



Colonial Williamsburg

REPORT BY THE PRESIDENT

FOR THE YEAR 1956

*The Trustees and Directors of Colonial
Williamsburg take pleasure in sending you
the annual report of Colonial Williamsburg,
covering the year ended December 31, 1956.*

*Report by the President
for the Year 1956*

COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG, INCORPORATED

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Public Relations



1891 - 1956

VANDERBILT WEBB

Colonial Williamsburg suffered a great loss in the death of Vanderbilt Webb on June 17, 1956.

The affection and esteem in which he was held were expressed in a resolution of the Trustees and Directors which stated:

Vanderbilt Webb was a person for whom the concept noblesse oblige was a guiding principle of life. The undertakings and institutions devoted to public welfare to which he lent his efforts and talents were many. The restoration and the expanding influence of Colonial Williamsburg became a major interest in his life.

His association with Colonial Williamsburg dates from 1934. He was a Director of Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, and a Trustee of Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, from that date. He served on the Finance and Executive Committees of both Corporations for more than twenty years and was Chairman of the Executive Committees when he died. He was also General Counsel for both Corporations. He served on the boards of subsidiary corporations—Williamsburg Craftsmen, Incorporated; Williamsburg Properties, Incorporated; Williamsburg Taverns and Ordinaries; and the Williamsburg Theatre Corporation. Few men have contributed so significantly and so continuously to the accomplishments, activities and prestige of Colonial Williamsburg as he did.

In recording these words, however, we, his fellow Trustees and Directors, are more conscious of the uniqueness and grace of Vanderbilt Webb's personality than even of his distinguished services as Counsel, Director and Trustee of Colonial Williamsburg. He was a person of inexhaustible and genuine courtesy to all men. His inherent kindness and friendliness were such as to win the gratitude of new acquaintances and the affection of those who came to know him. His gentleness and kindness, however, did not hide a clarity of mind and decisiveness of judgment which made him an invaluable source of wisdom. An underlying gaiety of spirit, in spite of physical handicaps which he bore without comment, together with his own enjoyment of his friends and of life in general, made association with him a rich experience. Although he endeavored to make his own contributions inconspicuous, the outstanding quality of his leadership was always evident.

The Trustees of Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, and the Directors of Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, record their deep gratitude for the noble services which Vanderbilt Webb rendered to Colonial Williamsburg and their abiding sense of the privilege it was to have known and worked with him.

COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG

WILLIAMSBURG was one of the most important ideological training grounds for the leaders of American independence. For 81 influential years (1699-1780) it was the capital of the Virginia Colony and a cultural and political center ranking with Boston, Newport, Philadelphia, Charleston 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, which served as a model for most other states; and the introduction of Jefferson's famous Statute for Religious Freedom.

IN 1926 MR. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR., became interested in the 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."

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

“That the future may learn from the past”



A NEW INFORMATION CENTER

No question has more insistently sought answers during the first thirty years of Colonial Williamsburg than that of providing a bridge of understanding from the twentieth century into the eighteenth. During 1956 the Restoration organization gave the greatest part of its energies to providing such a bridge across time through a new and unique Information Center.

Colonial Williamsburg

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER

IT is just thirty years since John D. Rockefeller, Jr., set himself on the long road which was to lead to the Colonial Williamsburg known to millions today.

His aim then, as now, was twofold: "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 might more vividly appreciate the contributions of these early Americans to the ideals and culture of our country."

Today the work of re-creating accurately the environment of the men and women of eighteenth-century Williamsburg is largely completed. The capital city of the Virginia Colony has been brought back to life. It looks now substantially as it did at the height of its years of influence.

There is no doubt that many of the eight and a half million people who have come to Colonial Williamsburg in the past thirty years have been deeply moved by the experience and have gone away with a profounder sense of the meaning of their history. But it is also clear that the experience can be enriched. The average family, school child, soldier and visitor from across the seas, sometimes needs help in finding his way out of the present and into the past. He often needs to cross a bridge of understanding from the twentieth century into the eighteenth so that he may be prepared, not only intellectually

but emotionally, to meet the men who in the capital city of the Virginia Colony—in its streets, homes, taverns and capitol—spoke, and argued, fought and sacrificed for the free America we now know.

No question has more insistently sought its answers during the past thirty years than that of providing such understanding. It underlies the research, the publications and special events programs of Colonial Williamsburg. It explains the working craft shops, the eighteenth-century plays and concerts, the placing of families in all the restored and reconstructed houses, the experiments with films and slides and a temporary Reception Center and the use of costumed guides.

The year 1956 was significant for the fact that the Restoration organization gave by far the greatest part of its energies to the completion of a unique experiment in providing such a bridge across time—an Information Center. Set apart from the Restored Area, it is within sight of the Governor's Palace. Free bus transportation carries visitors to, from, and through the Restored Area.

The Information Center seeks to create conditions favorable to understanding through exhibits and in very large measure through a new motion picture—"Williamsburg: The Story of a Patriot." Filmed in Williamsburg and at nearby plantations in a unique collaboration with Paramount Pictures, it uses the drama of one man's experience in pre-Revolutionary Williamsburg to orient the visitor to times past.

The film is shown in two theatres of 250 seats especially designed for optimum viewing conditions, and since the problem of building a bridge across time is not solely one of information, but of mood also, these theatres are so constructed and lighted as to encourage an illusion that the viewer has been taken out

of the present time. So that there will be little delay in seeing the 35-minute film from its beginning, it is shown continuously on a staggered schedule in both theatres. The theatres have been equipped with the finest technical facilities, including specially-made wide screens and Todd-AO stereophonic sound.

During 1956 important additions were made to the Restored Area, which now comprises over 450 colonial buildings of all types and 83 acres of gardens and greens. More than half the major buildings are original eighteenth-century structures, and the others have been reconstructed on their original foundations.

As we end our thirtieth year we have a growing awareness of the need for each new generation to rededicate itself to the "historic struggle of men to live free and self-respecting in a just society." And as America grows older in a world of ideological conflicts and men everywhere turn with deepening interest to history for inspiration, the contribution which eighteenth-century Williamsburg can make seems greatly enhanced.

We recognize as we look ahead that our responsibilities will be more and more in the field of enriching the experience and the understanding of those who seek here a rendezvous with history. We will turn our attention increasingly to interpretation, to presentation, to research and to publication.

On the threshold of our fourth decade—as hundreds of thousands of people come from all over the world each year to visit this early capital of Virginia—we may well ask again: Why do they come here?

The answer is to be found in the testimony of visitors themselves. We are told that those who visit Williamsburg are in some measure restored of soul. Through personal contact with the beginnings of American self-government, all who come have an opportunity to rededicate themselves to the principles of

human freedom and individual integrity. As Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has pointed out, our guests themselves find here the things that are of significance to them. "How they get them is not the point . . . They may get them from simply wandering through the streets or visiting through the houses; they may get them from guidebooks; they may get them from what guides tell them. But the all-important thing is that they get them in their personal contact with the beginnings of American self-government, however expressed."

The men of the early colonial capital in their time and in this place came to grips with the problem of how men can live together in freedom under law and order. And in their grappling with this fundamental concern of mankind, they rose to greatness.

Today the whole world has come to grips with the problem of peace and freedom under law and order. Perhaps the example of how the men and women of eighteenth-century Williamsburg met the problem in their time may provide inspiration to freedom-loving people today, at a time when they are faced with an overwhelming leadership responsibility.

If so, then the motto of Colonial Williamsburg will have been carried out: *That the future may learn from the past.*

KENNETH CHORLEY, *President*

Colonial Williamsburg

A REVIEW OF THE YEAR'S OPERATIONS

A number of important restoration and reconstruction projects were completed during the year:

CHRISTIANA CAMPBELL'S TAVERN

One of eighteenth-century Williamsburg's most popular public places—Christiana Campbell's Tavern—was reconstructed and opened in April as the third of Colonial Williamsburg's authentic colonial eating places. It is located on its original site near the Capitol. The tavern stands substantially as it did when it was a favorite of George Washington and others who gathered there to dine and debate the issues of the times.

In 1765 a group of citizens, aroused by the controversial Stamp Tax, threatened George Mercer, the agent appointed by the Crown as distributor of the tax stamps for the Colony, and Mercer took refuge on the porch of the tavern, where the Royal Governor and some members of the Council had gathered. Governor Fauquier finally quieted the uproar and later Mercer, bowing to the popular opposition to the tax, resigned his commission.

THE POWELL-WALLER HOUSE AND GARDENS

The restoration of the Powell-Waller House, gardens and seven supporting buildings, one of the last remaining original eighteenth-century places in Williamsburg to be restored, was



Christiana Campbell's Tavern



The Powell-Waller House

completed in April. Benjamin Powell, who purchased the property about 1763, was a master builder of the period. He erected a steeple on Bruton Parish Church and did repair work on the Governor's Palace, the Capitol and the Gaol. Later the house was occupied by Benjamin Carter Waller and his heirs—a family prominent in the political and business affairs of Williamsburg for many years.

The long occupancy by many generations, each of which added to the building or otherwise altered it, made accurate restoration most difficult. Five distinct periods were identified by architectural examination. Two were of the colonial period, two of nineteenth-century periods, and one of the twentieth century. To retain as much of the original eighteenth-century craftsmanship and materials as possible, the house was restored to its appearance of the second colonial period—about 1780.

THE NORTON-COLE HOUSE

In November, restoration work was completed on the Norton-Cole House on Courthouse Green. It is in part a restoration and part a reconstruction. The main portion of the house was



The Norton-Cole House



Waters-Coleman Stable

built between 1809 and 1812, and as such falls just outside the period generally represented by the Restoration. But it is an excellent example of transitional architecture from the colonial style and as such is in harmony with its surroundings. Exhaustive research revealed in relatively clear detail the appearance of an eighteenth-century wing off the main portion, but little evidence was found concerning the original main portion as it was in the eighteenth century.

It was decided to retain and restore a well-documented existing building dating from a few years outside the colonial period rather than destroy an authentic dwelling to permit a relatively conjectural reconstruction of the main portion of the house.

Documentary records show a rich history for this house. Among its occupants were a tailor, a wigmaker, a carpenter, a barber-surgeon, several merchants and a French baker.

WATERS-COLEMAN STABLE

The stable of William Waters was reconstructed on its original foundations at the rear of the Waters-Coleman House on

Nicholson Street. One of the largest of the "back street" service buildings, it contained room for two carriages, three stalls, and a "commodious attic" which provided living quarters for servants in the eighteenth century.

OTHER CONSTRUCTION

Intensive efforts by all segments of the organization were required to complete the \$12,000,000 Information Center project referred to previously. To help provide attractive accommodations for the increasing number of visitors, there is a 200-unit Motor House set in landscaped greens, a Cafeteria to accommodate 600 and a hotel administration building. It is the most extensive single building project ever undertaken by Colonial Williamsburg.

THE ABBY ALDRICH ROCKEFELLER FOLK ART COLLECTION

Late in the year a two-story brick building to house and exhibit the Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Collection was completed and made ready for opening in 1957. Located outside the Restored Area, the building contains nine galleries designed to suggest interiors of the nineteenth century when most American folk art was produced.

The distinctive collection of 425 pieces—a revealing insight into the beginnings of artistic expression in America—was given to Colonial Williamsburg by Mrs. Rockefeller in 1939. With the completion of the new building, made possible by a gift from Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., the Collection can now be exhibited in its entirety for the first time.

SUPPORTING FACILITIES

The supporting operations of the Restoration require the construction and maintenance of a large number of facilities outside the historic area. Last year an automotive and equipment shop, a landscape maintenance building, and two wings of a dormitory for hotel employees were built.

SPECIAL EVENTS

MEETING OF THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE

In January, the Virginia General Assembly held its biennial commemorative session in the Hall of the House of Burgesses at the Capitol. Sir Roger Makins, then the British Ambassador to the United States, addressed the representatives of America's oldest legislative assembly on "The Western Democracies and the Force of Example." Speaking of the American Revolution, the Ambassador reminded his listeners that the "seeming 'disaster' of that quarrel between our ancestors brought forth those two great political masterpieces: The American Constitution and the British Commonwealth."

THE PRELUDE TO INDEPENDENCE

Each year Colonial Williamsburg celebrates the Prelude to Independence—that period between May 15, 1776, when the Virginia Convention of Delegates in Williamsburg passed the Virginia Resolution for American Independence, and July 4, when this Resolution, introduced in Philadelphia on June 7 by Richard Henry Lee, led directly to the adoption of the Declaration of Independence.

On May 15, 1956, ambassadors or representatives to the United States from twenty-seven countries affiliated with the

United Nations were special guests at a celebration honoring another great document produced during the Prelude to Independence period—the Virginia Declaration of Rights, the model for the Federal Bill of Rights.

Speaking at the colonial Capitol on “The International Significance of the Bill of Rights,” Dag Hammarskjold, Secretary-General of the United Nations, said: “The Virginia Declaration of Rights may be considered to mark the beginning of a series of declarations of human rights leading up to the Universal Declaration proclaimed in 1948 by the General Assembly of the United Nations What was new in the Virginia Declaration of Rights was the formal recognition of human rights as part of written constitutional law. This recognition introduced a technique for the protection of the people not only against the tyranny of monarchs, but also against the intolerance and tyranny of majorities.

“There is an intellectual freshness and clarity of thought about the period in American political history to which this day draws our attention, that cannot fail to attract everybody interested in a sound development of modern society. The Virginia Declaration bears testimony to this constructive state of mind.”

FOREIGN VISITORS

The variety and number of visitors from other lands last year again provided substantial proof that the ideas for which Williamsburg stands are not limited, but have world-wide appeal. Among the visitors from 58 countries were 16 girls from Hiroshima, Japan, all victims of the atomic bombing of that city in 1945, who had been given plastic surgery in the

United States; Lord Mayor Cuthbert Lowell Ackroyd of London; Viscount Esher of the British National Trust; Lieutenant General Sir John Woodall, the Governor of Bermuda; Signora Carla Gronchi, the First Lady of Italy; 230 Korean sailors; a group of French Normal School teachers; educators, historians, journalists and others from all walks of life.

RESEARCH

A number of specialized studies were completed during the year under the enlarged research program announced in 1954. Among them were: *The Economic Role of Williamsburg in Colonial Virginia*; *An Occupational Survey of Williamsburg in 1775*; *The Negro in Eighteenth-Century Williamsburg*; *Travelers in Tidewater Virginia, 1700-1800, a Bibliography*; *The Beverage Bottles of Colonial Virginia*.

Under a "dragnet" operation—which consists of microfilming all original source materials relating to colonial Virginia wherever they are found—200 reels of microfilm were acquired from 24 libraries in this country and abroad.

Other studies included 20 house histories and comprehensive reports on early windmills, the colonial theatre and crafts of the silversmith, miller and wigmaker.

The research library was strengthened by the acquisition of A. Lawrence Kocher's collection of more than 450 rare books dealing with architecture and crafts in the colonies, and also Mr. Kocher's file of 1,200 photographs, engravings, measured drawings and builders' plans.

PUBLICATIONS, FILMS AND FILMSTRIPS

Books and pamphlets published during the year were: *What's Wrong with Historic Preservation*, by Kenneth Chorley—

an address delivered at Cooperstown, New York, September 1955; *The Western Democracies and the Force of Example*, by Sir Roger Makins—an address delivered at Williamsburg, January 28, 1956; *The International Significance of the Bill of Rights*, by Dag Hammarskjold—an address delivered at Williamsburg, May 15, 1956; *The Silversmith in Eighteenth-Century Williamsburg*—Williamsburg Craft Series, II; *Rebel's Roost*, by Earl Schenck Miers—illustrated by Fritz Kredel; and *Little Lost Kitten*, by Mildred Comfort—published in collaboration with Rand McNally & Company.

Films and Filmstrips produced were: *The Williamsburg Award to Sir Winston Churchill*—a documentary film recording the presentation of the first Williamsburg Award to Sir Winston Churchill at ceremonies in The Drapers' Hall, London, December 7, 1955 (black and white, sound, 12½ minutes); *Williamsburg: The Story of a Patriot*—made by Paramount Pictures for Colonial Williamsburg, written by Emmet Lavery, music by Bernard Herrmann, produced by William Wright, directed by George Seaton (VistaVision, Technicolor, Todd-AO sound, 35 minutes); and *The Craftsman in Colonial Virginia*—a color filmstrip in 48 frames accompanied by script.

FORUMS AND LECTURES

The Antiques Forum and the Garden Symposium—both well established and increasingly popular events—were conducted for the eighth and tenth years respectively.

Two new lectures—*Williamsburg, Before and After*, and *Some Williamsburg Townsmen*—were added to the evening lecture and film program. Nine lectures and five special films are presented under this program.

INSTITUTE OF EARLY AMERICAN HISTORY AND CULTURE

The Institute of Early American History and Culture, sponsored jointly by the College of William and Mary and Colonial Williamsburg, published four books: *James Wilson, Founding Father, 1742-1798*, by Charles Page Smith; *Freedom's Fetters: the Alien and Sedition Laws and American Civil Liberties*, by James Morton Smith; *The Pursuit of Science in Revolutionary America, 1735-1789*, by Brooke Hindle; and *The Origins of the American Party System*, by Joseph Charles. Both Charles Page Smith and Brooke Hindle are former research associates of the Institute.

In November the Institute, in conjunction with the Architectural Office of Colonial Williamsburg, conducted a conference on early American architecture. Ten visiting architectural historians participated in the discussion of needs and opportunities for study in this field.

The Institute's annual book prize of \$500 was awarded to Alan Simpson for *Puritanism in Old and New England*, published by the University of Chicago Press.

TELEVISION

Colonial Williamsburg co-operated with three nationwide television productions in 1956. Originating in Williamsburg were Dave Garroway's "Wide, Wide World" and "Today," and Will Rogers, Jr.'s "Good Morning."

Portraying the heritage of an American, the "Wide, Wide World" cameras pictured a ball in the Governor's Palace, a Revolutionary gathering in the Raleigh Tavern, and the House of Burgesses in the Capitol. On the "Today" program, Dave

Garroway emphasized the activities and aims of Colonial Williamsburg today, interviewing costumed craftsmen, hostesses and other interpreters of eighteenth-century Williamsburg. Will Rogers, Jr., in two "Good Morning" shows on July 2 and 3, toured the Wythe House and the Capitol, concentrating on recapturing the spirit and the life of colonial times on the eve of independence.

An estimated 45,000,000 persons saw the three programs.

WILLIAMSBURG INTERNATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Plans were completed late in the year for a new event to be called the Williamsburg International Assembly with its inaugural session in June, 1957. The Assembly will bring 50 foreign and American exchange graduate students to Williamsburg for four days to discuss and analyze American ideals and realities under the leadership of 10 outstanding specialists in national and foreign political, economic, cultural and journalistic life. The program is designed to give foreign graduate students who have studied in the United States an opportunity to examine the meaning of what they have seen and learned here, and to provide significant preparation and orientation for Americans who are going abroad to study.

Students in various graduate fields will be chosen with the cooperation of the major organizations handling foreign students in the United States: the Institute of International Education, the United States Department of State, the Committee on Friendly Relations Among Foreign Students, the National Association of Foreign Student Advisors, and the United States National Student Association.

THE SCHOOL VISIT PROGRAM

To make the Williamsburg experience more rewarding for school groups, Colonial Williamsburg last year inaugurated an expanded School Visit Program. Under it, specialized tours have been built around four broad subjects: *Everyday Life in Eighteenth-Century Williamsburg*, for grades four to seven; *Colonial Self-Government*, for grades eight to twelve; *The American Heritage*, for senior, pre-graduate classes; and a *Special* tour for maturer students wishing to study selected phases of eighteenth-century Williamsburg and become acquainted with the research in history, archaeology, architecture, horticulture, and the decorative arts that provide the basis for the Restoration.

ORGANIZATION

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Richard K. Paynter, Jr., was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, at the November meeting of the Board. Mr. Paynter, Executive Vice President of the New York Life Insurance Company, is a Director of the New York Trust Company; the Otis Elevator Company; the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad Company; the Phoenix Assurance Company of New York; the General Cable Corporation; the Pennsylvania-Reading Seashore Lines; and the Josiah Macy, Jr., Foundation. He is a Trustee of the Seaman's Bank for Savings; the Church Pension Fund; and the Diocesan Investment Trust of the Diocese of New Jersey.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Three new members of the Board of Directors of Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, were elected at the November meeting. They are:

Stanley C. Hope, President of the Esso Standard Oil Company; a Director and member of the Executive Committee of Esso Research and Engineering Company; a former President of Gilbert and Barker Manufacturing Company and of Stanco, Incorporated, both affiliates of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey; and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Esso Education Foundation.

Dudley C. Sharp, Assistant Secretary of the Air Force; formerly President of the Mission Manufacturing Company; member of the Board of Directors of the Fund Management Association, and of Bradschamp and Company of Houston, Texas; and former president of the Texas Fund, Incorporated.

Lewis F. Powell, Jr., partner in the Richmond, Virginia, law firm of Hunton, Williams, Gay, Moore, and Powell; a Director of the Albemarle Paper Manufacturing Company, the Commonwealth Natural Gas Corporation, and Miller and Rhoads, Incorporated. He is also a member of the Board of Trustees of Hollins College; the Governor's Advisory Council on Virginia Economy; and the Board of Trustees of Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated.

GENERAL COUNSEL

At the November meetings of the Board of Trustees of Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, and the Board of Directors of Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, Lewis F. Powell, Jr., a member of both Boards, was elected General Counsel for each corporation. He succeeds Vanderbilt Webb.

STAFF CHANGES

In February, Everard Kidder Meade, Jr., resigned as Vice President, Director of Public Relations, to become associated with Earl Newsom & Company in New York.

In March, M. W. Thomas, Jr., resigned as Director of Craft Shops to become associated with the Henry Ford Museum and Greenfield Village at Dearborn, Michigan.

In April, John V. Duncan resigned as Secretary and Assistant Treasurer. A member of the New York law firm of Patterson, Belknap & Webb, he had been associated with Colonial Williamsburg for 22 years. The Board of Trustees of Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, and the Board of Directors of Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, in accepting his resignation with regret, passed a resolution which stated in part:

“His contribution to the orderly administration of the business affairs of the corporation has been a significant factor in the growth and increased stature attained by the corporation during his term of office.”

Lucius D. Battle became Director of Public Relations on April 2. Mr. Battle, a foreign affairs specialist in the Department of State, served as Special Assistant to the Secretary of State, as First Secretary of the United States Embassy at Copenhagen, and as Deputy Executive Secretary of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Paris.

In April, Rudolph Bares, Jr., Executive Assistant to the Executive Vice President, was elected Secretary.

In June, John M. Patterson, Consultant to the President, resigned to become Executive Vice President of Crusade for Freedom, Incorporated, in New York.

In June, John A. Upshur retired as Director of Merchandising after 19 years of service.

FINANCIAL

During 1956 Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, which carries out the historical and educational purposes of the Resto-

ration and holds title to the properties within the designated historic area and to the Goodwin Building, had operating income amounting to \$1,645,006, exclusive of income from the securities in its General Capital Fund. Approximately \$691,644 came from exhibition building admissions. Operating expenses amounted to \$2,309,987. The excess of expenses over such income was therefore \$664,981.

A list of securities in the General Capital Fund of Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, as of December 31, 1956, will be found on pages 28-29. The 1956 income from securities in the General Capital Fund amounted to \$1,980,793. This was expended as follows:

Acquiring, reconstructing and restoring historic buildings . . .	\$727,986
Purchase of antiques, furnishings and equipment	\$495,492
Other projects	\$ 92,334
Excess of expenses over income as shown above	\$664,981

To finance the combined capital program of Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, and Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, for 1956, it was necessary to liquidate approximately \$9,174,364 of securities held in the General Capital Fund of Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated. Since this was in addition to the expenditure of General Capital Fund income as listed above, the total Capital Program for Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, and Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, amounted to \$10,490,176 last year.

Securities in the Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Collection Fund of Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, as of December 31, 1956, are listed on page 30. The 1956 income from the securities in this Fund totaled \$66,681. Expenditures amounted to \$513,740 for operating and capital requirements, which ne-

cessitated the conversion of Capital Funds to make up the balance needed.

Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, is a business organization holding title to business properties outside the historic area.* Since its expenses and charges totaled \$5,136,592 for the year and its gross income was \$4,683,432, the net operating loss for this corporation in 1956 was \$453,160. All of the stock of Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, is owned by Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated.

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

* TAXES—1956 real estate and business license taxes paid by both corporations to the City of Williamsburg amounted to \$120,784, the real estate taxes accounting for 45% of the City's total tax receipts from such source. Only the property used for museum purposes is exempt from local taxes, namely: The Capitol, Palace, Raleigh Tavern, Brush-Everard and Wythe Houses, the Gaol and Magazine, the Ludwell-Paradise House, and the public greens. While the educational corporation does not pay local taxes on these buildings and greens, it does pay taxes on all other property within the Restored Area, and on the Goodwin Building, which is outside the Restored Area. As an educational, non-profit corporation, Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, is exempt from the payment of Federal income taxes. Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated, is a business corporation and is taxed like any other business enterprise.

COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG, INCORPORATED

GENERAL CAPITAL FUND

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1956

<i>Face Value</i>		<i>Amortized Total Cost or Book Value</i>
\$ 6,110,000	U. S. Government obligations	\$ 6,031,606.02
	CORPORATE BONDS—Industrials:	
400,000	Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation	405,135.70
400,000	Aluminium Company of Canada, Limited	410,984.00
300,000	Associates Investment Company	300,000.00
300,000	Champion Paper and Fibre Company	300,000.00
300,000	Commercial Investment Trust Financial Corporation	305,903.64
300,000	Firestone Tire and Rubber Company	296,332.68
300,000	Food Machinery and Chemical Corporation	300,000.00
400,000	General Electric Company	403,120.40
300,000	General Motors Acceptance Corporation	306,834.81
400,000	General Motors Corporation	394,350.40
400,000	Inland Steel Company	401,963.92
300,000	Interstate Oil Pipe Line Company	292,667.40
500,000	Superior Oil Company	497,659.76
300,000	Westinghouse Electric Corporation	300,736.77
300,000	Whirlpool-Seeger Company	294,478.67
\$ 5,200,000	TOTAL CORPORATE BONDS—Industrials	\$ 5,210,168.15
	CORPORATE BONDS—Public Utilities:	
\$ 300,000	Alabama Power Company	\$ 297,059.66
500,000	American Telephone and Telegraph Company	513,571.52
300,000	California-Oregon Power Company	302,583.68
300,000	Columbia Gas System, Incorporated	303,070.05
300,000	Consolidated Edison Company of New York	302,587.20
300,000	Commonwealth Edison Company	299,754.66
300,000	Dallas Power and Light Company	302,538.13
300,000	Duke Power Company	306,649.28
300,000	Florida Power and Light Company	303,692.52
300,000	Georgia Power Company	297,059.66
400,000	Illinois Power Company	403,550.62
300,000	Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation	301,967.68
300,000	Northern Illinois Gas Company	305,156.52
300,000	Ohio Power Company	297,784.64
300,000	Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company	307,510.31
300,000	Pennsylvania Electric Company	309,968.64
300,000	Southern California Edison Company	303,311.44
300,000	Southern California Gas Company	307,612.14
600,000	Union Electric Company	609,933.24
\$ 6,300,000	TOTAL CORPORATE BONDS—Public Utilities	\$ 6,375,361.59
\$ 11,500,000	TOTAL CORPORATE BONDS	\$ 11,585,529.74

COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG, INCORPORATED

GENERAL CAPITAL FUND

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1956

<i>No. Shares</i>		<i>Amortized Total Cost or Book Value</i>
	PREFERRED STOCKS—Industrials:	
2,000	Bethlehem Steel Corporation	\$ 322,550.00
2,500	Caterpillar Tractor Company	256,843.26
2,500	Crown Zellerbach Corporation	258,632.50
7,000	Deere and Company	228,735.03
2,100	General Motors Corporation	258,192.19
1,500	International Harvester Company	248,250.00
1,200	U. S. Rubber Company	175,820.82
2,000	U. S. Steel Corporation	317,250.00
	TOTAL PREFERRED STOCKS—Industrials	<u>\$ 2,066,273.80</u>
	PREFERRED STOCKS—Public Utilities:	
2,400	Appalachian Electric Power Company	\$ 259,054.30
2,500	Boston Edison Company	252,500.00
2,000	Cincinnati Gas and Electric Company	185,674.75
2,000	Consumers Power Company	212,468.50
1,000	Delaware Power and Light Company	102,000.00
5,000	Illinois Power Company	249,487.50
2,500	Kansas City Power and Light Company	257,500.00
2,000	Long Island Lighting Company	187,386.50
9,000	Pacific Gas and Electric Company	253,872.35
2,500	Public Service Company of Colorado	250,987.50
10,000	Public Service Company of Indiana	254,506.50
2,200	Virginia Electric and Power Company	251,352.78
	TOTAL PREFERRED STOCKS—Public Utilities	<u>\$ 2,716,790.68</u>
	TOTAL PREFERRED STOCKS	<u>\$ 4,783,064.48</u>
	COMMON STOCKS:	
41,979	The Chase Manhattan Bank	\$ 1,241,919.25
40,500	Consolidated Natural Gas Company	607,110.57
1,900	E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Company	366,737.50
2,100	Eastman Kodak Company	190,927.58
3,100	General Electric Company	192,388.66
1,734	National Lead Company	202,158.89
74,500	Socony Mobil Oil Company	1,319,776.33
90,000	Standard Oil Company of California	1,944,006.85
100,000	Standard Oil Company (Indiana)	2,361,384.83
201,659	Standard Oil Company (New Jersey)	3,257,669.98
1,000	Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation	106,506.08
2,000	U. S. Steel Corporation	136,598.29
	TOTAL COMMON STOCKS	<u>\$11,927,184.81</u>
	Accrued interest receivable	\$ 152,254.36
	Cash	122,808.36
	TOTAL	<u>\$34,602,447.77</u>

**ABBY ALDRICH ROCKEFELLER FOLK ART
COLLECTION FUND**

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1956

<i>Face Value or Number of Shares</i>		<i>Amortized Total Cost or Book Value</i>
\$105,000	U. S. Treasury Notes B, 1 $\frac{5}{8}$ %, due May 15, 1957 . . . \$	104,984.29
11,000	Socony Mobil Oil Company	349,394.77
12,600	Standard Oil Company of California	325,663.63
7,800	Standard Oil Company (New Jersey)	297,862.50
	Accrued interest receivable	213.28
	Cash	15,986.98
	TOTAL	\$ 1,094,105.45

REPORT OF AUDITORS:

COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG, INCORPORATED:

We report that, in connection with our examination of the accounts and financial statement of Colonial Williamsburg, Incorporated, as of December 31, 1956, we confirmed with the custodians the securities and cash shown in the above schedules and found them in agreement with the items recorded on the Corporation's books.

LYBRAND, ROSS BROS. & MONTGOMERY
Certified Public Accountants

New York, N. Y., May 29, 1957.

“On the threshold of our fourth decade”



A Scene from "Williamsburg: The Story of a Patriot"





Interior of the Information Center





Map of Colonial Virginia by Herbert Bayer in the Information Center



"Williamsburg's Sister Capitals," One of the Exhibits in the Information Center



The Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Collection Building

ABBY ALDRICH ROCKEFELLER
FOLK ART COLLECTION

Entrance to Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Collection





The Motor House Lounge and Pool. The Cafeteria in the Background



Motor House Units

PHOTOGRAPHIC CREDITS: *page 4, Colonial Williamsburg; page 8, Robert Lautman; pages 32-33, Paramount Pictures Corporation; pages 34-35, Colonial Williamsburg; pages 36-41, Robert Lautman.*

*AN ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
TO MANY GENEROUS CONTRIBUTORS*

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

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

Following is a list of those who made gifts and loans in 1956. The name and address given are as of the date the gift was presented.

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Mount Vernon, Ohio

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Doylestown, Pennsylvania

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* Also Co-ordinator of Information Center Project, Office of Executive Vice President.
 ** Also Director, Abby Aldrich Rockefeller Folk Art Collection.



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*The Trustees and Directors of Colonial
Williamsburg take pleasure in sending you
the annual report of Colonial Williamsburg,
covering the year ended December 31, 1956.*