

VLR 12/7/15
NRHP 2/1/16

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

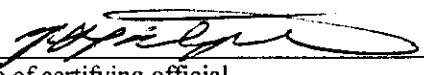
historic name : Lambert's Point Knitting Mill (#122-0934)
other names/site number The Knitting Mill; Old Dominion Paper Company

2. Location

street & number: 808 West 44th Street not for publication N/A
city or town Norfolk (Independent City) vicinity N/A
state Virginia code VA county _____ code 710 Zip: 23508

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)


Signature of certifying official
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

12/15/05
Date

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:
___ entered in the National Register
___ See continuation sheet.
___ determined eligible for the National Register
___ See continuation sheet.
___ determined not eligible for the National Register
___ removed from the National Register
___ other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper _____

Date of Action _____

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**Lambert's Point Knitting Mill
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The third and fourth levels of the tower's south elevation contain no openings. Two original openings on the third and fourth levels are visible from the interior, however; these opening have been in-filled with brick. The two in-filled openings on the third floor have arched tops, while the two openings on the fourth floor are circular. Decorative brickwork distinguishes the upper levels of the tower in the form of bands of diagonally set soldier courses of brick between floors. A similar band of diagonal brick and courses of corbelled brick form the tower's cornice.

East elevation

The east elevation of the Knitting Mill is dominated by the two-story east side of the original mill structure. The upper three floors of the four-story tower are visible above the one-story south addition. A long one-story addition extends to the north from the original structure.

The central mill structure consists of four bays on each of the two floors. The bays on the second floor contain window openings set in recessed panels. Segmental brick arches are used to top the window openings of the central structure, but are only visible on the interior (smooth concrete stucco currently covers the first two floors of the east elevation).

The one-story south addition consists of a single bay, while the east elevation of the one-story north addition consists of six bays. The ghosts of two arched-top openings are present on the east elevation of the tower's second floor. The upper two floors of the tower are characterized by painted brick walls. Bands of diagonally-set soldier courses of brick define the floor placement on the tower's east elevation. An additional band of diagonally-set brick is set with corbelled brick courses to define the tower cornice. A series of circular foundation vents are placed along the base of the main structure's east elevation and serve to ventilate the crawl space.

North elevation

The north elevation is composed of a combination of historic and modern additions that enclose and conceal the ground floor portion of the original two-story mill building. The north elevations of the additions are characterized by eight bays and are one story in height. Four loading dock doors are placed along the north elevation; each of the doors are combined with four windows. The exterior of the north elevation is clad with smooth concrete stucco.

The fifteen bay elevation of the main structure's second floor is visible above the north elevation's one-story addition. The second floor bays are formed by arched-top window

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openings that are set in recessed panels. The window openings have been infilled with concrete block. A modern door is located in one opening to provide access to the roof of the north elevation's one-story addition. The north elevation of the two upper floors of the four-story tower lack window openings; however, a door opening is located on the third level to provide access to the roof of the main structure. Bands of diagonally-set soldier courses of brick define the floor placement on the tower's north elevation. An additional band of diagonally set brick is set with courses of corbelled brick to define the tower cornice.

West elevation

The west elevation of Lambert's Point Knitting Mill is comprised of the one-story west addition, the historic west elevation of the two-story main building, and the west side of the four-story tower. The west elevation of the building is clad with smooth concrete stucco, except for the two upper floors of the tower, which are painted brick. The first level of the west elevation contains three bays, including two doors that open to a covered loading dock. The southernmost bay is filled by a window that opens to the building's south addition.

The deteriorated concrete loading dock is sheltered by a cantilevered shed roof. The structure of the roof is formed by steel beams that are set into the structure's concrete wall. The roof cover consists of corrugated metal panels. The loading dock continues to the southwest corner of the building and connects with the south elevation's west porch.

The second level of the original main building is visible above the west elevation's one-story addition. The second level is comprised of four bays, each formed by four recessed panels. Although covered by concrete stucco, it is apparent from the interior that the second level of the original building did not historically contain windows. A chimney is located at the southern end of the west elevation's second level. The ghosts of two arched-top windows are visible on the second floor of the four-story tower's west elevation. Bands of diagonally set soldier courses of brick define the floor placement on the tower's north elevation. An additional band of diagonally set brick is set with courses of corbelled brick to define the tower cornice.

Roof

The structure of the mill is sheltered under a number of roofs, and each roof is clad with built-up roofing material. The roofs are marked by a very low pitch, and are not visible from the ground. A gable roof, pierced by a series of metal vent caps (with the ridge extending in an east-west direction)

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deflection. The warehouse addition on the northeast corner is defined by load-bearing brick walls and a concrete slab floor; the roof is supported by wood posts and wood joists. Warehouse additions on the north and west sides of the complex are defined by concrete block walls, metal columns, bar joists, and metal roof decks. Concrete slab floors anchor five of the six north warehouses. The slab floors were poured on earth fill to allow the floors of these warehouses to stand at the same level as the adjacent wood floor of the main mill building.

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noted in the City Directory as processors of cotton and cotton linters, around 1915. The facility became the location for the Atlas Storage Warehouse in 1920, and later the building accommodated the warehouses and offices of the Old Dominion Paper Co. The period of significance for the building, ca. 1895 - 1950, reflects the period that the building served as a manufacturing facility and encompasses its conversion to storage, warehouse, and office space.

One of very few remaining late nineteenth century industrial buildings in Norfolk, the building reflects its original function in its design and materials. The building's brick bearing walls are approximately thirteen inches thick, with thicker walls forming the structure of the tower. The interior employs heavy timber construction, where chamfered wood posts support the large floor beams and roof rafters. The original two-story mill structure was planned with windows on three sides. The large, presumably double hung windows were set in pairs under broad, arched openings. An expansive low-slope roof was employed to cover the building.

The design of the ca. 1895 building was an intentional response to the needs of a turn-of-the-century processing facility. The structure is accented by the prominent water tower on the main façade. The four-story tower was an essential element in the planning of a manufacturing facility that worked with flammable materials, and is a typical element of historic mill facilities. The building's 5,500 gallon water tank was located in the upper reaches of the tower, and was used to supply the building's sprinkler system. Distinguished by its great height and by its decorative brickwork, the tower clearly expresses the importance of the facility. The location of a water tank in the tower indicates that the facility and its contents were valuable enough to warrant the expense of a sprinkler system, and the presence of a fire protection system illustrates the increasing concern for the industrial workers' welfare and safety.

The use of heavy timber post and beam construction on the interior created spaces that were not interrupted by interior walls and offered opportunities for the most efficient placement of machinery and production lines. The placement of large windows around the building's perimeter allowed for ample light and ventilation. The comparatively narrow floor plate of the building enabled the natural light to penetrate throughout each floor in the absence of skylights or clerestory windows, and established necessary cross-ventilation to help cool the interior.

The building's earliest significance is illustrated in the layout, structure, and materials of the original ca. 1895 mill building. The exterior of the structure was extensively altered in 1950,

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