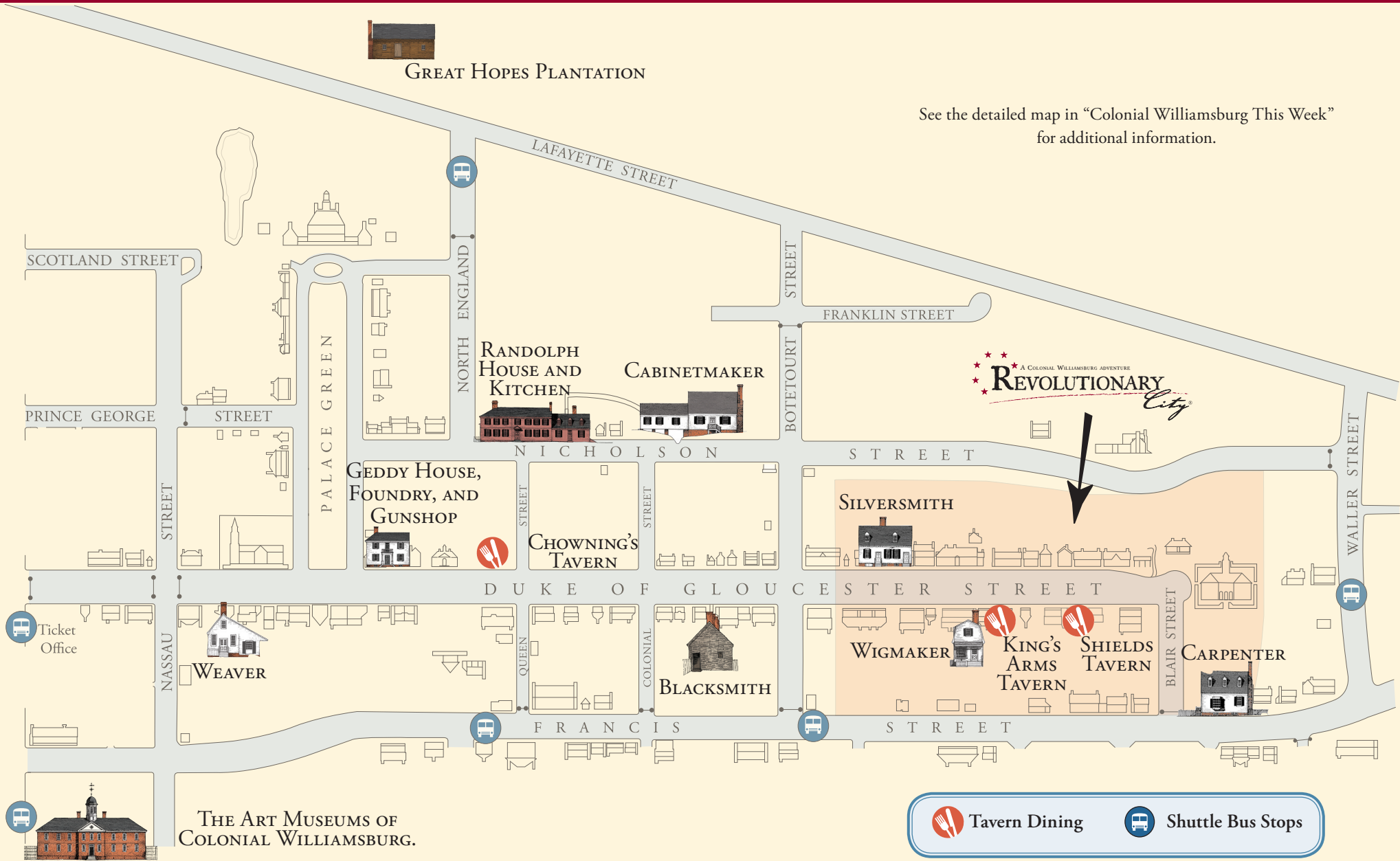


Colonial Williamsburg®

INTERESTED IN COLONIAL TRADES? SITES WE RECOMMEND YOU SEE.



See the detailed map in "Colonial Williamsburg This Week" for additional information.

An admission ticket is required for exhibit sites and museums. See "Colonial Williamsburg This Week" or ask any ticket sales agent for information.

Colonial Williamsburg®

If you're interested in colonial trades, here is what we recommend you see!

COLONIAL TRADES, TOOLS, TECHNOLOGY, AND WORK

Colonial Williamsburg's Historic Trades program preserves and presents 18th-century trades practiced in colonial America and England. Working in period shops, using period techniques and tools to make re-creations of period products, the Foundation's tradespeople are among the best traditional artisans in the country. They continue their trades as living occupations, presenting the lives of working men and women and the importance of technology in everyday 18th-century life.



BLACKSMITH (Allow 30 minutes) During the Revolution James Anderson's shop was the armory of the new state of Virginia. Blacksmiths there made a variety of hardware and tools required by the new government and manufactured and maintained arms and military equipment for the American forces.



CABINETMAKER (Allow 30 minutes) Highly skilled cabinetmakers and musical instrument makers design, build, and finish furniture and instruments, from desks, chairs, and coffins to harpsichords. Most of their products are fashionable pieces that affluent Virginians acquired for both their utility and the status they conveyed. *Closed Monday.*



CARPENTER (Allow 20 minutes) Carpenters and joiners undertook a range of construction projects from preparing building materials, to constructing outbuildings, to framing and finishing fine houses. During the Revolution, carpenters built many structures for the new state government. Historic Trades carpenters prepare materials at Great Hopes Plantation, work on current building sites around town, and

produce their joinery work—mantels, doors, windows, and built-in furniture—at their joinery shop. *At this location Sunday through Thursday. At Great Hopes Plantation Friday and Saturday.*



GEDDY HOUSE, FOUNDRY, AND GUNSHOP (Allow 30 minutes) Working in shops alongside their dwelling on Palace Green, members of the Geddy family were gunsmiths, blacksmiths, founders, and silversmiths during the 25 years before the Revolution. Today, founders cast and finish wares in brass, bronze, pewter, and silver, and gunsmiths make rifles, fowlers, tomahawks, knives, and powder horns. *Closed Saturday.*



GREAT HOPES PLANTATION (Allow one hour) Virginia was an overwhelmingly agricultural society. Visit fields and outbuildings on the mid-size plantation being developed on this site. Here African American interpreters and Historic Trades farmers and carpenters construct buildings and fences, plant and harvest crops, garden, tend livestock, and perform other farm chores. Learn about the living conditions of rural enslaved African Americans and of white farm families of ordinary means and about how both coped with hard times during the American Revolution. *Closed Wednesday.*



RANDOLPH HOUSE AND KITCHEN (Allow 45 minutes) This gentry household headed by one of Virginia's leading politicians was also home to 27 enslaved African Virginians. In the cluster of outbuildings in the backyard, see the range of domestic work undertaken by enslaved men and women and their interactions with the white household. *Closed Sunday.*



SILVERSMITH (Allow 30 minutes) Skilled workers at The Golden Ball make jewelry, bowls, coffeepots, and other items of precious metals. Reworking silver, which maintained its value despite changes in fashion, was another important aspect of their work.



WEAVER (Allow 20 minutes) Most fabrics used in colonial Virginia were imported. While some spinners and weavers worked on plantations, Virginians did not emphasize local textile production until trade was cut off from England during the years leading up to the Revolution. Colonial Williamsburg's weavers, spinners, and dyers reproduce English and American textiles and make finished blankets, bed rugs, towels, and other household linens. *Closed Tuesday and Wednesday.*



WIGMAKER (Allow 20 minutes) The shape and color of a man's wig told the world much about him. At this shop you can watch as accomplished hands style hair and weave wigs from a wide variety of materials. Find out what kind of people in the 18th century wore wigs and why. *Closed Tuesday and Saturday.*



THE ART MUSEUMS OF COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG. (Daily 10 a.m.–7 p.m. Allow at least one hour) Here you can see a range of products, from fashionable imports to utilitarian wares, made by both formally and informally trained craftsmen and women in 18th-century Britain and North America. Furniture, ceramics, metal objects, weapons, textiles, musical instruments, and paintings are among the featured items.

These are only selections of the wide variety of work going on in the Historic Area. Many working artisans practice their trades including coopers, basketmakers, masons, milliners, tailors, shoemakers, printers, binders, apothecaries, wheelwrights, cooks, actors, and musicians. Other interpreters portray lawyers, clergymen, politicians, and tavern workers.

Consult "Colonial Williamsburg This Week" for locations and operating hours.

For hours of all buildings and sites, please check "Colonial Williamsburg This Week," a free guide to what's happening in Colonial Williamsburg's Historic Area and museums, available at the Visitor Center or any ticket office. Visit us on the web at www.history.org.