

VLR-6/19/96 NRHP-5/16/97

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

9

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 an 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 Their First View of the Pacific

other names/site number The Meriwether Lewis and William Clark Sculpture

2. Location

street & number Intersection of Ridge Street, West Main Street, and McIntire Road  not for publication

city or town Charlottesville  vicinity

state Virginia code VA county Albemarle code 003 zip code 29902

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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/Title Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting official/Title Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other. (explain): _____	_____	_____

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property (Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
public-local
public-State
public-Federal

- building(s)
district
site
structure
object

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows for buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total.

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Four Monumental Figurative Outdoor Sculptures in Charlottesville, Virginia

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Recreation and Culture: Work of Art

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions) Recreation and Culture: Work of Art

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

N/A

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Pedestal: Granite

walls

roof

other Sculpture: Bronze

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See attached

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
[X] C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or grave.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property.
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Art

Period of Significance

1919-1924

Significant Dates

1919

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Keck, Charles

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
previously listed in the National Register
previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

- [X] State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
[X] Local government
University
Other

Name of repository:

Name of Property

County and State

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property \_\_\_\_\_

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1   7	7   2 0   9 3 0	4 2   1   1 9 8 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

 See continuation sheet**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

**Boundary Justification**

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

**11. Form Prepared By**name/title Betsy Gohdes-Batenorganization \_\_\_\_\_ date April 13, 1996street & number 2737 Circle Drive telephone (919) 489-6368city or town Durham state NC zip code 27705**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets****Maps**A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.**Photographs**Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.**Additional items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

**Property Owner**

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name City of Charlottesvillestreet & number P.O. Box 911 telephone (804) 971-3182city or town Charlottesville state VA zip code 29902

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Meriwether Lewis and William Clark Sculpture  
Albemarle County, Virginia

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### Description:

The monumental figurative sculpture of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark is the first of four works commissioned from members of the National Sculpture Society by philanthropist Paul Goodloe McIntire and the first of three he gave to the city of Charlottesville, Virginia, during the years 1919 to 1924. To honor the explorers and their famous western expedition of 1803-06, nationally-known artist Charles Keck created a sculptural group of three heroic-sized figures in bronze: William Clark stands in the foreground of the work while Meriwether Lewis stands above and behind him and Sacagawea, the Indian guide, crouches at their left. The figures are set atop a tall carved rectangular pedestal of pink granite, also of Keck's design. The sculptor is reported to have entitled the work "Their First View of the Pacific," though the name is not commonly used.<sup>1</sup>

Erected in Charlottesville in 1919, the sculpture is approximately 18 feet in height, five-and-a-half feet in length and five-and-a-half feet in width. The bronze figures were cast at the Roman Bronze Works, of Brooklyn, New York, and the pedestal was executed by Lloyd Brothers Memorials, of Washington, D. C. Over 76 years of exposure have left the figures streaked with a green patina that extends down over base of the sculpture and has discolored the pedestal.

Clark, Lewis, and Sacagawea face toward the west from the center of a small landscaped circle of 1,452 square feet at the intersection of West Main and Ridge Streets and McIntire Road near Charlottesville's downtown mall. A hedge of Chinese holly and a border of multicolored dahlias surround the sculpture and form a dense and colorful buffer separating the circle, a remnant of the once-larger Midway Park, from the busy streets on all sides. The figure of Clark, in a fringed buckskin outfit and a hat, is represented as a hunter and leads the group. A rifle in his proper right hand is pointing down, and his proper left foot is extended forward. Clark looks down, perhaps at the ocean. The figure of Lewis is behind and slightly above Clark, standing on a large rock with his proper right foot back of his body. Lewis also wears fringed buckskin, but is bareheaded. He looks out into the horizon as if reacting to the importance of the discovery the group has just made. His proper right and left arms are bent at the elbow and his hands are curled into fists to indicate the intensity of the moment. The men shield the figure of Sacagawea at their proper left and a little to the rear, so that she does not compete with them in the composition. Sacagawea, in a loose dress and moccasins, crouches against the rock where Lewis stands, clutching the end of her braid in her proper left hand. The sculptor has made her look down and seem interested in the immediate surroundings, for she is not aware of what is in

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Section numbers 7&8 Pages 2&1 Meriwether Lewis and William Clark Sculpture  
Albemarle County, Virginia

the minds of the explorers. The signature, Charles Keck, appears in the rock beneath the figure of Lewis.

Around the base, the sculptor has depicted certain incidents of the expedition's travels in low relief. On the front or west face, a buffalo hunt takes place. On the north face beneath Sacagawea, a council of the Indians and the exploring party meet. On the south face, an Indian dance is witnessed by the expedition. On the east face, the homecoming of Sacagawea and the astonishment of the Indians at seeing York, the sole African American in the party, are displayed.

The pink granite pedestal is decorated, too, carved in relief on the north, east, and south faces with a panorama of forests, mountains, cliffs, and a river. The west face is inscribed with details concerning the men and the expedition. An American eagle with wings expanded is flanked by the United States seal on the left and the Virginia seal on the right and surmounts the names of the explorers and their birth and death dates. Beneath is the inscription: BOLD AND FARSEEING PATHFINDERS WHO CARRIED THE FLAG OF THE YOUNG REPUBLIC TO THE WESTERN OCEAN AND REVEALED AN UNKNOWN EMPIRE TO THE USES OF MANKIND. Incised lines representing a river, carried around the base of pedestal, unite the carved panorama, and beneath the river, one reads: A TERRITORY OF 385,000 SQUARE MILES WAS ADDED TO THE COUNTRY BY THESE MEN, AN AREA LARGER THAN THE THEN EXISTING SIZE OF THE UNITED STATES.

**Statement of Significance:**

The Meriwether Lewis and William Clark Sculpture by Charles Keck entitled "Their First View of the Pacific" in Charlottesville, Virginia, is nominated to the National Register as part of a multiple property submission under the historic context "Monumental Figurative Outdoor Sculpture by Members of the National Sculpture Society donated by Paul Goodloe McIntire to the city of Charlottesville, Virginia, and the University of Virginia during the late City Beautiful movement from 1919-1924." The sculpture meets the registration requirements for this property type, and it retains its historic integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It is eligible for the National Register at the state level of significance under criterion C as an important art object that exhibits the figurative style of outdoor sculpture produced by members of the National Sculpture Society, a group of masters whose origins are associated with the City Beautiful movement.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Meriwether Lewis and William Clark Sculpture  
Albemarle County, Virginia

### Historic Context:

On 8 September 1912, an editorial in the *Daily Progress* reprimanded the Charlottesville community for its neglect of the little triangular park at the juncture of Ridge and Main Streets in front of the Midway School, stating flatly that "it should be a thing of beauty and an incentive to civic pride and adornment." Instead the paper found the park "a blatant affront to those with aesthetic tastes, and a conspicuous example of public neglect and the lack of artistic appreciation."<sup>2</sup>

Shortly after the editorial appeared, Norman W. James and Frederick C. Todd, new owners of the Charlottesville and Albemarle Railway Company, expressed their interest in improving the appearance of the town. At the first officers' meeting, Todd stated his intention "to do all in his power to advance the interest of this community." Within a month, John L. Livers, general manager of the street railway, requested permission to beautify Midway Park, by planting trees and shrubbery and installing a fountain, "as it is a passing point for our cars and would be observed by our patrons."<sup>3</sup> The City Council approved the request on 15 November 1912, and late the following winter as beautification efforts were about to begin, the paper suggested the park would benefit from the presence of a statue of Thomas Jefferson:

There is a very general desire, although no leader has come forward to champion it, for a monument in the little park in Main Street at Midway School. Some years ago there was a great deal of discussion of the subject, and the hope was that a bronze figure of Jefferson would eventually be erected at that place. Like many another good impulse, this one has been allowed to slumber. It is about time to take it up again. Nothing more appropriate could be done than to erect a monument to Thomas Jefferson in Charlottesville, and no more suitable place could be found to set it up than the open space in front of Midway School. There should be a monument of the sage of Monticello in Charlottesville, which was his home town, and it should be placed in nearness to the public school, because he was the originator of the thought which eventually produced the system in this state. Midway Park is soon to be put into good shape, and made an adornment for the city by the Charlottesville and Albemarle Railway Company. It would be a fine thing if a replica of some statue of Jefferson could be procured for use in this improvement. A replica would cost infinitely less than a new work of art, which might be a failure, while the copy would not be. We would like to see a Jefferson Monument Association formed to do this work. It would probably prove to be a much easier task than one would imagine.<sup>4</sup>

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Meriwether Lewis and William Clark Sculpture  
Albemarle County, Virginia

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Within six weeks the *Daily Progress* reported that the street railway company had commenced improvements at Midway Park and had decided to seek a monument honoring the Meriwether Lewis and William Clark western expedition in preference to a statue of Jefferson:

Passers-by have noticed the start that has been made on the anticipated improvements to the little plot in front of the Midway School building. When the City Council gave permission to the street railway company to care for the plot, it was their plan to beautify it by the use of flowers and plants and the installation of a fountain. Acting upon a suggestion to substitute a monument for the fountain, the company reconsidered the matter, and it has been decided to make an effort to secure a monument to the memory of Meriwether Lewis and George Rogers Clark [sic], who won fame in the Lewis and Clark expedition which added so much territory to the United States at that time. It is a matter of regret that no suitable memorial has been erected to these brave men, and it is peculiarly fitting that an appeal be made to the National government by the citizens of Charlottesville and people of their native county [sic] for funds to provide a monument.<sup>5</sup>

As the paper had suggested, Judge Richard T. W. Duke of Charlottesville presented a request to Congress for a \$20,000 contribution to pay for the monument.<sup>6</sup> No funding was to be had, and when the desired monument became a reality on 21 November 1919, it was the first of four gifts of sculpture that philanthropist Paul Goodloe McIntire would make to his hometown and alma mater.

At the suggestion of mural painter Duncan Smith on whom he relied for advice, McIntire contracted with Charles Keck to execute the Lewis and Clark monument.<sup>7</sup> Keck, then considered a talented and promising member of the National Sculpture Society, had studied with Augustus Saint-Gaudens at the National Academy of Design, and at the Art Students League in New York. He had been assistant to Saint-Gaudens from 1893 to 1897 before being awarded the first Prix de Rome in 1899. The award enabled him to study in Europe, and he remained abroad until 1905 when he returned to open a studio in New York. Before undertaking the Lewis and Clark commission in 1917, Keck had produced a much-admired statue of Muhammad for the facade of the Brooklyn Museum under the direction of Daniel Chester French, and the Washington Monument in Buenos Aires, Argentina. Keck's work reflected the historic and figurative bent of the National Sculpture Society during the late City Beautiful movement. His reputation for depicting his subjects in an accurate and lifelike manner was growing, and over the course of his career it would lead to many important commissions throughout the nation and the world. Subsequent to his work in Charlottesville, Keck's notable commissions included the Booker T. Washington

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Monument at the Tuskegee Institute and the Liberty Monument at Ticonderoga, New York, 1922, the Shriner's Peace Memorial in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, 1930, a friendship monument presented by the United States to Brazil, 1931, the Lincoln Monument at Wabash, Indiana, 1932, and the statues of Huey Long in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and Washington, D. C., 1940-41. Among many busts, his best-known are of James Madison, Patrick Henry, and Elias Howe at the Hall of Fame, New York University, 1930, John Tyler in the Capitol Building, Richmond, Virginia, 1931, and Harry S. Truman in the United States Senate wing containing the Vice-Presidents, 1947. Keck also redesigned the state seal of Virginia, executed the memorial tablets of the USS Maine, and created a series of panels for the County Government Building of Bronx County, New York. His largest work was a 272-foot-long, eight-foot-high frieze for the Nelson Atkins Museum in Kansas City, Missouri depicting the development of the West. Other works are displayed in prestigious museum collections including that of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. In addition to membership in the National Sculpture Society, of which he was president from 1931 to 1933, Keck was an academician of the National Academy of Design.<sup>8</sup>

In commissioning the monument to Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, Paul McIntire honored a remote relative and a native son of Albemarle County in addition to the famous western expedition. McIntire's mother, Catherine Clark McIntire, was descended from Jonathan Clark, who was granted land along the Stony Point Road in eastern Albemarle County in 1734. William Clark, his distinguished grandson, was not, however, McIntire's direct relative, and he failed to be of Albemarle birth by a just few years. He was born in Caroline County where his family had moved after inheriting property. Meriwether Lewis was born in western Albemarle County at Locust Grove near the present village of Ivy. The original house was burned but the name and the site remain.<sup>9</sup>

Members of the Lewis and Clark expedition included fourteen United States soldiers, nine volunteers, Clark's African-American valet, York, and Sacagawea, the Indian woman guide and her baby. They were the first American party to explore the region that now includes the states of Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon. As with the expedition, Lewis and Clark were successful in later life. Lewis was made Territorial Governor of Louisiana, and Clark, Territorial Governor of Missouri and U. S. Agent for Indian Affairs. In 1809, however, Lewis met a tragic end at an obscure country inn near Nashville, Tenn. It was thought that he had committed suicide until Clark's insistence that Lewis could not have killed himself led to the discovery that he was brutally murdered for the government money he was bringing to Washington. Clark died a natural death in 1838.<sup>10</sup>

There is no documentation of the negotiations between Paul McIntire and Charles Keck

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Meriwether Lewis and William Clark Sculpture  
Albemarle County, Virginia

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over the design for the Lewis and Clark monument, but when McIntire was later asked how he had drawn the contract with Keck, he replied that the terms had specified "a description of the pedestal and figures."<sup>11</sup> The price agreed on was \$20,000 and on 12 November 1917, Keck wrote to W. O. Watson, McIntire's long-time friend and trustee, informing him that contact had been signed and the first payment due him had been made:

Last Saturday Mr. McIntyre [sic] very kindly gave me the signed contract and a check for \$2000. . . . During the course of the conversation, Mr. McIntyre [sic] mentioned the fact that I had neglected to stipulate the size of the monument. I assured him that the figure would not be less than 8 feet and the group itself would be approximately 10 feet, owing to the elevation of the rear figure. This will make a substantial mass of bronze. . . . I will bear in mind Dr. Lambeth's suggestion that the figure be 8'-3", and in all probability will make them so.<sup>12</sup>

William Opie Watson, General Manager of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad in Charlottesville, had employed McIntire briefly as a young man. Watson now acted as his former employee's trustee in arranging the business details for his gifts of sculpture to the City and the University. His duties included oversight of the contract agreements and making payments according to specifications as work on the sculpture progressed. It was customary to make an initial payment at the time the contract was signed, another when a sketch for the sculpture was accepted, a third when a one-third or one-quarter size model was prepared in clay, a fourth when a full-size clay model and plaster casts were ready for the foundry, and a fifth and final payment when the finished piece was installed in Charlottesville. The design and execution of a pedestal were generally arranged for and paid for by the sculptor. Though this was the usual procedure, there were to be many deviations from it over the seven-year period from 1917 to 1924 during which Watson was in charge of these arrangements.

Preparation of the sketch for and the small model of the Lewis and Clark sculpture presumably proceeded smoothly for there is no record otherwise, and on 26 February 1918 a pleased McIntire wrote to Watson:

The Sculptor Keck has changed the Clark statue by the addition of a third figure the Indian girl [Sacagawea] and also around the base of the bronze on the frieze an Indian buffalo hunt and Indian council. I think you should come up and see it . . . the statue is very greatly improved.<sup>13</sup>

Keck's inclusion of Sacagawea in the sculpture was most appropriate, for it had been she who secured safe passage for the Lewis and Clark expedition through the lands of her

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Meriwether Lewis and William Clark Sculpture  
Albemarle County, Virginia

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people, the hostile Shoshone tribe. On its return, the expedition stayed with the Shoshones cementing ties with them, and thus facilitating the opening of the Northwest area to settlement. One source reports that after the deaths of Lewis and Clark, Sacagawea prevented a war between her tribe and the United States over a broken treaty.<sup>14</sup> Another suggests that she died of a "putrid fever" at Fort Manuel, South Dakota in 1812.<sup>15</sup> Whatever the truth, McIntire praised Keck's contribution of the Indian girl when the sculpture was completed: "The contract called for two figures; the sculptor threw in the Indian and she is the best of the lot!"<sup>16</sup>

After a long break, the record resumed with a series of brief correspondences between McIntire and Watson as the sculpture was nearing completion. On 12 May 1919, McIntire wrote to Watson, "Kindly advise me how much you have to pay Mr. Keck. I think that shortly he will want more and then he will have to be paid in full when [the sculpture is] completed."<sup>17</sup> Two days later Watson replied, "I paid Keck 11/18/17 - \$2000 and 6/29/18 - \$5000. The next payment due him on completion of full-sized model in plaster is 40% - \$8000."<sup>18</sup>

McIntire followed the progress of the sculpture closely, and on 1 June, wrote to Watson, "I was talking with Mr. Keck over the phone and he said that he was writing you a letter -- which means he will want some money."<sup>19</sup> Within the week Watson wrote back, "Received Keck's letter and will send him \$8000."<sup>20</sup> Three days later, on 10 June, McIntire reported his pleasure with the finished plaster model, "I saw the statue in white plaster. It is great! It will be sent to the foundry for casting within a few days."<sup>21</sup>

There is no correspondence available about the casting of the bronze or the carving of the pedestal. An undated memo on Watson's Chesapeake and Ohio stationery notes "L&C - Balfour pink," suggesting that granite for the pedestal may have been quarried at Salisbury, N. C.<sup>22</sup> It may be assumed that all had gone well with both these endeavors, and that the component parts of the monument had arrived in Charlottesville by 23 October when McIntire informed Watson: "Mr. Keck will be down in a few days, and he wonders if everything is in order (which it probably will be) to get a check for the balance of the payment due on the C&L which I think is \$5000."<sup>23</sup>

Dedication ceremonies were scheduled the following month on 21 November 1919 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.<sup>24</sup> A large crowd that included McIntire and Keck assembled for the occasion. Edwin A. Alderman, President of the University of Virginia, presented the monument to the city of Charlottesville on Paul McIntire's behalf. Following the presentation, four large American flags covering the sculpture were pulled away by McIntire's young daughter, Virginia. Judge Richard T. W. Duke accepted the sculpture for

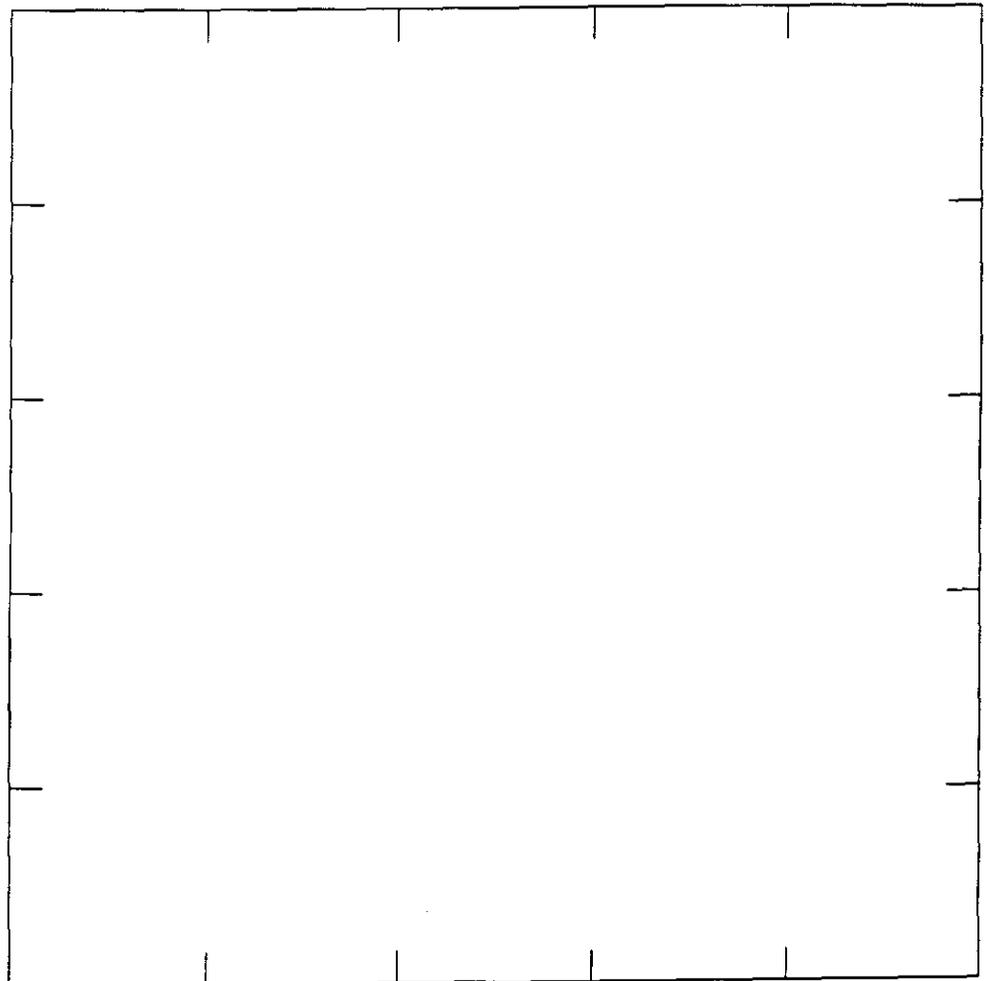
**Other Documentation (field notes, survey/excavation reports, historical accounts and maps, etc.) and Depository:**

See report "A Phase I Cultural Resource Survey of Route 811, Poor Farm Park, Hanover County".

**Photographic Documentation and Depository:**

**Recommendations:** Formal Phase II evaluation

**Additional Comments:** Although records may trace this property use as a poor farm in the 18th century.



Scale:

**Form Completed By (name, address, affiliation, date):**

Craig Lukezic  
VDOT

**DHL Number Assigned By:**

*Dutts*

**Date:** 10-19-92



**VIRGINIA  
DIVISION OF HISTORIC LANDMARKS  
RESEARCH CENTER FOR ARCHAEOLOGY  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM**

County

Hanover

Map Sheet

Hanover Academy

Site Number

44HN220

Name of Site: Poor Farm Site

Site Number: 44HN220

Type of Site: Domestic/Social/Political

Cultural Affiliation: Euro-American  
Afro-American  
Late 19th-Early 20th Century

State/National Register Status:

USGS Map Reference:

U.T.M. Zone 18 Easting N 2 76 250 Northing 41 84 380

(Attach photocopy of appropriate section of USGS 7.5 minute series topographical map showing site boundaries.)

Owner/Address/Telephone: Hanover County, Ashland, Virginia

Tenant/Address/Telephone:

Site Informant/Address/Telephone:

Surveyed By (name, address, affiliation, date): Craig Lukezic  
Virginia Department of Transportation  
Environmental Division  
1401 East Broad Street, Richmond, VA 23219

General Environment and Nearest Water Source:

The site is located on a finger-like rise that overlooks Stagg Creek. The Poor Farm site is located in a wooded area bordered by old agricultural fields that are now maintained in grass for recreational purposes. Stagg Creek is 900 feet to the west of the site.

Dimensions of Site: 140 feet by 90 feet

Site Description and Survey Techniques:

Many above ground features are visible. A mound of bricks and a scatter of glass suggest the presence of a domestic structure.

Condition and Present Land Use: Picnic area for Poor Farm site.

Specimens Obtained and Depository:

- Brick fragments
- Cut Nail
- Heat deformed glass shards
- Whiteware sherds
- Solarized glass shards
- Mammal bone

Specimens Reported and Owners/Addresses:

Craig Lukezic  
VDOT

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Meriwether Lewis and William Clark Sculpture  
Albemarle County, Virginia

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the City, and a chorus of school children sang "America, the Beautiful." Professor Armistead C. Gordon gave a discourse on the Lewis and Clark expedition and the significance of the monument after which a benediction by the Reverend George L. Petrie concluded the celebration.<sup>25</sup>

Alterations to Midway Park in recent years have reduced it to a fraction of its former size and in 1987, the Urban Design Task Force Report proposed that the city of Charlottesville consider moving the Lewis and Clark sculpture from the small circle at the juncture of West Main and Ridge Streets and McIntire Road to Pen Park outside the city limits. When the suggestion prompted many objections, the sculpture remained on its original site. Indeed the art work merits its central and highly visible location near downtown Charlottesville for it is a monument to the achievements of two prominent Virginians and an example of the best public art created during the first quarter of the twentieth century.

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**Endnotes:**

<sup>1</sup> *Charlottesville Daily Progress*, undated clipping, file, Albemarle County Historical Society, Charlottesville VA..

<sup>2</sup> *Charlottesville Daily Progress*, 8 September 1912.

<sup>3</sup> *Charlottesville Daily Progress*, 8 September 1912.

<sup>4</sup> *Charlottesville Daily Progress*, 4 April 1913.

<sup>5</sup> *Charlottesville Daily Progress*, 24 May 1913.

<sup>6</sup> *Charlottesville Daily Progress*, 24 May 1913.

<sup>7</sup> W. O. Watson correspondence, no date given, Charlottesville, Virginia, Albemarle County Historical Society.

<sup>8</sup> Proske, Beatrice G., *Brookgreen Gardens Sculpture*, 1968, Brookgreen Gardens, pp.129-131.

<sup>9</sup> *Charlottesville Daily Progress*, undated clipping.

<sup>10</sup> *Charlottesville Daily Progress*, undated clipping.

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Meriwether Lewis and William Clark Sculpture  
Albemarle County, Virginia

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- 11 *Charlottesville Daily Progress*, undated clipping.
  - 12 Keck, Charles, to W. O. Watson, correspondence dated 12 November 1917.
  - 13 McIntire, Paul, to W. O. Watson, correspondence dated 26 February 1918.
  - 14 *Charlottesville Daily Progress*, undated clipping.
  - 15 *Charlottesville Daily Progress*, undated clipping.
  - 16 *Charlottesville Daily Progress*, undated clipping.
  - 17 McIntire to Watson, correspondence dated 12 May 1919.
  - 18 Watson, W. O., to Paul McIntire, correspondence dated 14 May 1919.
  - 19 McIntire to Watson, correspondence dated 1 June 1919.
  - 20 Watson to McIntire, correspondence dated 7 June 1919.
  - 21 McIntire to Watson, correspondence dated 10 June 1919.
  - 22 Personal Communication from David Hise of Luck Quarries, Shadwell, VA, to Robert Kuhlthau.
  - 23 McIntire to Watson, correspondence dated 23 October 1919.
  - 24 *Charlottesville Daily Progress*, 22 November 1919. Also Forrest, W. M. (ed.), *Unveiling Exercises, Lewis and Clark Statue, Charlottesville, Virginia, 1919.*
  - 25 *Charlottesville Daily Progress*, 22 November 1919.

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Meriwether Lewis and William Clark Sculpture  
Albemarle County, Virginia

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*Charlottesville Daily Progress*, 24 May 1913, 19 November 1919, 22 November 1919, 13 April 1962, 22 May 1957.

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Meriwether Lewis and William Clark Sculpture  
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### Boundary Description:

The boundary for this object is the sculpture. It is approximately 18 feet in height, five-and-a-half feet in length and five-and-a-half feet in width and is located at the UTM reference point 17/720930/4211980.

### Boundary Justification:

The boundary includes all the land historically associated with the Meriwether Lewis and William Clark sculpture.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number PHOTO Page 1 Meriwether Lewis and William Clark Sculpture  
Albemarle County, Virginia

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All photographs are of:  
The Meriwether Lewis and William Clark Sculpture  
Albemarle County, Virginia  
VDHR File Number:  
Betsy Gohdes-Baten, photographer

All negatives are stored with the Department of Historic Resources collection at the Virginia State Library and Archives.

DATE: June 8, 1995  
VIEW OF: Lewis and Clark Sculpture, proper southwest side, view facing northeast.  
NEG. NO.: 14796 - 17  
PHOTO 1 OF 7

DATE: August 6, 1995  
VIEW OF: Lewis and Clark Sculpture, proper south side, view facing north.  
NEG. NO.: 14798 - 11  
PHOTO 2 OF 7

DATE: August 6, 1995  
VIEW OF: Lewis and Clark Sculpture, proper east side, view facing west.  
NEG. NO.: 14798 - 12  
PHOTO 3 OF 7

DATE: August 6, 1995  
VIEW OF: Lewis and Clark Sculpture, proper north side, view facing south.  
NEG. NO.: 14798 - 13  
PHOTO 4 OF 7

DATE: August 12, 1995  
VIEW OF: Lewis and Clark Sculpture, detail of pedestal, proper north side, view facing south.  
NEG. NO.: 14798 - 3  
PHOTO 5 OF 7

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National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number PHOTO Page 2 Meriwether Lewis and William Clark Sculpture  
Albemarle County, Virginia

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DATE: August 5, 1995

VIEW OF: Lewis and Clark Sculpture, proper west side, view facing east.

NEG. NO.: 14798 - 10

PHOTO 6 OF 7

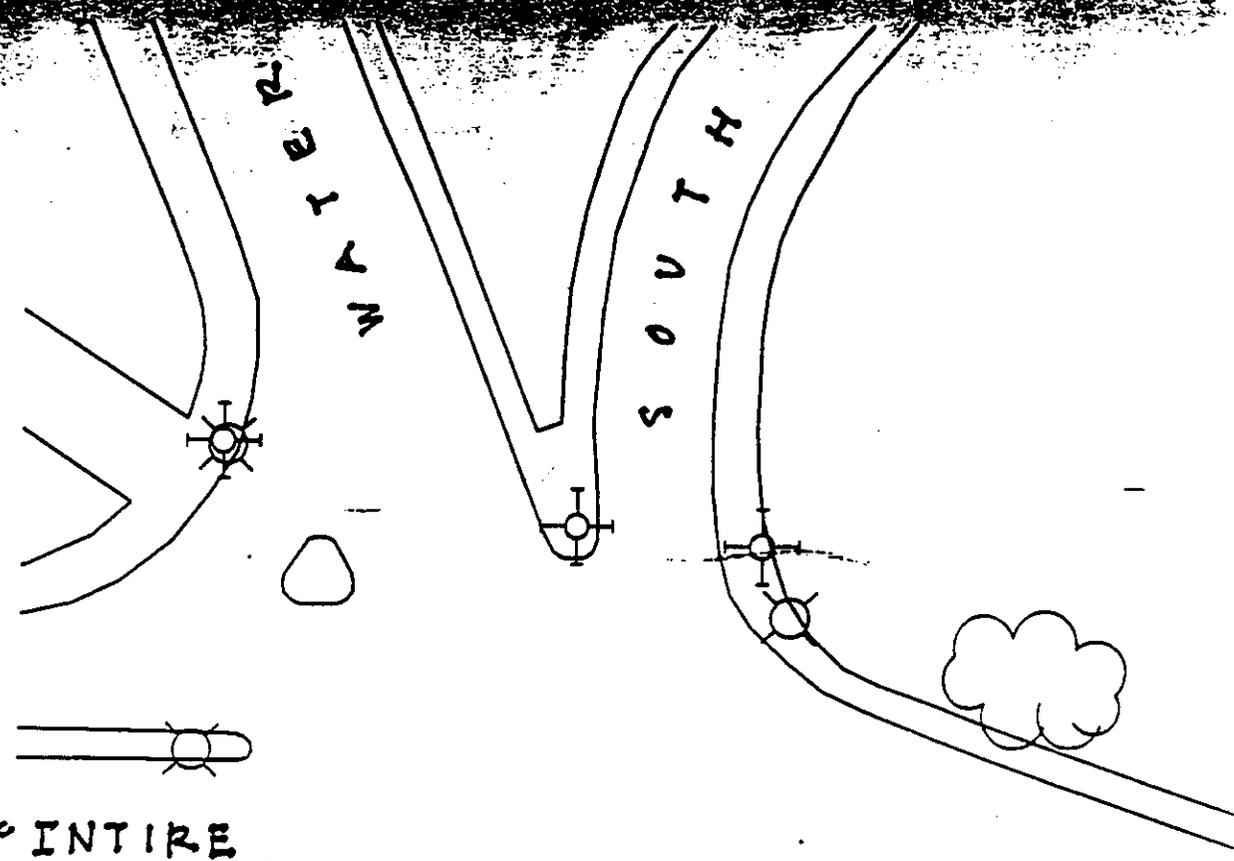
DATE: August 12, 1995

VIEW OF: Lewis and Clark Sculpture, detail of pedestal, proper west side, view facing east.

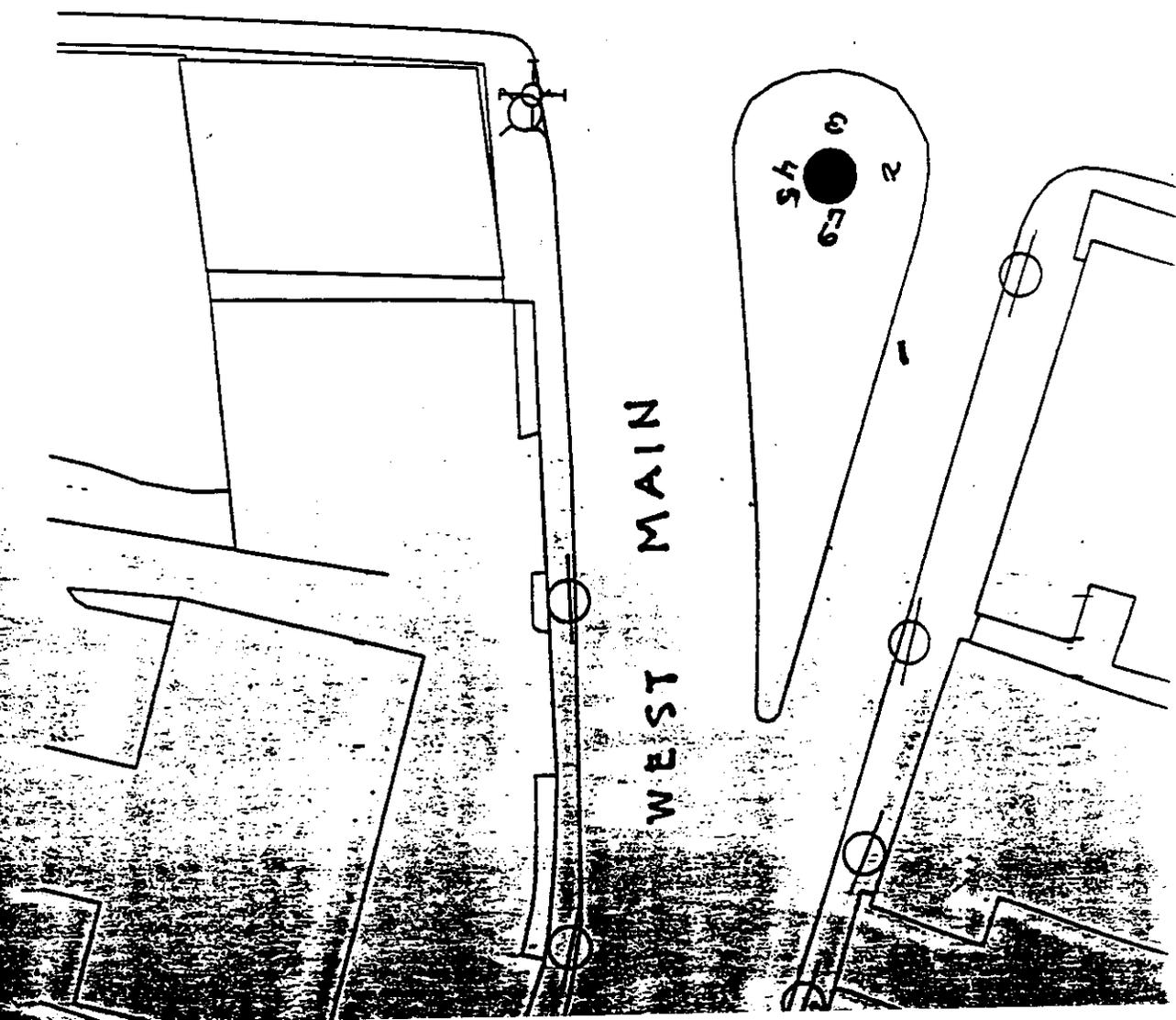
NEG. NO.: 14798 - 2

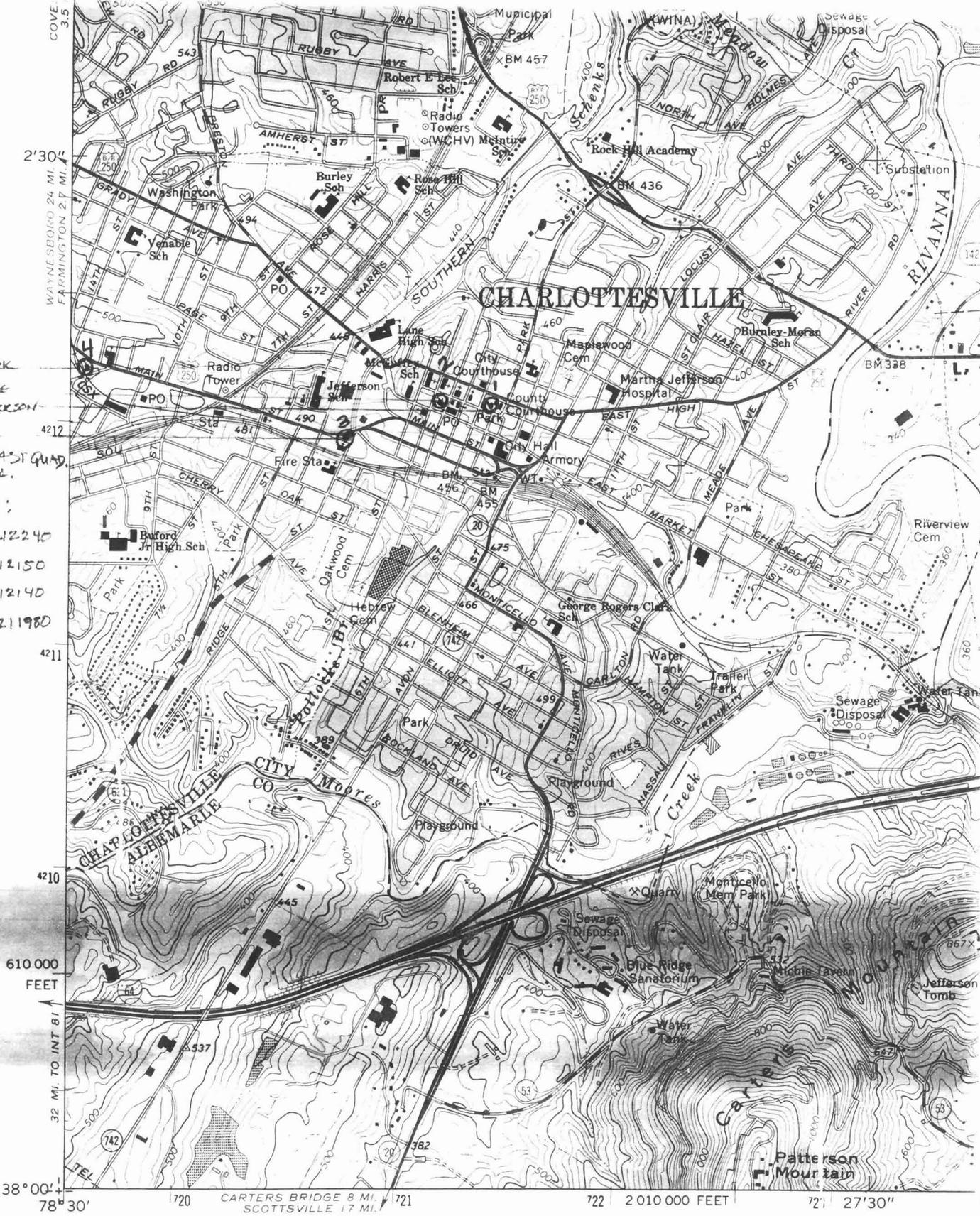
PHOTO 7 OF 7

SCALE: 1" = 40'



M<sup>c</sup>INTIRE





GEORGE CLARK  
 KEITH EDWARD LEE  
 S. SCOTT JACSON  
 AND CLARK  
 CHARLOTTESVILLE EAST QUAD,  
 MARBLE CO, VA.  
 24,000  
 REFERENCES:  
 1/ 719490 / 4212240  
 721380 / 4212150  
 721580 / 4212140  
 720930 / 4211980

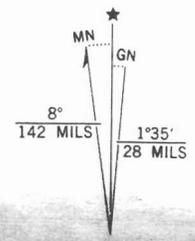
(ALBERENE)  
 5239 / NE

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey  
 Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs  
 taken 1963. Field checked 1964. Revised from aerial  
 photographs taken 1972. Field checked 1973

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum  
 10,000-foot grid based on Virginia coordinate system, south zone  
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,  
 zone 17, shown in blue

To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983  
 move the projection lines 10 meters south and



UTM GRID AND 1987 MAGNETIC NORTH  
 DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

FOR SALE