



WILLIAMSBURG QUILT

As the latest edition of Eric's quilt series, this painting depicts Colonial Williamsburg. With its simple and symmetrical style, Eric captures the architecture and history of this area. As the original capital of the Virginia Colony, Colonial Williamsburg is now a combination of a historical landmark and a living history museum. When the capital was moved to Richmond during the revolutionary war, many of the buildings and structures gradually fell into disrepair. During the last century, many have been rebuilt and other historical structures have been moved to the area to depict 18th century colonial life. Key buildings of the area are shown in this painting, such as the Capitol Building, The Wren Building and the Public Hospital.

1. Williamsburg was known as "Middle Plantation" before it became the capital.
2. The Colonial Williamsburg is the largest living museum in the world, the total area 301 acres, with 88 of the original 18th century buildings still standing today.
3. The Sir Christopher Wren Building was built in 1695-1700 and is the oldest college building still standing in the United States even after being gutted by fire three times: 1705, 1859 and 1862.
4. The Public Hospital was the first of its kind in North America, as a part jail, part infirmary with its first patient admitted October 12, 1773.
5. After the third fire ruined the Jamestown statehouse, which was the capital of Virginia at the time, Williamsburg was named as the capital of the Virginia Colony in 1699.
6. Gowan Pamphlet lived from 1748–1807 and was best known for being a pioneer in founding an 18th-century all-black Baptist church while being an enslaved tavern worker.
7. Lord Dunmore, also known as John Murray was born to Scottish nobility in 1730 and became Virginia's last royal Governor in 1770.
8. George Washington secured his first military commission, learned the art and mystery of politics, and became leader of a continental revolution here.
9. Thomas Jefferson attended the College of William & Mary, or the Wren Building and published his views on rights of British America.
10. Patrick Henry became the Symbol of American struggle for liberty when he delivered the famous speech "Give me liberty or give me death!"
11. Peyton Randolph was a revolutionary leader and cousin of Thomas Jefferson.
12. The Magazine was built in 1715 precisely to store and protect the colony's arms and munitions against Indians, slave revolts, riots, and pirate raids.
13. Established about 1717, the Raleigh Tavern's name sparked from recognizing Sir Walter Raleigh, who had attempted the first colonization of Virginia in 1585.
14. Bruton Parish was the first Anglican church built in 1660 and was used as a hospital during two wars.
15. The Courthouse is where Benjamin Waller read the Declaration of Independence from steps the first time and seven years the Treaty of Paris was read on May 1, 1783 here signaling the end of the Revolutionary War.