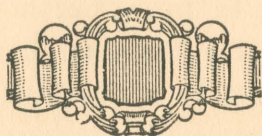


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THE COLONIAL VILLAGE

*A
Reproduction of Early
American Life in the
Thirteen Colonies*



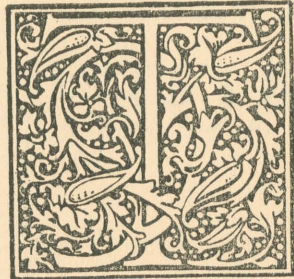
A Guide
to the Buildings of
Historical Interest

*At the Century of Progress
Just South of 23rd Street*

1934



THE COLONIAL VILLAGE



THE COLONIAL VILLAGE ATTEMPTS TO REPRODUCE THE FORM AND THE SPIRIT OF A TYPICAL AMERICAN COMMUNITY

as it might have been found at about the end of the Revolutionary War. To add to the historic and architectural interest it has assembled about its Village Green and placed along its principal street some of the most famous buildings of Colonial days. In order that the whole may be harmonious many of the buildings have been reduced in size and some changed in form, but in each case it is hoped that the character has been maintained. With only a few exceptions it is the exterior only which imitates the ancient buildings; the interiors are arranged to suit the needs of the different concessionaires who, however, have filled their spaces with entertainment and goods appropriate to Colonial days. To those particularly interested in architecture it should be noted that "Colonial Style" is divided into two progressive divisions—first, Early American from 1630 to 1700, represented by the Pilgrim settlement, Paul Revere House, and House of Seven Gables; and second, the Georgian 1700-1800, which includes all the rest.

Entering the village from Lief Erikson Drive into High Street we pass between great gates

surmounted with eagles modeled by Samuel McIntire in Salem. Proceeding and keeping to the left we find:

1. SIGN OF THE BLUE ANCHOR. Late Georgian about 1800 in the style of McIntire. In the second story is the office of the village. Turn left into Meeting Street.

2. PAUL REVERE HOUSE. Early American—1650. Note projecting second story, leaded glass casements, absence of ornament. Occupied by Paul Revere, patriot and silversmith, between 1700-1800. Through its doors he went forth for his famous midnight ride.

3. TURN LEFT INTO MILK STREET with its booths and we face

4. OLD STATE HOUSE. This is a much reduced reproduction of the famous Boston State House built in 1730 and designed in England—note the Royal Lion and Unicorn. At the left are

5. STOCKS AND PILLORY, a favorite method in Colonial days of advertising the fact that misbehavior doesn't pay.

6. PIRATE'S GAOL. The sort of building that might have stood in the port of New York and housed Captain Kidd and other unwilling guests.

7. COCK LOFT LANE, named from an old locality in Knickerbocker New York, contains shops of various kinds including a Grog Shop, over which is a figure of "Uncle Toby" in the Staffordshire manner. "Wooden Indians" were not popular until nearly the Civil War period. Returning to Milk Street we find on the left

8. THE HOUSE OF SEVEN GABLES, a reproduction, with liberties, of the Early American House built in 1668 in Salem and made famous by Hawthorne's novel. Note its similarity in style to its neighbor, The House of Paul Revere.

9. THE SIGN OF THE SUN DIAL—it is not based on any particular building but represents the vigorous style of Sir Christopher Wren, whose influence in the Colonies as architect and scientist was very great.

10. BEN FRANKLIN'S PRESS—This is not a reproduction of any building that Franklin occupied, but is typical of buildings in Southern Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

11. VILLAGE SMITHY—"Beneath the spreading chestnut tree the village smithy stands." Longfellow immortally described an institution of romance and necessity—present in every Colonial village.

12. TOWER OF OLD NORTH (CHRIST'S) CHURCH—Boston. Built in 1723 (reduced). As every one knows, the original has no portico. This was added for convenience and beauty and is typical of churches in the latter part of the century. From the belfry were hung the signal lanterns. "One if by land and two if by sea" that spurred Paul Revere forth in his immortal ride on April 18, 1775.

13. BETSY ROSS SHOP, built about 1700. A copy of the famous house in Philadelphia where Betsy Ross designed and made for General Washington the American flag. We turn left into

14. PILGRIM SETTLEMENT — 1620. These little houses are highly conjectural. We know from accounts that the colonists everywhere built rough shelters of logs and rough hewn timber until more finished houses could be constructed, but none has survived.

15. WAKEFIELD — Virginia, the birth-place of Washington, reduced. The original of this building is a conjectural restoration recently completed. The interior is based on the living room only. The Virginia building is of red brick, but brick houses were often white-washed in Colonial days.

16. THE GOVERNOR'S MANSION. The royal Governors before the Revolution lived in considerable magnificence, especially in the South. In Williamsburg, Virginia, now nearly completed, is a splendid restoration of a similar building on much larger scale, without buildings and gardens.

17. THE LIBERTY POLE AND OLD GLORY.

18. THE WAYSIDE INN. This and the Virginia Tavern opposite, owing to the practical exigencies of feeding many people, suggest rather than imitate their models, the Wayside Inn at Sudbury, Mass., built in 1685, immortalized by Longfellow in his "Tales of a Wayside Inn" and recently restored by Henry Ford, and the Raleigh Tavern in Williamsburg, redolent with Colonial history, restored by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. We now arrive at the Village Green; at its head crowning the village is the nation's most precious shrine.

19. MOUNT VERNON. The original building is closely copied at eight-ninths of its size. Here the interior is finished, as well, and except for the absence of the staircase carries out the original arrangement. The building is presided over by the Daughters of the American Revolution, who with the aid of friends have beautifully furnished it, in the style of the period. Most of the furnishings are antiques. The central part of Mount Vernon was built by Lawrence Washington in 1743. George Washington, his half-brother, inherited it and during the Revolutionary War continued its rebuilding. Here the Father of his Country died in 1799. Back of Mount Vernon are flower gardens laid out in Colonial manner, and from there one can depart from the 18th Century through the

20. ARTISTS' COLONY. Where pictures are made and portraits painted in the styles of the past and present.

