments of ornamented book cases, window glass and plaster mixed with the mud from heavy boots of cavalymen who seemed to have played football with everything of value in the house.”

Major Cronin found what he thought “a curious relic,” a copy of the original edition of Jefferson’s *Notes on Virginia* which contained the



familiar quotation predicting dire things for America over the issue of slavery.

The Major went into the attic, turned over a broken chest to use as a seat, and found it full of old letters, bills, rent receipts, and “jumbled manuscripts.” He could see that he had stumbled upon “a rich mine of historic lore.” There was little doubt of that:

“A thick packet of letters were from Thomas Jefferson to Page, some dating from their college days, others written when Jefferson was the American minister in Paris. Other letters were equally interesting and precious, such as one from Count Pulaski offering his services to the State of Virginia. . . .”

Letter from Jefferson to Page, this one dated July 15, 1763.

before we may do it, as I expect to be in Williamsburg by the first of October if not sooner. I do not know that I shall have occasion to return if I can rent rooms in town to lodge in and to prevent the inconveniency of moving my lodgings for the future, I think to build ~~no~~ no castle though I assure you, only a small house which shall contain a room for myself and another for you, and no more, unless Belinda should think proper to favor us with her company, in which case I will enlarge the plan as much as she pleases. Make my compliments to her particularly, as also to Such by Potter, Judy Burwell and such others of my acquaintances as enquire after me. I am

Dear Page

your sincere friend

Jefferson

Major Cronin, well aware of what he had come upon, left a long list of the invaluable documents: “There were letters from Richard Henry Lee, one of them announcing the capture of Major General Charles Lee and the army’s suspicions of his treason.”

“Two or three” letters of Martha Washington to Mrs. Page were there—not to mention “numbers” from Madison, Arthur Lee, and others of the “most prominent characters” of the Revolution.

The Union Major’s final paragraphs have haunted research scholars ever since:

“It was nightfall before we left the house with our bundles of treasure. Stopping at Headquarters we made an equitable division of letters and autographs . . . neither of us feeling that we had any actual property right in them, and my active duties in the field prevented my taking more than a passing interest in matters of this kind.

“The rain filtering through the roof was fast destroying the already mildewed papers in the garret and library, and the following day the Captain sent to town an army wagon accompanied by infantrymen with shovels. The litter of garret and library was conveyed to the Fort where a number of ladies belonging to the families of officers assisted in carefully looking over the miscellaneous mass, discovering many more relics, nearly all of which, I was afterward informed, reached public historical collections as gifts.”

But, so far as is known, these documents, relics, and books have disappeared with hardly a trace.





Norton-Cole House

*THE WIGMAKER, THE BAKER,
PATRICK HENRY, AND JOHN TYLER*

AND so it might go, this historical walking tour of our public greens, past such original houses that stand yet, so faithfully restored that their builders, tenants, and owners would instantly recognize them today.

The way might turn south to Duke of Gloucester Street, past the old James Geddy House on the corner, where an early gunsmith lived, and then back eastward.

Passing the Norton-Cole House next door, it is interesting to recall the real estate deal of 1753 in which this lot and its buildings were leased. The rent: £57 13s 1½d. But there was an additional fee: the new owner, John Bryan, must pay a yearly rent of “one Grain of Indian corn.” (This account has lately fallen into arrears.)

It was on the Norton-Cole lot that the anonymous French baker served Allied troops gathered for Yorktown, keeping his ovens hot night and day, so long as he could get flour and meal from the countryside.

Here, too, over the long years since 1716, have worked gunsmiths and tailors, a wigmaker, merchants, and George Washington's surgeon-dentist.

When the "new" Courthouse was built in 1770, this lot formed the western boundary of the property on the green. Just seven years later, in the troubled midst of the Revolution, a stern agent of the House of Delegates visited John Hatley Norton's store, and tried to confiscate some imported linen for use by the Army. However, Norton was able to save his goods from seizure because a public printer had "leaked" the information shortly before that only nonimported goods were subject to confiscation.

The route then crosses Market Square, past the Courthouse around which the Revolution boiled, and from whose steps was read news of bloodshed in Massachusetts.

Just across the street the old Powder Magazine takes the eye, much as it was when it was the ordnance storehouse for the French and Indian War, and Braddock's march. Its history seems most vivid on the night in 1775 when a military company of the town's youngsters seized the magazine, forcing Lord Dunmore, last of the royal governors, to flee Williamsburg.

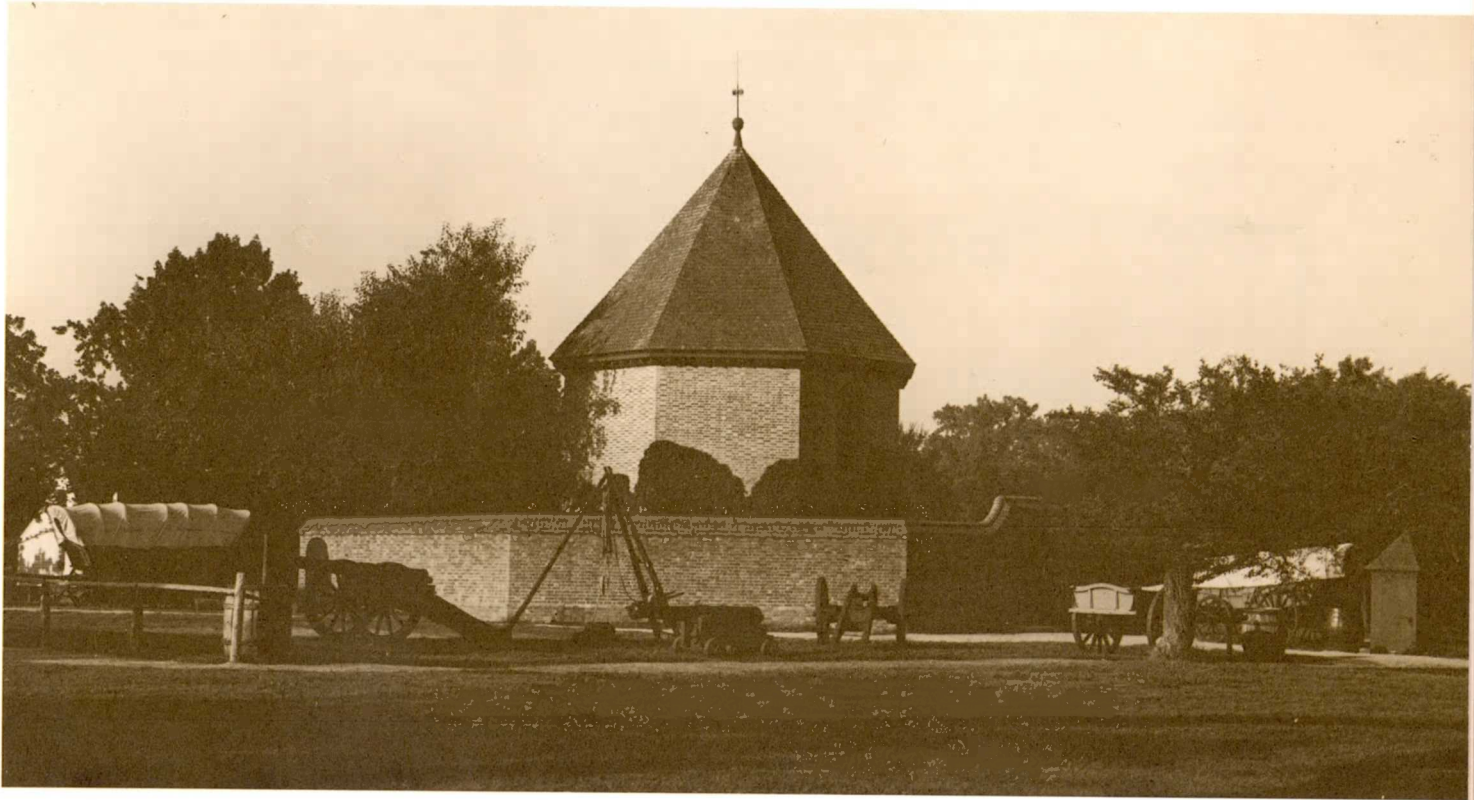
Their captain was Henry Nicholson; his age was fourteen. Robert Greenhow, Sr., a merchant's son, tells the story:

"They repaired to the magazine, and armed themselves with the blue painted stock guns, kept for the purpose of distributions among the Indians—and equiped as the minute men and volunteers were in military garb—with hunting shirts, Trousers, bucktails, cockadades and *Liberty or Death* appended to their breasts as their motto. They could and did perform all the evolutions of the manual exercise, far better than the soldiers who were arriving daily from the adjacent counties."

Nor was that the only exploit of these youthful soldiers, according to the memory of the thoughtful Mr. Greenhow. Near the end of the war, when Cornwallis retreated to Yorktown, the Americans occupied Williamsburg, and the British cavalryman Tarleton still raided through the peninsula, the youthful company of Williamsburg soldiers returned home:

"The Officers were in the habit of occasionally visiting their female acquaintances. . . . Henry Nicholson was one of those officers. They would frequently stay until the sound of Tarleton's bugle, a little before day, told them it was necessary to be off."





Powder Magazine

Upon this sworn testimony of valor and duty, Captain Nicholson was awarded his Revolutionary pension.

Just across the green, no more than fifty yards, is the old Market Square Tavern itself, its eastern portion intact. It is the place where Thomas Jefferson roomed and boarded in his student days; where the Botetourt Lodge of Masons made headquarters and staged balls, lectures, and funerals.

On the records of this ancient tavern is a telling entry: a bill from the keeper, Gabriel Maupin, in the amount of £19 11s 4d, submitted to a lodger behind in his accounts—Patrick Henry.

Just south of the Powder Magazine is still another handsome original eighteenth-century building, known to us today as the Allen-Byrd House. Though its origins are still somewhat obscure because of lost records, this house is known to have seen the passage of more than two centuries of life on Market Square. And just across the street, where the modern Courthouse and Williamsburg's small Public Library now stand, is the lawn on which, tradition says, John Tyler was playing marbles

with some of his fourteen children on the day in 1841 when a rider brought him a message that more fateful games were in store for him—he had become President of the United States.

THAT THE FUTURE MAY LEARN FROM THE PAST

FROM such human stories as these, the Reverend W. A. R. Goodwin, on his long walks with Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., summoned up with clarity the vision to restore Williamsburg to its eighteenth-century environment. The dreams which grew as these two men strolled through the quiet and sleepy Williamsburg of the mid-1920's have become the revived Williamsburg of today.

Mr. Rockefeller always felt the magic of the great people of the past on these walks, for he believed that the town could best be seen on foot.

"You can't appreciate Williamsburg unless you walk through the town. Always you see something different; a fence or a chimney from some angle you never saw before," Mr. Rockefeller once said.

These two men, walking by moonlight and noon, unnoticed by people in the streets, made it possible for many millions of Americans to share their companionship with the past, with men and women who once lived in the houses which have now been saved.

The challenge in the days and years ahead is to continue this spirit and to complete the restoration of Williamsburg as a living memorial not only to America's early patriots but also to Mr. Rockefeller, who saw in Williamsburg an unusual opportunity to show future generations of Americans "that the future may learn from the past." It is a source of the greatest encouragement and strength to the entire staff of Colonial Williamsburg to know that the restoration of Williamsburg has the continuing guidance and warm interest of Mr. Winthrop Rockefeller, Chairman of the Board of Colonial Williamsburg, and the members of the Rockefeller family.

CARLISLE H. HUMELSINE

PAMELA GILBERT
AGES

I LIKE YOUR
CITY



SUMMARY
OF
THE YEAR
1961



Militiamen form a guard of honor for principals in the annual Prelude to Independence celebration as they arrive at the Capitol. From left to right are Governor J. Lindsay Almond, Mayor H. M. Stryker, Winthrop Rockefeller, Arnold J. Toynbee, Carlisle H. Humelsine (second row), and J. Randolph Ruffin.

Summary of the Year 1961



PAMELA GILBERT's work of art appeared in our mail one happy morning and made our day complete. It is filed carefully among the comments of our visitors who range from Pamela's fledgling generation to presidents, prime ministers, kings and queens, students, writers, foreign business and cultural leaders, and others from every walk of life.

Appreciated as much as Pamela's pat on the back was an editorial by Alexander F. Jones, Executive Editor of the *Syracuse (N. Y.) Herald-Journal*, who told his readers about Williamsburg this way on October 19, 1961:

"The big reaction I always get on visiting Williamsburg is that while stone and bricks crumble, wood rots, and ways of life can disappear in the passing of 200 years, necessitating archaeological searching for evidence as if it related to ancient Greece, the ideas and wisdom of our great men, expressed at the same time, never disappear.

"Great truths do not rot or become tarnished.

"Our principles of freedom are as bright today as when Jefferson,

Mason, Washington, and Henry were sitting around the big table in Mr. Hay's tavern.

"A visit to Williamsburg stiffens the backbone."

And from England, Bruce Boswell said in a letter: "To one from the Old Country there seems to be much in America which is garish and superficial, so I am all the more grateful to Williamsburg, its Capitol, its deep-shadowed courtroom and most of all to you for opening the door and letting me have a glimpse of those deeper things that you love and cherish."

Colonial Williamsburg is keenly interested in the ideas and suggestions it receives from its visitors. In 1961, 484,648 persons toured the Governor's Palace, Capitol, and other Exhibition Buildings, and this total included 68,078 students from 41 states, the District of Columbia, Canada, and many foreign countries. This was an increase in visitation of approximately 10 per cent over 1960. Comments from many of these visitors centered on the expanding impact of restored Williamsburg as a stimulating and educational reminder of America's political, cultural, social, and economic heritage.

In continuing its search to find ways to improve its presentation, interpretation, and other programs, Colonial Williamsburg moved forward in a number of important areas during the year 1961. Interpretive techniques were refined, presentation areas were expanded, and ex-



The Honorable Frederick H. Boland, President of the U. N. General Assembly, listens attentively to France's Maurice Blanc during the 1961 Williamsburg Student Burgesses conference.

hibition hours were extended. The Williamsburg Forum Series, including the Antiques Forum, Garden Symposium, Williamsburg Student Burgesses, Williamsburg International Assembly, Prelude to Independence, Workshop on Life in Early Virginia, and Seminar for Historical Administrators, was continued. Significant achievements were also recorded in the organization's program of publications, research, and film production. Improvements were made in the Colonial Williamsburg collections; colonial restoration, reconstruction, and maintenance work in the historic area progressed, and extensive plans were made for forthcoming improvements to Colonial Williamsburg's hotel facilities, including the construction of the new Williamsburg Conference Center.

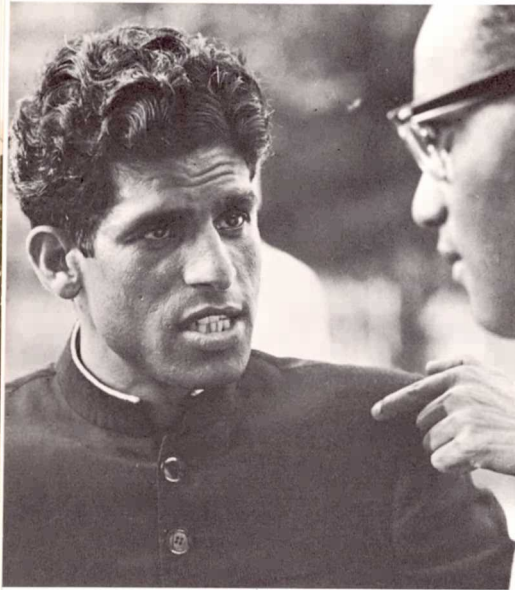
The Williamsburg Forum Series

Registrants for the thirteenth annual Williamsburg Antiques Forum numbered 596 and came from 30 states, the District of Columbia, Canada, and the Virgin Islands. In two one-week sessions late in January and early in February, they explored the theme, "Antiques of the Thirteen Colonies," and journeyed to the Mariners Museum at Newport News where a special exhibit on the thirteen colonies had been arranged.

"Keys to Garden Pleasure" was the theme of the 1961 Williamsburg

Louis Cassels of United Press International served as one of the discussion leaders for the Student Burgesses. Here, an exchange of ideas continues after a panel session. From left are Mujde Yurdacan of Turkey, Mr. Cassels, Manfred Schultze-Kimmle of Germany, Jane Crosby Welchons of Kansas, and Paul J. Stumpf of Tennessee.





Dwijendra Tripathi (left) of India and Errol Hill of Jamaica were among the 51 foreign graduate students who participated in the Williamsburg International Assembly in June.



During a refreshment break in a session of the International Assembly, expressions of opinion continue. Musa R. Kamal of Jordan, a student at Carnegie Institute of Technology is heard by (left to right) James R. Cobbledick, United States, Abdulmari A. Imao, Philippines, and Hans Engler, Germany.

Garden Symposium which attracted 330 garden enthusiasts from 31 states, the District of Columbia, and Canada.

Ninety-one high school seniors from 47 states and 32 countries convened in Williamsburg in February for the fourth annual session of the Williamsburg Student Burgesses, a four-day forum on problems of the democratic world. Under the guidance of a group of distinguished authorities, the young delegates pondered the question, "What Should a Nation's Purpose Be?" in political, economic, and cultural terms. Speakers included the Honorable Frederick H. Boland of Ireland, President of the 15th General Assembly of the United Nations; Representative Peter Frelinghuysen, Jr., of New Jersey; and John Scott, Assistant to the Publisher of *Time* magazine. Two of the sessions were televised on WNBC-TV, New York, and other network stations as part of the Dorothy Gordon Youth Forum. Cooperating agencies included the National Education Association, the U. S. Office of Education, and the American Field Service.

On the eve of their departure for 45 homelands, 51 outstanding

foreign graduate students focused their attention on the provocative theme, "The American Cultural Scene: Roots and Realities," at the fifth annual meeting of the Williamsburg International Assembly in June. Nine authorities on American life helped interpret the theme and guide the discussions during the four days of meetings. They were: John Fischer, Editor-in-Chief of *Harper's* magazine; Rene d'Harnoncourt, Director of the Museum of Modern Art, New York; Howard Hanson, Pulitzer-prize-winning composer; Max Lerner, political scientist; Ira DeA. Reid, Haverford College sociologist; Edward D. Stone, architect; Mrs. Walt W. Rostow, historian and economist of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Fred C. Cole, President of Washington and Lee University; and Robert Gorham Davis, professor of English at Columbia University. Aiding and encouraging the program were the National Association of Foreign Student Advisers, the Institute of International Education, and the United States Department of State.

Each year Colonial Williamsburg commemorates with special ceremonies the historically significant period from May 15 to July 4 known as the Prelude to Independence. The celebration recalls 50 days in 1776 during which important political debate and legislative activity in Williamsburg laid the groundwork for the adoption of the Declaration of Independence and established many of America's basic democratic principles. At the 1961 ceremonies, held on June 10, Dr. Arnold J. Toynbee, internationally famous English historian, author, and lecturer, de-



In the historic Hall of the House of Burgesses, British historian Arnold Toynbee delivered the main address during the Prelude to Independence ceremonies.

livered the principal address entitled, "The Continuing Effect of the American Revolution." The address was printed, and more than 23,000 copies were distributed in this country and abroad.

Eighteen students, carefully selected for their interest in the administrative phase of historic preservation, attended the third annual Seminar for Historical Administrators co-sponsored by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the American Association for State and Local History, and Colonial Williamsburg. The faculty for this six-week course held in June and July consisted of 26 specialists from historic institutions and museums throughout the country. Twelve of the students attending the course were on fellowship grants; six were in-service trainees.

Colonial Williamsburg cooperated with the College of William and Mary for the tenth year in the sponsorship of a Workshop on Life in Early Virginia, held in 1961 from June 18 to July 27. In the two three-week sessions, 46 registrants—mainly Virginia schoolteachers—participated in a combination of lectures, discussions, film showings, and historical tours.

Dr. Walter Muir Whitehill, Director of the Boston Athenaeum, leads a discussion during the six-week Seminar for Historical Administrators held in June and July. At Dr. Whitehill's right are William J. Murtagh of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and Dr. Edward P. Alexander of Colonial Williamsburg.



Films and Filmstrips

Although no new films were released in 1961, notable progress was made in the Audio-Visual Program. Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Hotchkiss were engaged to begin a three-year program of periodic filming of plant



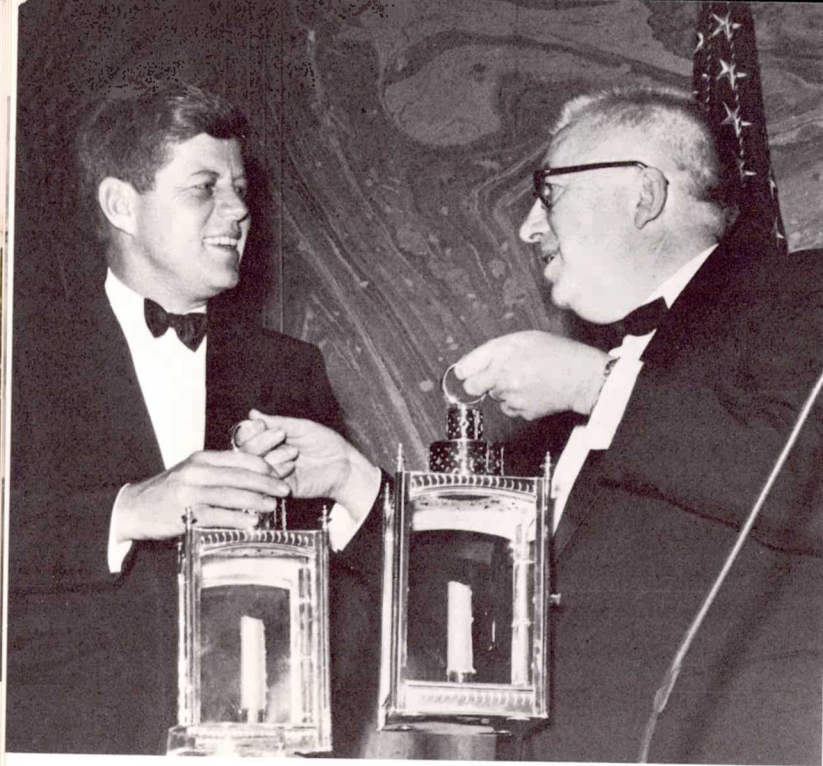
The Williamsburg Militia Company, shown here on the Market Square, performed for more than 170,000 persons during 1961.

and animal life in the Williamsburg area. This material will subsequently be interwoven with biographical treatments of eighteenth-century naturalists, and other research of the period. With generous assistance from George Seaton, Trustee of Colonial Williamsburg and noted motion picture writer-director, Colonial Williamsburg's newest film, *Music of Williamsburg*, was re-edited into a shortened version for television, and received an excellent reception following its release in the summer. Decisions were reached to begin a biographic film of the young George Washington and to start research for a possible film on archaeology in Williamsburg.

Publications

Two new books were published during the year. These were a revised edition of *Colonial Williamsburg, Its Buildings and Gardens*, by A. Lawrence Kocher and Howard Dearstyne, and *George Mason, Reluctant Statesman*, by Robert A. Rutland. The latter was a 1961 award winner in the annual Southern Books Competition of the Southeastern Library Association, receiving recognition for excellence of typography and design. Both titles were added to those books distributed nationally by Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc.

The Research and Publications Departments produced *Songs of Gentility* and *Songs of Politics and Potation*, two sets of facsimile re-



The White House Correspondents' Association commissioned Master Silversmith William de Matteo to reproduce in silver two copies of the tin lantern which hung in the Old North Church in Boston on the night of Paul Revere's famous ride. Here, the lanterns are presented to President Kennedy by Garnett D. Horner of the WASHINGTON STAR, President of the Association, during the correspondents' annual dinner in Washington.

productions of eighteenth-century music taken from George Bickham's *Musical Entertainer* (London, 1738), one of the most beautiful song books of the period.

Research

Members of the Research Staff provided increasing assistance for other departments of Colonial Williamsburg during the year and also played an active role in the lecture program, training of hostesses and craftsmen, and the Williamsburg Forum Series.

At least nine visiting scholars or novelists stayed in Williamsburg for periods of up to six weeks in order to make use of Colonial Williamsburg's research facilities. Correspondence from scholars in this country as well as in England, Holland, Sweden, and France was particularly heavy in 1961.

Ten research reports, an important addition to our fund of knowledge on colonial Virginia, were completed by members of the staff. They ranged from *Colonial Virginian Foods—Recipes and Menus* and *Beer Brewing, and Virginia Breweries* to *The Music Master of Colonial Williamsburg*. Six historians brought to Williamsburg under the Research Department's grants-in-aid program also made substantial progress in their studies of various aspects of colonial life.

Additions of research materials included well over a hundred rolls

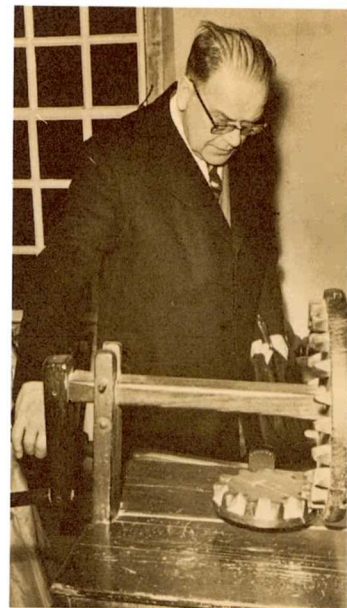
of microfilm, several important manuscripts, and 1,200 items added to the reference collection. A program was begun to correlate the graphic arts holdings of the Research Department with those of the Department of Collections to the benefit of all users of these materials.

The Institute of Early American History and Culture

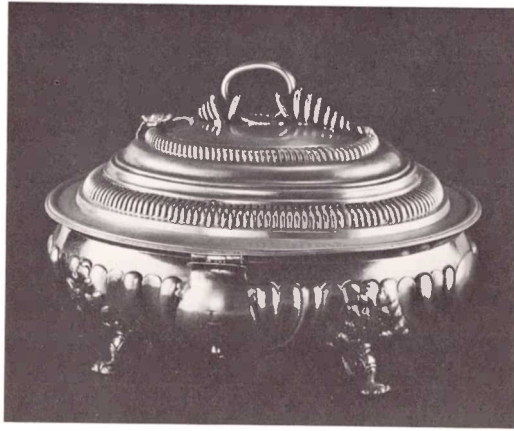
For 18 years the Institute of Early American History and Culture, sponsored jointly by the College of William and Mary and Colonial Williamsburg, has been engaged in a program of research and publication which has played an influential role in the steady national growth of interest, research, and teaching in early American history. Its professional staff combines duties at the Institute with teaching at the College and offers extensive editorial criticism and publication facilities to scholars. The Institute also provides two postdoctoral fellowships, enabling promising young historians to work on their own research and writing during the three-year appointment, while at the same time gaining teaching experience on undergraduate and graduate levels.

Continuation of the expanded publication program of the Institute was assured by a terminal grant of \$10,000 from Lilly Endowment, Inc., and a gift of \$5,000 from Alfred A. Knopf, a member of the Institute's Council. These funds were matched by a like amount from Colonial Williamsburg. During 1961, seven titles marked a new peak in book production. The spring list featured E. James Ferguson's *The Power of the Purse: A History of American Public Finance, 1776-1790*; Lawrence H. Leder's *Robert Livingston, 1654-1728, and the Politics of Colonial New York*; and Robert J. Taylor's *Massachusetts, Colony to Commonwealth: Documents on the Formation of its Constitution, 1775-1780*. The fall list was headed by Jackson Turner Main's *The Antifederalists: Critics of the Constitution, 1781-1788*, winner of the Institute Manuscript Award. Other titles included an account of *The Negro in the American Revolution* by Benjamin Quarles and biographical studies of *William Shirley: King's Governor of Massachusetts* by John A. Schutz and of *Daniel Morgan: Revolutionary Rifleman* by Don Higginbotham.

In the issues of the *William and Mary Quarterly*, a magazine of international reputation, and through the continuing book program, the Institute provides means for dissemination of scholarship in early American history that are unequalled in any other historical field. Its *News Letter* has a wide circulation in the United States and abroad.



The Prime Minister of Sweden, His Excellency Tage Erlander, examines seventeenth-century butter churn in the Governor's Palace Kitchen.



Silver sugar box was made by John Coney about 1700.

The Colonial Williamsburg Collection

Among more than 300 acquisitions added to the collection during 1961 were rare objects that lend greater importance and interest to the Williamsburg scene. Silver and china pieces of unusual interest include:

A silver sugar box, c. 1700, one of four known examples by the Boston silversmith John Coney. It is of elliptical form with gadrooning and acanthus leaves resting on four scroll feet. Its domed cover has reeding and a coiled serpent handle. The hinged hasp is engraved with the unidentified initials "I^LE."

A tin-enamelled earthenware charger dated 1648 and made in London. It has a diameter of 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ " and is decorated in the Italian style with a scene of *Susanna and the Elders* in the center, and Bacchus, putti, dolphins, and mermaids around the rim. This is the only recorded example of this scene on English delft.

Another example of tin-enamelled earthenware—a Lambeth delft punch bowl and cover of the early middle eighteenth century. The cover, with elaborate double bird handles and serpent scrolls, is painted in the Chinese taste to match the foot. The bowl is finely painted with



Lambeth delft punch bowl and cover were among significant acquisitions in 1961.

Scene of SUSANNA AND THE ELDERS decorates tin-enamelled earthenware charger made in London and dated 1648.



the arms and crest of Parkhurst of Guildford in the County of Surrey, flanked by Chinese figures in garden scenes. The bowl was probably made for Sir Robert Parkhurst, member of Parliament for Guilford, who married Sarah Gayer, daughter of Sir John Gayer who was in 1674 the Lord Mayor of London.

The only known pair of saltglaze horses. Made in Staffordshire, c. 1750, they are attributed to William Littler of Longton Hall. The white figures, in recumbent position on a flat base with leaf spriggings, are almost identical to figures found in Longton Hall porcelain and in Whieldon-type earthenware. They were formerly on loan to the British Museum.

An arbor group made in Staffordshire in the mid-eighteenth century, another unique example of white saltglaze stoneware. The figure has scratch blue decoration, on the exterior, of Bacchus astride a barrel holding a flask and wine glass, flanked by bunches of grapes and large sprays of sunflowers. The interior shows mottled figures of five women seated around a table pouring and drinking tea. Formerly on loan to the Victoria and Albert Museum, this figure, as well as the saltglaze horses, was purchased from the collection of T. C. Fowler of London.

A number of changes in furnishings were made during the year in the Exhibition Buildings, including the Governor's Palace, Wythe House, Raleigh Tavern, and Capitol, and in several of the craft shops, guest houses, and taverns.



This only known pair of saltglaze horses, made in Staffordshire about 1750, is attributed to William Littler.

A unique example of white saltglaze stoneware is this mid-eighteenth century arbor group.



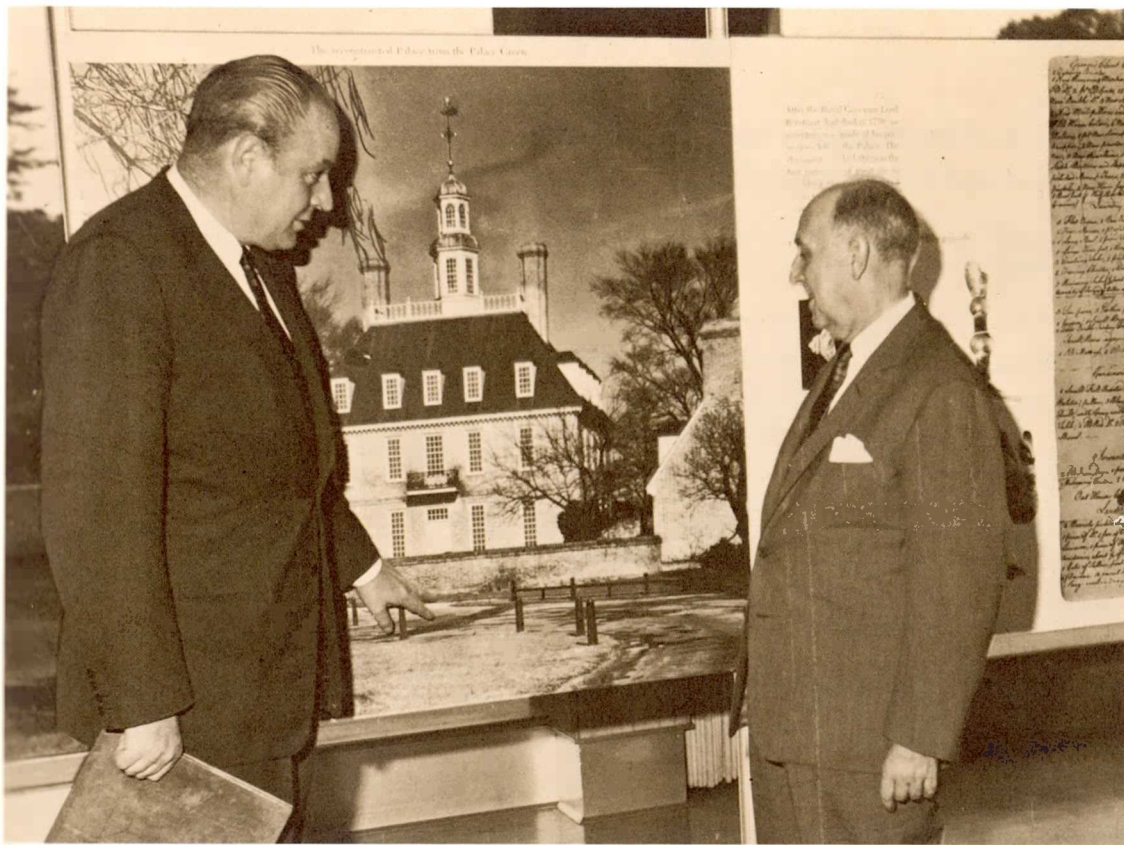
Visitors

Continuing efforts were made throughout the year to provide a lively panorama of eighteenth-century life for visitors to Williamsburg. The Williamsburg Militia Company, for example, achieved a new high in popularity, performing before 117,125 persons on the Market Square and an additional 54,000 in Richmond, Philadelphia, and Deep River, Connecticut. Meanwhile, the Fife and Drum Corps, with its unique mastery of "ancient" music, received State and regional recognition through competition and performances in four out-of-town appearances. An enlarged program of outdoor craft demonstrations was inaugurated, and a clockmaker-engraver was added to the interpretive staff at the Silversmith's Shop. Furniture tours were conducted daily during part of the year at the Governor's Palace, Brush-Everard House, and George Wythe House, and the exhibition hours of the Palace were extended to include a daily 9:00 A.M. opening throughout the year. A significantly enlarged training program for craft shop personnel was inaugurated. Eighteenth-century plays, concerts, and the vivid two-week celebration of Christmas in the colonial manner were continued as in previous years.

The four major exhibits held at the Information Center were the Freedom of the Press Show, the Horticultural Display, the Eighteenth-



His Excellency Chen Cheng, Vice-President of the Republic of China, was among 1961's distinguished foreign visitors.



His Excellency Manuel Prado, President of Peru, was welcomed to Williamsburg by Winthrop Rockefeller, Chairman of the Board of Colonial Williamsburg.

Century Tool Exhibit, and Toys and Pastimes of the Eighteenth Century.

The Foreign Visit Program, operated in conjunction with the United States Department of State, the United States Information Agency, the American Council on Education, the Governmental Affairs Institute, and other governmental or private agencies, attracted more than 150 political and professional leaders in addition to more than 2,500 other visitors from more than 85 countries. These included the Director of the Pushkin Museum in Moscow, four Russian artists, a Soviet diplomatic corps group of 60 from Washington, and 18 journalists from the NATO countries. The Young Diplomats Conference, sponsored by the Institute of International Education, brought diplomats from 22 new countries from Washington for a four-day conference. Notable foreign leaders who visited Williamsburg during the year included His Excellency Manuel Prado, President of Peru; His Excellency Tage Erlander, Prime Minister of Sweden; His Excellency Chen Cheng, Vice-President of the Republic of China; and His Excellency Marcel Ibalico, President of the National Assembly of the Republic of the Congo.

*Architecture, Construction, Maintenance,
and Landscaping*

During 1961, the outbuildings and other landscape features of the Wythe House were altered to conform with recently discovered evidence that the property encompassed two rather than three colonial lots during Mr. Wythe's ownership. Restoration of the exterior of the Coke-Garrett House and office to their original appearance was completed, and the interiors were altered and improved to provide three residential units. The landscape was also altered to conform more closely with research evidence and eighteenth-century precedent.

The interiors of the Allen-Byrd House, kitchen, and laundry were altered and improved for use as guest accommodations, and landscape revisions were completed. The architectural and landscape plans for the reconstruction of the Allen-Byrd Tenement were completed, and by the end of the year the exterior of the building had assumed its finished appearance.

Alterations and improvements were made during the year to the Allen-Byrd House. Shown here is the dining room.



In May, the carriage house, coach house, and stables of the Governor's Palace were completed, appropriately furnished, and opened to the public.

Interior improvements for modern residential living were completed during the year in 10 houses in the restored area, and 18 off-street parking areas for visitors, tenants, and employees were added or improved.

Plans for the new Post Office Building were completed by the Architect's Office, and construction was well under way by the end of the year. A large wing was added to the Curator's Warehouse for use as office space, and many interior improvements to the storage areas were made.

Williamsburg Conference Center

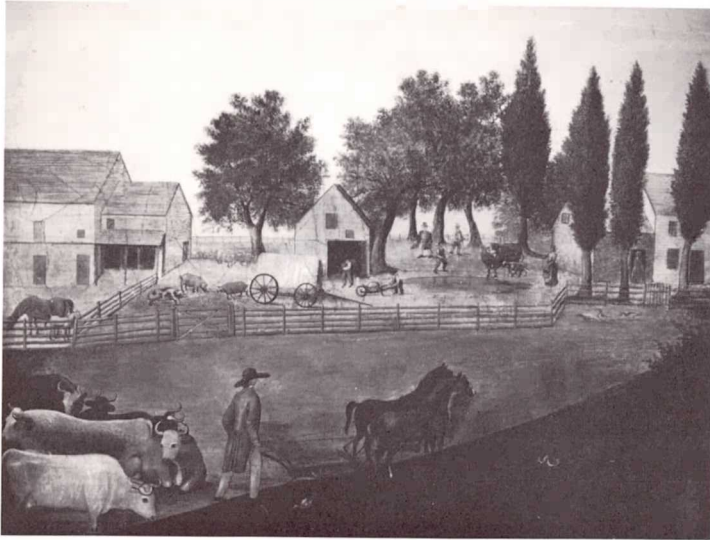
Extensive planning and discussion during the year revolved around the anticipated construction of a Conference Center adjacent to the Williamsburg Lodge, a new 56-room guest wing, related improvements to the public spaces of the Lodge, and expansion of recreational facilities. Primary use of the Conference Center will be for the educational conference programs of regional, national, and international organizations meeting in Williamsburg and for the Williamsburg Forum Series.

Throughout the year blueprints arrived with frequency from Spencer and Lee, the San Francisco architects for the new project. Alan Morledge of Spencer and Lee became the firm's resident draftsman in Williamsburg, and Rudolph Bares, Jr., a vice-president of Colonial Williamsburg, continued throughout the year to coordinate the project. The Williamsburg Conference Center is scheduled to open in the fall of 1963. Meanwhile, Colonial Williamsburg's own Architect's Office was completing plans for an addition to the dining room of the Lodge as well as extensive alterations to the existing dining areas. Robert Trent Jones was retained to design the new 18-hole golf course at the Williamsburg Inn. By the year's end, working drawings and specifications were received, and contracts were to be let soon after January 1.

Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Collection

Five special exhibitions were held at the Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Collection during 1961. The galleries were hung for the Antiques Forum in an installation entitled, "Acquisitions '60," and featuring the most important purchases of sculpture and paintings. To mark the hundredth anniversary of the Civil War, an exhibition entitled, "The Folk Artist Looks at the Civil War," was devoted to pictorial and sculptural aspects of the conflict.

In autumn, "Roadside Folk Art," modern signs in folk idiom photographed by Nina Howell Starr, was shown along with examples of



Another Hicks painting added to the Folk Art Collection is "The Residence of Thomas Hillborn," an oil on canvas executed in 1845.

twentieth-century signs. "Folk Painters of the Canadian West," the work of twentieth-century folk artists, was on display at the same time. The fifth annual Christmas exhibition was entitled, "A Nineteenth-Century Pennsylvania Dutch Christmas." Featured in the show were a Christmas Putz (Nativity scene) and collections of action toys, whistles, and Santa Clauses.

The major exhibition of the year, however, was "American Folk Art from the Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Collection," the first loan exhibition at the American Museum in Britain located in Bath. Early in July, the museum was opened by Lady Alexander of Tunis and the Honorable David K. E. Bruce, the American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's.

In its final year on the road, the Collection's traveling exhibition appeared in Chicago, Allentown, Pa., Montclair, N. J., Sarasota, Fla., and in San Antonio and Houston, Texas.

Numerous paintings and sculptures were acquired in 1961 to enhance and complement the materials already on hand. The most important acquisitions were two paintings by Edward Hicks: a late "Peaceable Kingdom" and "The Residence of Thomas Hillborn," both purchased from the families for whom they were originally painted. The "Peaceable Kingdom" was transmitted to its original purchaser, Joseph Watson, by Hicks's son, Isaac, who took with him a letter from his father. It read:

Dear Joseph

I send thee by my son one of the best paintings I ever done (& it mg be the last) The Price as agreed upon is twenty dollars

with the additional sum of one dollar 75 cents which I give Edward Trego for the fraim. I thought it a greatele cheaper than thee would be likely to get a fraim with ten coats of varnish any where else—Thee can pay the monny to Isaac who can give thee a receipt if necessary but I have no account against thee. With gratitude & thankfulness for thy kind pattrenage of the poor painter & a greatful rememberence of many favours from thy kind parents—I bid the dear child & affectionate farewell.

Edw. Hicks

Joseph Watson

The painting is still in its original “fraim.”

Organization and Management

In February, Lucius D. Battle resigned as Vice-President of Colonial Williamsburg to accept an appointment as Special Assistant to the Secretary of State and Executive Secretary of the Department of State. The Division of Corporate Relations was disestablished, and Duncan Cocke, Vice-President, assumed broader over-all responsibilities related to the administration of the two Corporations, and was transferred to the President's Office. Rudolph Bares, Jr., Vice-President, relinquished his duties as Secretary of the Corporations to assume responsibility for the over-all coordination of the hotel improvement project and the more general duties of Deputy Director of the Division of Visitor Accommodations and Merchandising. Roger F. H. Leclere was appointed Acting Secretary of the two Corporations and Special Assistant to the President.

In June, Mr. Leclere was elected Secretary of Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, and in November was elected Secretary of Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated. In June, Thomas G. McCaskey, Director of the Development Staff; John Graham, Director and Curator of Collections, and Richard W. Talley, Director of Personnel Relations, were elected Vice-Presidents of Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated.

In September, John C. Goodbody, Vice-President, resigned to accept an appointment as President of the Seabury Press, the publishing house of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America. John W. Harbour, then Director of Exhibition Buildings, was appointed to succeed Mr. Goodbody as Director of Presentation.

COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG, INCORPORATED

DECEMBER 31, 1961

TRUSTEES

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| ARMISTEAD L. BOOTHE
<i>Alexandria, Virginia</i> | CARLISLE H. HUMELSINE
<i>Williamsburg, Virginia</i> | GEORGE SEATON
<i>Hollywood, California</i> |
| HARVIE BRANSCOMB
<i>Nashville, Tennessee</i> | RICHARD K. PAYNTER, JR.
<i>New York City</i> | DUDLEY C. SHARP
<i>Houston, Texas</i> |
| KENNETH CHORLEY
<i>Hopewell, New Jersey</i> | LEWIS F. POWELL, JR.
<i>Richmond, Virginia</i> | H. M. STRYKER
<i>Williamsburg, Virginia</i> |
| HECTOR ESCOBOSA
<i>San Francisco, California</i> | GEORGE M. REYNOLDS
<i>Morrilton, Arkansas</i> | MARGARET B. TOBIN
<i>San Antonio, Texas</i> |
| G. S. EYSSELL
<i>New York City</i> | WEBSTER S. RHOADS, JR.
<i>Richmond, Virginia</i> | H. CHANDLEE TURNER, JR.
<i>New York City</i> |
| STANLEY C. HOPE
<i>New York City</i> | | EDWARD WEEKS
<i>Boston, Massachusetts</i> |
| | WINTHROP ROCKEFELLER, <i>Chairman</i>
<i>Winrock Farms, Morrilton, Arkansas</i> | |

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Kenneth Chorley, *Chairman*; Harvie Branscomb; G. S. Eyssell; Stanley C. Hope; Carlisle H. Humelsine; Lewis F. Powell, Jr.; Winthrop Rockefeller; Webster S. Rhoads, Jr.; and H. M. Stryker

OFFICERS

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| WINTHROP ROCKEFELLER
<i>Chairman of the Board</i> | ALLSTON BOYER
<i>Vice-President and
Assistant Secretary</i> | RICHARD W. TALLEY
<i>Vice-President</i> |
| CARLISLE H. HUMELSINE
<i>President</i> | DUNCAN M. COCKE
<i>Vice-President</i> | ROGER F. H. LECLERE
<i>Secretary</i> |
| A. EDWIN KENDREW
<i>Senior Vice-President</i> | DONALD J. GONZALES
<i>Vice-President</i> | CHARLES E. HACKETT
<i>Assistant Vice-President</i> |
| I. L. JONES, JR.
<i>Treasurer-Comptroller</i> | JOHN M. GRAHAM II
<i>Vice-President</i> | MILDRED LAYNE
<i>Assistant Secretary</i> |
| EDWARD P. ALEXANDER
<i>Vice-President</i> | THOMAS G. McCASKEY
<i>Vice-President</i> | ELIZABETH S. STUBBS
<i>Assistant Secretary</i> |
| | LEWIS F. POWELL, JR.
<i>General Counsel</i> | |

WILLIAMSBURG RESTORATION, INCORPORATED

DECEMBER 31, 1961

DIRECTORS

KENNETH CHORLEY
Hopewell, New Jersey

RAYMOND C. LILLIE
Moran, Wyoming

ROBERT A. DUNCAN
Williamsburg, Virginia

LEWIS F. POWELL, JR.
Richmond, Virginia

CARLISLE H. HUMELSINE
Williamsburg, Virginia

ROBERT P. WALLACE
Williamsburg, Virginia

WINTHROP ROCKEFELLER, *Chairman*
Winrock Farms, Morrilton, Arkansas

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Robert A. Duncan, *Chairman*; Kenneth Chorley; Carlisle H. Humelsine;
Lewis F. Powell, Jr., and Winthrop Rockefeller

OFFICERS

WINTHROP ROCKEFELLER
Chairman of the Board

DUNCAN M. COCKE
Vice-President

CARLISLE H. HUMELSINE
President

RUDOLPH BARES, JR.
Vice-President

A. EDWIN KENDREW
Senior Vice-President

ROGER F. H. LECLERE
Secretary

I. L. JONES, JR.
Treasurer-Comptroller

CHARLES E. HACKETT
Assistant Vice-President

JOHN D. GREEN
Vice-President

ELIZABETH S. STUBBS
Assistant Secretary

LEWIS F. POWELL, JR.
General Counsel

Financial

The business and affairs of Colonial Williamsburg are conducted by two corporations, Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, a nonprofit and nonstock corporation, and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, a business corporation. The consolidated operating revenues of these two corporations are not sufficient to cover operating expenses, with the result that each year there is a substantial consolidated operating deficit. Income from the Endowment and other Funds provided by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. (herein called the "Endowment Funds") enables Colonial Williamsburg to meet this deficit and also to carry forward its program of reconstruction and restoration.

Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated

During 1961 Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, the nonprofit corporation which carries out the historical and educational purposes of the Restoration and holds title to properties within the historic area, had operating income of \$2,237,579. Operating expenses totaled \$3,342,890, leaving an operating deficit of \$1,105,311, which was provided for by the interest and dividend income of the Endowment Funds of the corporation.

The interest and dividend income earned by the Endowment and other Funds during 1961 amounted to \$2,361,966, and was expended as follows:

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Financing the operating deficit of Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated | \$1,105,311 |
| Acquiring, reconstructing, and restoring historic buildings; improving streets; and conducting architectural and historical research | 605,678 |
| Purchase of antiques, furnishings, and equipment | 360,354 |
| Miscellaneous projects | 71,512 |
| Funds advanced to WRI (a wholly-owned subsidiary) for the purpose of providing supporting facilities | 194,000 |
| Funds reserved for other Capital Projects | 25,111 |
| | <u>\$2,361,966</u> |

Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated

The business corporation, Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, holds title to and operates or leases the commercial and other properties outside the historic area. Included among these properties are Williamsburg Inn, Williamsburg Lodge, The Motor House and Cafeteria, Craft House, and various business properties on Duke of Gloucester Street.

In addition, this corporation leases from Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, and operates within the historic area certain visitor accommodation facilities, namely, King's Arms Tavern, Chowning's Tavern, and Christiana Campbell's Tavern. The income from these operations is used to maintain and carry forward the educational program of Colonial Williamsburg.

During 1961 the gross income of Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, was \$7,909,607.37. After deducting its operating expenses of \$7,589,098.14. Williamsburg Restoration's operating profit, before depreciation, amounted to \$320,509.23.

Taxes

During 1961 taxes and licenses paid by both corporations to the city of Williamsburg, James City County, and York County amounted to approximately \$200,720. The real estate taxes paid to the city of Williamsburg accounted for approximately 40 per cent of the city's total receipts from such sources. Only certain of the properties owned and used by Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, for historical, educational and museum purposes have been exempted from real estate taxes, namely, the Capitol, Palace, Raleigh Tavern, Brush-Everard and Wythe Houses, Gaol, Magazine, Courthouse of 1770, Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Collection, the Information Center buildings, and the public greens. The nonprofit corporation pays taxes on all other property within the restored area, and on the Goodwin Building which is located outside the restored area.

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

List of Securities

A list of securities in the Endowment Funds (consolidated) of Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, as of December 31, 1961, will be found on page 54.

Audits

The books of account of the two corporations are audited annually by the independent public accounting firms of Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery, and Horwath and Horwath. The accountants have reported that in their opinion the records properly reflect the financial transactions of the corporations.

COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG, INCORPORATED

ENDOWMENT AND OTHER FUNDS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1961

| <i>Face Value
or Number
of Shares</i> | | <i>Amortized
Total Cost or
Book Value</i> |
|---|--|---|
| U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES | | |
| \$ 150,000 | Federal Home Loan Bank Notes, 3.10%, 1/17/62 | \$ 150,025 |
| 50,000 | U. S. Treasury Notes, 4%, 2/15/62 | 49,954 |
| 500,000 | Central Bank for Co-Operatives, 3.15%, 4/2/62 | 500,156 |
| 50,000 | Twelve Federal Land Banks, 4.875%, 8/20/62 | 50,018 |
| 310,000 | U. S. Treasury Notes, 3.25%, 2/15/63 | 310,000 |
| 250,000 | U. S. Treasury Notes, 4.875%, 11/15/63 | 250,340 |
| 255,000 | U. S. Treasury Notes, 3.75%, 5/15/64 | 255,000 |
| 375,000 | U. S. Treasury Notes, 5.00%, 8/15/64 | 377,629 |
| 55,000 | Federal National Mortgage Association, Debentures, 4.375%, 6/10/65 | 53,943 |
| <u>\$ 1,995,000</u> | TOTAL U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES | <u>\$ 1,997,065</u> |

| | | |
|------------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| CORPORATE BONDS-INDUSTRIALS | | |
| \$ 300,000 | Aluminum Company of America, Debentures, 4.25%, 1/1/82 | \$ 300,000 |
| 240,000 | Aluminum Company of Canada, Ltd., Debentures, 3.875%, 5/1/70 | 243,964 |
| 300,000 | Associates Investment Company, Debentures, 4.5%, 8/1/76 | 300,000 |
| 25,000 | Associates Investment Company, Debentures, 5.25%, 8/1/77 | 26,657 |
| 250,000 | Beneficial Finance Company, Debentures, 5.0%, 11/1/77 | 252,808 |
| 300,000 | Champion Paper and Fibre Company, Debentures, 3.75%, 7/15/81 | 300,000 |
| 450,000 | Commercial Credit Company, Notes, 5.0%, 6/1/77 | 452,351 |
| 200,000 | C. I. T. Financial Corporation, Notes, 4.5%, 11/1/65 | 200,000 |
| 25,000 | C. I. T. Financial Corporation, Debentures, 4.75%, 7/1/70 | 25,977 |
| 680,000 | C. I. T. Financial Corporation, Debentures, 5.125%, 1/15/80 | 672,806 |
| 300,000 | Food Machinery and Chemical Corp., Deb., 3.80%, 7/15/81 | 300,000 |
| 300,000 | General Acceptance Corporation, Notes, 5.0%, 4/15/67 | 300,000 |
| 300,000 | General Electric Company, Debentures, 3.5%, 5/1/76 | 302,386 |
| 300,000 | General Finance Corporation, Notes, 5.0%, 4/1/76 | 300,000 |
| 100,000 | General Motors Acceptance Corp., Debentures, 3.5%, 3/15/72 | 296,706 |
| 200,000 | General Motors Acceptance Corp., Debentures, 5.0%, 8/15/77 | 102,243 |
| 250,000 | General Motors Acceptance Corp., Debentures, 5.0%, 9/1/80 | 200,000 |
| 100,000 | General Motors Acceptance Corp., Debentures, 4.625%, 3/1/83 | 248,497 |
| 27,000 | Inland Steel Company, First Mortgage, 3.5%, 7/1/81 | 100,391 |
| 500,000 | International Harvester Credit Corp., Debentures, 4.625%, 11/1/79 | 26,906 |
| 300,000 | Macy Credit Corporation, Debentures, 4.75%, 11/1/81 | 500,000 |
| 30,000 | National Steel Corporation, First Mortgage, 4.625%, 6/1/89 | 297,258 |
| 300,000 | Sears Roebuck and Company, Debentures, 4.75%, 8/1/83 | 31,274 |
| 500,000 | Sears Roebuck Acceptance Corp., Debentures, 4.625%, 2/1/72 | 298,392 |
| 300,000 | Superior Oil Company, Debentures, 3.75%, 7/1/81 | 498,137 |
| 330,000 | Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Debentures, 3.5%, 12/15/81 | 300,589 |
| | Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, Note, 2.5%, 6/1/62 | 330,000 |
| <u>\$ 7,207,000</u> | TOTAL CORPORATE BONDS-Industrials | <u>\$ 7,207,342</u> |

| | | |
|----------------------------------|--|------------|
| CORPORATE BONDS-UTILITIES | | |
| \$ 300,000 | Alabama Power Company, First Mortgage, 3.375%, 12/1/78 | \$ 297,730 |
| 500,000 | American Telephone & Telegraph Company, Deb., 3.875%, 7/1/90 | 511,546 |
| 175,000 | American Telephone & Telegraph Company, Deb., 4.75%, 11/1/92 | 177,794 |
| 300,000 | California-Oregon Power Company, First Mortgage, 3.875%, 5/1/86 | 302,143 |
| 100,000 | Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co. of Md., Deb., 5.25%, 1/1/96 | 100,947 |

| <i>Face Value
or Number
of Shares</i> | <i>Corporate Bonds—Utilities (continued)</i> | <i>Amortized
Total Cost or
Book Value</i> |
|---|---|---|
| \$ 300,000 | Columbia Gas System, Incorporated, Debentures, 3.875%, 4/1/81 | \$ 302,437 |
| 300,000 | Commonwealth Edison Company, First Mortgage, 3.5%, 6/1/86 | 299,796 |
| 125,000 | Connecticut Light and Power Company, First Mortgage, 4.875%, 2/1/90 | 123,830 |
| 300,000 | Consolidated Edison Company N. Y., First Mortgage, 3.625%, 5/1/86 | 302,146 |
| 300,000 | Consolidated Edison Company N. Y., First Mortgage, 5.0%, 10/1/87 | 302,413 |
| 100,000 | Consolidated Edison Company N. Y., First Mortgage, 5.25%, 12/1/89 | 101,286 |
| 200,000 | Consolidated Edison Company N. Y., First Mortgage, 4.75%, 6/1/91 | 200,247 |
| 200,000 | Consolidated Natural Gas Company, Debentures, 4.875%, 6/1/82 | 202,671 |
| 300,000 | Dallas Power and Light Company, First Mortgage, 4.25%, 12/1/86 | 302,114 |
| 300,000 | Duke Power Company, First Mortgage, 3.625%, 5/1/86 | 305,516 |
| 300,000 | Florida Power and Light Company, First Mortgage, 3.625%, 4/1/86 | 303,061 |
| 300,000 | Georgia Power Company, First Mortgage, 3.375%, 12/1/78 | 297,731 |
| 170,000 | Gulf States Utilities Company, First Mortgage, 5.25%, 12/1/89 | 174,117 |
| 400,000 | Illinois Power Company, First Mortgage, 3.75%, 7/1/86 | 402,949 |
| 250,000 | Iowa Electric and Power Company, First Mortgage, 5.125%, 1/1/91 | 250,000 |
| 300,000 | Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation, Gen'l Mortgage, 3.625%, 5/1/86 | 301,632 |
| 300,000 | Northern Illinois Gas Company, First Mortgage, 3.75%, 4/1/81 | 304,093 |
| 300,000 | Pacific Gas and Electric Company, First Mortgage, 3.75%, 12/1/78 | 301,230 |
| 300,000 | Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company, Debentures, 4.375%, 8/15/88 | 306,323 |
| 300,000 | Pennsylvania Electric Company, First Mortgage, 3.875%, 5/1/86 | 308,269 |
| 100,000 | Public Service Electric & Gas Company, First Mortgage, 4.875%, 9/1/87 | 100,859 |
| 200,000 | Southern Bell Telephone Company, Debentures, 5.0%, 6/1/86 | 203,591 |
| 300,000 | Southern California Edison Co., First Mortgage, 3.625%, 4/15/81 | 302,630 |
| 30,000 | Southern California Edison Co., First Mortgage, 4.625%, 9/1/83 | 31,308 |
| 200,000 | Southern California Edison Co., First Mortgage, 5.0%, 2/1/85 | 202,111 |
| 300,000 | Southern California Gas Co., First Mortgage, 3.875%, 6/1/81 | 306,053 |
| 193,000 | Southern California Gas Co., First Mortgage, 5.125%, 7/1/83 | 195,433 |
| 254,000 | Tennessee Gas Transmission Co., First Mortgage, 5.25%, 11/1/79 | 256,806 |
| 600,000 | Union Electric Company, First Mortgage, 3.75%, 7/1/86 | 608,250 |
| 300,000 | United Gas Improvement Company, First Mortgage, 5.125%, 6/1/84 | 305,939 |
| <u>\$ 9,197,000</u> | TOTAL CORPORATE BONDS—Utilities | <u>\$ 9,295,001</u> |

FOREIGN BONDS

| | | |
|---------------------|---|---------------------|
| \$ 250,000 | Commonwealth of Australia, 5.5%, 7/1/81 | \$ 242,688 |
| 350,000 | Copenhagen Telephone Company, Inc., 6.25%, 2/1/73 | 346,768 |
| 250,000 | High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community,
Secured 13th Series, 5.375%, 10/15/80 | 242,953 |
| 200,000 | Kingdom of Norway External, 5.5%, 5/1/76 | 195,222 |
| 200,000 | Nippon Telephone and Telegraph Public Corp., 6.0%, 4/15/76 | 191,402 |
| <u>\$ 1,250,000</u> | TOTAL FOREIGN BONDS | <u>\$ 1,219,033</u> |
| <u>\$19,649,000</u> | TOTAL BONDS | <u>\$19,718,441</u> |

PREFERRED STOCKS—INDUSTRIALS

| | | |
|------------------------|---|---------------------|
| <i>Shares</i>
2,000 | Bethlehem Steel Corporation, 7.00, Cumulative | \$ 322,550 |
| 2,500 | Caterpillar Tractor Company, 4.20, Cumulative | 256,843 |
| 2,500 | Crown Zellerbach Corporation, 4.20, Cumulative | 258,633 |
| 2,100 | General Motors Corporation, 5.00, Cumulative | 258,192 |
| 1,500 | International Harvester Corporation, 7.00, Cumulative | 248,250 |
| 1,200 | U. S. Rubber Corporation, 8.00, Non-cumulative | 175,821 |
| 2,000 | U. S. Steel Corporation, 7.00, Cumulative | 317,250 |
| | TOTAL PREFERRED Stocks—Industrials | <u>\$ 1,837,539</u> |

Face Value
or Number
of Shares

Amortized
Total Cost or
Book Value

PREFERRED STOCKS—UTILITIES

| | | |
|--------|---|--------------|
| 2,400 | Appalachian Electric Power Company, 4.50, Cumulative | \$ 259,054 |
| 2,500 | Boston Edison Company, 4.25, Cumulative | 252,500 |
| 2,000 | Cincinnati Gas and Electric Company, 4.00, Cumulative | 185,675 |
| 2,000 | Consumers Power Company, 4.52, Cumulative | 212,469 |
| 2,000 | Delaware Power and Light Company, 5.00, Cumulative | 204,000 |
| 5,000 | Illinois Power Company, 4.20, Cumulative, Par \$50 | 249,487 |
| 2,500 | Kansas City Power and Light Company, 4.35, Cumulative | 257,500 |
| 2,000 | Long Island Lighting Company, 4.25, Cumulative "D" | 187,386 |
| 2,400 | Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation, 4.85, Cumulative | 249,038 |
| 9,000 | Pacific Gas and Electric Company, 5.00, Cumulative, Par \$50 | 253,872 |
| 2,500 | Public Service Company of Colorado, 4.25, Cumulative | 250,988 |
| 10,000 | Public Service Company of Indiana, 4.32, Cumulative, Par \$25 | 254,506 |
| 2,200 | Virginia Electric and Power Company, 5.00, Cumulative | 251,353 |
| | TOTAL PREFERRED STOCKS—Utilities | \$ 3,067,828 |
| | TOTAL PREFERRED STOCKS | \$ 4,905,367 |

COMMON STOCKS

| | | |
|--------|--|------------|
| 8,200 | Aluminum Company of America | \$ 632,310 |
| 16,050 | Aluminium, Limited | 535,430 |
| 8,000 | American Agricultural Chemical Company | 217,696 |
| 10,557 | American Electric Power Company | 456,012 |
| 900 | Armco Steel Corporation | 58,134 |
| 7,000 | Bethlehem Steel Corporation | 375,825 |
| 300 | Brush Beryllium Company | 10,383 |
| 8,400 | Central and Southwest Corporation | 274,464 |
| 15,200 | Cerro Corporation | 585,147 |
| 3,000 | Champion Spark Plug Company | 129,080 |
| 30,000 | The Chase Manhattan Bank | 836,660 |
| 6,500 | Chrysler Corporation | 340,417 |
| 10,300 | Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company | 443,050 |
| 15,000 | Consolidated Natural Gas Company | 223,799 |
| 5,900 | Consumers Power Company | 331,379 |
| 1,900 | Continental Can Company | 67,759 |
| 2,000 | Cutler-Hammer, Incorporated | 157,336 |
| 1,360 | Deere and Company | 64,576 |
| 1,000 | Discount Corporation of New York | 265,000 |
| 2,066 | Duke Power Company | 117,188 |
| 5,000 | E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company | 932,317 |
| 11,200 | Eastman Kodak Company | 511,814 |
| 4,000 | Ex-Cell-O Corporation | 171,962 |
| 2,000 | Ford Motor Company | 139,444 |
| 15,250 | General Electric Company | 941,354 |
| 2,000 | General Motors Corporation | 93,807 |
| 500 | Geophysics Corporation of America | 11,000 |
| 15,000 | B. F. Goodrich Company | 1,041,958 |
| 16,800 | Hooker Chemical Corporation | 595,950 |
| 6,700 | Ideal Cement Company | 196,858 |
| 4,000 | International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd. | 201,330 |
| 18,883 | International Paper Company | 695,207 |
| 11,475 | Interstate Power Company | 260,809 |
| 7,000 | Lehigh Portland Cement Company | 202,907 |
| 2,800 | Lone Star Cement Corporation | 64,167 |
| 2,000 | Merck and Company | 152,369 |

Face Value
or Number
of Shares

Amortized
Total Cost or
Book Value

Common Stocks (continued)

| | | |
|---------|--|---------------------|
| 3,500 | Minnesota Power and Light Company | \$ 134,129 |
| 7,000 | National Lead Company | 732,812 |
| 239 | Ohio Oil Company | 8,670 |
| 3,000 | Parke, Davis and Company | 128,532 |
| 4,700 | Pennsylvania Power and Light Company | 133,453 |
| 250 | Scantlin Electronics, Incorporated | 7,334 |
| 45,000 | Scott Paper Company | 956,500 |
| 82,000 | Socony Mobil Oil Company | 1,579,568 |
| 7,280 | Southern California Edison Company | 405,645 |
| 5,400 | Southern Pacific Company | 117,045 |
| 7,600 | Southern Railway Company | 421,995 |
| 8,375 | Square D Company | 305,223 |
| 55,132 | Standard Oil Company of California | 1,216,101 |
| 55,180 | Standard Oil Company (Indiana) | 1,307,043 |
| 106,250 | Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) | 1,892,773 |
| 150 | Texas Instruments, Incorporated | 16,417 |
| 4,100 | Toledo Edison Company | 111,782 |
| 6,000 | Union Carbide Corporation | 614,139 |
| 7,000 | U. S. Gypsum Company | 717,181 |
| 10,000 | U. S. Steel Corporation | 612,313 |
| 400 | Virginia Electric and Power Company | 14,052 |
| 8,800 | Westinghouse Electric Corporation | 376,839 |
| | TOTAL COMMON STOCKS | <u>\$24,144,444</u> |
| | TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS | \$48,768,252 |
| | INTEREST RECEIVABLE, ETC. | 249,972 |
| | CASH IN BANK | 347,671 |
| | TOTAL FUNDS | <u>\$49,365,985</u> |

REPORT OF AUDITORS

COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG, INCORPORATED:

We report that, in connection with our examination of the financial statements of Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, as of December 31, 1961, we confirmed with the custodians the securities and cash shown in the above schedules and found them in agreement with the Corporation's records.

LYBRAND, ROSS BROS. & MONTGOMERY
Certified Public Accountants

New York, N. Y., April 27, 1962

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT TO MANY
GENEROUS CONTRIBUTORS

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

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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 city of Britain's Virginia colony and a 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; and the introduction of Jefferson's famous Statute for Religious Freedom.

In 1926 Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., became interested in the preservation and restoration of eighteenth-century Williamsburg. All funds for this restoration project have been his personal gifts.

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