

VLR-2/18/75 NRHP-10/20/75

Form 10-300
(Rev. 6-72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Virginia
COUNTY: Norfolk (city)
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:
Admirals Row, Jamestown Quarters

AND/OR HISTORIC:
Jamestown Exposition Site Buildings

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
(See continuation sheet #1)

CITY OR TOWN: Norfolk	CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: Second (G. William Whitehurst)
STATE: Virginia	CODE 51
COUNTY: (in city)	CODE 710

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence **	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious	*Pennsylvania House (Officers Club)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Entertainment *	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	**Flag Officers Quarters	

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
U. S. Department of the Navy (Fifth Naval District)

STREET AND NUMBER:
Gilbert Street

CITY OR TOWN: Norfolk	STATE: Virginia	CODE: 51
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5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:
Real Estate Division, Planning Department, Atlantic Division

STREET AND NUMBER:
Naval Facilities Engineering Command

CITY OR TOWN: Norfolk	STATE: Virginia	CODE: 51
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6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
Survey of Historic Buildings and Structures
(sites and monuments) within the Naval Shore Establishment

DATE OF SURVEY: 1940, 1965 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
Curator for Department of the Navy

STREET AND NUMBER:
Office of Chief Naval Operations

CITY OR TOWN: Washington	STATE: D. C.	CODE: 11
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SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: Virginia
COUNTY: Norfolk (city)
ENTRY NUMBER:
DATE:

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Jamestown Exposition buildings are located between Sewells Point and Willoughby Bay, overlooking Hampton Roads. The Exposition's site was selected because it was then equidistant from Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News, and Hampton, but since that time, it has been incorporated into the city of Norfolk. The U. S. Navy acquired the buildings and surrounding land in 1917 and the entire area is now included in the U. S. Naval Base.

As originally laid out, the Exposition grounds included twenty-one state buildings arranged in two equal-size rows separated by five blocks of grounds. Both rows faced north out over Hampton Roads. Located between the two groups and set back three blocks were the History Building, the Auditorium and its two detached wings. The Auditorium burned in 1941 and was replaced by Building N-26, Headquarters of the Fifth Naval District. The wings were not damaged and are now Administration Buildings N-21 and N-23.

Of the surviving state buildings, the following remain on their original sites: Georgia, Maryland, Missouri, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia, as well as the Baker's Chocolate Company House. The state buildings that burned or were destroyed since the Exposition are those of Kentucky (a replica of "Boone's Fort"), Louisiana (a Southern style plantation house), Massachusetts (a replica of the Old State House, Boston), New Jersey (a Georgian Revival mansion), and New York (a large Neo-Classical building with porticos and shallow central dome). The remaining state buildings of the eastern group were moved to the western complex in 1934 when the Naval Base required land for new construction. The Delaware, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Michigan, North Carolina, Rhode Island, and Vermont buildings are now aligned along what is now Dillingham Boulevard with the western group. The Illinois Building was relocated next to the North Dakota Building on Powhatan Avenue, facing south.

All of the remaining buildings have been added to or modified over the years, some more than others; but most retain their basic architectural integrity. They all are excellently maintained in a handsome residential atmosphere with spacious yards tastefully landscaped with trees and shrubbery. All are now used as officers' residences except for the Pennsylvania Building which is now the Naval Base Officers' Club.

The following are brief descriptions of each of the remaining original Exposition buildings:

Connecticut Building: frame, three bays with one-bay wings, 2½ stories with shed dormers, two-story porticos on wings (since enclosed); modeled after the Tallmadge House in Litchfield, Connecticut; moved.

Delaware Building: frame, five bays, 2½ stories, gable roof with dormers, one-story front porch; an example of a "Colonial Homestead"; moved.

Georgia Building: frame, three bays, two stories, temple form with projecting tetrastyle Roman Doric portico; modeled after the Roswell, Georgia birthplace of Martha Bulloch, mother of Theodore Roosevelt.

(see continuation sheet #2)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | <u>History</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The nineteen remaining buildings of the 1907 Jamestown Exposition form a rare surviving collection of Edwardian exposition pavilions. The varied architectural modes of the structures are an excellent document reflecting the price and taste of those states participating in the Exposition. The complex also is a significant early example of historic preservation by the United States Navy which imaginatively adapted the buildings for officers' residences.

At the instigation of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities and the Tidewater Commercial League, the General Assembly of Virginia passed a bill in 1901 authorizing the Governor to proclaim that the tercentennial of the landing at Jamestown would be celebrated in 1907. This bill also invited various cities and sections of Virginia to show how and in what manner they proposed to hold this celebration.

Norfolk's citizens prevailed upon the City Council to appoint a committee from its members for the purpose of securing the event for the city. This was expanded into a much larger committee which convinced other interested Tidewater cities that only by the selection of one of its own number and with the support of all would the Tidewater area secure the celebration. It also convinced these cities that Norfolk, because of its location, was the logical choice.

A bill was presented to and eventually passed by the General Assembly granting a charter to the Jamestown Exposition Company, which was to hold its exposition at a site adjacent to Hampton Roads in 1907. Among other items, the bill stated that this charter would be void unless the Jamestown Exposition Company had assets of one million dollars by January 1, 1904. This bill was signed by the Governor in March of 1902, giving the company almost two years in which to meet the requirements of the charter. Directors were chosen and General Fitzhugh Lee was elected president.

The site (approximately 340 acres) chosen for the Exposition was equidistant from Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News and Hampton. Instead of beginning at once to sell stock, the company waited until the State Legislature appropriated \$200,000 in April, 1903. With the exception of the stock subscribed to by the Directors, no real efforts were made to secure the money required the following January until six months prior to the time. On New Year's Eve, with less than twenty-four hours to go, there was still unsubscribed stock. Finally and dramatically, just before mid-
(see continuation sheet #4)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Acquisition Records --Real Estate Division--Atlantic Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Norfolk, Va.
 Dickinson, Nancy C. (ed.) Postscripts--Jamestown Exposition of 1907. Norfolk: Commandant Fifth Naval Station Library, 1957. (Revised 1965).
 Material in Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission archives compiled by Robert C. Beam, Natural Resources Staff Assistant, Atlantic Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Norfolk, Va.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA See continuation sheet #6

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: **130 acres**

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY Nancy C. Dickinson, Librarian, Fifth Naval District and

NAME AND TITLE:
Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission Staff

ORGANIZATION: **Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission** DATE: **January 1975**

STREET AND NUMBER:
-221 Governor Street

CITY OR TOWN: **Richmond** STATE: **Virginia** CODE: **51**

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name Junius R. Fishburne, Jr.
 Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission
 Title _____
 Date **FEB 18 1975**

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

 Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

 Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet) #1

STATE	
Virginia	
COUNTY	
Norfolk (city)	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

2. LOCATION

On U. S. Naval Station; located on south side of Dillingham Boulevard:

Between Bacon Street and Dale Street:

Delaware Building
West Virginia Building
Georgia Building
Ohio Building
Missouri Building

Between Dale Street and Farragut Avenue:

Maryland Building
Virginia Building
Pennsylvania Building

Between Farragut Avenue and Moffett Avenue:

North Carolina/Rhode Island Building
Connecticut Building
New Hampshire Building
Michigan Building
Vermont Building

Located on north side of Powhatan Street between Dale Street and Farragut Avenue:

North Dakota Building
Illinois Building
Baker's Chocolate Company House

Located on south side of Pocahontas Street between Farragut Avenue and Bainbridge Avenue:

History Building
Auditorium Wing (Building N-23)
Auditorium Wing (Building N-21)

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet) #2

STATE	
Virginia	
COUNTY	
Norfolk (city)	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

7. DESCRIPTION

Illinois Building: brick, seven bays, two stories, hipped roof with central pedimented pavilion, Ionic pilasters on pavilion and building corners; Georgian revival; moved.

Maryland Building: brick, seven bays with one-story wings, 1½ stories, hipped roof with rounded dormers, pedimented tetrastyle Roman Doric portico; replica of Homewood, Baltimore, Maryland.

Michigan Building: frame, two bays, two stories, hipped roof with central dormer, one-story front porch; typical Michigan house of period; moved.

Missouri Building: brick, five bays, two stories, gable roof, pedimented tetrastyle Roman Doric portico; Georgian Revival mansion.

New Hampshire Building: frame, five bays, 2½ stories, hipped roof with scrolled pediment dormers; modeled after the John Langdon House, Portsmouth, New Hampshire; moved.

North Carolina Building: frame, five bays, two stories, hipped roof; moved and greatly altered from its original appearance which included portico and porches.

North Dakota Building: frame, three bays, 1½ stories, gable roof with single wide dormer, one-story undercut front porch; Bungalow cottage.

Ohio Building: stone, three bays, two stories, hipped roof, one-story Greek Doric veranda; modeled after Adena, an Ohio mansion designed by Benjamin Henry Latrobe.

Pennsylvania Building: brick, nine bays, two stories, gambrel roof, one-story veranda with central porte-cochere, clock tower with cupola; replica of Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

Rhode Island Building: frame, seven bays, two stories, hipped roof; moved and greatly altered from its original appearance which reportedly was a replica of the state's first capitol.

Vermont Building: frame, three bays, 1½ stories, gable roof with large single gambrel-roof dormer, undercut front porch; model of typical resort cottage of the state; moved.

Virginia Building: brick, nine bays, 2½ stories, hipped roof with dormers, two-story tetrastyle Corinthian portico; Georgian Revival mansion.

West Virginia Building: frame, five bays, 2½ stories, gable roof with dormers, pedimented tetrastyle Roman Doric portico; Georgian Revival mansion.

(see continuation sheet #3)

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet) #3

STATE	
Virginia	
COUNTY	
Norfolk (city)	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

7. DESCRIPTION

Baker's Chocolate Company House: frame, five bays, two stories, gable roof; replica of typical New England Colonial dwelling.

History Building: stucco with brick quoins and other trim, two two-story pavilions connected by a long one-story center section; Georgian Revival; converted into a gymnasium.

Auditorium Wing (Building N-21): brick, eleven bays, two stories, flat roof, five-bay central projecting pavilion with stone facade ornamented with Ionic engaged columns; Georgian Revival.

Auditorium Wing (Building N-23): architecturally similar to Building N-21.

CCL

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet) #4

STATE	
Virginia	
COUNTY	
Norfolk (city)	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

8. SIGNIFICANCE

night, the million dollars necessary to secure the charter was assured.

Once the charter had been permanently secured, efforts were made to obtain a \$3,000,000 appropriation from Congress. However, early opposition from the Speaker of the House plus the Exposition Company's failure to start construction or to offer concrete plans limited the first of the appropriations for the Exposition to \$200,000. This sum was specifically designated for the international naval, marine and military celebration.

Then, in June 1906, just before adjournment, Congress attached a section to the Sundry Civil Appropriations Bill appropriating \$200,000 for government personnel expenses, \$350,000 for the erection of buildings and \$400,000 for the construction of a majestic, brilliantly lit pier (which is now the site of the Naval Station Fleet Boat Pool). Later, upon proof that it had expended \$500,000 for the Tercentennial, the Exposition Company would receive an additional \$250,000 from Congress.

While awaiting Congressional action, the Exposition Company sent invitations to all of the states requesting participation in the Exposition, but only twenty-one erected buildings.

The states which participated appointed commissioners to see to the construction of their buildings. The officials of the Exposition, desiring a conformity in architectural design, had agreed upon a Colonial theme. Ceremonies often took place when the commissioners came to Norfolk to select the sites and lay the cornerstones for these buildings and again on the day the keys to the completed buildings were handed over by the contractors.

Elaborate social functions, at which the governor of the state was usually present, took place on the date the Exposition officials had designated as the state's "Day". As was the case with many of the other buildings, few of the state buildings were completed on Opening Day. Procrastination was partially responsible, but the bad weather attending the Winter and Spring of 1907 was largely the cause.

The Exposition was not a financial success, and the site was sold by special commissioners appointed by the judge of the United States District Court. The Fidelity Land and Investment Corporation purchased the property for \$235,000 and later disposed of \$100,000 of this investment.

Several of the states sold their buildings to individuals; apparently the remainder was sold to the aforementioned corporation. The corporation in turn sold a few of the state houses to individuals and others to a Norfolk realty firm.

During the Exposition men connected with the enterprise felt that the site was ideal for a Naval activity and discussed the matter with high ranking
(see continuation sheet #5)

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet) #5

STATE	
Virginia	
COUNTY	
Norfolk (city)	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

8. SIGNIFICANCE

Naval officers, who also favored the idea. A bill was introduced in Congress in 1908 for an appropriation of one million dollars for the purchase of the property, including the buildings. The bill died in committee after the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, given the choice between this property and a new collier (a coal ship), replied that a new collier was an absolute necessity.

When war broke out in 1914, Theodore J. Wool, an official of the Fidelity Land and Investment Corporation, renewed his efforts to sell the site to the Navy but to no avail. In January 1917 the Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels, still did not feel the need for the property. The United States entered World War I on April 6, 1917. The next day Daniels called Mr. Wool regarding lease of the property. Captain (later Admiral) J. E. McLean, with whom Mr. Wool conferred, persuaded the Secretary of the Navy to buy the property. Shortly after, a bill for the purchase of 474 acres of what is now the Norfolk Naval Base passed both Houses. This bill was signed by President Wilson and became law on June 15, 1917.

The government took possession of the property on June 28, 1917, ordering all civilians to vacate the area on or before August 1, 1917. The state buildings were purchased from the owners. A board was appointed by the Navy to report on the valuation of the lands and buildings. Their report included the state buildings, giving the owner, the assessed value, the asking price and the awarded value for each.

In 1934 the state buildings which were at the eastern end of the Exposition grounds were moved west a few hundred yards from Old Chambers Field at the Naval Air Station. At that time money was available for repair and reconstruction but it literally took an Act of Congress to appropriate money for a new building. To avoid the latter alternative, the Navy hired two contractors to move these buildings. One came fully equipped with all machinery for such an undertaking. The other had a mule and a winch. It is said that the latter, who was to move the smaller buildings, completed his contract first and sub-contracted to assist the larger firm in moving the other buildings.

Aside from the State Buildings there now remain on the Base the Baker's Chocolate Building, the History Building (now the Gymnasium), and the two Auditorium wings which were used for exhibits and are now administrative buildings N-21 and N-23. The Auditorium itself burned in 1941 and was replaced by Building N-26, Headquarters, Fifth Naval District.

CCL and NCD

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet) # 6

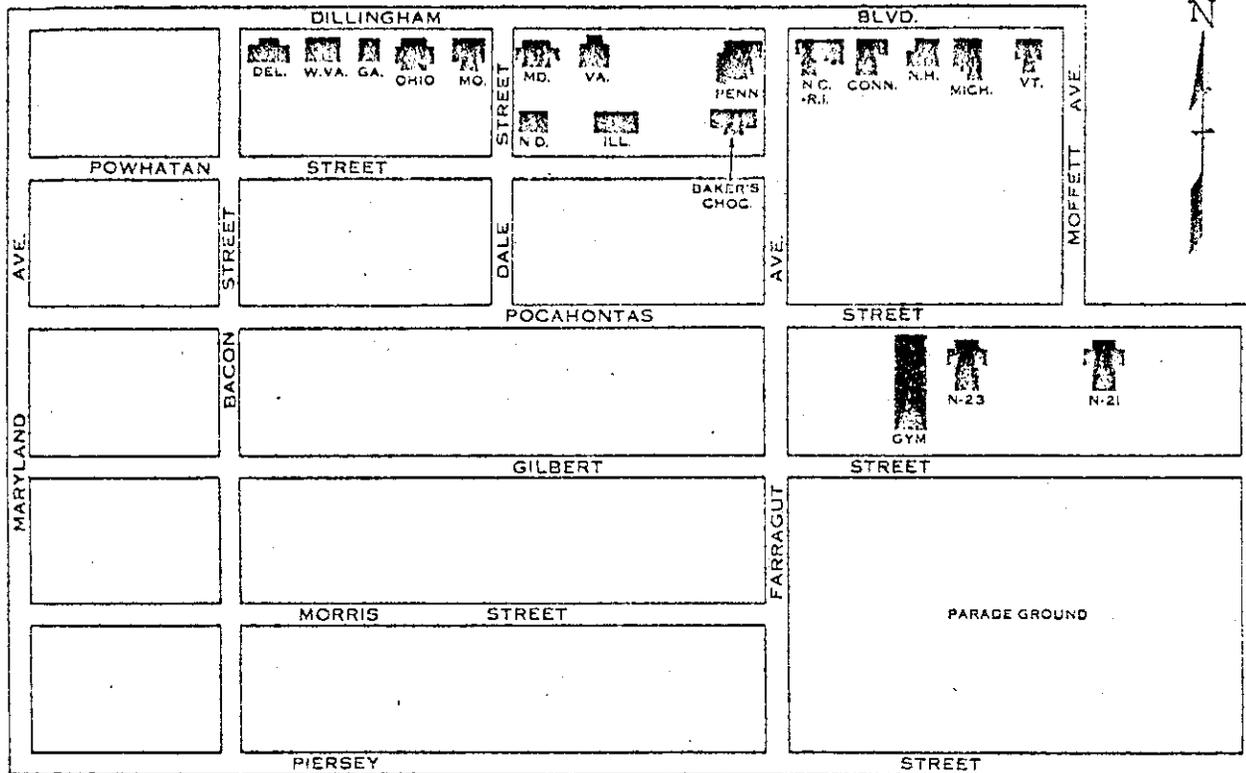
STATE	
Virginia	
COUNTY	
Norfolk (city)	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

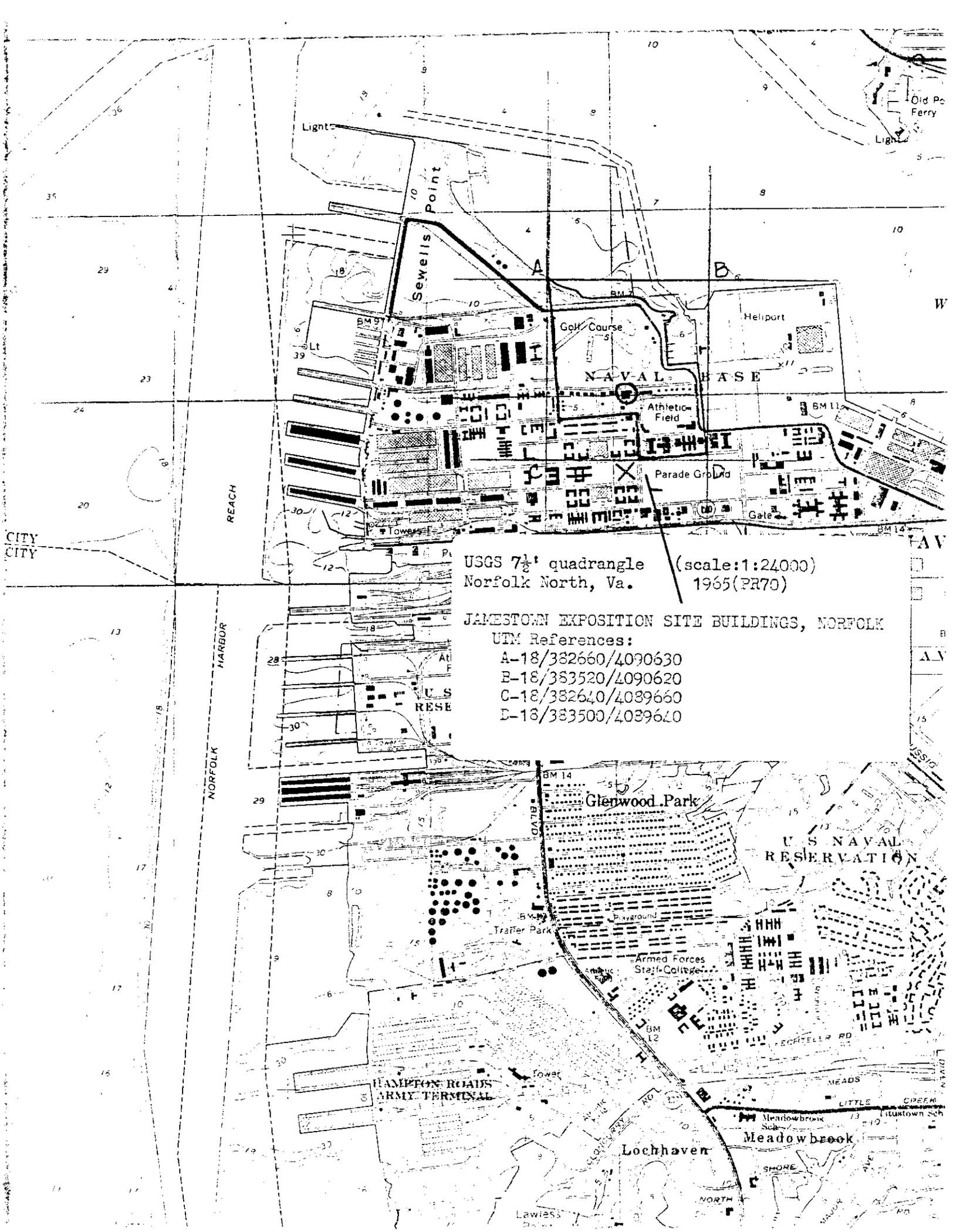
10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM REFERENCES

A	1,8	3,8,2	6,6,0	4,0	9,0	6,3,0	B	1,8	3,8,3	5,2,0	4,0	9,0	6,2,0
	ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING			ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING			
C	1,8	3,8,2	6,4,0	4,0	8,9	6,6,0	D	1,8	3,8,3	5,0,0	4,0	8,9	6,4,0



MAP SHOWING PRESENT LOCATION OF STATE BUILDINGS.
U.S. NAVAL STATION, NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.



USGS 7½' quadrangle (scale:1:24000)
 Norfolk North, Va. 1965 (PR70)

JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION SITE BUILDINGS, NORFOLK

- UTM References:
- A-18/382660/4090630
 - E-18/383520/4090620
 - C-18/382640/4089660
 - D-18/383500/4089670

HAMPSON ROADS
 ARMY TERMINAL

Glenwood Park

U.S. NAVAL
 RESERVATION

Armed Forces
 Staff College

Lochhaven

Meadowbrook

Meadowbrook Sch
 Titus town Sch

SHORE

NORTH

Lawless