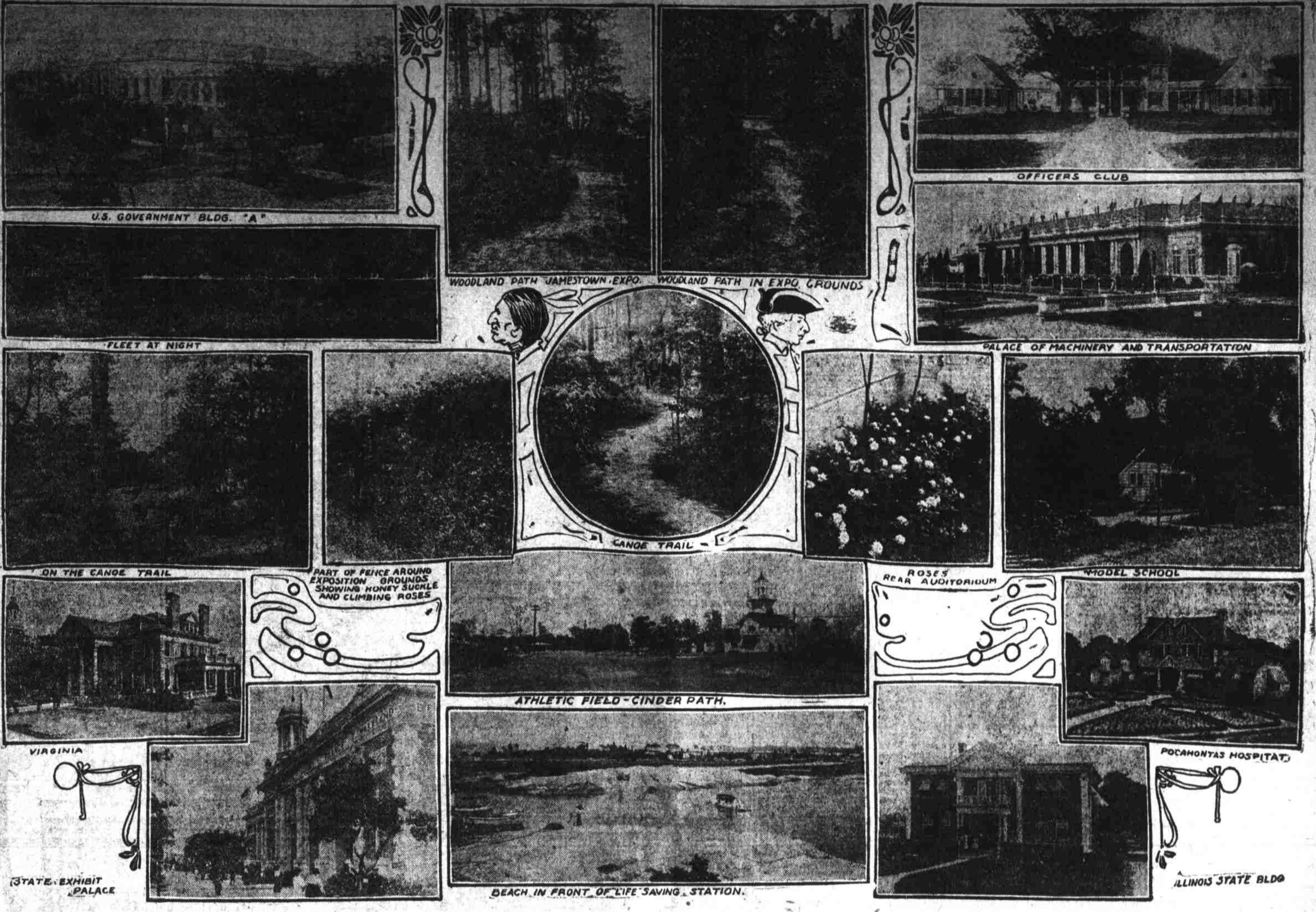


# JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION THE COLONIAL CITY BY THE SEA



A colonial city studded with the little groves of pines like emeralds in a cluster of pearls; a busy, bustling cosmopolitan settlement overlooking the restless waters of Hampton Roads; a variety of exhibits and an aggregation of attractions of every conceivable kind—such is the Jamestown Exposition. Possessing the popular type of architecture of the Eighteenth century, combined with the improvements which the tireless hand of time has wrought, this Exposition stands alone in its quaint and picturesque features, a beautiful conception, a grand panorama, a magnificent picture.

At one approach of these beautiful grounds stands a grove of stately pines whose towering tops seem to kiss the clouds. Just beyond, extending for two miles along the front of this unique Exposition flow the turbulent waters of historic Hampton Roads on which so often rode the great warships of the world and over which sailed the three daring little ships of America's first settlers, three hundred years ago. Across these waters stands Fortress Monroe, an invincible sentinel, guarding the water way to Washington, with frowning guns commanding the approaches to the James, the Elizabeth and Chesapeake Bay. Out in the waters where the Chesapeake joins Hampton Roads, stands Fort Wool, companion sentinel to Fortress Monroe, barring the approach of hostile fleets.

Around Sewell's Point, where the Exposition is located, sweeps the shallow waters of Wiltoughby Bay, thus bounding the Exposition grounds on two sides by water. The other sides are inclosed by an exquisite floral fence, constructed by man and nature into a thing of rare beauty. It is a great wire fence, eight feet high, completely covered with flowering vines, giving it the appearance of an immense green hedge hidden beneath the dense foliage and sweet flowers of the honeysuckle, crimson rambling rose and the trumpet vine. The profusion of vines, leaves and flowers serve a double purpose by presenting a pleasing sight to witness and at the same time effectually concealing the Exposition grounds from outside view. It stands as a barrier of beauty between the outside world and the most magnificent of all Expositions.

More than a million trees, plants and shrubs adorn the Exposition grounds. That native forest and shrub growth has been used as far as practicable and to these have been added many trees brought from a long distance, thus transforming a rough wood into a magnificent landscape and giving to the Exposition shady walks and drives, pretty lawns, cozy resting places and a wealth of flowering plants. The tree growth had an important influence on the building of the Exposition and the general arrangement of the building

were planned to conform to the natural conditions in order to save the trees where nature placed them and thus impart to the buildings a pleasing landscape setting.

Prominent among the pretty trees on the Exposition grounds is a giant live-oak, known as the "Powhatan Oak" whose age is counted by centuries. This old tree ceased growing several hundred years ago, but its green foliage waves in the breezes of Sewell's Point, furnishing shade to thousands of sight-seers at the Jamestown Exposition as it shaded the Indians and whites three hundred years ago, when the first English settlers came down from Jamestown Island to meet the Powhatan Indians and arrange their peace treaties under this great oak tree.

Near the old live-oak is the Pocahontas spring, named in honor of the famous Indian princess who played so prominent a part in the early history of the first English settlers. This noted little spring from which the Indian princess is said to have often quenched her thirst, three hundred years ago, is still flowing with the ceaseless flow of centuries, and Exposition visitors go to drink from Pocahontas spring because it is better than any other. It is better in historic features, so closely related to the great events of three centuries, and has played so prominent a part in the events of the new world, serving as a connecting link between the past and the present, that it so quickly finds favor in public estimation.

Outside the Exposition on one side are military camps, where are located United States Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery, stationed for the entire Exposition period, giving a martial air to the situation as the grounds are approached from the main entrance. These troops give daily drills and parades on the great drill plain near the center of the Exposition, known as "Lee's Parade," giving to all an opportunity to witness martial splendor in connection with the social, industrial and amusement features of the Jamestown Exposition.

On the opposite side of the grounds, on the waters of the Hampton Roads may be seen many of the great warships of the world, which are constantly coming and going or are resting at anchor just off the Exposition grounds, thus adding to the martial attractions of the Exposition. The fighting machines and floating fortresses of the American navy, so often at anchor here, are joined on important occasions by the finest warships of the foreign navies. Thus the fighting forces of the world's great nations may be seen by Exposition visitors and the magnificent spectacle of naval and military parades and reviews such as are seldom seen in time of peace, are events of frequent occurrence at this important historic military and industrial celebration.

In dramatic, spectacular effects the Jamestown Ter-Centennial celebration

has gone before it. Not that it is a vast aggregation of all towers, big wheels and gayer "midways" or "pikes." It lays no claim to these. Its most admirable features being found in its picturesque landscape, its imposing permanent buildings and the splendor of its martial events. This Exposition celebrates the birth of the American nation and is participated in by a remarkable assemblage of foreign warships and foreign soldiers. It does not require an Oriental imagination to picture the spectacular possibilities there are in the gathering of Hampton Roads into a moving picture of magnificent dimensions, with great warships as central figures, with a bewildering mass of electric lights that glitter everywhere, blasing in groups of wide area, like constellations, twinkling in clusters and fading to broad bands of electric glow far down on the horizon. Marching troops with flowing banners form another pretty picture. To the blare of trumpets is added the rumbling of the Artillery. Dashing Cavalry squadrons and regiments of Infantry help to round off the picture of life and action and martial grandeur.

What grander picture can be seen than twenty-five or fifty warships, all brilliantly illuminated their night signals flashing, their searchlights weaving checker-board effects with each other; the waters all about them swarming with the lights of other ships, and back of it all the four hundred acres of brilliant electric illumination on the Exposition grounds. Along the "War Path" a hundred thousand lights artistically arranged on towers and domes, shed their bright rays over the crowd, amusement streets, which extend in the form of an oval around the "War Path." Beyond, over the wide expanse of the Exposition grounds, three hundred thousand bright lights on the domes and corners of the exhibit palaces and auditorium outline the form of these magnificent buildings and over them all are cast the sweeping rays of powerful searchlights mounted upon tall towers near the "War Path." The brilliant glare of this gorgeous spectacle, are frequent flashes of the immense searchlights from the forts across the waters of Hampton Roads. Music from a score of bands, in the Auditorium and on the "War Path" and the shouts of the spectators, connected with the marching and the long distance speakers, add exciting din and inspire a degree of hilarity to the scene. Such is the Exposition by night.

With the dawn of day the scene changes and in the early morning the troops begin to move. The trumpet calls are sounded and the military formations begin for drills, dress parades and guard mount. The kaleidoscope colors of the military trappings and banners are flashed over the vast parade grounds. Around this inspiring scene is a border of apple trees, completely circling Lee's Parade, forming a frame of beauty

and naval display alone. The United States has four government exhibit buildings here, besides a fishery building, an army and navy officers club and a club for enlisted men of the army and navy, and a life saving station. In these handsome exhibit buildings are represented every department of the government, and the Smithsonian Institute. In addition to the excellent exhibits made by the various departments, the government operates a model post office on the ground and daily free lectures are given in the Interior, War and Navy Department with moving pictures and other illustrations for the benefit of visitors. At the Jamestown Exposition one can see more things from the government buildings of Washington in a day than he could see in Washington in a month. Here they are brought together and are especially arranged for the public inspection. The Government has also a commodious structure known as the "Negro Building," where the progress and works of the negro are exhibited. This building is managed and constructed by negroes and contains such that is interesting to every one, regardless of color. Many of its exhibits show that in the negro race may be found such artistic talent, especially in music, painting and embroidery. A Filipino village is also maintained, where the habits of the artious tribes of the Philippines and their products are shown.

The States' Exhibit Palace, as its name implies, contains the various exhibits of the several States, except mineral products, which are generally placed in the Mining Palace. Agricultural and industrial exhibits are arranged in novel and unique ways with exquisite taste, presenting to visitors scenes and sights well worthy of careful study. Many interesting and instructive features are to be seen in the Manufacturing Palace, while everything in the way of mineral displays are shown in the Mining Palace. The Social Economy and Educational buildings also contain much that is of interest to the public. These are only a few of the exhibit palaces, all of which contain things of interest to most every person. The South American republics have a building of their own, with many beautiful exhibits of embroidery and other artistic handicrafts.

The "War Path" too, contains much that is pretty and interesting, many of its attractions being amusements of a very high class, such as beautiful panoramas, dazzling spectacular shows, trained animals, wild west features, baby incubators, Oriental dancing girls and many other kinds of amusements peculiar to great Expositions, with some new and novel attractions added. Thus, one may enjoy fun and recreation at the Jamestown Exposition while sight-seeing on a grand scale and may come in contact with representatives of the nations of the world and enjoy the advantages of viewing much that is pleasing and instructive from at home and abroad.

Between the Auditorium and the magnificent Government piers are two great lagoons covered with the water lilies and between them is an immense fountain throwing streams of sparkling water high into the air. Along the various walks and paths are flowers of every conceivable kind and color, adding the brilliancy of the picture. Over these tower the tall pines, water oaks, live oaks and other trees.

The site selected enjoys a peculiar distinction. It is on the seashore and yet, in a way is inland. To the eastward, between the broad gap which separates Cape Henry from Cape Charles, there is the full sweep of the wide and wandering sea—the great Atlantic. The northward and westward through Chesapeake Bay and Hampton Roads the grounds command a reach of a hundred square miles of protected harbor way. Directly opposite and across the Roads is the point where the sea has named it Point Comfort. The country around the ramparts from which Confederate batteries participated in the attack upon the federal fleet just before the battle of the Monitor and the Merrimac. From the Exposition grounds may be seen the place where this famous battle was fought, when for the first time in the history two ironclads were pitted against each other. The battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac was fought just off Sewell's Point, where the Exposition is located and some relics of these famous ships are on exhibition at the Exposition, gruesome reminders of a struggle that revolutionized naval warfare.

The general style of architecture of the State and Exhibit Buildings is colonial. The State Buildings and most of the Exhibit palaces are permanent structures, so, when the Exposition has ceased to exist a beautiful colonial city will remain. The States' buildings are located along the water front, overlooking Hampton Roads. Some of the States have reproduced old edifices of bygone days, some have reproduced historic buildings which are still standing and others have built beautiful colonial homes of special design. These buildings are used principally for entertainment purposes and are appropriately furnished.

Special interest in this Exposition

Among the Jamestown Ter-Centennial is a great school of instruction, an assemblage of interesting sights and a variety of attractions which educate, enlighten and amuse. The Jamestown Exposition possesses features of which no other can boast. The rare beauty of its landscape, the countless exhibits from the States of the American Union and the countries of the world, the general attractiveness of this colonial city are not the only features of this great enterprise. It will stand in history as one of the greatest naval and military celebrations the world has yet produced.

by a gentleman full of information (evidently paid to tell these things) that it was March 7, 1862, and that the vessels I saw in the distance were the Federal frigates, the Cumberland, the Congress, the Minnesota, the Roanoke, and the St. Lawrence, and, indeed, they resembled very much the pictures I remembered to have seen of them in my school books. The Merrimac or Virginia—as she was rechristened after the old ship had been raised and rebuilt by Lieutenant George M. Brooks—appeared, coming slowly up the bay. Then began the terrific firing, which lasted into the night. The roar of cannon was in the air—a continuous line of flame and smoke issued from the sides of the various vessels, and when it cleared away the Cumberland and Congress had been destroyed, and their faithful defenders had gone down to watery graves. The Minnesota, the St. Lawrence and the Roanoke were aground, and a terrible storm raged over the turbulent waters. During the action I found myself so stirred that I retained my seat with difficulty, and for the moment I lost sight of the fact that I was merely viewing a bloodless picture from the pages of history.

"I had seen the sun set, the moon rise and then become overshadowed by the storm clouds, which, in their turn passed, and I now saw in the east the faint rays from a sun not yet risen, indicating the birth of a new day. As the full red orb finally cast its brilliance over the waters of Hampton Roads, I saw coming from the direction of the sun the formidable enemy of the Merrimac—the Monitor, and then began the duel of the ironclads, a duel as terrific and awful as the annals of war record—a duel in which there appeared no supremacy, and there was no justly claimed victory. I came too with a thud and found that the curtain had gone down with the combatants still roaring defiance at each other.

"Next door to the Merrimac and Monitor building are two other like structures, housing, one the battle of Gettysburg, the other the battle of Manassas.

"These I found entirely different from the battle I had just witnessed. They were simply cycloramic reproductions of these two bloody struggles, but the pictures are so immense, so realistic and with a plastic foreground, built up to meet the majestic painting in such a way as to be puzzling for the moment. The illustrations were so striking that I could very well imagine myself surveying the real conflicts.

"These both of these scenes were practically the same, the one of Gettysburg impressed me more. The great painting, studded with obelisk statues, equestrian groups and far reaching battle plains, forever peopled with the shades of countless brave men, should never be separated.

## FIGHT OF IRON GLADS AT EXPO. A Realistic Reproduction of Famous Sea Fight.

Early leading every other War Path show in attendance and interest, the Battle of the Merrimac and the Monitor, continues the distinctive novelty of the Jamestown Exposition. From a special correspondent comes the following, which is merely one of a thousand equally enthusiastic encomiums:

"I was much surprised at a reproduction of the first battle between ironclads that I found in a massive and imposing structure labeled across the front with these words: "Battle of the Merrimac and Monitor." The panoramic view of the harbor and the Virginia coast is without question one of the finest pieces of scenic work ever executed for any similar production. In fact, the whole effect of the scene the vessels and the electrical display impressed me that the man with the megaphone spoke only the truth when he shouted to the multitude that the world had never seen a similar production.

"The way in which every incident of that memorable and far-reaching battle of March 8, 1862, and the battle of the preceding day as well, are worked out to the very finest detail is startling in its faithfulness to history.

"I appeared to be seated, with many others about me, in the prow of a vessel which floated upon the wa-