





The Wonders of Williamsburg

There is one trip every American owes to himself—at least once. There is one trip that not only transports you far from everyday work, cares and surroundings . . . it takes you back more than two centuries to the early days of the American Colonies. You set forth aboard an air-conditioned train of the Chesapeake and Ohio . . . partake of wonderful meals in the C & O diner . . . and roll in relaxed luxury, over one of the most scenic routes in all the world, to Williamsburg in old Virginia.

Colorful, hospitable Williamsburg—storm center of Colonial democracy! You are instantly surrounded by life as it actually was in your country's childhood. You become a Colonial citizen living in the dramatic past! You walk the same brick streets that Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson and Lafayette bestrode in those turbulent times. You dine at their favorite taverns, stroll through their gardens and visit their place of worship.

For this quaint little Southern city has been wisely and painstakingly restored just as it was under the old British Colonial Governors almost two hundred years ago. Tremendous credit for this remarkably true restoration of the "cradle of American Independence" goes to John D. Rockefeller, Jr. His leadership, his vision and his many millions given to the project have caused the famous old buildings and meeting places to rise again on their original foundations. Untold research through the libraries and archives of the nation and abroad . . . the work of some of the nation's greatest architects were necessary for an authentic reconstruction.

Early maps and drawings were unearthed. Faded insurance policies and land ownership records were probed for priceless details. Spadeful by spadeful this lovely city was reborn. No museum, all this . . . but a vibrant, living re-creation!

There is always something interesting to see and do in restored Williamsburg. Special seasonal events include Eighteenth Century plays, the annual Antiques Forum, concerts, garden programs, recitals, and the traditional holiday festivities. In all seasons there are free lectures, films and evening programs daily. During the summer *The Common Glory*, a stirring patriotic drama, is presented nightly at the great outdoor theatre on the shore of Lake Matoaka near the College of William and Mary.

Your first impressions...



After you pry yourself away from the gracious hospitality of the Inn or Lodge where you are headquartering, you stroll down the red brick walks of Duke of Gloucester Street—described as the "most historic avenue in all America." Or better still, take the old open carriage in front of the old Court House. The courteous, colored driver in tricorn hat, white stockings, buckled shoes and tight knee breeches is a marvelous escort.

You'll ride like an early Governor past all the old crafts buildings, past the scallop-shingled homesteads . . . past the inviting old shops and meticulously manicured box gardens that line this unusual street. Many of these you are to explore a little later. You see the beckoning signs of the old wigmaker's establishment, the printer's shop, the Raleigh Tavern, the blacksmith's forge and the long stately vistas leading to the colonial Capitol and the Governor's Palace.

This little "once over" makes you positively impatient to start exploring. So here you go!



Governor's Palace and Gardens

What is your hobby? What is your consuming interest in life? Flowers and gardening? Period furniture? Rare books? Guns? Painting? Decorating? The art of cooking? This is more than a showplace of royal extravagance—this is a hobbyist's or collector's paradise! All through its magnificent halls and chambers you'll

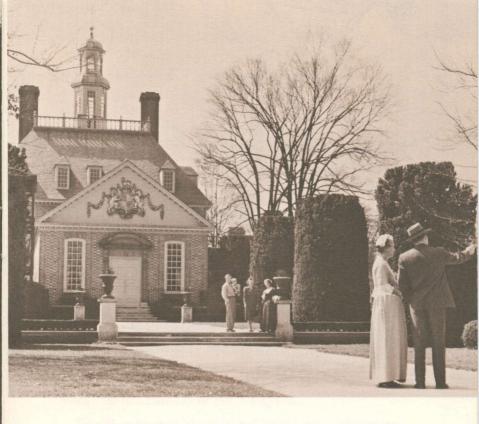


come across priceless bits of lore and rare pieces from the far corners of the earth.

For these Royal Colonial Governors dipped deep and often into the coffers to import the best of everything the world had to offer for these palatial rooms and gardens. It took money and research to restore this lush Palace to its original elegance. The Rockefeller experts had to reach around the world to duplicate or repurchase the rich trappings of this Georgian mansion. What an inventory of luxury! Mantels of imported French and Belgian marble. The glittering Supper Room with its Chinese wallpaper and crystal chandeliers from Canton . . . a room where the pampered guests adjourned from the palace hall to have their hot punches, madeira and malt sherries. The hallway panelled in black walnut and stacked with all manner of original brass pistols, flintlocks and sabres. And for a final touch of soft living—a sedan chair brought from England to carry the Governor's Lady from the Palace into the town.

The early brick kitchens look just as they were, with the wrought-iron kettles hanging in the huge open hearths... the butter churns... the shiny brass spits... the bright copper pots. There are the laundries... the smokehouses where hams, fowl and all manner of fine meats were cured. How those Governors could eat! And how you will eat in old Williamsburg! Sally Lunn bread, Tipsy Squire, Brunswick Stew, Smithfield ham, southern fried chicken, hot corn bread and biscuits... Mmm!





And from the handsome Palace doors of the Supper Room you step out into ten acres of garden after garden. Fastidiously trimmed box gardens . . . kitchen gardens . . . vineyards . . . orchards . . . a tree-shaded canal once stocked with fine fish for the table. Everything was cultivated here to make the soil help support the fabulous entertaining of guests that was the major function of the bewigged Governor and his appointed councilors.

They knew how to live in those early days and you'll carry away from the Palace many ideas you'll want to try out at home or in your own garden.



The Capitol that changed hands

Here's where you recapture your old schoolbook "larnin" and here's where Junior gets the chance to go to the head of his class in early American history. For now you are a special guest of the colonial Capitol where Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, George Wythe and the other fighting members of the House of Burgesses wrenched control away from the British-appointed governors and carved out a democracy. You're right on the spot where history was made.

You enter the stately Georgian building—an accurate reconstruction of the colonial Capitol as it looked 1705-1747—and meet your charming and gracious hostess. Her costume is of the 1750-1760 period, complete with side hoops and little white cap.

It was in the chamber of the House of Burgesses in the capitol that stood on this site that Patrick Henry, in fiery protest against the Stamp Act of 1765, rose to his feet and cried: "Caeser had his Brutus—Charles the First his Cromwell—and George the Third may profit by their example." At this point cries of "Treason" broke out. But Patrick Henry thundered on, "If this be treason—make the most of it!"

You'll mount the stairs to one of the greatest chambers in any capitol . . . the Conference Room where both Houses (upper and lower) met for prayers. On the huge table you'll see a version of one of the King James Bibles known as the "Vinegar" Edition because of its famous misspelling of the word "vineyard" in the Parable of the Vineyards.

You'll note that the entire Capitol lacks chimneys of any kind, for no fires were permitted in the building. When sessions were held in cold weather the legislators were allowed to bring heated bricks to warm their feet.

Restored just as it was, the Capitol is lighted chiefly by candles. In this flickering light the great oil portraits in the chambers take on new life, you feel as though the House of Burgesses was in session before your very eyes. A "candlelight tour" of this handsome building, at night, is an experience that lives in your memory for years to come.



There's a Tavern in the Town...

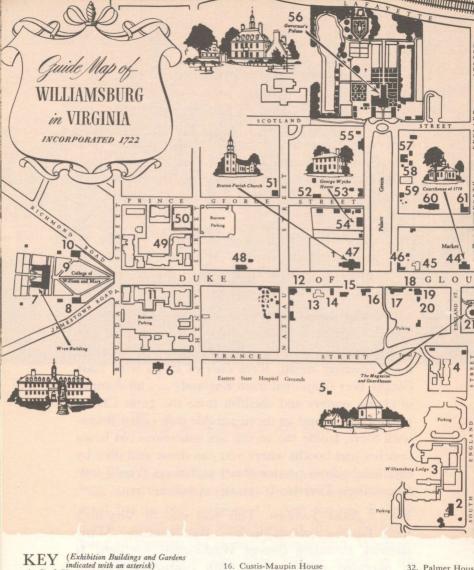
RALEIGH TAVERN. As Dr. Samuel Johnson once said, "the finest landscape in the world is improved by a good inn in the foreground." And the old Raleigh Tavern stood in the foreground of life at Williamsburg all through the stormy Colonial days. Washington may not have slept here, but he dined in the tavern often. He is said to have advanced the opinion that it was a fine place for food and drink but not for sleeping, due to the noise and jollity that generally prevailed.

Raleigh Tavern, now an exhibition building, specialized in good food, good wine and sedition. For it was here in the "Apollo" Dining Room that the House of Burgesses . . . dissolved by the last irate Royal Governor . . . met secretly and laid plans for American independence. It was here that Thomas Jefferson, Peyton Randolph and other leaders of the Revolution reconvened and suggested a General Congress to represent all the Colonies.

Special Note to the Ladies:—Of the 35 odd taverns and "ordinaries" that existed in Williamsburg in the Colonial days, Raleigh Tavern was the only one that boasted a "Ladies' Powder Room."

Josiah Chowning's Tavern. You can sit under the luxuriant arbors in the charming garden behind this quaint tavern and sample the very unusual dishes on the Chowning menu. Rare cheeses to go with your Ginger Beer (imported from England) . . . all manner of clams, oysters and shellfish from the great Chesapeake Bay . . . and an incomparable dish called Brunswick Stew. Inside the tavern are marvelous old hewn benches and booths where you can drink and dine by candlelight from pewter plates and mugs. You'll love Chowning's Tavern—it savours of another era.

KING'S ARMS TAVERN. This was one of Virginia's most famous taverns in the 18th century. Many patriots, including George Washington, ate here. It is operated today as an 18th century restaurant featuring meals prepared over colonial and southern recipes served by waiters in colonial costume. Some of the unusual dishes found here are peanut soup, the original Smithfield Virginia ham, English mutton chops, Sally Lunn bread, chicken pye, green gage ice cream, and tipsy squire pudding.



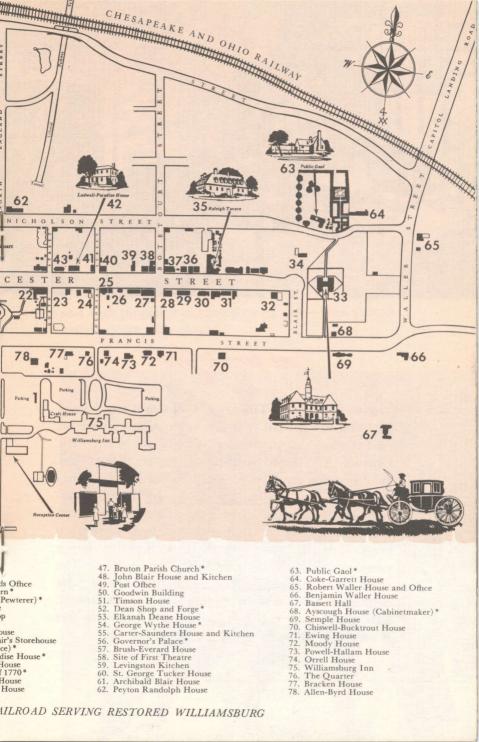
- 1. Craft House
- 2. Tazewell Hall
- Williamsburg Lodge
 James City County Courthouse
 Custis Kitchen
- 6. Griffin House
- 7. Wren Building *
- Brafferton Building
 College of William and Mary
- 10. President's House
- 11. Williamsburg Theatre12. Taliaferro-Cole House
- 13. Taliaferro-Cole Shop
- 14. Maupin Shop (Chamber of Commerce)
- 15. James Galt House

- 16. Custis-Maupin House
- 17. Greenhow House and Store18. Bootmaker's Shop

 - 19-20. Greenhow Repiton House and Brick Office
 - 21. The Magazine and Guardhouse*
 - 22. Market Square Tavern23. Lightfoot House 24. Captain Orr's Dwelling
 - Orlando Jones Office and House
 - 26. Mary Stith Shop 27. Brick House Tavern

 - Tarpley's Store
 - 29. Bland-Wetherburn House 30. King's Arms Barber Shop *
 - 31. King's Arms Tavern

- 32. Palmer Hous 33. Capitol*
- 34. Public Recor
- 35. Raleigh Tave
- 36. Golden Ball
 - Prentis House
- 38. Davidson Sho
- 39. Teterel Shop 40. Pitt-Dixon H
- Archibald Bla (Printing Off 42. Ludwell-Para
- 43. Blair's Brick 1
- 44. Courthouse o 45. Norton-Cole
- 46. James Geddy





Ever been to Jail?

THE PUBLIC GAOL. This is one jail you'll enjoy visiting. You can get out of it just as easily as you get in. And it gives you the "other" side of life in the 18th Century. You'll find yourself putting your arms and head into the great wooden pillory outside the prison courtyard . . . Lifting the heavy leg irons, hand-cuffs and chains that shackled the prisoners those days. The small cells of the Gaol, with rope beds, were often overcrowded to the point of discomfort because a great number of the prisoners were debtors. The colony was responsible for the maintenance of poor debtors in this Gaol for twenty days imprisonment, after which their creditors had to pay the prison fees if they wished the debtors held longer.

Thirteen followers of the notorious pirate "Black-beard" were held here before being hanged "at the usual Place near this City". The death penalty of hanging was indicated for a wide range of offenses, including arson, piracy, horse stealing, forgery and burglary. Prisoners sentenced to death by the General Court at the Capitol were sent here for thirty days to "repent" before execution.

A famous inmate was a Tory Governor of the Northwest, known as the "Hair Buyer" because he offered the Indians bounty for American scalps. He and his henchmen, possessed of rum and a fiddle, held a dance in the prison. Wrote the ex-governor, "they may be said with propriety to have danced well—even though loaded down with chains".





Powder-keg of Democracy

The Public Magazine. This was built by the Crownappointed Governor of the colony in 1714, expressly for storing "the Arms, Gunpowder and Ammunition in the Colony belonging to the King." Just before the Revolution the last Royal Governor, Lord Dunmore, thoroughly scared by the spreading revolt of the Colonists, took French leave of the Palace. Some weeks before, the Public Magazine was entered and some powder and guns disappeared. He and his soldiers hightailed it for the British man o' war that was waiting in the York River.

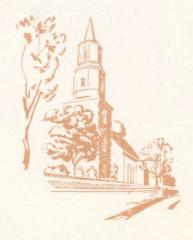
Patrick Henry later was elected Governor and the Revolution was well under way. After Cornwallis gave up at Yorktown, the Magazine was turned into a stable, then a church and finally, of all things, a dancing school. You'll see stacks of the original flintlocks used in the French and Indian War (1754-1763) and replicas of the old powder drums. The Public Magazine tells quite a story!

Bruton Parish Church

The quiet dignity of this old, ivy-covered, brick church takes hold of you emotionally and spiritually as you enter the white doors. So many great Americans prayed for such a great cause in this tiny church . . . George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, John Marshall.

The verger will tell you much of the church's vital contribution to the courage and faith of these men. He will show you the Bibles presented by King Edward VII and Woodrow Wilson; the font acquired by Bruton Parish from England in 1692.

It was the late Reverend Dr. W. A. R. Goodwin, rector of Bruton Parish, who inspired Mr. Rockefeller to undertake the tremendous task of restoring Williamsburg.



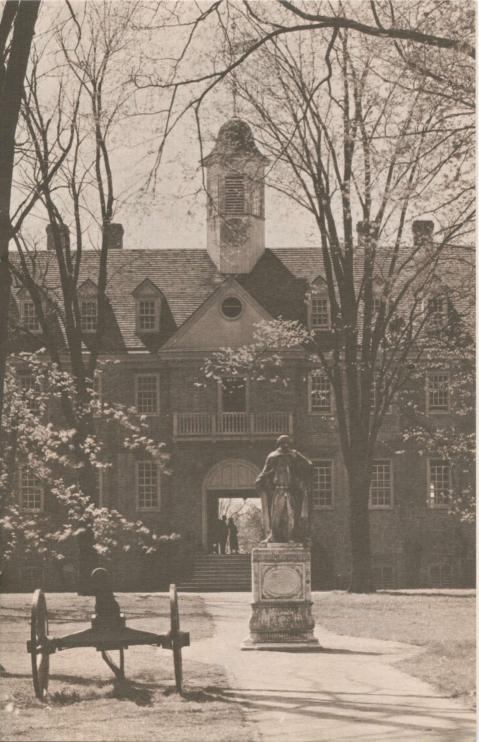
The College that won a Degree in 1693

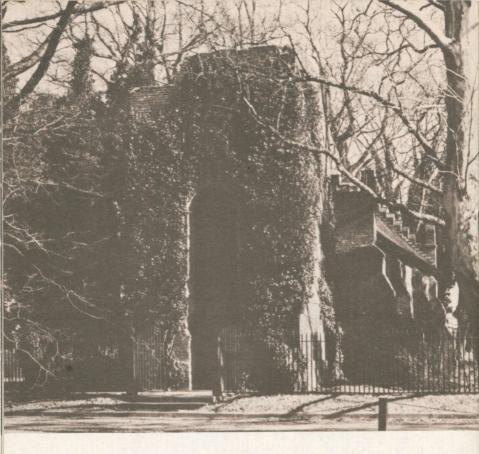
WILLIAM & MARY

WILLIAM AND MARY . . . second oldest college in the United States. Second to Harvard, the first institution of higher learning in the country in point of actual operation, William and Mary takes the early American honors. You can roam all around the huge elm-shaded campus . . . drop into Wren Building, the oldest academic building in English America, and look over the roster of the college's illustrious alumni. Four Presidents of your country . . . Washington, Jefferson, Monroe and Tyler . . . four signers of the Declaration of Independence . . . four members of the Supreme Court, including the great Chief Justice John Marshall. Washington served as Chancellor from 1788 to 1799.

This hospitable seat of culture received its Charter from the Crown, under seal of the Privy Council, in 1693. George Wythe, whose home you've visited, was the college's first Professor of Law. William and Mary has many "firsts" to its credit. It was the first college to set up the honor system and the Phi Beta Kappa Society was founded in these halls in 1776.

You'll enjoy going "back to school" for a brief stroll through the beautiful grounds of old William and Mary College.





Jamestown Island

From Williamsburg it is only a short run down to Jamestown . . . that tiny peninsula where a little band of Englishmen starved, froze and died, but managed to hang on and establish the first permanent settlement in America in 1607. Plans are now in the making for a major exposition in 1957, commemorating the 350th Anniversary of the settlement at Jamestown.

In mute evidence of their grim struggle stands the ruined church tower at Jamestown. It was near this spot of ground that Captain John Smith, governor of the colony for a year, kneeled with his handful of hardy followers and prayed for ships to arrive with more men and supplies. After a winter of "starving out"... which left only sixty men still alive... the ships did arrive and America was permanently planted.

You'll see still another great memorial to a figure who is almost legendary in the dramatic struggle of Jamestown. It is the statue of Pocahontas—daughter of the powerful Powhatan. She held mastery of the fierce Indian tribes surrounding the little colony. Pocahontas endangered her own life many times to forewarn the white men of threatened attacks and massacre. Wrote Captain John Smith: "She next under God was still the instrument to preserve this Colonie."

Besides being the shrine of the first representative government in this hemisphere (the Virginia General Assembly was formed here in 1619) Jamestown was the incubating grounds of one of the first and greatest of American industries—tobacco. John Rolfe, the man who married Pocahontas, discovered a method for curing tobacco and tobacco became the great export commodity of the rich Virginian Colony all through the Colonial days. Jamestown Island has been beautifully preserved. A visit here helps you piece together still more memories of what made up early Colonial life. It is an unforgettable day in your trip, for you find yourself reliving the adventures of a hardy band of 17th century explorers.



The Last Battle for our First Treedom

YORKTOWN. There isn't a lovelier ride in all the land, than along the dogwood-lined Colonial Parkway from Williamsburg to Yorktown. You skirt the broad shining York River . . . where the French fleet from the West Indies tackled and thoroughly defeated the British fleet supporting the fortification at Yorktown . . . and drop down into quiet little Yorktown for a personal inspection of the groundworks and forts of this last big battle of the Revolution.

The battlefield is an immense "outdoor museum" laid out like a giant-sized golf course. The British commander, Cornwallis, chose Yorktown as a base to concentrate his entire army. You know the rest. Lafayette and about 3,000 French troops teamed up with George Washington's Virginia forces and laid sharp, bitter siege to the cannonaded earthworks of the British.

On the morning of October 17, 1781, Cornwallis asked for terms of surrender. Two days later his forces marched onto Surrender Field and laid down their arms.



Roaming over the earthworks and inspecting the old cannon of this historic plain are only part of the fascination here at Yorktown. You are admitted to the old Moore House, located just behind the American lines, where the articles of surrender were drawn up. The Nelson House, headquarters of Cornwallis during the siege of Yorktown, is another historic landmark. One wall still embraces a cannonball fired into it on the orders of its owner, American General Nelson.

The National Park Service here has perfected two museums that give you the whole picture of this epic battle—even to scale models of the operations.

You ride back from the battlefield over the same pine wooded road . . . crossing Wormley creek . . . that led our American foot soldiers, horses and cannon up to the siege lines of this battle that won a new way of life for so many millions to come!



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It's not only where you go that makes a vacation . . . it's how you go and what happens to you after you get there that counts. A vacation like this takes expert planning—and that's exactly what Chessie Travel Service has to offer.

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