UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

PAVILION X

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

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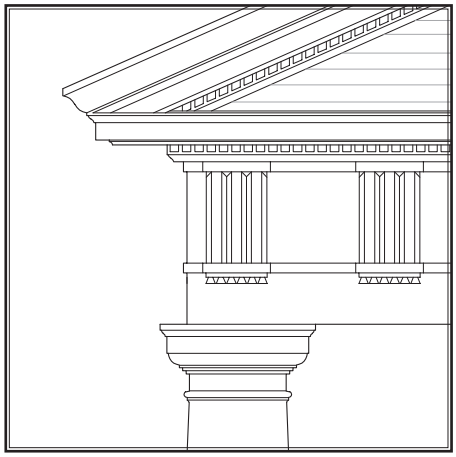

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

MESICK • COHEN • WILSON • BAKER
ARCHITECTS

2014

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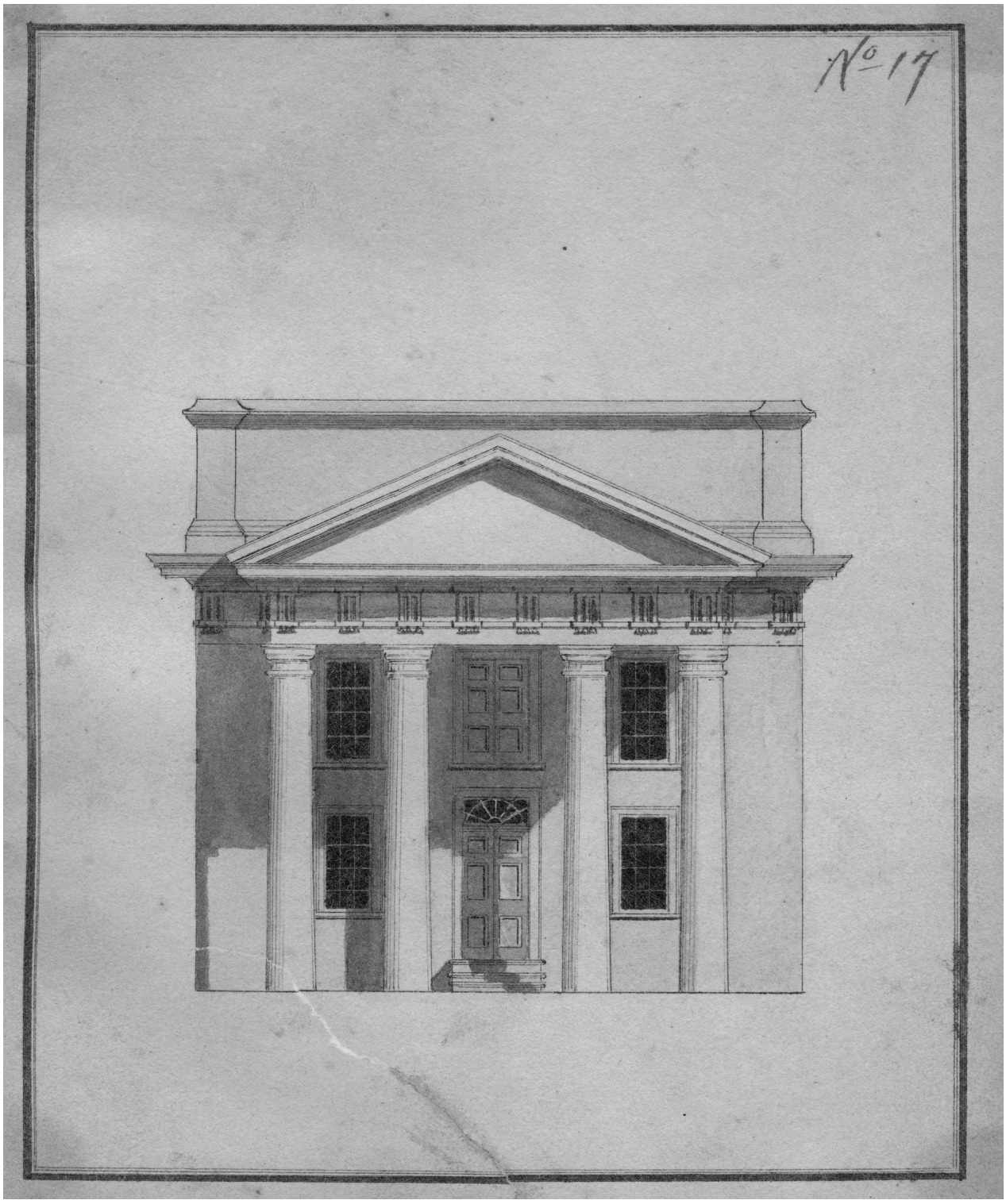
INTRODUCTION

It has been over a quarter of a century since the first Historic Structure Report was completed on the Jefferson designed buildings at the University of Virginia. Since the completion of the first report on Pavilion I in 1986, seven other Pavilions, two hotels, and the Rotunda have been studied and recorded, all with the goal of achieving only the highest level of stewardship for these World Heritage designated buildings. As a collection, these reports represent a remarkable and expanding wealth of information that has deepened our understanding of how Jefferson's original concept came into being, and how it has changed over the intervening years. Just as the "Academical Village" has changed since its initial construction, the Historic Structure Reports themselves have also evolved over the decades. Although there has been a concerted effort to achieve a level of conformity in these publications, the reports reflect ever changing technologies in a wide variety of areas including layout techniques, printing techniques, and paper availability. Even the methods used to record these historic buildings have evolved. The earliest reports were first prepared using hand drafted pen and ink drawings and then two dimensional computer aided design drawings. This report is unique because many of the drawings within its pages were prepared using a master three dimensional computer model of the Pavilion. The advent of computer based records at the University and beyond has allowed the project team to discover facts and make connections that until this time would have been much more difficult to achieve. Similarly, the level of forensic study within these reports has improved with the increased involvement of specialists devoted to paint analysis, mortar analysis, stucco finishing, archeology and landscape design. The result of these evolving recording techniques is that this report may be considered to be a summary of a larger body of digitized information that resides in various data bases and computer programs that can be accessed when needed by future historians and researchers. Undoubtedly, this will increasingly be the case as technology moves forward.

An important feature of this report is that it includes a summary of the recent restoration and rehabilitation work completed over the past several years on both the interior and exterior of the Pavilion. This summary includes photographs and other written observations of the findings made during the work, thereby allowing for the inclusion of discoveries and interventions made that were not possible in earlier studies. The selective removal of later period elements allowed for a more thorough understanding of the evolution of the building and even unearthed features that contributed to our knowledge of the original Pavilion as it appeared shortly after it was constructed. Although earlier reports made recommendations for repairs, this report includes a description and drawings illustrating how an historically important building such as this can be restored and simultaneously modernized to fit the needs of contemporary life at the University.

PAVILION X

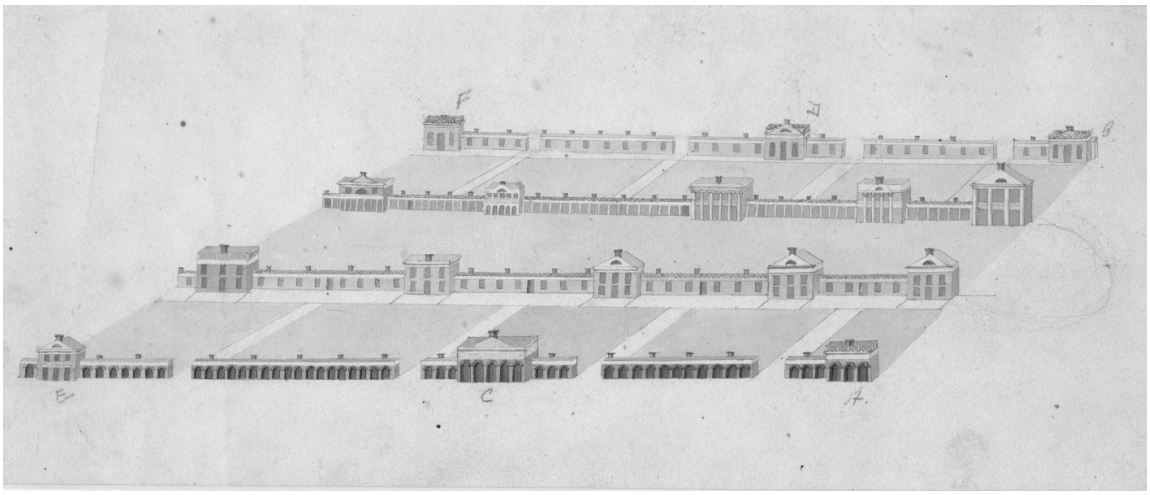


John Neilson's rendering of Pavilion X. Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library, University of Virginia.

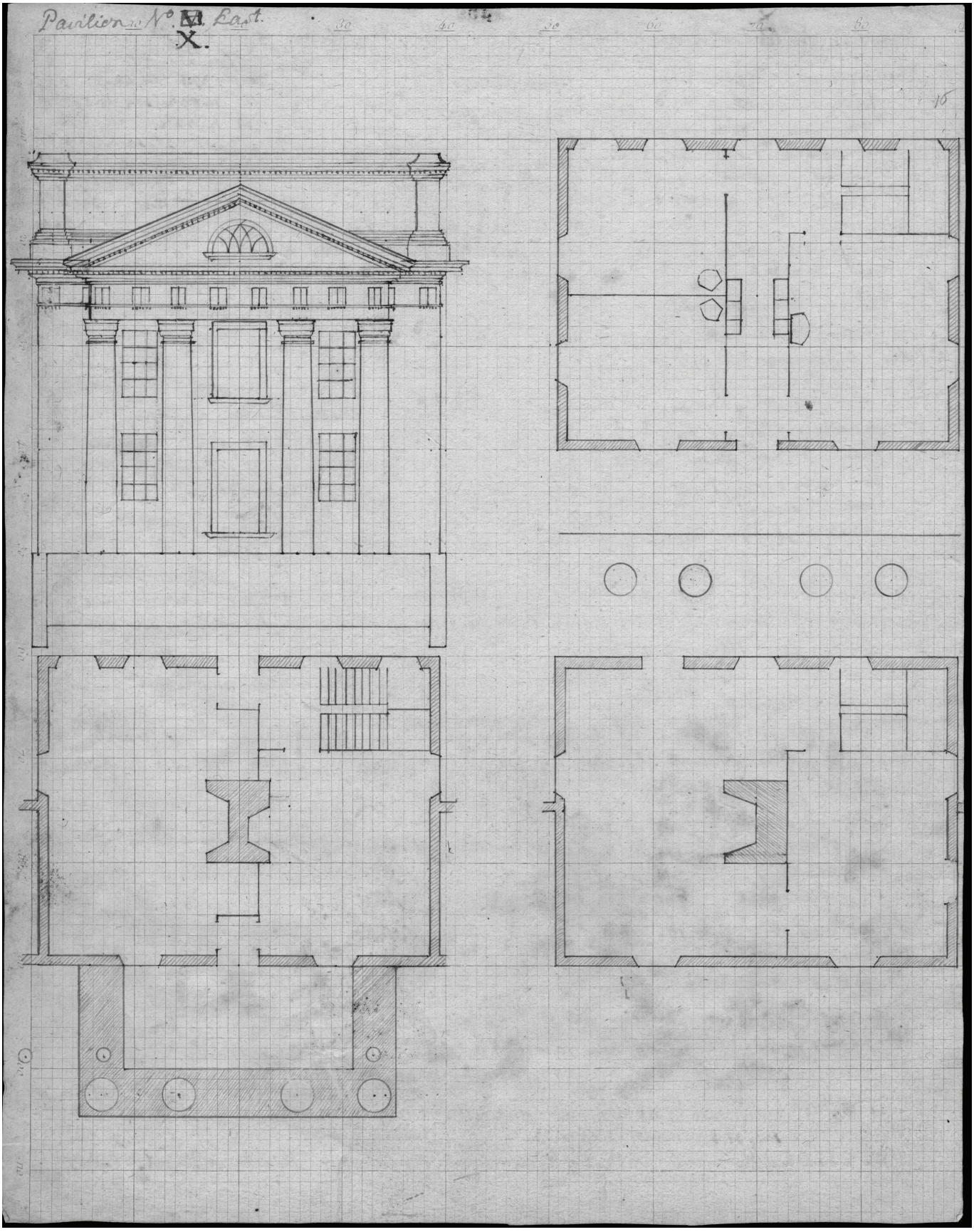
INTRODUCTION

The work of this project could not have been achieved without the collective efforts of many individuals. The evolution of the Historic Structure Reports over the past decades has been accompanied by an evolution of leadership and expertise within the University itself. During this time, an ethos of stewardship has pervaded through every department responsible for the historic buildings and their landscapes on campus, and the result can be clearly seen and appreciated in the finished work.

In 1986 the University took its first steps in assuming responsible stewardship for the Academical Village in the hope and expectation that those steps would lead to an increasingly accurate and disciplined approach toward its restoration and rehabilitation. Now, over a quarter of a century later, the work of this most recent report and the recent renewal of Pavilion X are sufficient evidence that those first steps put the University on a trajectory that will continue to secure the gratitude of present and future generations.



Perspective of the Academical Village. Attributed to Thomas Jefferson or Cornelia Randolph Jefferson. Circa 1820. N-335. Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library, University of Virginia Library, Virginia.



Thomas Jefferson's plans and elevations for Pavilion X. N326. Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library, University of Virginia.

PAVILION X

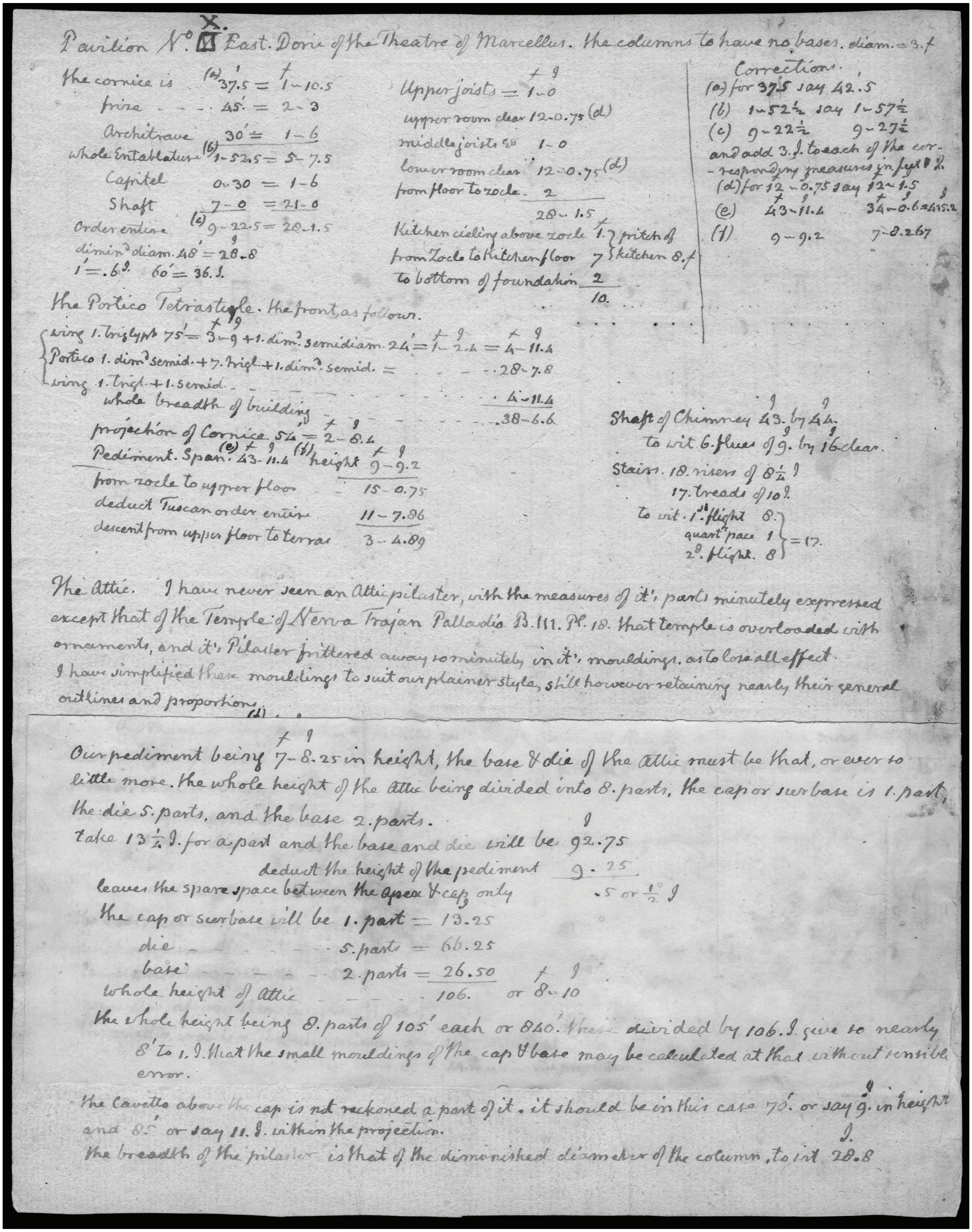
HISTORY

Design of Pavilion X

Fundamental to Jefferson's design of the Academical Village are the orders he employed in the architecture of the pavilions. The basis for separate, individually designed buildings, aside from providing lecture space and dwellings for the professors, was for the pavilions to serve as "models of taste and good architecture" and as "specimens for architectural lectures."[1] While his inspiration for the designs of the pavilions grew out of a variety of sources, architectural treatises provided Jefferson with the specific information he needed in composing each order. Prior to selling his books to the Library of Congress in 1815, Jefferson had amassed a comprehensive collection of architectural treatises. Among the books Jefferson sold to the Library of Congress were several editions of Andrea Palladio's *Il Quattro Libri dell' Architettura*, including two in English by Giacomo Leoni, Roland Fréart Chambray's *Parallel de L'Architecture Antique avec la Moderne* (the 1766 portable edition by Jombert), Stuart and Revett's *Antiquities of Athens* (1762), and James Gibbs' *A Book of Architecture* (1728) and *Rules for Drawing the Several Parts of Architecture* (1738).

For Pavilion X, Jefferson employed the Doric of the Theater of Marcellus found in Chambray's *Parallele de L'Architecture Antique Avec la Moderne.* The Giacomo Leoni edition of Palladio (1721) owned by Jefferson does not provide specific information concerning the dimensions of this order; however, Chambray presented it in enough detail to accurately draw it to any proportion desired. Jefferson did follow Palladio's instruction by leaving the base off the columns as occurs at the Theater of Marcellus.

Two sets of plans for Pavilion X survive, both of which appear to have been drawn by Jefferson. These plans are nearly identical, with the exception that one plan is more fully rendered with shaded walls and stove outlines. On the first and second-floor levels, both plans show a three bay fenestration pattern along the front of the pavilion and a five-bay arrangement at the back. The simpler plan shows only four windows along the back; one is missing at the top of the stairs where symmetry would dictate a window should be. At the cellar level, both plans show two windows in the front (presumably the front stoop for the main floor center door would have prevented placing a window at this location) and two windows and a door at the rear. The square jambs at the center opening at the rear reveal that this was planned to be a door centered on the rear elevation while the more rendered plan places the door in the north bay of the east elevation. Judging from the plan actually constructed, these drawings must have been early schemes because the fenestration of the constructed building greatly differs from these drawings. In fact, the pavilion itself is not three bays but five bays in front and only three bays in the rear. The width of the pavilion is greater than the calculations made by Jefferson in his building specifications. This greater width allowed Jefferson to create a five-bay elevation on the front that worked extremely well with his tetrastyle portico. Moreover, the three-bay arrangement at the rear



Pavilion N°. X. East. Doric of the Theatre of Marcellus. the columns to have no bases. diam. = 3.f

the cornice is (a) 37.5 = 1-10.5
frize - - - 45 = 2-3
Architrave 30 = 1-6
whole Entablature (b) 1-52.5 = 5-7.5
Capitel 0-30 = 1-6
Shaft 7-0 = 21-0
Order entire (c) 9-22.5 = 28-1.5
dimin^d diam. 48 = 28-8
1' = .6 I. 60' = 36. I.

Upper joists = 1-0
upper room clear 12-0.75 (d)
middle joists do 1-0
lower room clear 12-0.75 (d)
from floor to zocle 2
28-1.5
Kitchen cieling above zocle 1. } pitch of
from Zocle to Kitchen floor 7 } kitchen 8.f
to bottom of foundation 2
10.

Corrections.
(a) for 37.5 say 42.5
(b) 1-52½ say 1-57½
(c) 9-22½ 9-27½
and add 3. I. to each of the cor-
-responding measures in feet & I.
(d) for 12-0.75 say 12-1.5
(e) 43-11.4 34-0.6 = 415.2
(f) 9-9.2 7-8.2.67

the Portico Tetrastyle. the front, as follows.
wing 1. triglyph 75' = 3-9 + 1. dim^d. semidiam. 24' = 1-2.4 = 4-11.4
Portico 1. dim^d semid. + 7. trigl. + 1. dim^d. semid. = - - - - 28-7.8
wing 1. trigl. + 1. semid. - - - - - - - 4-11.4
whole breadth of building - - - - - - 38-6.6
projection of Cornice 54' = 2-8.4
Pediment. Span (e) 43-11.4 (f) height 9-9.2
from zocle to upper floor 15-0.75
deduct Tuscan order entire 11-7.86
descent from upper floor to terras 3-4.89

Shaft of Chimney 43. by 44.
to wit 6. flues of 9. by 16. clear.
Stairs. 18. risers of 8½ I
17. treads of 10 I.
to wit. 1^st. flight 8.
quart^r pace 1 } = 17.
2^d. flight. 8

The Attic. I have never seen an Attic pilaster, with the measures of it's parts minutely expressed except that of the Temple of Nerva Trajan Palladio B. III. Pl. 18. that temple is overloaded with ornaments, and it's Pilaster frittered away so minutely in it's mouldings, as to lose all effect. I have simplified these mouldings to suit our plainer style, still however retaining nearly their general outlines and proportions.

Our pediment being (d) 7-8.25 in height, the base & die of the Attic must be that, or ever so little more. the whole height of the Attic being divided into 8. parts, the cap or surbase is 1. part, the die 5. parts, and the base 2. parts.
take 13½ I. for a part and the base and die will be 92.75
deduct the height of the pediment 92.25
leaves the spare space between the apex & cap only .5 or ½ I
the cap or surbase will be 1. part = 13.25
die - - - - 5. parts = 66.25
base - - - - 2. parts = 26.50
whole height of Attic - - - - 106. or 8-10
the whole height being 8. parts of 105' each or 840'. these divided by 106. I. give so nearly 8' to 1. I. that the small mouldings of the cap & base may be calculated at that without sensible error.
the Cavetto above the cap is not reckoned a part of it. it should be in this case 75'. or say 9. in height and 85' or say 11. I. within the projection.
the breadth of the pilaster is that of the diminished diameter of the column, to wit 28.8

Specification for Pavilion X located on the reverse side of Jefferson's drawing for the Pavilion. N326. Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library, University of Virginia.

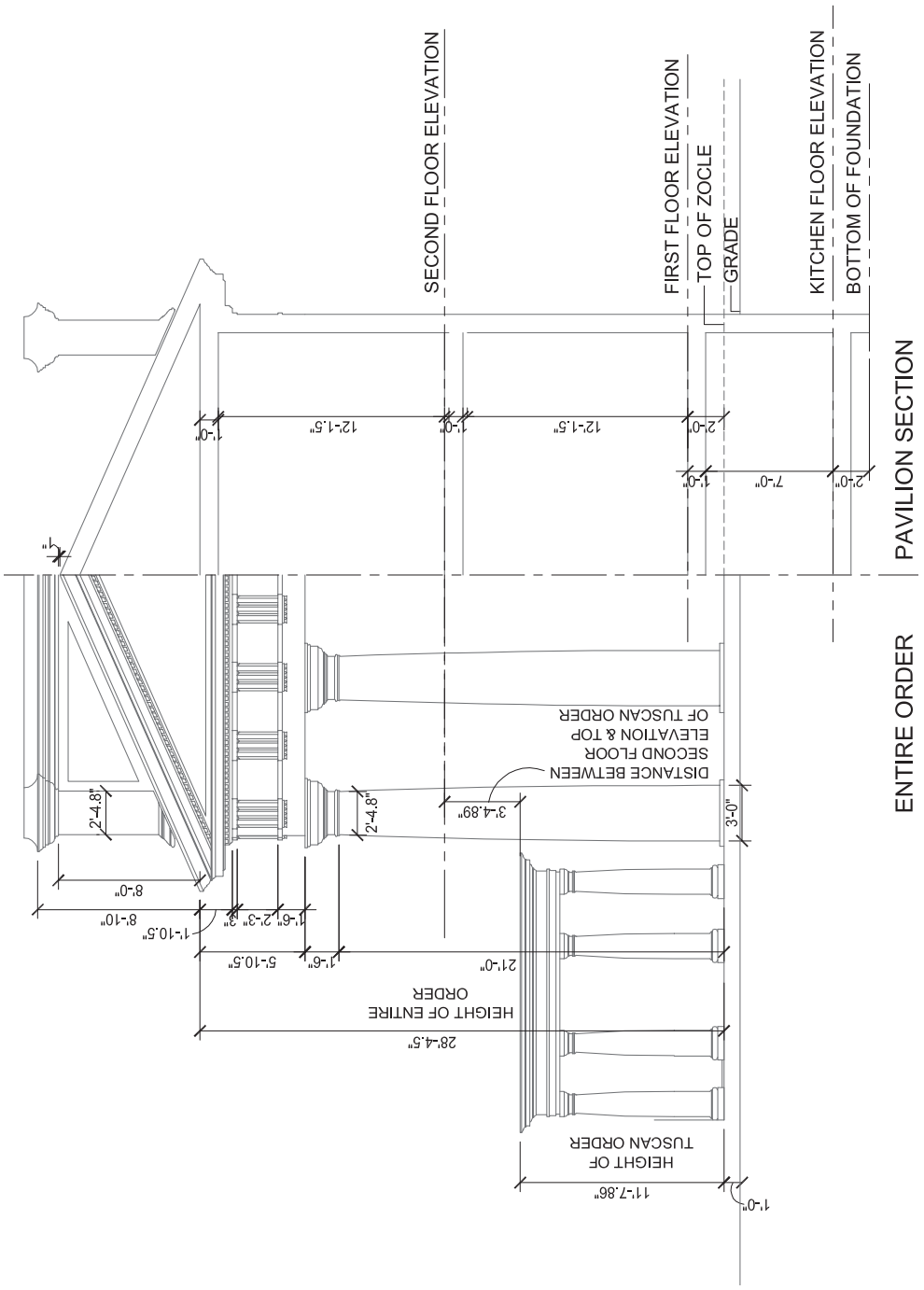


Diagram of layout at Pavilion X following Jefferson's specifications.

placed the southernmost window in a comfortable location in relation to the stair, so that no windows would have to be eliminated on that elevation. At the cellar level, the three-bay arrangement followed Jefferson's earlier plans and kept the entry door in the center opening.

There are two specifications in Jefferson's hand that are devoted to the design of Pavilion X. One of these may be found in his building notebook for the University of Virginia dated July 18th, 1819, and the other is a near duplicate that is a separate page. The separate-page version has an entire section devoted to the attic parapet pasted on its page. The fact that this pasted section appears to cover text beneath it suggests that the parapet was designed with other dimensions and that the pasted-over version corrects earlier calculations. This page also has a "Corrections" section in the upper right-hand corner that modifies the dimensions of the original calculations. The calculations on the left side of this page were modified because Jefferson evidently failed to include a dimension for a fillet beneath the cornice of the Doric order. It is impossible to tell from these corrections which document came first since Jefferson also made corrections to the building notebook version of his specifications. However, instead of inserting additional dimensions in a margin, he simply wrote over or crossed out his earlier dimensions.

Jefferson's notes and dimensions when drawn out reveals that the pavilion was conceived using the same method as that used on his other pavilions. His vertical dimensions for the pavilion are considered in elevation and section simultaneously by using two columns of numbers. The column on the left side of the page is a summary of his calculations for the exterior Doric order while the column on the right side of the page is a summary of his vertical dimensions through the pavilion, including the room heights at each floor level, the floor thicknesses, etc. Jefferson ensured that both of these columns added up to the same vertical dimension (in this case 28'-4.5") and used the zocle (the plinth on which the column sits) as a datum that linked the interior and exterior. The vertical dimensions were also reconciled to the vertical dimension of the Tuscan order at the student rooms (11"-7.86"), so that Jefferson could calculate the "descent from the uppr floor to [the] terras," which he figured to be 3'- 4.89." This demonstrates that Jefferson intended to keep the deck of the portico at the same elevation as the decks above the student rooms, which were also the same as the elevation of the top of the Tuscan order of those rooms. Actual measurements taken of the pavilion have revealed that the vertical dimensions correspond within an inch of the dimensions described in Jefferson's notes.

Once the overall vertical dimensions were resolved, Jefferson's calculations demonstrate that he defined the width of the building using the module dimensions of the triglyphs and metopes of the Doric entablature. The width of the portico entablature itself was calculated to be "1. dim.d semid. + 7. trigl. + 1 dim.d semid. = 28f-7.8I." This running dimension requires a bit of interpretation. Jefferson was aware that Palladio stipulated that one metope is intended to be the same width as its height. Adding the width of one triglyph to the width of one metope gave a dimension of 3"-9," which was then multiplied by seven since he determined that seven trigliphs and metopes were necessary to span across the front of the portico. The full dimension of the portico frieze was obtained by figuring the

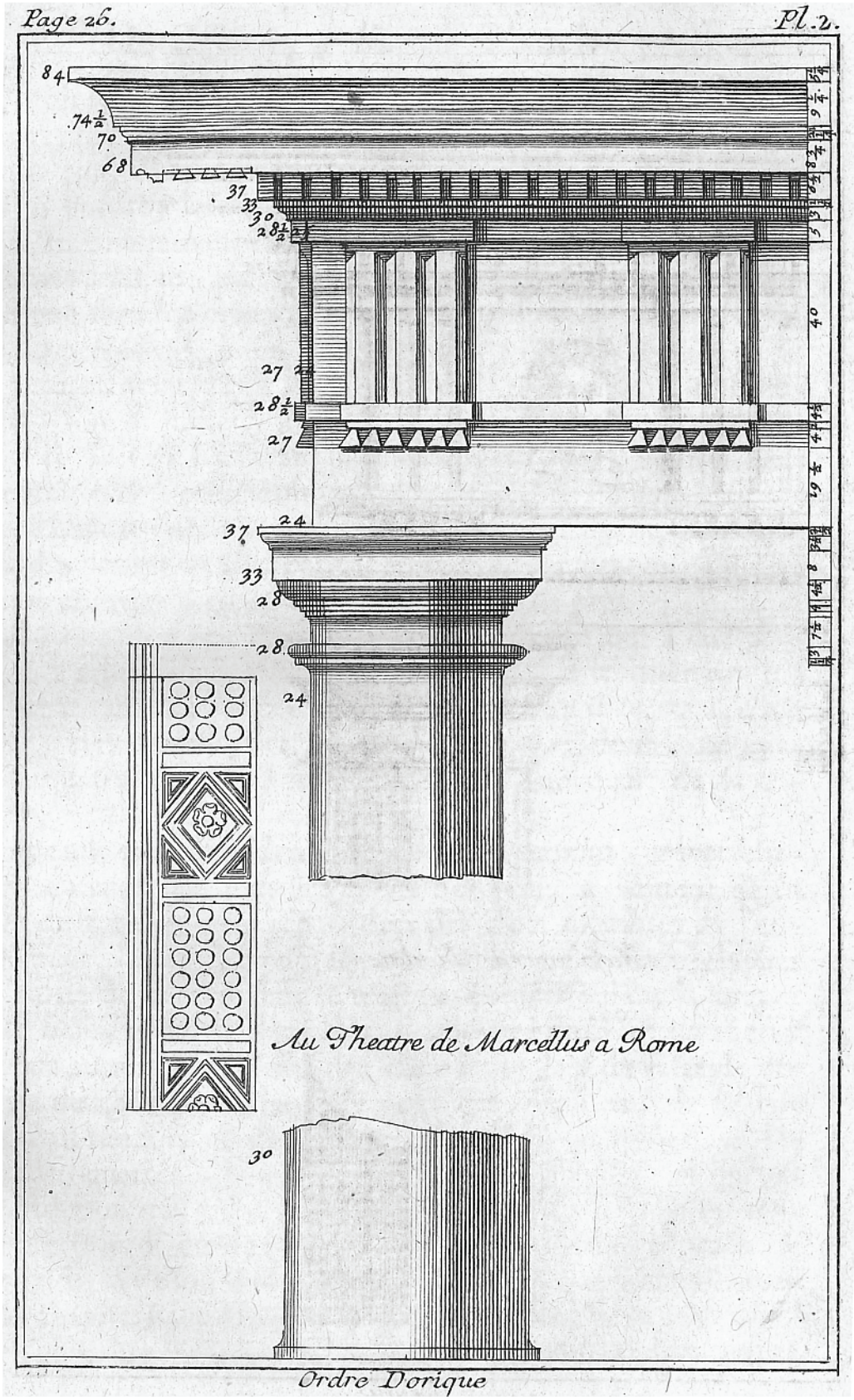
partial metope width at the extreme ends of the frieze, which was calculated to be ½ of the diminished diameter of the column. In this case, the diminished diameter of the column was 28.8'" giving a semi-diameter of 14.4." This dimension multiplied by two (for each end of the frieze) and added to the seven triglyph and metope units gave an overall width of 28'-7.8." Upon actual measurement, the width of the frieze is a remarkably close 28'-8.25."

After establishing the dimension of the portico entablature, Jefferson calculated the width of the entire pavilion by adding "1. trig. + 1. dimd. Semid." to each end of his portico frieze. Jefferson expected to have one triglyph/metope unit and one half of a diminished metope unit along the face of the pavilion walls between the juncture of the portico and the extreme north and south ends of the building. Renderings by both Jefferson and Neilson all show that these calculations were superseded when another ½ triglyph was added in the inside corners of the frieze in an apparent effort to make the entire composition work. At some point during the design or construction process, both of these solutions were again superseded when a full second triglyph was added along with another nearly full metope. This resulted in a pavilion that is 43'-8.75" wide instead of the 38'-6.6" originally calculated by Jefferson in his notes.

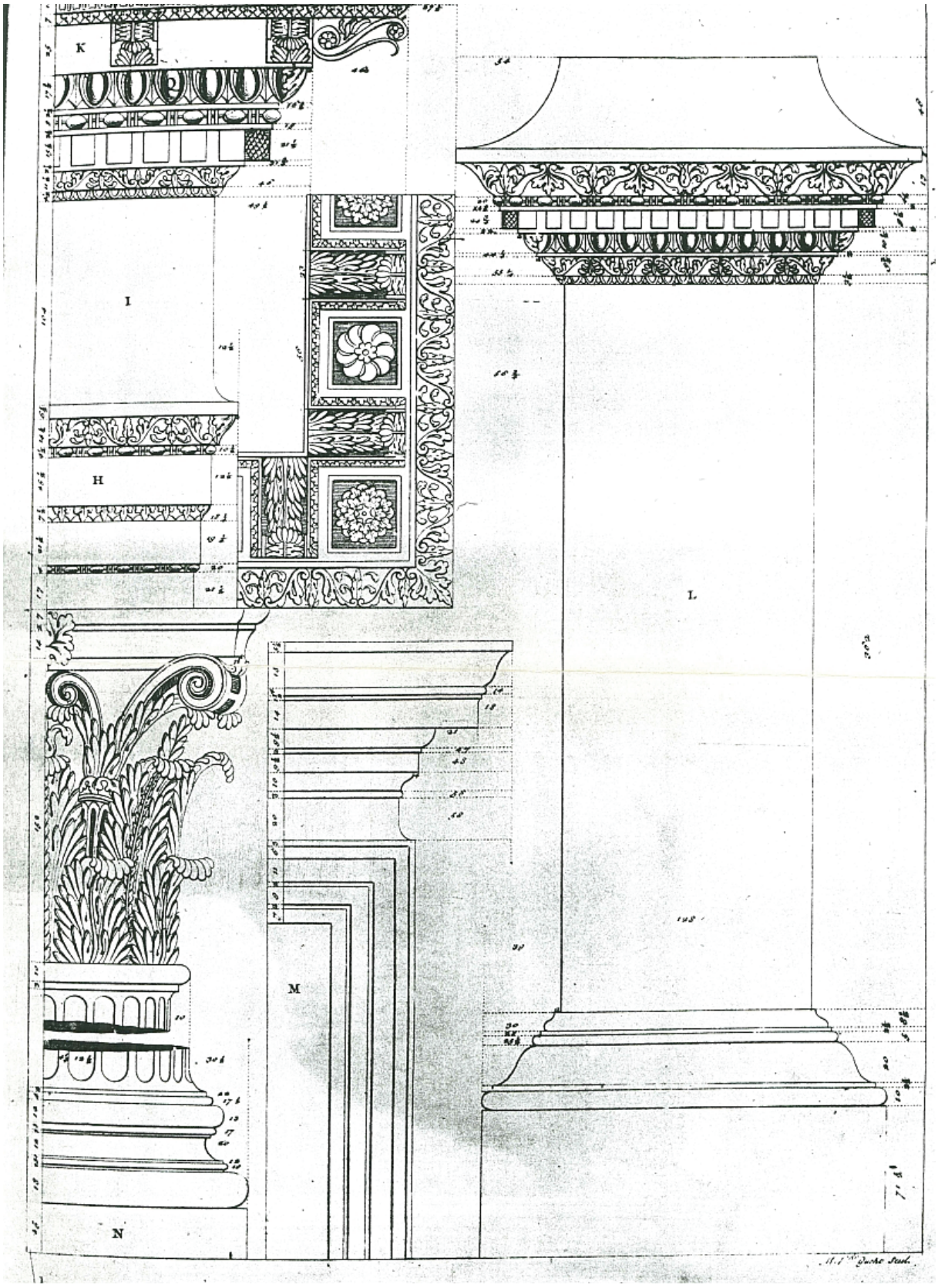
The dimension of the width of the portico frieze was necessary to obtain the height of the pediment. This was determined by adding the width of the cornice projection at each end to the width of the frieze (which was calculated to be 34'-0.6" and in actuality is 34'-9.25") and multiplying that span by 2/9. Jefferson appeared to have always followed the Palladian pediment formula where the height was stipulated to be 2/9 the width of the span. His calculated pediment height was 7'-8.25," and although the overall length of the main cornice is nine inches longer than Jefferson specified, the actual height of the pediment is only ¼" higher or 7'-8.5."

The height of the pediment was particularly critical to Jefferson's design since this pavilion was to be capped with a very large "Attic" parapet on its roof. Although the Theater of Marcellus did not have an Attic story, Jefferson must have been attracted to the concept of such a feature when studying Palladio's drawings for the Temple of Nerva Trajan, correctly found in Book IV, Chap. VIII, as opposed to Jefferson's reference below. It is possible that he felt the large Doric order should appear to support a weighty feature, and it is equally possible that he desired to conceal the sloped roof beyond the front pediment. In any event, the use of this feature is an illustration that Jefferson's long experience with the classical orders gave him the confidence to mix and modify various architectural features found in his pattern books to arrive at a composition pleasing to his eye. Near the bottom of his specifications, Jefferson noted that:

> "I have never seen an Attic pilaster, with the measures of it's [sic] parts minutely expressed, except that of the temple of Nerva Trajan Palladio. B. III. Pl. 18. [sic] that temple is overloaded with ornaments and it's [sic] pilaster frittered away so minutely in it's [sic] mouldings as to lose it's [sic] effect. I have simplified these mouldings to suit our plainer style, still however retaining their general outlines and proportions."



Doric order of the Theater of Marcellus, Roland Freart de Chambray's Parallele de L'Architecture Antique Avec La Moderne (1766).



Temple of Nerva Trajan from Quattro Libri dell'Architettura by Andrea Palladio. Leoni edition, 1721, Book IV, Plate VIII. Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library, University of Virginia.

This quote reveals that Jefferson was forced to use an Attic feature from a Corinthian temple on his Doric building because there was simply no other model described well enough in Palladio for him to use. It is also very interesting to note that Jefferson had no qualms about simplifying a Palladian drawing to suit his more austere sensibilities. However, this statement should be understood within the context of his other buildings where he was known to "simplify" his moldings. This essentially means that the molding profiles and proportions remain the same, but the ornament carved into them as depicted on Palladio's plates is eliminated.

Jefferson was clearly not reluctant to proportion the Attic story as he pleased to fit harmoniously with the rest of his elevation. His specifications for the rest of the Attic read:

> "Our pediment being 7 f – 8.25 I high, the Attic must be of such height that it's [sic] cap, or surbase may be clear above the Apex of the Pediment. this will be effected by giving a height of 8-10 to the Attic, exclusive of a Cavetto above it. it will give 8f – 1 I. very nearly"

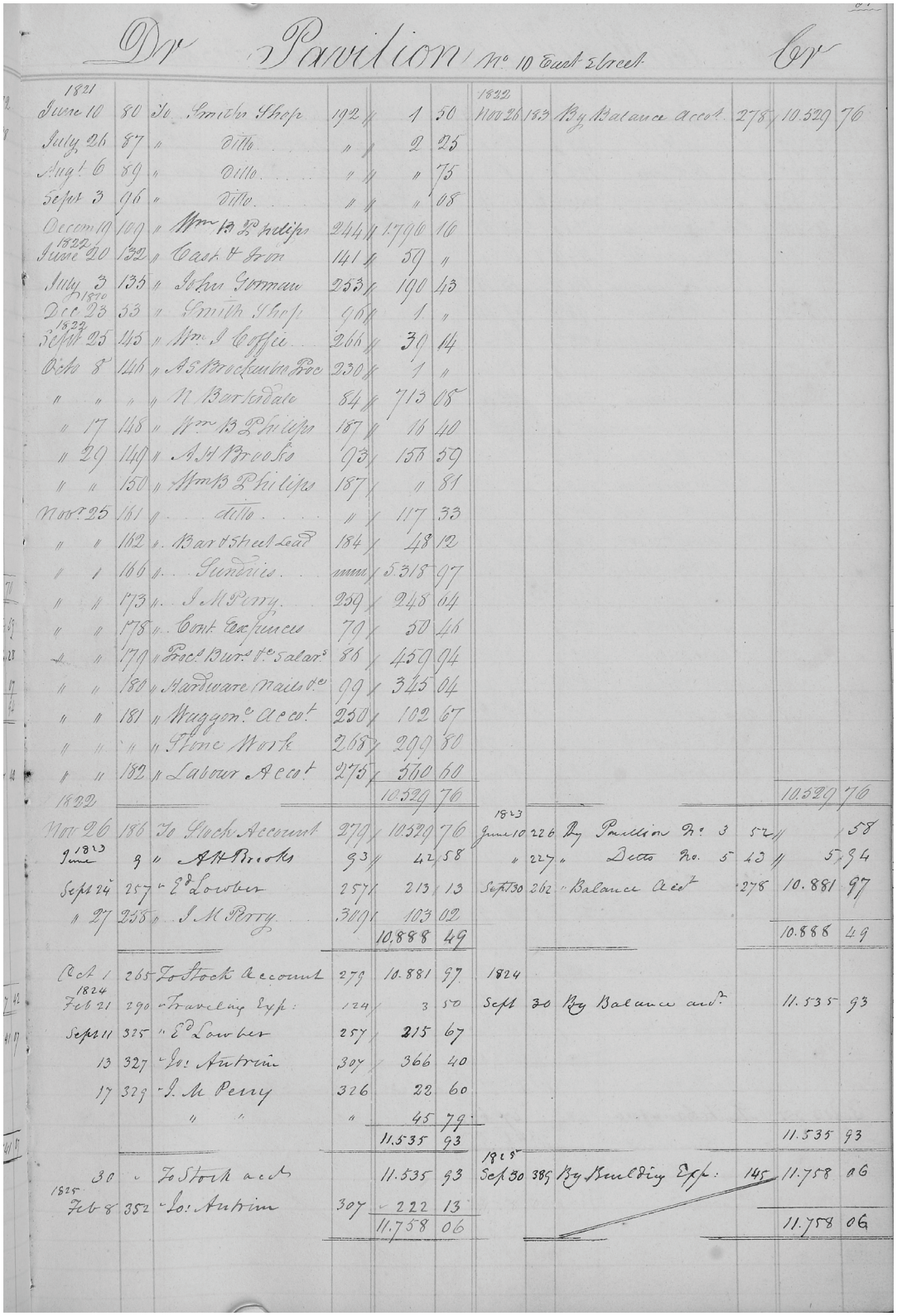
The Attic parapet was designed to allow the upper molding profiles to miss the apex of the pediment by about one inch. Jefferson's figures for the actual size of the parapet reveal that he simply proportioned the Attic parapet to fit his overall desired dimension. The "minutes" of the proportional system of the Attic story have no relationship whatsoever to the proportional system of the Doric order below except that the width of the pilasters within the parapet was specified to be the same as the width of the diminished diameter of the Doric columns.

Construction History

At the time work on Pavilion X began, construction of the University had been underway for nearly three years. Under the auspices of Central College, Pavilions VII and III were the first two pavilions commenced. By the summer of 1819, work on Pavilions I and V was underway, and contracts had been let for three additional pavilions: II, IV, and VI, all on the East Lawn. The start of construction of Pavilions VIII, IX, and X in the early summer of 1820 signaled the completion of the pavilions, leaving only the Rotunda and the ranges along the streets to be built.

The building of Pavilion X and "dormitories 22 to 26 East Range" was assigned to William B. Phillips and John Neilson. Phillips, a brick mason and native Virginian, had been employed at the University during the previous building seasons working at Pavilion I (1822) and its adjacent student rooms. Upon completing Pavilion X, Phillips would go on to building Hotel F (1822), partner with Curtis Carter in building Pavilion IX (1823), and later go on to build the Anatomical Theatre (1826). Phillips had worked as a foreman for Anthony Turner, a master brick mason from Richmond. It was Turner who wrote Phillips 'recommendation to Jefferson when he sought work at the University. Turner wrote:

> I do hereby certify that William Phillips the bearer hereof, Served Seven years with me as an Apprentice to the bricklaying business, and afterwards worked with me as my foreman, the further term of Seven Years: He is trustworth; an excellent workman; of good Morrals and industrous and attentive to business. -- I do not know a better workman in that line. -- He has carried on Brickmaking and laying in this City for two Years, much to the Satisfaction of those who employed him."[2]



Dr Pavilion No. 10 East Street Cr

1821 June 10	80	To Smiths Shop	192		1	50	1822 Nov 26	183	By Balance Acct.	278		10.529	76
July 26	87	" Ditto	"		2	25							
Aug.t 6	89	" Ditto	"		"	75							
Sept 3	96	" Ditto	"		"	08							
Decem 19	109	" Wm B Phillips	244		1796	16							
1822 June 20	132	" Cast & Iron	141		59	"							
July 3	135	" John Gorman	253		190	43							
1820 Dec 23	53	" Smith Shop	96		1	"							
1823 Sept 25	145	" Wm B Coffee	266		30	14							
Octo 8	146	" A.S. Brockenbrough Prec	230		1	"							
" "	"	" N. Bartholdale	84		713	08							
" 17	148	" Wm B Phillips	187		16	40							
" 29	149	" A.M. Brooks	93		158	59							
" "	150	" Wm B Phillips	187		"	81							
Nov.r 25	161	" ditto	"		117	33							
" "	162	" Bar & Steel Lead	184		48	12							
" "	166	" Sundries			5318	97							
" "	173	" J.M. Perry	259		248	04							
" "	178	" Cont. Expences	79		50	46							
" "	179	" Prec.s Bur.s &c Salar.s	86		450	94							
" "	180	" Hardware Nails &c	99		345	04							
" "	181	" Waggon.e Acco.t	250		102	67							
" "	"	" Stone Work	265		299	80							
" "	182	" Labour Acc.t	275		560	60							
					10529	76						10529	76
1822 Nov 26	186	To Stock Account	279		10529	76	1823 June 10	226	By Pavilion No. 3	52			58
1823 June 9	9	" A.M. Brooks	93		42	58	"	227	" Ditto No. 5	40		57	34
Sept 24	257	" Ed Lowber	257		213	13	Sept 30	262	" Balance Acct	278		10.881	97
" 27	258	" J.M. Perry	309		103	02							
					10.888	49						10.888	49
Acct 1	265	To Stock Account	279		10.881	97	1824						
1824 Feb 21	290	" Travelling Exp.s	124		3	50	Sept	30	By Balance and.r			11.535	93
Sept 11	325	" Ed Lowber	257		215	67							
13	327	" Jo.s Antrim	307		366	40							
17	329	" J.M. Perry	326		22	60							
		" "	"		45	79							
					11.535	93						11.535	93
30		To Stock acct			11.535	93	1825 Sept 30	385	By Building Exp.s	145		11.758	06
1825 Feb 8	352	" Jo.s Antrim	307		222	13							
					11.758	06						11.758	06

Account for the construction of Pavilion X. Proctor's Ledger. Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library, University of Virginia Library.

PAVILION X

By the end of August 1819, Phillips was likely nearing the end of his portion of work on Pavilion I, for he wrote to Arthur Spicer Brockenbrough, the Proctor of the University inquiring, "...which will be my next job, so an arrangement may be made for me to begin...,"[3] Phillips may have been anxious to secure future work owing to the arrival of Richard Ware and his contingent of Philadelphia workmen that coming July.

Ware, a master carpenter and foreman, had a well established reputation in Philadelphia and shared a mutual friend with Thomas Jefferson, the Philadelphia scientist Dr. Thomas Cooper. It was Dr. Cooper who enticed Ware to visit Charlottesville and see the work going on at the University. In March 1819, Ware made his way to Charlottesville. Ware's letter of introduction, written by Robert Mills to Jefferson, describes him as a "... respectable Master Carpenter... Mr. Ware bears with him recommendations from Gentlemen well known to you in Philadelphia, with whose names I will cheerfully associate mine, as I have had business with Mr. W -- during my residence in [Philadelphia]."[4] Ware must have been impressed with what he saw going on, for while he was there, he submitted a proposal to, "... undertake three portions mentioned in the advertisement & upon the conditions there specified at fifteen percent below the Book of Prices published by M Cary in 1812...."[5] Such a reasonable proposal together with Ware's ability to bring with him a sizable work force of brick makers and layers, carpenters, and specialized craftspeople, such as plasterers and tin workers, likely made him a desirable resource.

Though Richard Ware's arrival brought with it the much needed labor necessary to advance the construction of the University, it also unexpectedly complicated matters. While Ware's proposal was found to be most favorable and his services eagerly anticipated, events unfolded that jeopardized this relationship. Ware, in an attempt to escape creditors in Pennsylvania who had received word he may be leaving for Virginia, had fled to Delaware. While in Delaware, Ware was apprehended and jailed. Word of this situation had soon made it back to Jefferson. The Board of Visitors had already awarded Ware the work for building two pavilions and a hotel. Not knowing the state of Ware's affairs and how long he would be detained, the Board of Visitors decided to assign these pavilions to Virginia workmen already on the site. Pavilion I was awarded to Curtis Carter and William B. Phillips and Pavilion V to John Perry. What followed is best articulated by Jefferson himself:

> mr. Ware from Philadelphia offering those which were most acceptable two of these buildings were reserved for him. he went back, promising to return here immediately with a sufficient number of workmen. we waited & waited without hearing any thing definitively from him, & at length received private information that he was detained by his creditors, and in actual jail in Delaware. it was now July, half the season gone, his services despaired of, and we deemed it our duty to engage others immediately. the Proctor accordingly engaged the buildings reserved for him to others who had been competitors from Richmond, and they had come on to the place to begin their operations. at this moment mr Ware arrived, informed us he had about twenty hands on the way coming on by water, and they soon arrived. our embarrasment was extreme; as, to send these people back again, was ruin to him. under this difficulty we resolved, without authority from the board, to engage to him two more pavilions with their adjacent dormitories, making seven with those already on hand, which and more we knew would be ultimately wanting.[6]

In fact, decisions had been made concerning nearly all of the remaining buildings at the University. A letter to Brockenbrough from Jefferson dated September 1, 1819, clearly specifies who is engaged with what work at the time:

> the engagements for work, as well as I can state them from imperfect memorandums which I have with me aided by recollection, have been as follows. in the Western range the Pavilion No. 1. the brick work was engaged to Carter & Philips, the wooden work to Oldham; No. 2. is done with. No. 3. brick work and wooden work engaged to Dinsmore and Perry, No. 4. done with and No. 5. not engaged. of the dormitories No. 1. to 10. were not engaged, but were reserved for Carter & Philips. mr Dinsmore once mentioned to me in conversation that in assigning to him Pavilion No. 3. he expected he should also have had the adjacent dormitories: but I told him I had had no such idea, and that the written paper I gave him would shew that the pavilion alone was allotted to him. he acknoleged the dormitories were not engaged, and did not pretend to claim them as such. it was our intention to have assigned the Hotels & line of dormitories on the back street to the Philadelphia workmen; but after Genl. Cocke and myself concluded to build the Eastern range of Pavilions & dormitories in preference, this was destined for the Philadelphians, and I still wish that this whole range may be executed by them. by the time you say that Carter & Philips will have finished pavilion No. 1. and dormitories No. 1. 2. 3. 4. I shall be at home; but they may proceed to build the dormitories between Pavilions 2. & 3. that is to say dormitories No. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. these will take 60. or 70,000 bricks, and when I return we will decide according to circumstances whether to give them Pavilion No. 5. of the Western range, or one on the Eastern side.[7]

Construction of the three remaining pavilions were authorized between the summer of 1819 and spring of 1820. Ultimately, Phillips was engaged to build Pavilion X along with the adjacent dormitories, rooms 22 to 26, and by early summer of 1820, work was underway on the building.

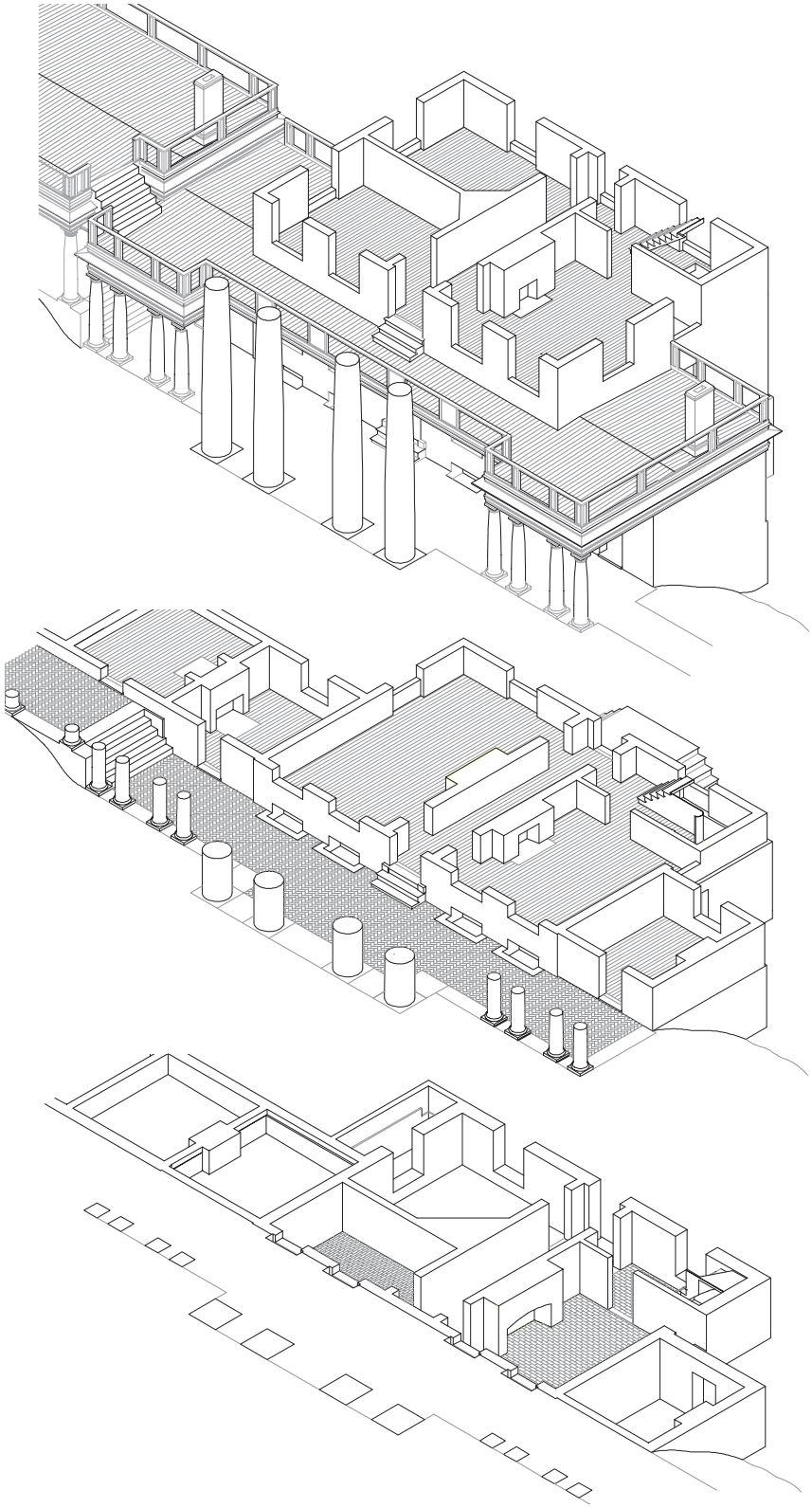
In December 1821, Phillips was paid $1,796.16 for his work at Pavilion X; this payment covered:

Pavilion No. 10 East for brick work	$1,536.89
1880 bricks in column foundation	18.80
Shafts of 4 columns	172.80
Scaffolding	20.00
Paving Cellar	47.67

At the same time, Phillips was paid for his work at dormitories 22 to 26. He received $745.08 for laying the bricks in the sidewalls, column foundations, and the column themselves.

Payments listed in the Proctor's Journal record when the undertaker was compensated for their work and not necessarily when the work was actually performed. Wages at the University were based on Matthew Cary's 1812 edition of the Philadelphia Builder's Price Book adjusted to suit the market and location as a way of standardizing pay to the workmen.[8] In the University's advertisement for workmen published in Virginia and Philadelphia newspapers in March 1819, it stipulated:

> As the items of house carpenters and Joiners and there several Prices are too nu[m]erous to be specifyed, some Standard of refference for Prices must be proposed. The Philadelphia



Axonometric section through each level of the Period I building.

> House Carpenters book of prices printed by M. Carey in 1812, is adopted for the rule of prices and every undertaker is to say whither he will undertake, at the Prices printed in that book or at what pr Cent more or less… Where an item of work and prices are not to be found directly in the price Book it is to be deduced from the elements furnished by other articles in the book. As the buildings are distributed in portions of a little more or less than a 100 thousand Bricks, each undertaker is to say for How much of these portions he will contract to finish the wooden work by the first day of February next.[9]

Jefferson had inquired into the prices charged by Philadelphia builders as early as 1817, writing to architects and workmen acquaintances he thought might be able to furnish him with a copy of Cary's book; procuring a copy proved difficult. Benjamin Henry Latrobe was able to locate and send Jefferson a "Pittsburg pricebook, compiled from that of Philadelphia [price book]." Ultimately, Jefferson received a copy provided by Cary himself.[10] Concerning the pricing, Jefferson was informed by Thomas Carstairs, a contractor he had worked with decades earlier, that "I find the only material difference is the new book allows about twenty per cent on floors & ten per cent on common stairs more than the book I have sent you, our present working prices and for some years past, is from ten to twenty per cent discount from the book prices or what is generaly termd the old price."[11]

In the end, the Board of Visitors decided to use the printed prices in Cary's book as the wage rate where it applied. The brick masons were paid ten dollars per one thousand common and piece bricks and sixteen dollars for the oil struck and rubbed bricks laid.

The brick used in Pavilion X and the associated student rooms was most likely made by Abiah B. Thorn, a Philadelphia bricklayer working for John M. Perry. In a letter to John Hartwell Cocke, John Neilson wrote:

> He [Jefferson] is full of brickmaking ideas at present, he said they had or would engage Mr Thorn (a brick-layer who came here in partnership with Mr Ware) as superintendent of the brick-yard Mr. Jefferson being better pleased with the colour of his brick in No 2 and 4 than he is with other that was made here, he does not know that Thorn was not the maker he that made them left this at the very time I came up herewith Fittz Thorn has since been in the employ of J Perry so that I think Mr Jefferson ought to look at No 8 Hotel C [present day Hotel F]. and the Proctors House, as it was with those jobs only he was engaged in the making of the brick.[12]

In November 1822 Perry was paid a total of $248.64 for bricks. Of this amount, $140.64 was for "14,064 bricks in back wall" and $108.00 for "bricks laid in culvert." In September 1823, Perry was paid $103.02 for laying 9664 bricks in the area and garden walls of Pavilion X and another $22.60 for "capping garden walls".[13]

The framing and woodwork at Pavilion X was executed by John Neilson, a master carpenter originally from Northern Ireland. Neilson had worked for Jefferson at Monticello between 1804 and 1808 and then for James Madison at Montpelier until 1810.[14] In the years prior to arriving in Charlottesville, Neilson had been employed by General John Hartwell Cocke, one of the University's Board of Visitors, building Upper Bremo, Cocke's Palladian residence. In addition to Pavilion X, Neilson would also be responsible for the carpentry

at Pavilion IX, a number of dormitories, the Rotunda, and, in cooperation with James Dinsmore, the Anatomical Theater.

In November 1822, Neilson was paid $4,000.00 for his bill of work at Pavilion X together with another $1,042.60 "for proportion of lumber" used in constructing the building. A year earlier, a $565.78 charge for lumber was made against the pavilion's account; an additional charge of $147.30 was added to it for "waggonage" to the site. [15]

While Phillips and Neilson were the principal builders of Pavilion X, a great number of people also contributed to its construction. Numerous vendors and trades people were necessary to provide materials and services such as plastering and painting. Many of these individuals are simply identified by short entries found in the Proctor's Journal for the building of the pavilion. Though brief, these entries provide valuable insight into who was doing what work and how much this work cost. For example, the entry for John Gorman, a Virginia mason who executed much of the stone work throughout the University, itemizes the work he is to be paid for at Pavilion X:

For stone work at base of columns $34.12 4 caps @ $30 is $120	$154.12
1 Front and 2 Back sills	9.62
Celler sills 1 stair sill + 2 step sills	17.25
4 Window sills $4.56 2 newel blocks .88[c]	5.44
4 Gate blocks or sills	4.00
	190.43

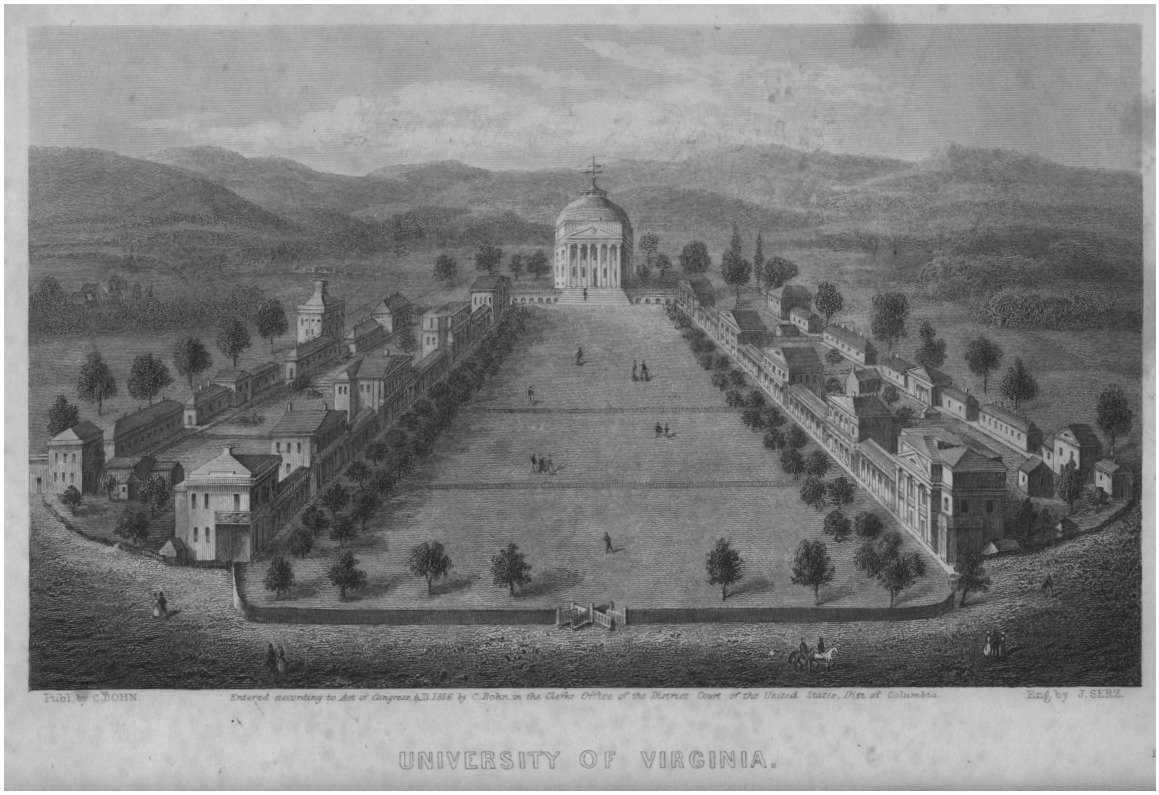
Other similar entries are less detailed. Edward Lowber was paid $215.67 for painting at Pavilion X. He was also paid for "Glass, Glazing, and 2 coats [of paint]" on the pavilion sash. For this work at Pavilion X, he received $213.13. Plastering was undertaken by Joseph Antrim. Antrim earned $366.40 for plastering the pavilion and another $222.13 for "stuccoing columns."[16]

A number of charges are simply for materials. Early in the construction of the pavilion, a series of entries are charged to the "Blacksmiths Shop" for items such as clamps, holdfasts, spikes, bolts and stays.[17] Another entry for blacksmiths' work is for "2 crane irons + arch bar."[18] Charges to the "Castings and Iron" account were made for window weights in the amount of $59.00 and for two stoves, each at $15. These were likely Franklin stoves and may have been located in the two north rooms on the second-floor of the house.[19]

A proposal to Arthur Spicer Brockenbrough from Malcom F. Crawford presents his offer for undertaking the shutters:

> I will put Venition Shutters to all of the doors & Windows at the University of Virginia, Ironed and Painted in the best Manner, to W[i]t. all the Twelve Light Windows, Twelve by Eightteen Glass @ Eight Dollars & fifty Cents pr. Window -- and all the other Windows & doors at the same rate -- in proportion to that Size.[20]

The roof of Pavilion X was originally covered with tin plate shingles. Use of this material to



University of Virginia, 1856. Engraved by J. Serz. Published by C. Bohn. H. Weber, Printer. Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library, University of Virginia Library, Charlottesville, Virginia.

cover roofs was rare for the period, but not entirely unheard of. Jefferson himself had used tin shingles on his own buildings, and in the process of exploring the cost and durability of them, he had sent James Dinsmore to look at tin roofs on buildings in Staunton, Virginia. Letters show those involved with the construction of the buildings considered a variety of materials before settling on tin plate. As early as 1818, Jefferson was exploring the possibility of covering the buildings in a local slate.[21] Just about the same time as this, Dinsmore reported back to the Board of Visitors with his findings on what he observed in Staunton. Not only had Dinsmore met with the owners of the buildings, but he had also the occasion to meet, "Mr. Brook, the workman who put it on," no doubt Asa H. Brooks, the tin smith ultimately responsible for installing the roofs on the pavilions and hotels.[22] In addition to slate and tin, wood shingles had also been considered. In November 1818, Dinsmore wrote Jefferson with an estimate for laying wood shingles:

> from the best Calculations Mr Perry & My Self Can make we find that a Square of Hart Pine Shingling, all expences Included, viz. timber, getting, Hauling Putting on, Nails &c Cannot at Present be done for less than ten Dollars[23]

In comparison, from what Dinsmore learned in Staunton:

> the tin for Covering Mr Smiths House was about $8 pr Square Say $135 for what Coverd 17 ½ Square but one eighth additional may be allowed for Increasing the width of the

> laps -- Mr Brooks price for Cutting and machineing is $2 per Box -- for Putting on $5 per Square -- the Cost for nails is very trifleing[24]

In the end, it was decided to use tin plate shingles for roofing the pavilions and hotels; however, even after the Board of Visitors officially approved its use, this material remained in question. Clearly, the Proctor, Arthur Spicer Brockenbrough, was not won over; " I find we shall be able to cover our Pavilions with slate as cheap as any thing else except Shingeles, and heart pine is not easily Obtained, had we not better prepair for Slate? -- The tin I have but little confidence in."[25]

As previously mentioned, Asa Brooks installed the tin plate shingles throughout the University buildings. At Pavilion X, Brooks was paid $159.59 for covering the roof. A separate charge to the "Tin Account" in the amount of $238.00 was recorded against the pavilion, presumably for the tin plate used for the roofing.

The applied decorative ornament for the second-floor parlor's entablature was made by William J. Coffee. Coffee, an English artist who had relocated to New York City, produced architectural ornament in a variety of materials, including composition, lead, and terra cotta. The Agreement for Ornamentation signed between Coffee and Brockenbrough was for Coffeee to "...furnish suitable ornaments for the entablatures of the drawing rooms in each Pavilion, the ornaments to be made of composition, and the necessary ornaments for the fronts of the Porticos of Pavillions No 1 and 2 to be made of lead..." The ornament for Pavilion X included:

Flowers in frize 26 cents	48	12.48
Same in pannel 48		12.48

The ornament Coffee made was not cast in composition -- a mixture of whiting, resins, and hide glue mixed to form a putty -- but instead made from a "burnt composition" similar to terra cotta.[26] This material was entirely unfamiliar to Jefferson who described it as, "... appearing to be of the nature of potter's ware and not of putty as usual & therefore of unknown effect with us...."[27] On a later occasion, Jefferson also expressed that:

> The brittleness of the material however carefully handled, occasions some loss. it does not answer our purpose so well as the flexible putty composition which it was supposed the simple term composition used in the agreemt implied in technical understanding and the more especially in our case as you had made some of putty while here as a sample to shew that you were familiar with the subject. I am in hopes however our loss by breakage may not be such as to occasion a deficit[28]

In a separate letter written to Arthur Spicer Brockenbrough, Coffee explained:

> the composition which you mean is Called the Puty Composition which is quite out of use and never Employed, it will not admit of the Same releafe as my Composition, it will not stand the weather neather Can it be got up so Cheape as My Compositions and which is much in use, -- as may relate to the troubl[e] in Puting up the one or the other I think there is Little or no differ[e]nce the Puty kind is Liable to be Brock to Pieces when it is dry, and must be Seated before the fire before it Can be Put up and mine only wants a little Care in Puting up.[29]

Writing Jefferson concerning the ornament made for Monticello, Coffee gave very specific instructions on how to apply these pieces:

> You will now permit me to give you my method of Puting up this kind of work its as follows. Let John Hemmings Put up all the Small parts of the Enrichments with very Strong Glue made very Hot and Layed on to Each Ornament with A Small brush then to Gently rub the Enrichment to the wood. The Human masks and the Ox Sculls Should be Put up with white Lead As Stiff as Book binders Paste, and in to One of those Small holes that is in Every Peice; A Small Screw should be Put, Only let him take the Precaution to have the Screws too Small, then too Large and that he must not drive the Screw Head too Close on the work but Only in Such A way that the Screw may Just bite The ribands at the Chin of the Human mask you will find I was obliged to make in lead owing to the too great thinness for Composition, but Shall not make any Extra Charge on that Accnt, theas of Corse he will Sprig or mask with the Stiff white lead, the Ox scull must be Put up in the Same maner with the Exception of the Husks which must be Glued up, he will finde A great many more Husk Sent than he will want to Enable him to Sute his methops, I have Also Sent to Spare of All the other Enrichments.
>
> When the whole of the Ornaments of A Room, are Put up John Should then mix up A Small Quanity of Dry white lead whiting and good drying Oil, to make A Paste for the Purpose of Stoping the Joints. And I must not for-get to Say that he will have no Occations to Soak or Place by the fire theas Ornaments as they Are allredy ajusted to Put them up as hear directed which Same direction I have given to Mr. Brockenbrough in my letter of Advice to him of the Shipment of the whole of the Enrichments for the University[30]

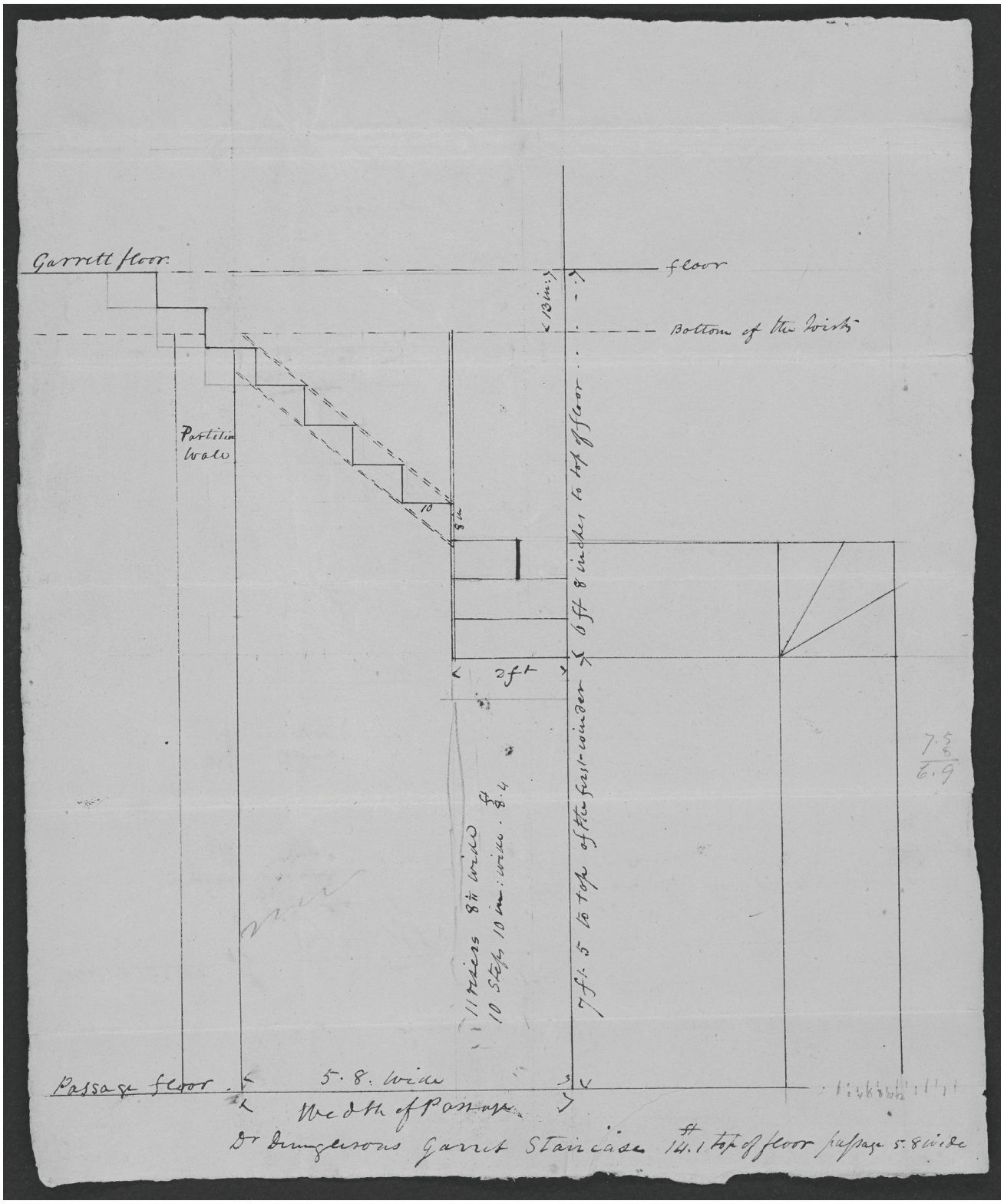
Improvements to Pavilion X

Improvements to Pavilion X and the landscape surrounding it began shortly after it was occupied by Dr. Robley Dunglison, the first professor to live in the pavilion. Evidence of the earliest changes to the site survive today solely as references in archival documents. While generations of small outbuildings are known to have dotted the landscape behind Pavilion X, all that remains of these structures are archaeological deposits.[31] As early as July 1828, Board of Visitor minutes record that Arthur Spicer Brockenbrough, Proctor of the University, was directed to "erect such building, for the accommodation of Servants, in the tenement occupied by Dr. Dunglison, as may be deemed suitable; the cost whereof shall not exceed $150."[32] That following August, Brockenbrough, in a letter to John Hartwell Cocke, mentions that he has "two rooms for Dr. Dunglison underway," suggesting this building was in the process of being built.[33]

The first known improvement to impact the Jefferson design of Pavilion X is the addition of a stair from the second-floor to the garret; this occurred by 1832. In an undated letter to the Board of Visitors, Professors Dunglison, Bonneycastle, and Emmet, requested:

> "... the attention of the Board to the want of access to the attics of their houses. The Board are aware that there are no storerooms to the Pavilions and that the attics which might be converted to this purpose are useless owing to such want of access."[34]

Sometime after this letter, Professor Dunglison went ahead with building a stair to his attic. This is evidenced by archival and physical documentation. In July 1832, an entry



Drawing of Dr. Dunglison's garrett staircase. Undated. Proctor's Papers, RG-5/3/1.111, Box 16, Letters & Receipts. Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia.

in the Board of Visitors minutes mention, "... a staircase from the 2nd to the Garret story of Professor Emmet's Pavilion similar to the one already executed in Professor Dunglison's Pavilion, and that Professor Dunglison be reimbursed from the funds of the University for his advances for the latter improvement."[35] Inspection of the east wall on the second-floor of Pavilion X adjacent to the existing ladder to the attic reveals scars for an earlier set of stairs. These stairs would have cut across the south window opening and led up to the garret landing where a separate run (still remaining) leads into the attic proper.

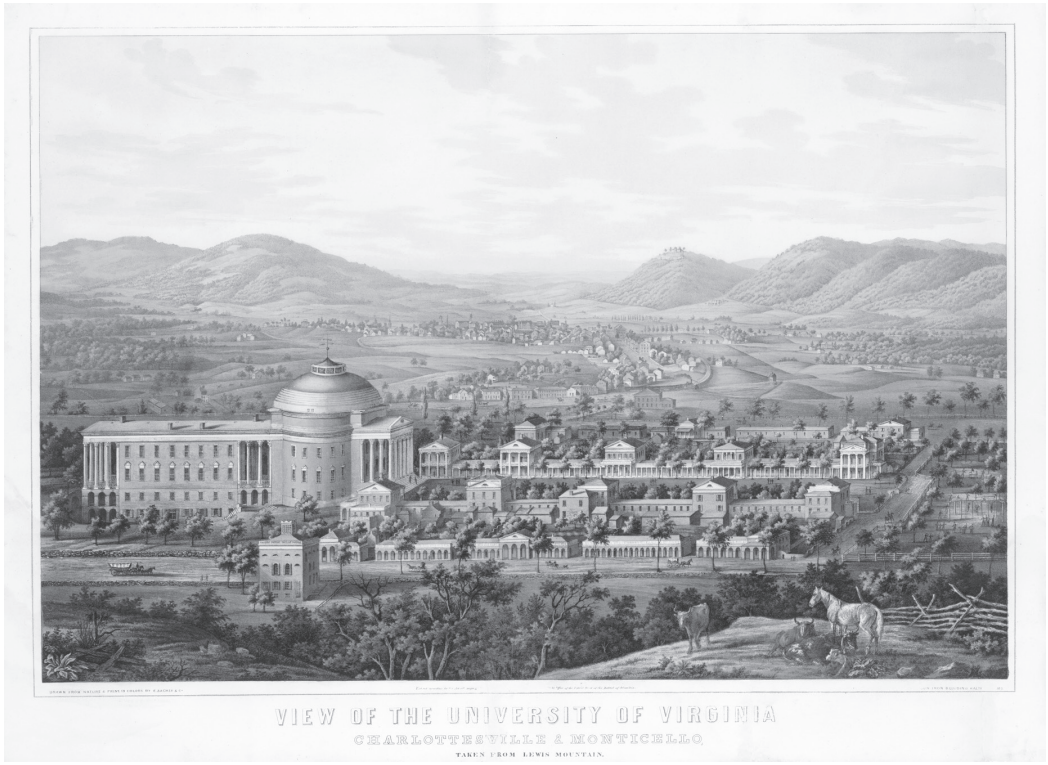
A year later, as Professor Dunglison was leaving the University and vacating his pavilion, the Board ordered that he be reimbursed for the modifications he made to the staircase of Pavilion X as well as for the installation of Venetian doors on the front of his pavilion and for a "small porch" he had built on the rear of the building.[36] Specific details regarding this porch are unknown. Aside from this brief reference, only one other mention of a porch has been located in University records. In response to the Board of Visitors resolution to reimburse Dr. Dunglison for his improvements, George W. Spooner, a carpenter employed by the University, estimated the value for the Venetian blinds, and Dr. Dunglison gave an estimate for the alterations for his attic stair and the porch; the combined value of these two items was $45.75.[37]

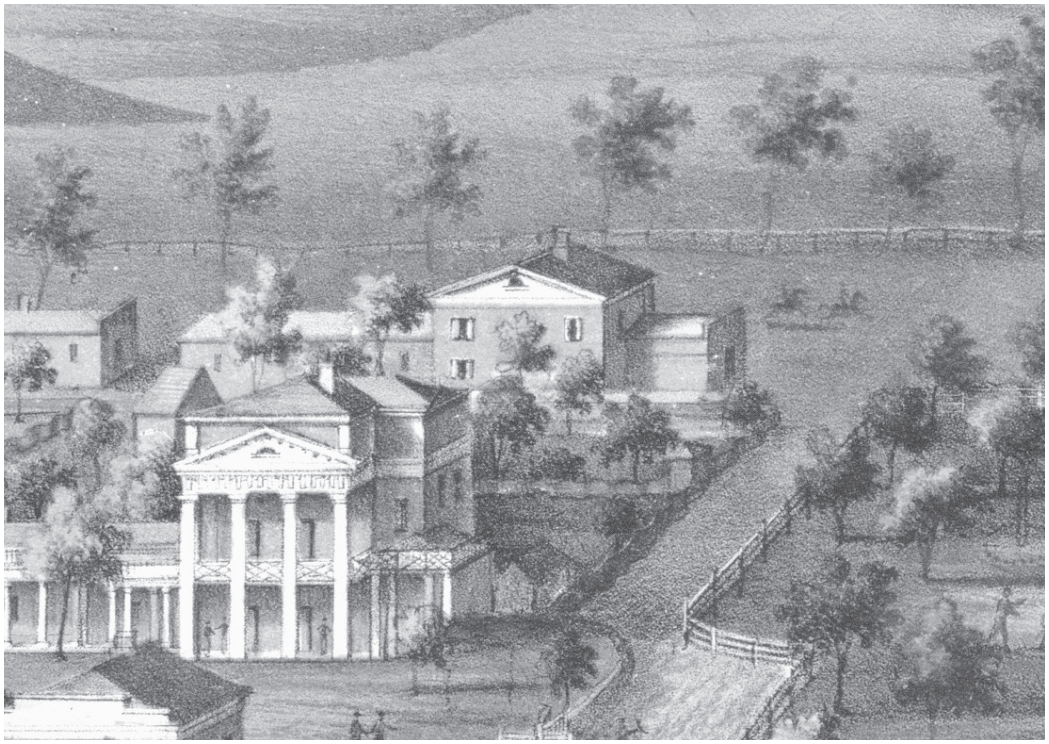
By the summer of 1833, John A.G. Davis had taken up residence in Pavilion X. In August 1836, the Board of Visitors directed the Proctor to have built, "... a suitable kitchen... in the rear of Pavilion X."[38] The following year, the Board also granted Davis permission, "... to occupy one of the dormitories near his pavilion upon paying to the Proctor the ordinary rent."[39] By 1839, Davis is listed in the Proctor's Journal paying rent on two dormitories, numbers 50 and 52, the rooms to either side of his pavilion.[40] The scars in the plaster and woodwork on the walls abutting the student rooms reveal the locations where doorways into these spaces previously existed although documents indicate that at least the south door opening was not introduced until Professor Minor occupied the pavilion after 1845.

On the night of November 12, 1840, Professor Davis was shot in front of Pavilion X as he confronted a number of rowdy students acting disorderly; he died from his wounds the following day. In July 1841, Henry St. George Tucker was appointed Professor of Law.[41] He is believed to have occupied Pavilion X until 1845, when he left the University, at which time John B. Minor was appointed Professor of Law and assigned Pavilion X.[42] Professor Minor occupied the pavilion for the next fifty years, 1845-1895. This period was a time of great change at the University with respect to the updating and modernizing of the buildings. As early as 1857, there was gas service to parts of the University. By 1886, a modern water supply and sanitary sewer system had been installed, and by the last decade of the nineteenth-century, steam heat had been run throughout the East Lawn and Range.

By the middle of the nineteenth-century, the University was beginning to look for additional space to accommodate students, lectures, and dining facilities. In 1854, the Board of Visitors began to investigate how many of the dormitories were being used by professors and other members of the University. After a study of this subject, it was determined that

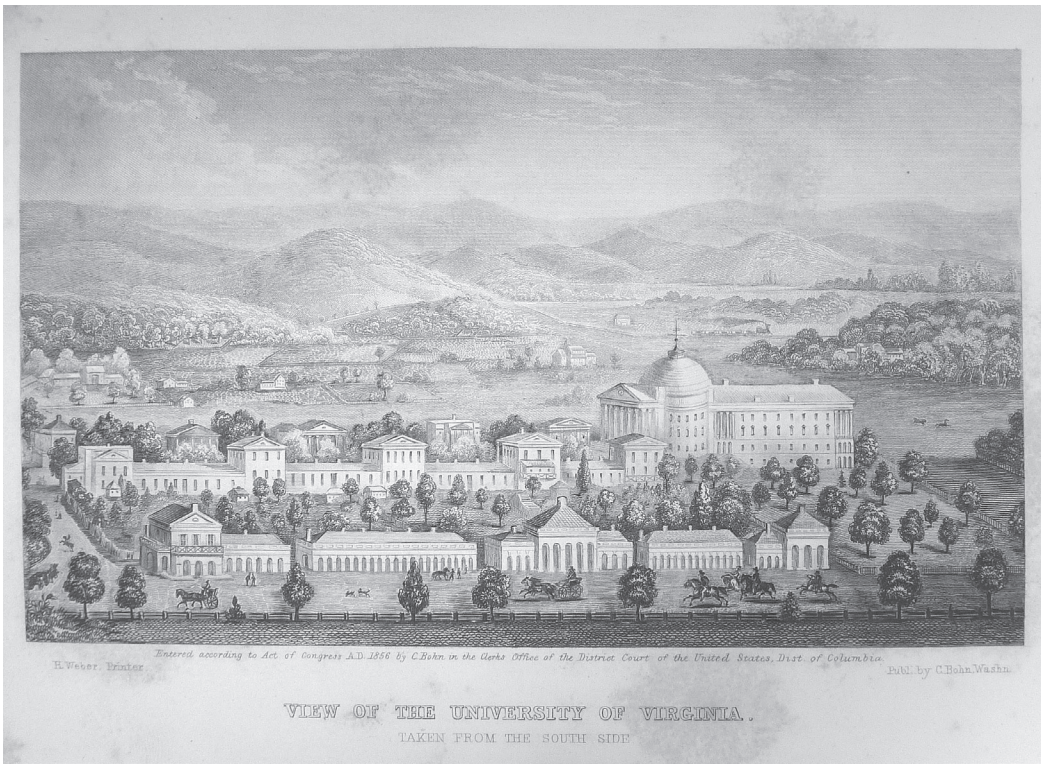
PAVILION X





Top - View of the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, and Monticello. Printed by F. Sachse and Company. Published by C. Bohn, 1856. Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library, University of Virginia Library, Charlottesville, Virginia.

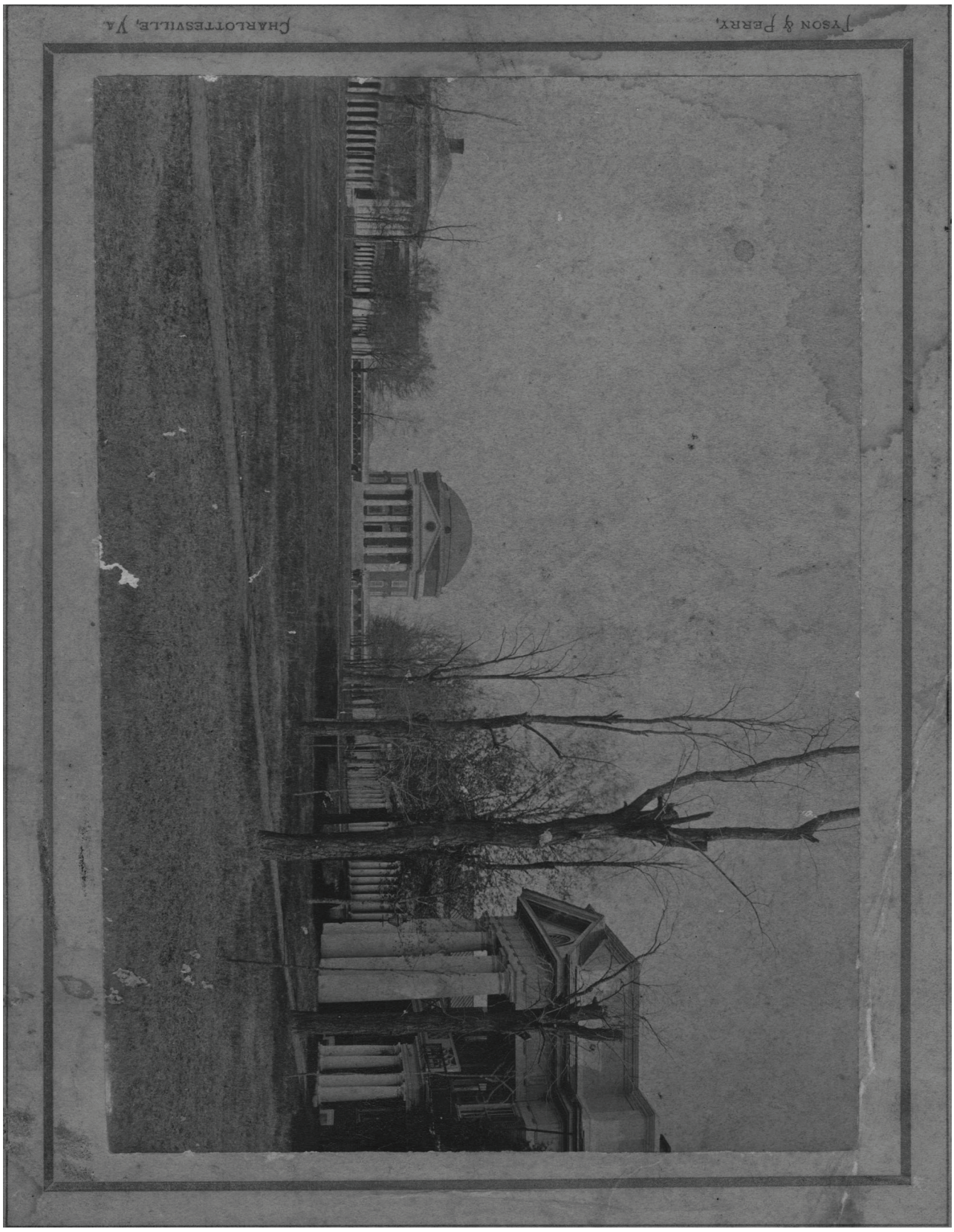
Bottom - Detail of Sachse Print showing Pavilion X and attached student rooms.



Top - View of the University of Virginia from the east, 1856. Unsigned. Published by C. Bohn, Washington. H. Weber, Printer. Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library, University of Virginia Library, Charlottesville, Virginia.

Bottom - Detail of engraving showing the back (east) side of Pavilion X and attached student rooms.

PAVILION X



View of the Lawn. Before 1896. Pavilion X at the right edge of image. Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library, University of Virginia.

the dormitories should revert back to student rooms. The faculty were requested to "... surrender for that purpose such of the dormitories now in their occupancy as they may respectfully be able to give up without serious inconvenience to themselves... and as a general rule no Professor should occupy more than one dormitory."[43]

In 1856, the Board of Visitors directed the Proctor to have erected, "... a back porch to Pavilion X as a cost not exceeding $150." [44] A year later, the Visitors authorized four hundred dollars for the "enlargement and repair of the kitchen attached to the pavilion of Professor Minor," and an additional two hundred dollars for, "the renewal of the porch in the rear of the same pavilion."[45] Between July and September 1857, three, two-hundred-dollar payments were made to George W. Spooner for his work at Pavilion X. The payments are noted simply as, "for contract, addition to Pavilion No. 10."[46]

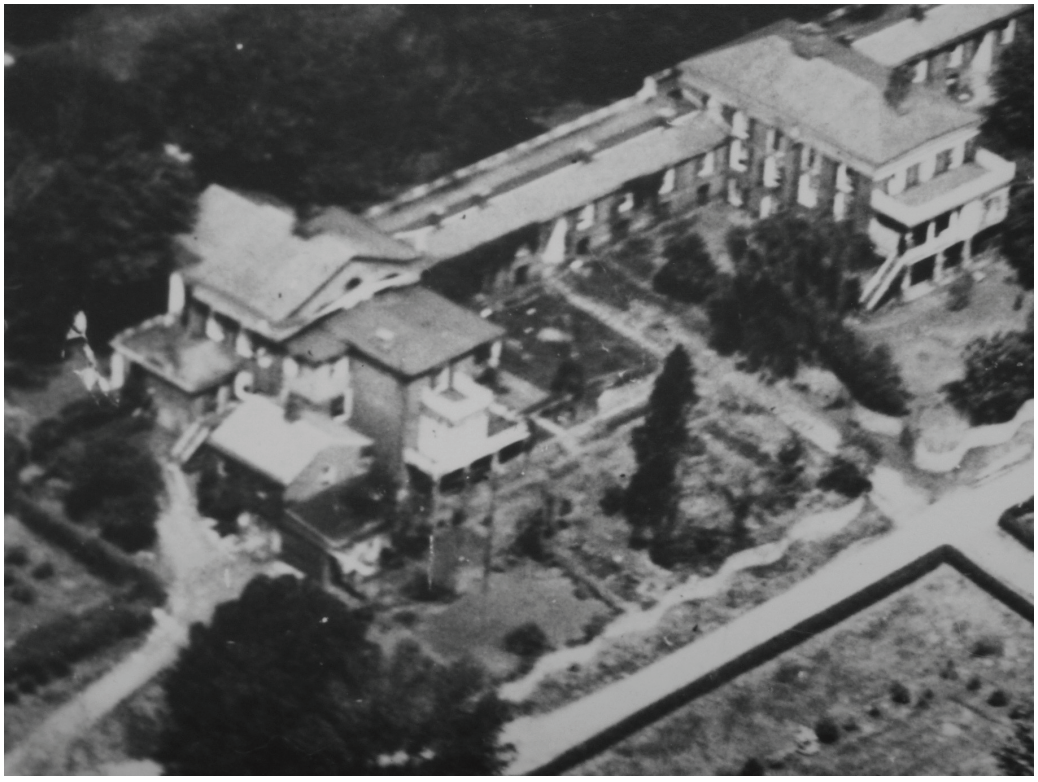
Lithographs of the University published by Casimir Bohn in 1856 show the Academical Village from the east, south, and west. The view showing the east facade of Pavilion X reveals a small, one-story addition projecting off the building. This small structure is nearly centered on the back of the pavilion. Two window openings are depicted on the east facade, and a steep pitch hip roof covers the small addition. Owing to the amount of money spent on repairs, this may be the porch discussed above.

Following these improvements, no record of additions or repairs to the pavilion are mentioned until the 1870s. In the summer of 1874, the Board of Visitors approved $125 for "draining and flooring the basement of Professor Minor's pavilion."[47] In a financial statement identifying real property improvements to the University buildings between 1865 and July 1877, work identified simply as "addition to Pavilion 10" is valued at $318.95. This description is deceiving as all of the pavilion accounts are listed as additions, one for as little as $36.22.[48]

By 1876, Professor Minor was actively seeking to enlarge his pavilion. In the mid-1870s, Minor's family would have consisted of himself, his wife, and six children: four boys and two girls.[49] Aside from outbuildings and porches previously mentioned, nothing of a substantial nature had been done to significantly enlarge Pavilion X since it was built. With the ground floor occupied by formal spaces, the former lecture room and dining room, and half of the second-floor taken up by the parlor and stair hall, only two rooms were left for bed chambers. At the summer meeting of the Board of Visitors in 1876, one item of discussion was Professor Minor's desire to add onto his pavilion:

> In reply to Mr. Minor's letter asking that his present pavilion be enlarged or that pavilion No 1 may be assigned him they have to say that they have ascertained that Prof. Minor prefers waiting a reasonable time for enlargement of his Pavilion if that can be done. They would therefore recommend that the Board assure him that they will enlarge his present pavilion so soon as the same can be safely done from the income of the Institution, and they also recommend that the partition between his present office and the adjoining dormitory be removed and the floor lowered so as to enlarge his office and thus give him the two dormitories asked for.
>
> We recommend assigning to Mr. Minor the dormitory now adjoining his present dormitory which will be taken into his new office, until his house is enlarged.[50]

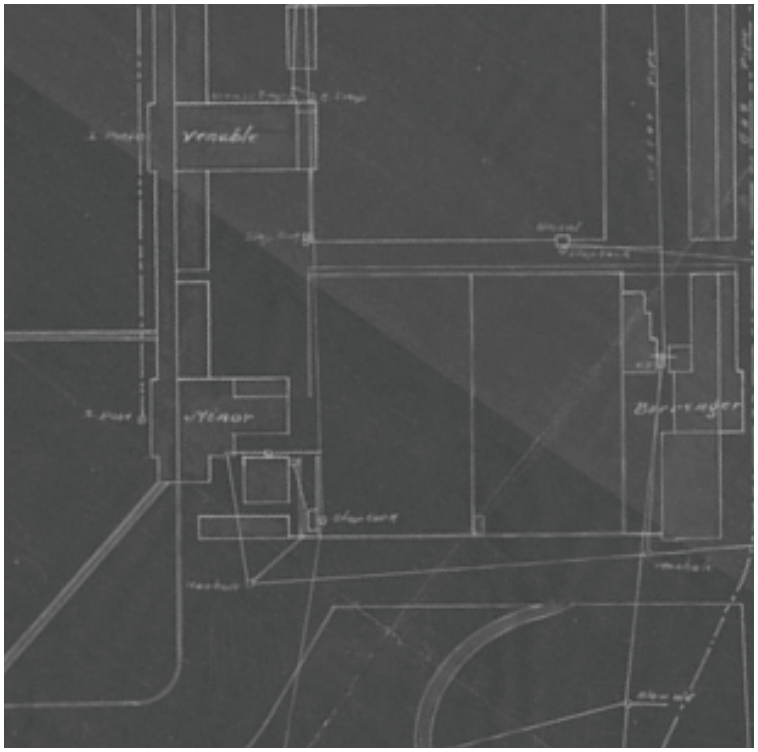
PAVILION X

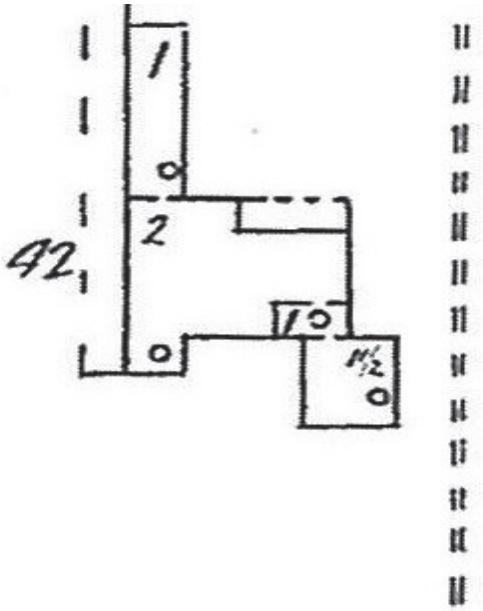


Detail from an aerial view of the University of Virginia showing the southeast corner of Pavilions VIII and X. Image is believed to date to between 1914 and 1922. Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library, University of Virginia.

The fragments of interior finishes remaining in the crawl space under the two student rooms north of the pavilion likely correspond to the changes mentioned above. Remnants of plaster wall finishes reveal the student-room floors were lowered as recommended in the Visitors' minutes. Lowering of the floor level necessitated changing the height of the windows, altering at least one of the window openings into a doorway and building a new fireplace at this lower level. The ghosts of book shelves still remain on the plaster walls.

Board of Visitors minutes show that a year later, Professor Minor's request to enlarge the building had still not been honored and that, "The necessity for such enlargement is greater each year as Mr. Minor's children grow older.[51] It was recommended that, if finances allowed, two thousand dollars be appropriated for constructing such an addition. Evidently, the financial climate at the University must not have been able to accommodate such an appropriation. The following year, the Board of Visitors finally agreed to "... enlarge the Pavilion occupied by Prof. Minor not to exceed $2,000.[52] Construction of the east addition to Pavilion X occurred sometime after the summer of 1878. Financial records for *Additions to Realty* between June 1877 and June 1887 list work at Pavilion X in the amount of $1,999.17.[53]

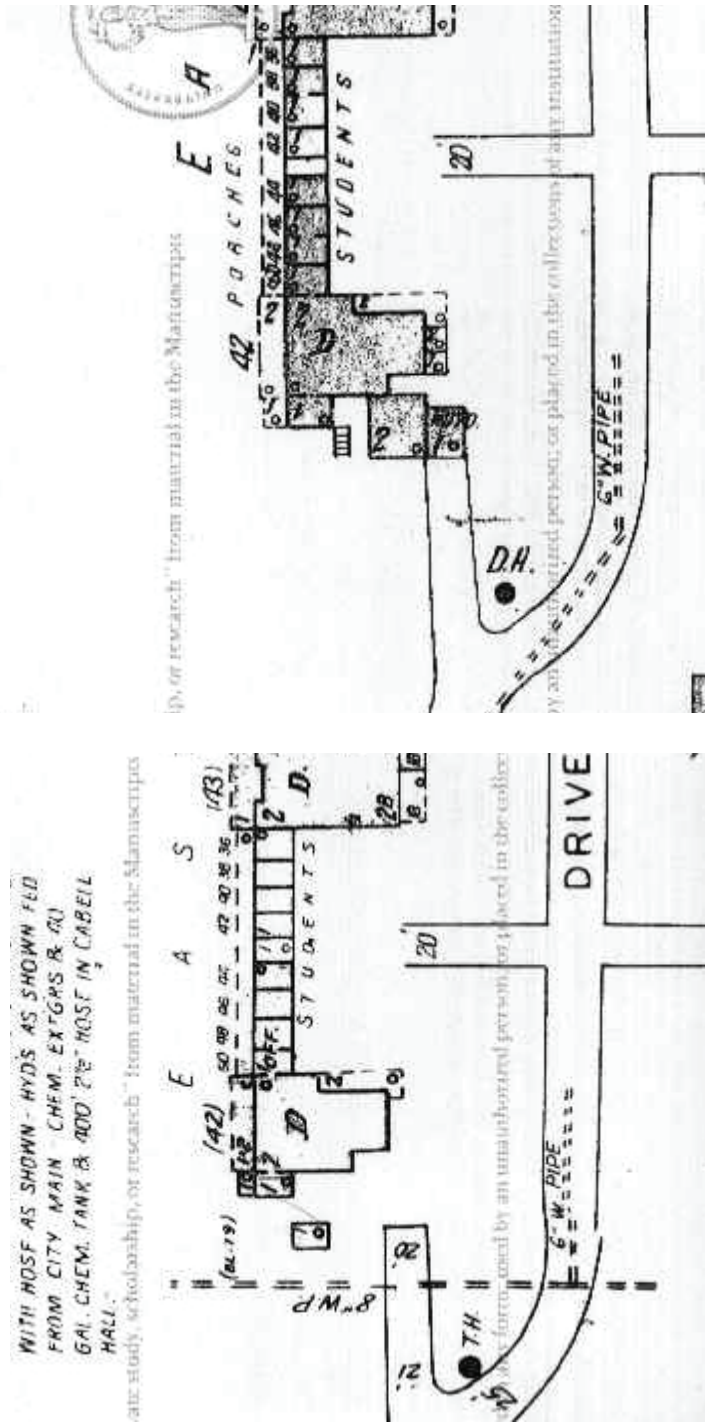




Top - Kaigiro Sugino 1895 map "Map of the University of Virginia Showing Gas, Water, and Sewer Systems." Detail of the plan of the University of Virginia. Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library, University of Virginia.

Bottom - 1896 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. Detail of Pavilion X. Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library, University of Virginia.

PAVILION X



Top - 1920 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. Detail of Pavilion X. Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library, University of Virginia.

Bottom - 1941 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. Detail of Pavilion X. Note doors to student rooms. Two rooms to the north used as offices. Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library, University of Virginia.

The years between 1865 and 1900 marked a period of widespread modernization of the campus's water and sanitation systems. During these decades, at least four separate schemes to pipe water to the University were realized, each building off the other. What began in 1869 with running a waterline to the University off the water main that fed Charlottesville eventually evolved into a dedicated waterline running from a reservoir at Observatory Mountain to the University in 1892.[54] By 1886, a thorough system of sewers and drainage was completed serving the entire University. Corresponding with these developments is the introduction of running water to the pavilions and, ultimately, water closets. In January 1894, Professor Minor made a request to the Board of Visitors to have a water closet built in his pavilion.[55] Records for 1894 show a total of three hundred dollars spent on improvements at Pavilion X.[56] The following year, Professor Minor passed away. Succeeding him at Pavilion X was William M. Lile, also a Professor of Law. Professor Lile occupied Pavilion X between 1896 and 1936.

In the period between 1890 and 1920, a number of improvements occurred outside the pavilion, on its south side, in the area immediately between it and the kitchen. The 1891 Sanborn Fire Insurance map of the University shows the footprint of the pavilion with the 1870s addition: a small porch on the east side of the south student room, the kitchen south of the pavilion's addition, and a long, narrow structure just south of the kitchen. It is speculated that this narrow structure at the south end of the site was a wood shed or stable, which is likely owing to its location and dimensions. The student room south of the pavilion was likely being used as a pantry at this time. Board of Visitors minutes from 1896 note:

> "...the Office and pantry room connected with the pavilion occupied by Profr Lile be exempt from the resolution of the Board recently adopted with reference to the occupation of dormitories by members of the Faculty, said rooms constituting a portion of the professor's office and a pantry room in connection with said pavilion, and that said rooms be allowed to remain as heretofore in the occupancy of the professor.[57]

Its function as a pantry makes sense when understood in the context of the room arrangements. With the kitchen and dining room separated from one another, access between the two needed to be established linking them together. By creating door openings in the north and east walls of the south student room and constructing a porch and stairs on the east side of the student room, a direct route between the kitchen and dining room was established.

A variation of this plan may be what is illustrated on the 1896 Sanborn map. By this time, a small addition had been built at the southeast corner of the pavilion.[58] Later editions of the Sanborn map show the kitchen directly attached to the south wall of the addition. While it has been speculated in the past that this addition housed a water closet, it may be that it functioned as a pantry on the first-floor, and the water closet was located in an adjacent space nearby. In its original configuration, the addition consisted of a basement and a first-floor built of brick, with the second story built in frame construction. An aerial photograph taken between 1914 and 1922 provides a good view of the second-floor of the addition. Painted white, it appears to have had windows on the east and south sides. No

PAVILION X

Top - Pavilion X, East Lawn, University of Virginia. Taken between 1900 and 1906. Detroit Publishing Company. Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division, Washington, D.C.

Bottom - View north from the roof of Cabell Hall, circa 1898. U294b. Holsinger Studio Collection. Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library, University of Virginia.

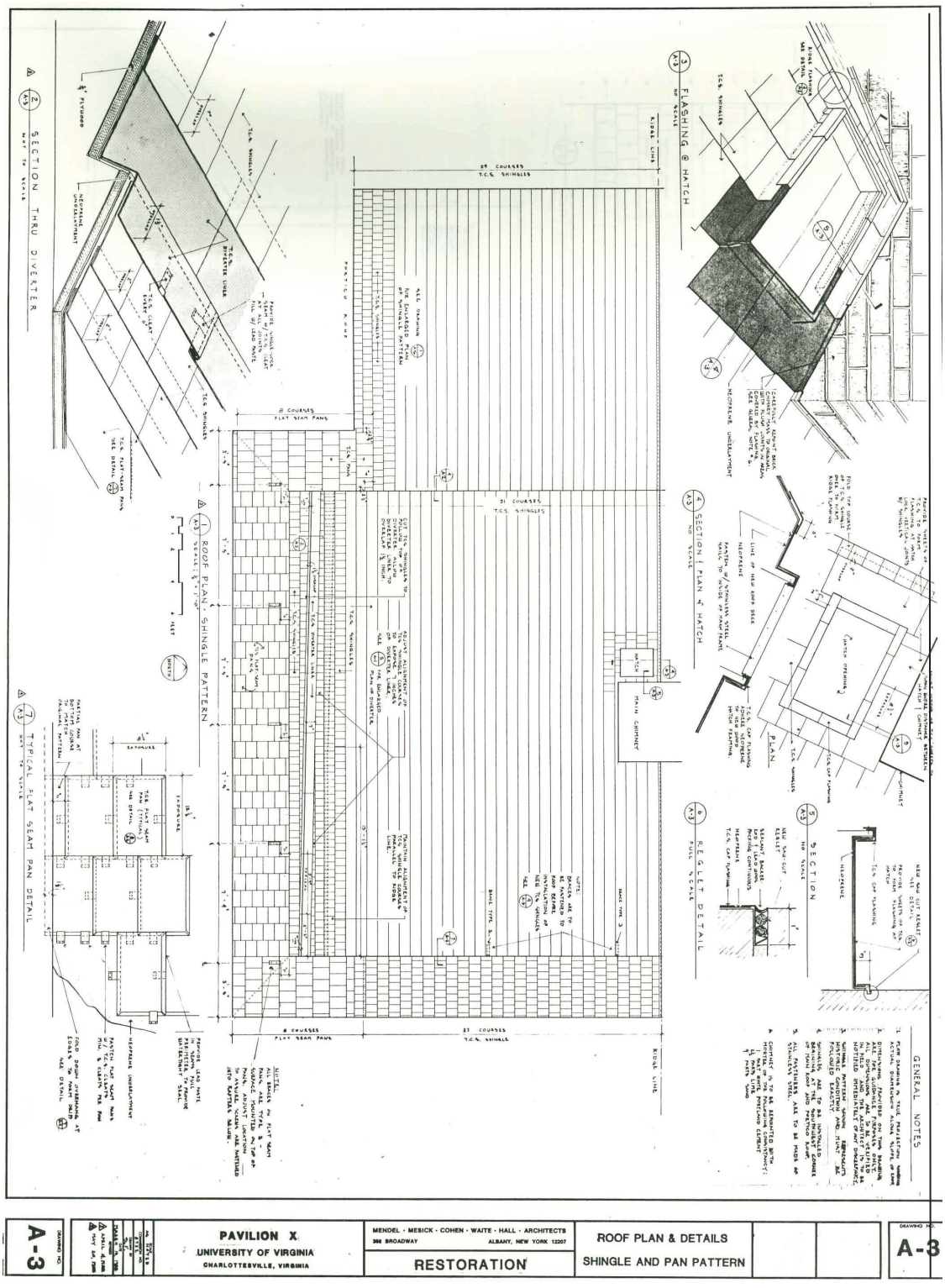
reference has been located as to how this room was used. Owing to its location and small size, it is likely it was possibly used as a sleeping porch or veranda of sorts. The installation of the two oxeye windows on the south elevation may have occurred when the addition on the southeast corner of the building was constructed. These windows are present in a photograph of Pavilion X taken by the Detroit Publishing Company dating to between 1900 and 1906. It may be that the loss of the two windows on the east elevation as a result of the new addition necessitated adding windows to light the stair hall.

As early as the 1891 Sanborn map, a porch along the north side of the 1870's addition is depicted. On the 1920 Sanborn map, this porch wraps around the east side of the building; this can be seen in the aerial photograph of the building. At the east end of the pavilion, the porch turns around the structure. On the first-floor level of the porch on its east end is a small structure attached to the building.

Sometime in the opening years of the twentieth-century, the wood shed or stable located to the south of the kitchen was removed. By 1920, the wood-frame second-floor of the addition discussed above had been removed and replaced in brick, resulting in its present appearance, and a one-story brick garage had been constructed on the east side of the kitchen with a driveway leading up to it on its south side. Professor Lile died in 1936, and that same year, the kitchen and garage are believed to have been razed.[59]

Over the next thirty years, Pavilion X was occupied by two different professors. Following Professor Lile, R. Bennett Bean, Professor of Anatomy, occupied the pavilion between 1936 and 1942, followed by Frederick Deane Goodwin Ribble, Professor of Law, who lived in it from 1942 to 1967. Records suggest that numerous, small projects were performed on Pavilion X throughout the second half of the twentieth-century. Drawings by Frederick D. Nichols, dated October 1956, for French doors and a set of wood steps appear to match the existing doors and a set of steps once located on the east side of the pavilion. Designs dated 1966 located in the Facility Resource Center detail renovations to the kitchen and bathrooms located in the addition.[60] The designs for these spaces closely reflect what was found in the pavilion during the investigation phase of this report, thus suggesting portions of these spaces were likely renovated some time during the second half of the 1960s.

In 1986, University staff discovered that the original Jefferson-period tin shingle roof was encapsulated beneath the later period slate shingle roof. Removal of the slates revealed the entire Jefferson-period tin shingle roof, providing the restoration team with an unprecedented wealth of evidence related to Thomas Jefferson's tin shingle roofing materials and application techniques. As other reports at the University as well as at Monticello and Poplar Forest have described, two tin shingles were made from sheets 10 1/8" by 13 1/4" inches of wrought or rolled iron plated with tin. The edges of each shingle were hemmed on the two long sides, so that they could be locked and nailed to the roof deck boards, and each course lapped two inches over the preceding course. Conceptually, the benefit of this roof type was that it could be applied by workmen with basic carpentry



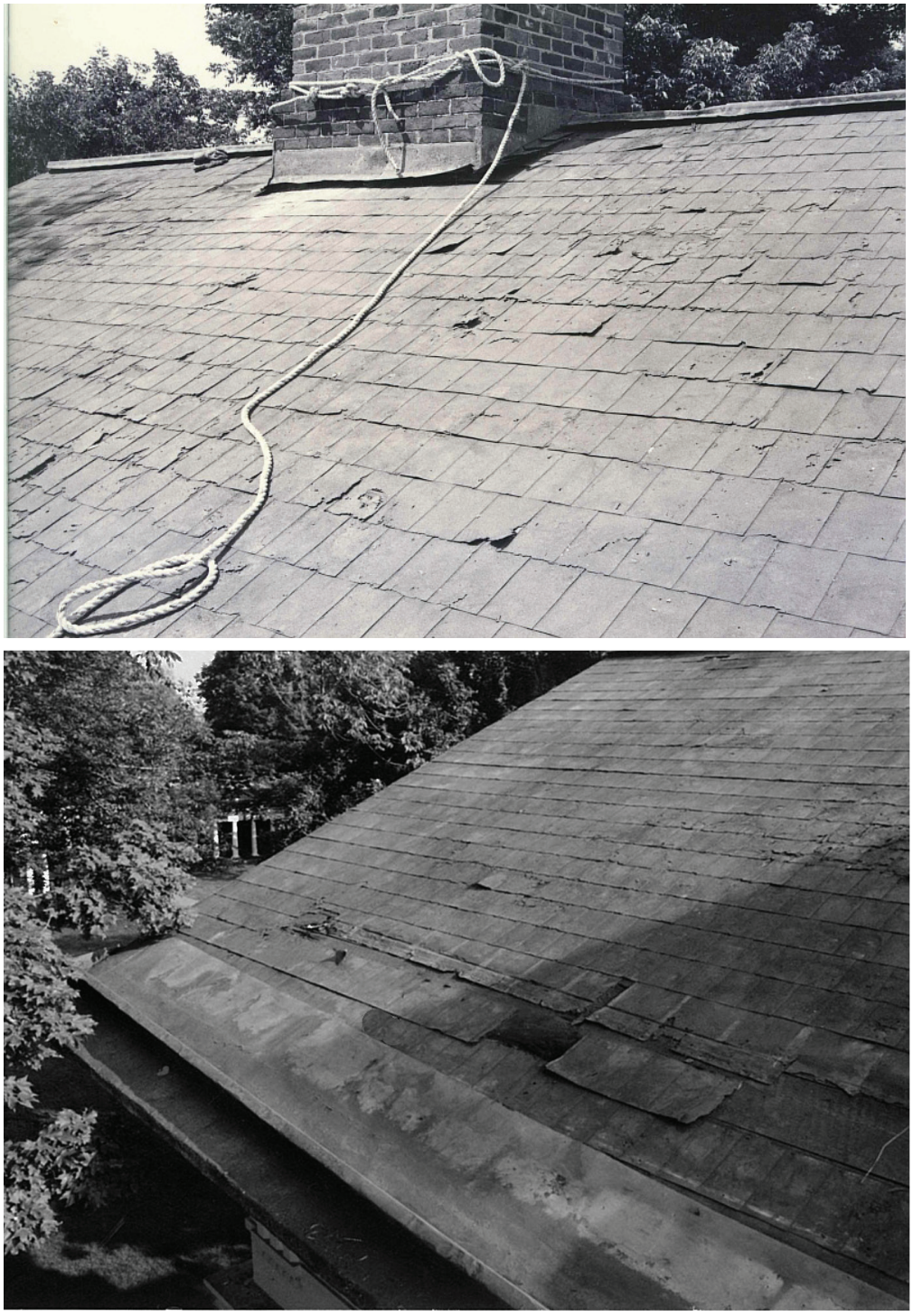
Pavilion X Roof Restoration. Sheet A-3 Roof Plan and Details. Shingle and Pan Pattern. Mendel Mesick Cohen Waite Hall Architects. March 1986.

skills rather than sophisticated tinsmithing expertise, although the relative complexity of the Pavilion X roof certainly required a high degree of expertise. In all, eight of the ten pavilions were covered in this fashion. While the tin shingles were used in the main field of the roof surface, the gutters and flashings at Pavilion X were formed using a heavier gauge of rolled sheet iron. This material was much more robust than the thinner tin-coated iron sheets, and Jefferson understood that this material required painting to prevent it from rusting. Unlike the thinner tin sheets, the iron could not be easily soldered, and Jefferson's roofers more frequently resorted to simply overlapping this material and/or screwing it in place. Where standing seams were used, they were covered over with caps made of iron or lead, also affixed to the upstanding leg of the seam using small through bolts. The unique form of the Pavilion X roof required that the low sloped areas of the roof along the extreme north and south edges be covered with full uncut sheets of tin that were hemmed and soldered together.

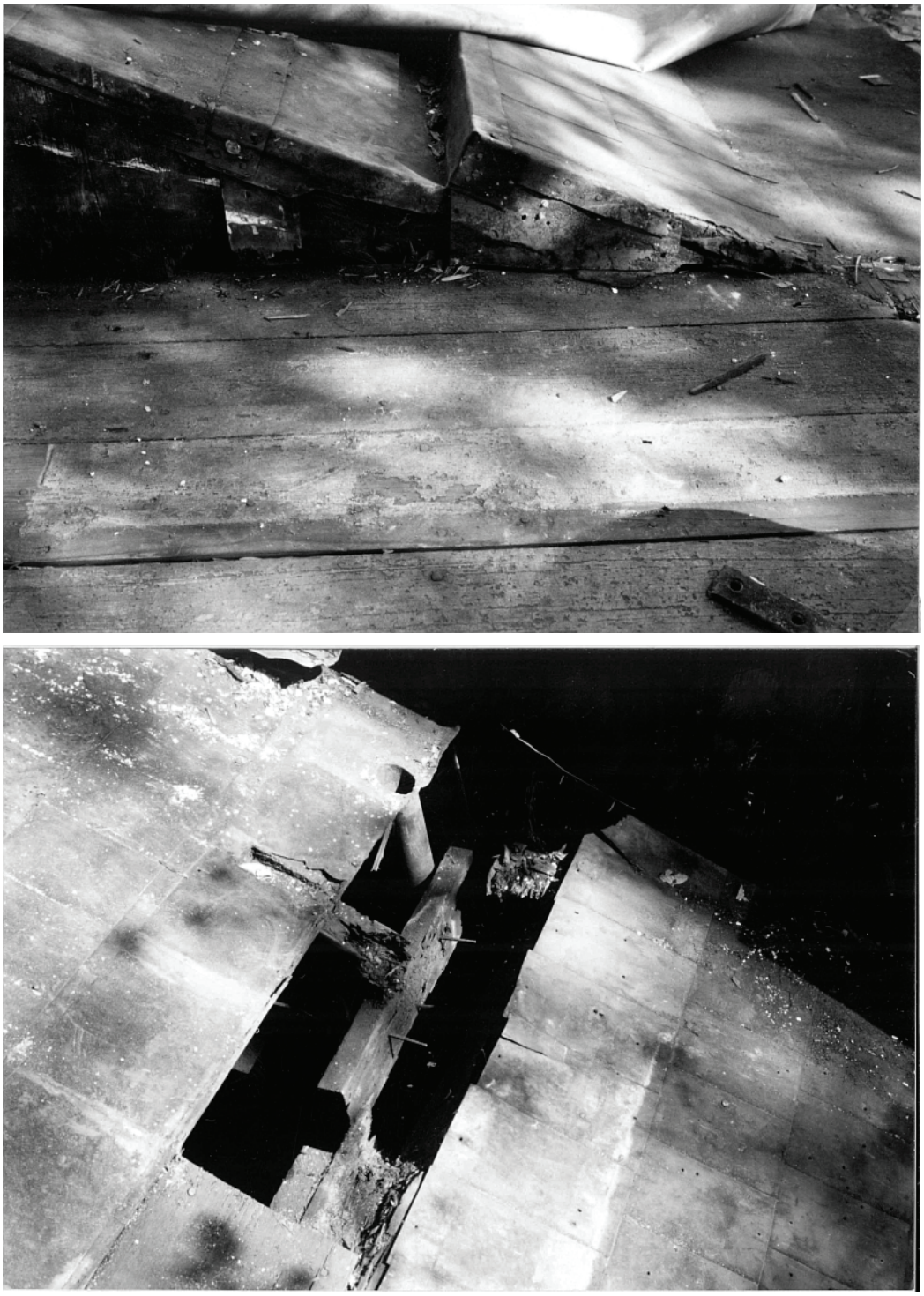
Once the original Jefferson-period roof was exposed, it was photographed and carefully measured before working drawings were prepared. This documentation included the general coursing of the tin shingles on each plane, the location and extent of the sheet iron diverter gutters on both the main roof as well as the portico roof, and the flashings around the former roof hatch opening, the chimney and the steps in the roof surface between the front portico roof and the main roof as well as the step between the rear pediment and the main roof. As importantly, this effort recorded the original roof downspouts or their locations where they once existed as well as all evidence related to the various iron fittings used to secure the original wood parapet to the roof.

Ensuring that this remarkable example of early nineteenth-century roofing technology was saved for future generations, the new roof was designed to encapsulate the original roof beneath a new plywood roof deck. Once the modern deck was in place, it was covered over with fully adhered EPDM, which formed the substrate for the new metal roofing and provided a second barrier to protect against leaking. The new roofing replicated the pattern and layout of the original roof using terne-coated stainless steel shingles and sheets. All new fasteners were similarly made of stainless steel. New stainless steel brackets were placed where the originals once existed although during the parapet reinstatement project (see chapter on *Exterior Restoration*), these were not used owing to their inability to withstand loading resistance demanded by modern building codes.

Upon the completion of the Pavilion X roof restoration project, it became apparent that the original appearance of at least the roof portion of the Pavilion stood in stark contrast to the later period slate or painted standing seam roofs later applied to the other Pavilions. Moreover, it was recognized that the new terne plated shingle roofs were significantly lighter than the later period slate roofs. Together, these observations motivated the University to restore metal shingles to the roofs of Pavilions I, II, IV, VI, and VII, leaving only Pavilions III and IX to complete. Pavilions V and VIII were originally flat "serrated" roofs and, thus, never had metal shingles.

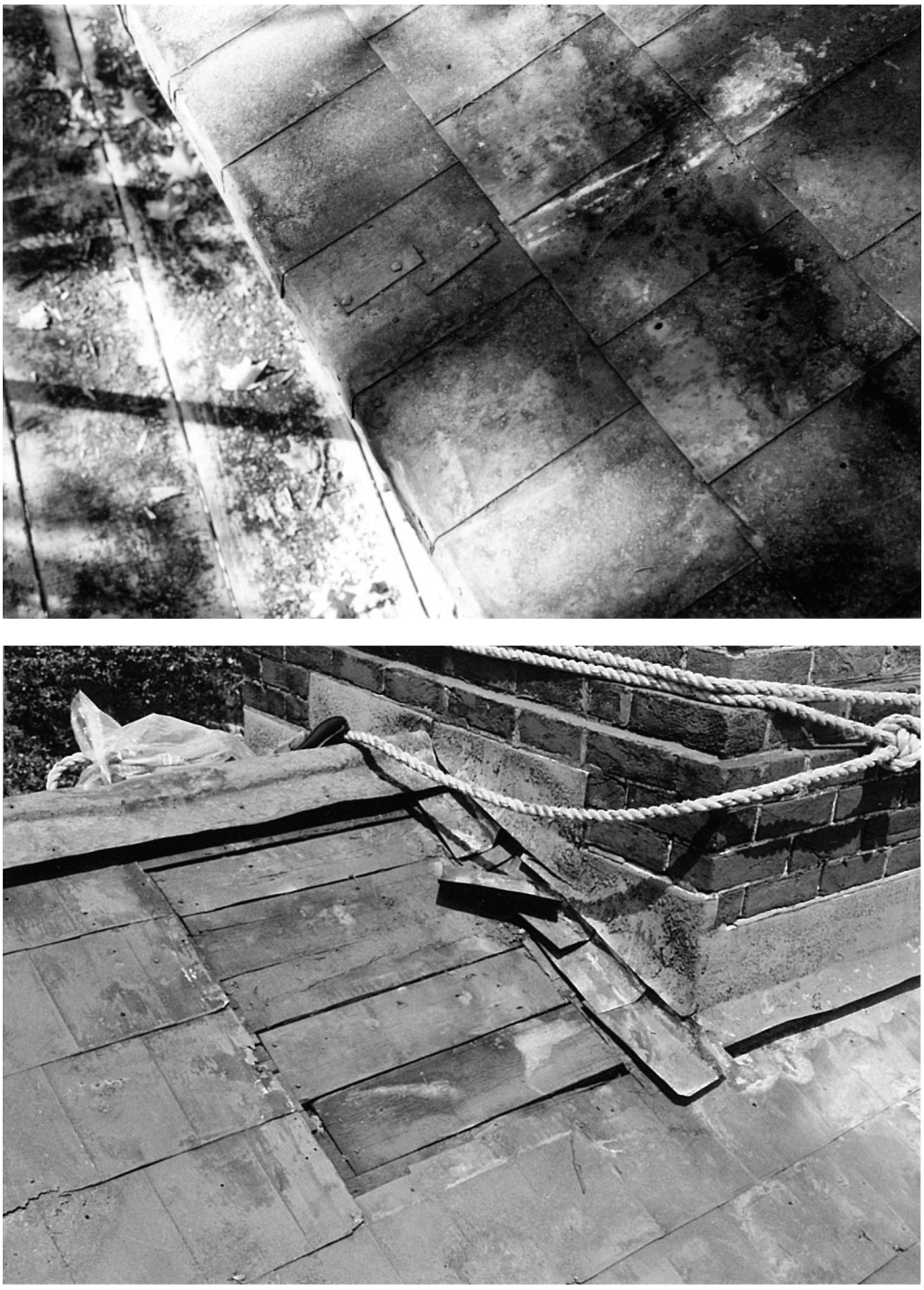


Jefferson's tin plated iron roof uncovered during the removal of the later period standing seam roof. Summer 1987.



Top - Detail of the original Philadelphia gutter. Summer 1987.

Bottom - Detail of original downspout. Summer 1987.

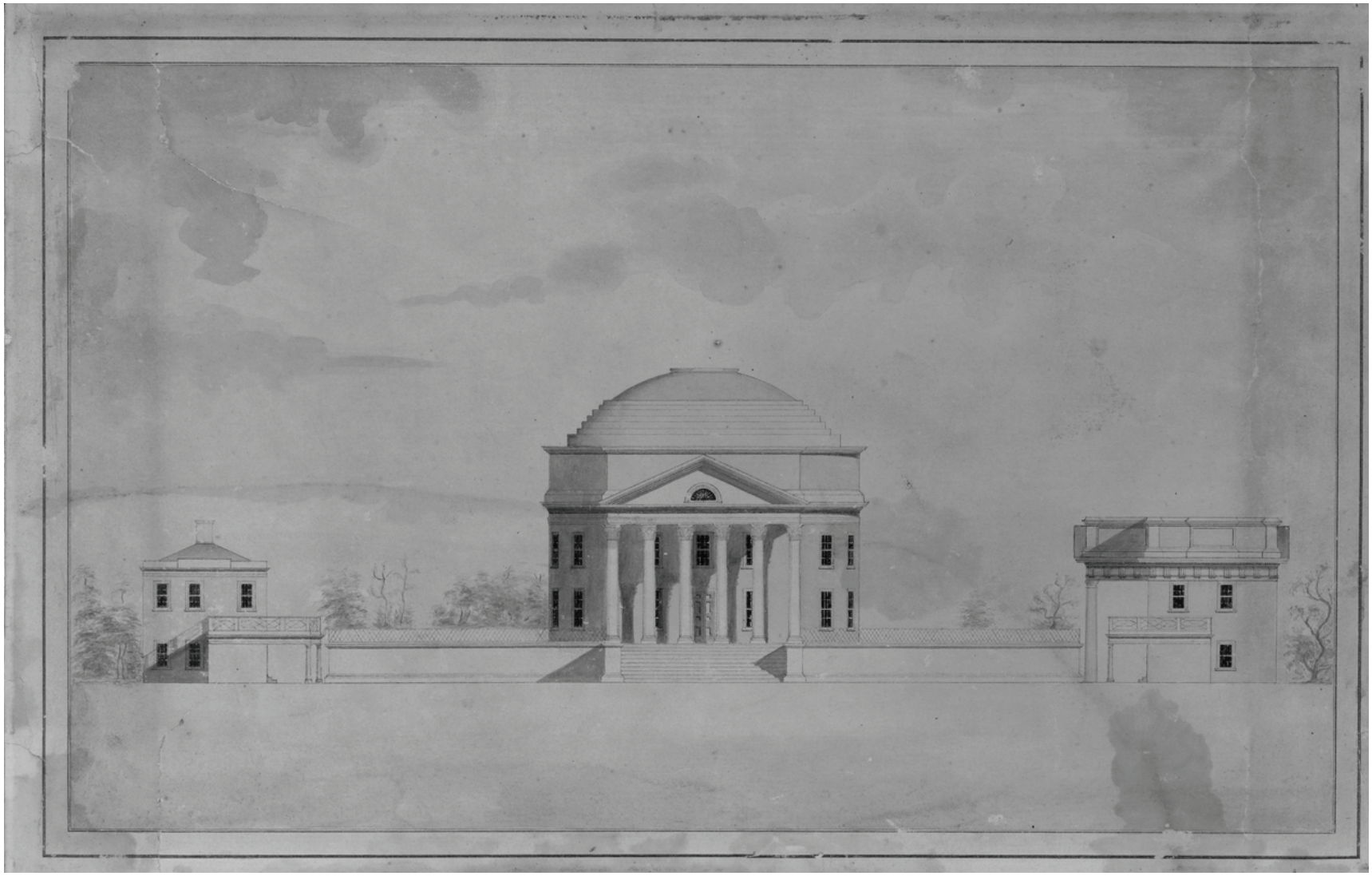


Top - Fragment of an original roof bracket for the parapet. Summer 1987.

Bottom - Jefferson-period roof hatch filled in during later roofing campaign. Summer 1987.

Top - Pavilion X west elevation. Detail of oil struck bricks laid in Flemish bond. Colorwash and penciling still survives in sheltered areas of this elevation.

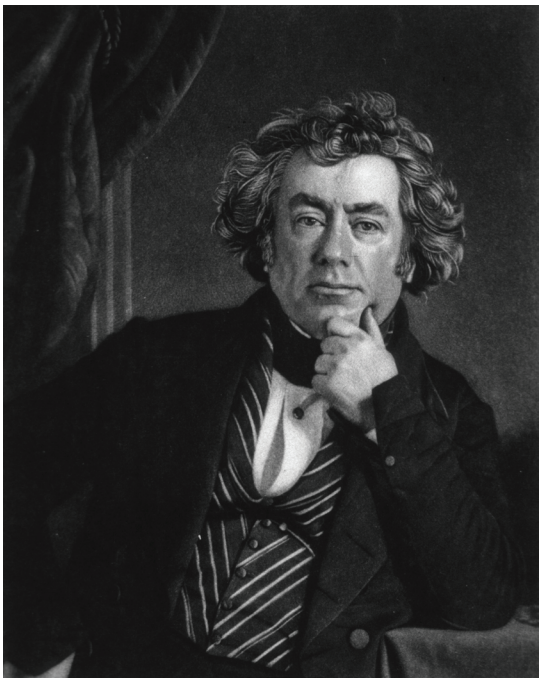
Bottom - Attic space of student room north of Pavilion X. Portions of encapsulated brickwork survive on the north and south walls providing period examples of the original joint finish and appearance. Note the serrated roof at the bottom of the image.



John Nielson's drawing of the south elevation of the Academical Village. Pavilion X on right. Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library, University of Virginia.

PAVILION X

HISTORY OF OCCUPANTS

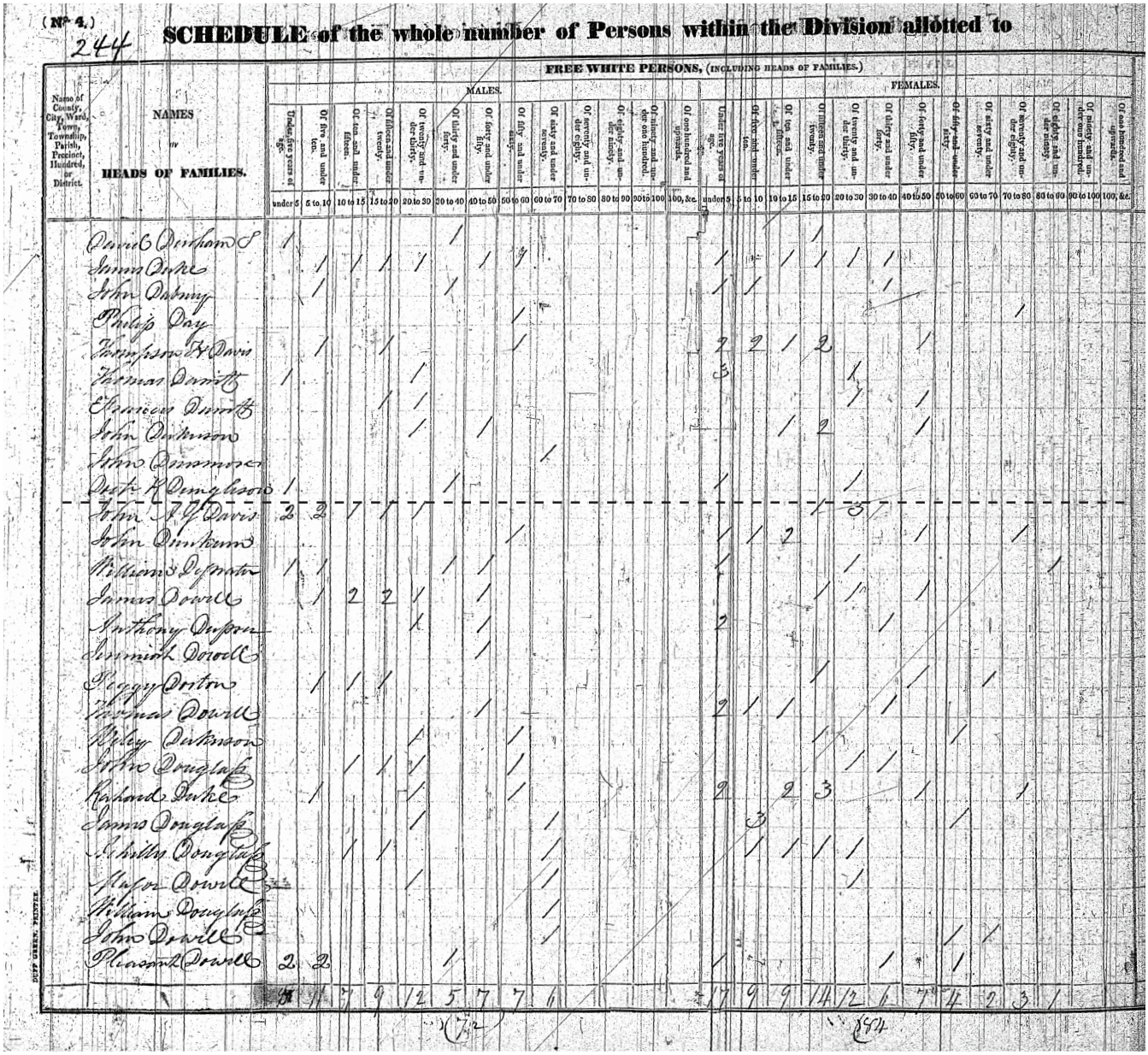


Dr. Robley Dunglison
Professor of Anatomy and Medicine

Resident of Pavilion X between 1825 - 1833

Robley Dunglison was born on January 4, 1798, in Keswick, Cumbria, England. As a child, Dunglison was educated at the Green Row Academy on the Solway Plain to prepare him for a career with his uncle, Joseph Robley, as a West Indies planter. The death of his uncle precluded him from following this vocation, and, instead, he pursued schooling in medicine. Between 1815 and 1818, Dunglison studied in London, Edinburgh, and Paris. Dunglison passed his exams with the Royal College of Surgeons and the Society of Apothecaries in London and received his M.D., from the University of Erlangen, Germany, in 1823. Dunglison specialized in obstetrics and pediatrics.[61]

In 1824, Dunglison was offered the position of Professor of Anatomy and Medicine at the University of Virginia by Francis Walker Gilmer. Gilmer had been selected by Thomas Jefferson to seek out and hire men proficient in the various fields of study to be offered at the University. On September 28, 1824, Dunglison signed a contract with Gilmer. Dunglison's compensation as Professor of Anatomy and Medicine included housing at the University, a $1,500 salary, and tuition fees of $25-$50 per student.[62]



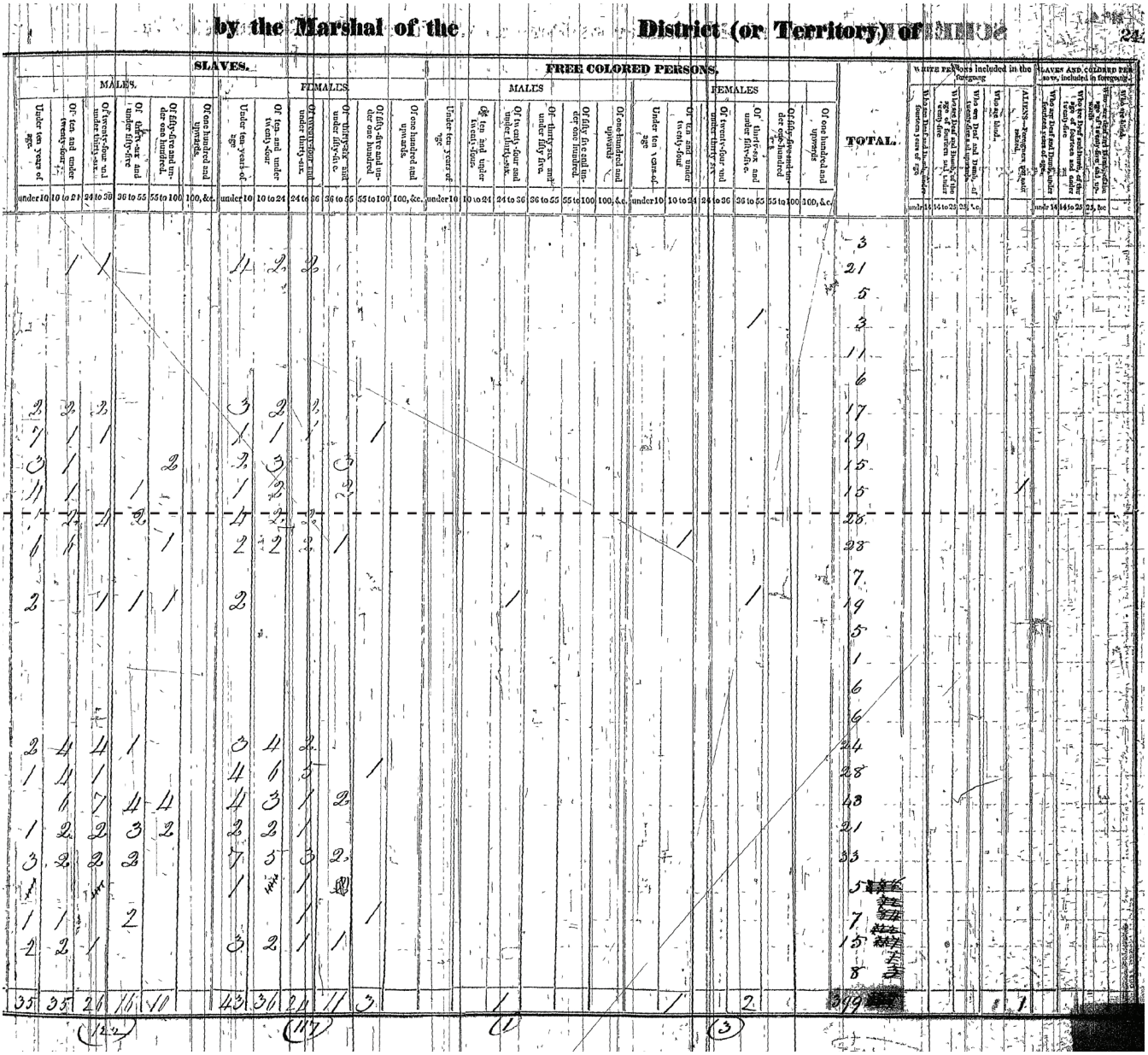
(No. 4.) 244 **SCHEDULE of the whole number of Persons within the Division allotted to**

FREE WHITE PERSONS, (INCLUDING HEADS OF FAMILIES.)

Name of County, City, Ward, Town, Township, Parish, Precinct, Hundred, or District.	NAMES of HEADS OF FAMILIES.	MALES. Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100, &c.	FEMALES. Under 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100, &c.
	David C Durham	1					1											1									
	James Burke		1	1	1	1		1	1						1		1	1	1	1							
	John Dabney		1				1								1	1				1							
	Philip Day								1														1				
	Thompson F Davis		1		1				1						2	2	1	2			1						
	Thomas Davitt	1				1									3				1								
	Ebenezer Davitt				1	1													1		1						
	John Dickinson					1		1									1	2			1						
	John Cammack									1																	
	Doct R Dunglisson	1					1								1				1								
	John F Y Davis	2	2	1	1	1			1							1	2				1		1				
	John Dinkins								1						1	1					1						
	William Dismukes	1	1				1	1							1				1					1			
	James Dowell		1	2	2	1		1										1	1		1						
	Anthony Dupree					1		1							2					1							
	Dorman Dowell							1										1									
	Peggy Dorton		1	1	1													1			1						
	Thomas Dowell							1							2	1	1		1								
	Ripley Dickinson					1			1									1				1					
	John Douglas			1	1	1			1										1	1							
	Richard Burke		1			1			1						2		2	3		1			1				
	James Douglas					1				1						3					1						
	Judith Douglas			1	1					1						1	1	1									
	Major Dowell					1				1								1									
	William Douglas									1																	
	John Dowell									1											1	1					
	Pleasant Dowell	2	2				1								1				1		1						
		8	11	7	9	12	5	7	7	6					17	9	9	14	12	6	7	4	2	3	1		

1830 Federal census. Dr. Robley Dunglison indicated by dashed line. M-19, Roll 197, Page 244.

OCCUPANTS


by the Marshal of the District (or Territory) of

1830 Federal census. Dr. Robley Dunglison indicated by dashed line. M-19, Roll 197, Page 245.

PAVILION X

Robley Dunglison and his newly wedded wife, Harriette, left London for the United States in late October 1824 aboard the ship *Competitor*. Also aboard this ship was Charles Bonnycastle, who, likewise, was heading to the University as professor of mathematics. Owing to foul weather and incompetent navigation, the vessel the Dunglisons traveled on did not reach America until February traveling more than twice as long as expected. The Dunglisons arrived in Norfolk, Virginia, on February 10, 1825, and from there, continued on to Charlottesville. Once at the University, Dunglison and his wife were assigned their new residence on the Lawn, Pavilion X. The first classes at the University commenced March 7, 1825. During Dunglison's first year, he taught twenty-six students.[63]

In addition to his teaching, Dunglison is noted for his numerous publications and writings on a wide variety of topics pertaining to the medical field. Dunglison was responsible for authoring over fifty books, articles, and essays, translating various European medical books, and he co-edited the *American Dictionary for the Blind*. Among his long list of publications, two produced while at the University of Virginia, include *Human Physiology* (1832), and a *Dictionary of Medical Science* (1833). Nineteen editions of his work *Medical Lexicon: A Dictionary of Medical Science* (1842) would be published and go on to be known as the chief reference book used by physicians during the Civil War.[64]

Dunglison served as Jefferson's personal physician and cared for him during the last days of his life. Dunglison went on to administer medical advice to Presidents Madison, Monroe, and Jackson as well.[65]

Dunglison and his wife had seven children, four of them born while thay were at the University of Virginia. Two of his sons eventually entered the medical profession. Dunglison left the University of Virginia in 1833 to take a position as the chair of medical, therapeutics, hygene, and medical jurisprudence at the University of Maryland.[66]

Dr. Robley Dunglison died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on April 1, 1869.

John A. G. Davis
Professor of Law

Resident of Pavilion X between 1833 - 1840

John Andrew Gardner Davis was born at Prospect Hill, Middlesex County, Virginia, in 1801.[67] While attending the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, he met and married Mary Jane Terrell, a great-niece of Thomas Jefferson. After his graduation from the College, he returned to Middlesex County and there established a law practice. When this enterprise proved unprofitable, Davis moved his practice to Albemarle County. In nearby Charlottesville, he edited a weekly journal, *The Advocate*, through which he propounded Jeffersonian Republican principles. Dissatisfied with his training in the law, he attended law lectures at the University.[68]

In 1825, Davis purchased a portion of the large tract originally patented in 1735 by Nicholas Meriwether and engaged two of Thomas Jefferson's workmen, William B. Phillips and Malcolm Crawford, to design and build a brick house known today as "The Farm." Now situated on 12th Street, the dwelling was completed in 1827.[69] Davis had occupied this house for only a few years when, on July 20th, 1830, the Board of Visitors nominated him to succeed Professor Lomax in the chair of Law:

> Resolved, That John A. G. Davis be invited to fill the chair of the Professor of law for twelve months from this date at a salary of one thousand dollars per annum, payable as the salaries of the other professors are paid; receiving also from the students attending his class the fees prescribed by the

> Enactments. He shall occupy the Pavilion of the former law professor, with the tenements which have been attached thereto; & shall be allowed to continue his practice of the law, and during term time, to make such arrangements as he can agree on with the other professors to exchange lecture hours with them.[70]

The pavilion referred to above identifies Pavilion III; it wasn't until 1833, when Robley Dunglison left the University that Davis would move to the east side of the Lawn and take up residence at Pavilion X.

Davis occupied the Law chair for a decade and during that time published a number of treatises. In keeping with his experience at the Virginia bar and with the desire of most students to enter law practice in Virginia, his writings focused on laws and statutes of the Commonwealth. Davis's published works included *Estates Tail*, *Executory Devises*, and *Contingent Remainders under the Virginia Statutes modifying the Common Law* (date unknown) and *Treatise on Criminal Law, and Guide to Justices of the Peace* (1838).[71]

At the same time, Davis concerned himself with the great legal and political questions of the day. His writings in this category included *A Lecture on the Constitutionality of Protecting Duties, Delivered in the University of Virginia*, by J. A. G. Davis, Professor of Law in That Institution (1832).

As befitted his Republican outlook, Davis was a warm advocate of states' rights, drawing his ideas from the Federalists and from the Resolutions of 1798-99. He regarded Constitutional Law as the heart of his curriculum, promulgating the rights of states in opposition to encroachments by Federal courts. Despite strongly held views, Davis was an affable individual. Of his manners and personality, one alumnus wrote:

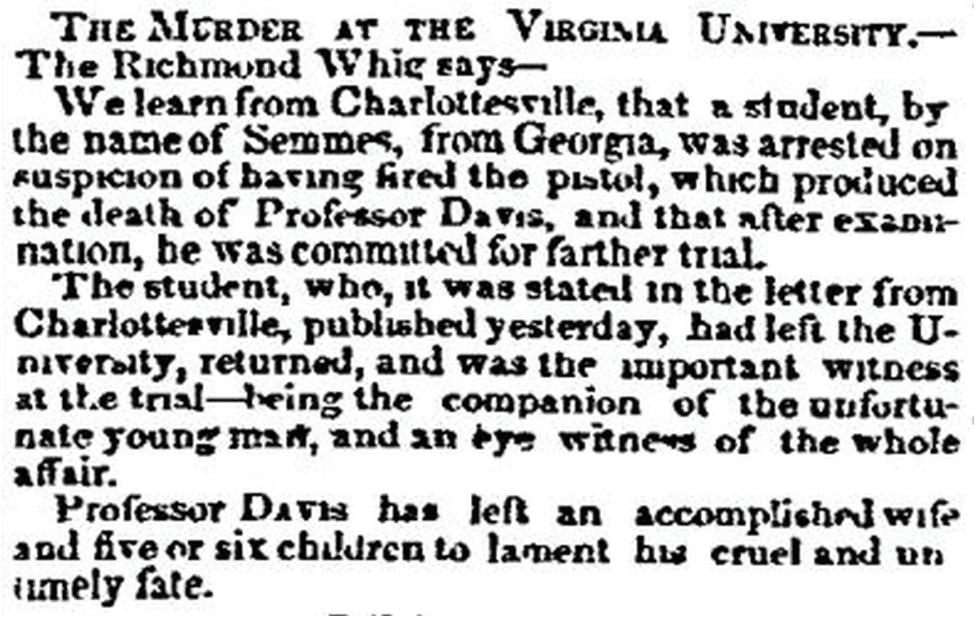
> "Some of the professors who probably had the largest and most varied attainments in their respective departments, have been the least valuable to the institution, from the fact that they were personally unknown beyond the precincts, and so made no good impression on the public mind by free and familiar discourse with the people.. Professor Davis was an exception…To dignity of character, he happily united a certain freedom and familiarity of manner which made him as acceptable to the public as he was valuable to the University."[72]

Though Davis was well-liked by students and colleagues, his tenure at the University ended tragically in 1840. At about 10 o'clock on a Thursday evening, November 12, by the front door of Pavilion X, Professor Davis was shot in the stomach by a rampaging student. He died of the wound on the following Saturday. [73]

Charles Eversfield, a student at the time, left a detailed account of the incident. According to Eversfield. three or four years prior to Davis' murder, there had been a great rebellion of the students, and for two years thereafter, students had celebrated the anniversary with

boisterous antics. Eventually, memories of the original event faded, and by 1840, only a handful of students came out on the appointed night to disturb the peace. Among these were two masked students, William A. Kincaid of South Carolina and Joseph Semmes of Georgia. The two walked up and down the colonnades, firing their pistols at the professors' doors. As they headed down East Lawn, several students warned that Professor Davis had come out of his pavilion intending to identify and punish perpetrators of the disturbance. Kincaid turned away, but Semmes continued on, eventually approaching Davis. When Davis attempted to accost the masked renegade, Semmes stepped aside and deliberately shot the professor in his lower abdomen. According to Eversfield, Davis died the day after receiving the gunshot wound. Kincaid and Semmes were eventually identified and brought in for trial, though neither was ever punished.[74]

Professor Davis is buried in the University Cemetery.



THE MURDER AT THE VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY.—The Richmond Whig says—

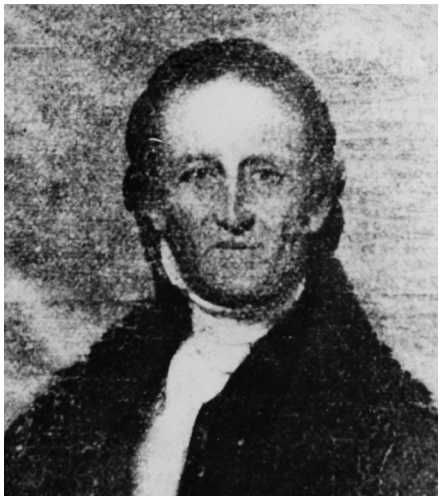
We learn from Charlottesville, that a student, by the name of Semmes, from Georgia, was arrested on suspicion of having fired the pistol, which produced the death of Professor Davis, and that after examination, he was committed for farther trial.

The student, who, it was stated in the letter from Charlottesville, published yesterday, had left the University, returned, and was the important witness at the trial—being the companion of the unfortunate young man, and an eye witness of the whole affair.

Professor DAVIS has left an accomplished wife and five or six children to lament his cruel and untimely fate.

Article from the New York Spectator*, November 25, 1840.*

PAVILION X



Henry St. George Tucker
Professor of Law

Resident of Pavilion X between 1841 - 1845

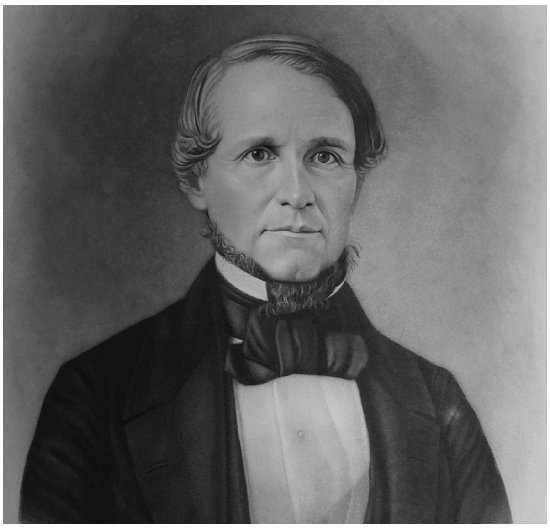
Henry St. George Tucker was born on December 29, 1780, in Williamsburg, Virginia. He studied law at the College of William and Mary and upon graduating settled in Winchester, Virginia at the age of twenty-two. On September 23, 1806, Tucker married Ann Eveline Hunter. The two would go on to have six children, four boys and two girls.[75]

Tucker enlisted as a volunteer officer at the start of the War of 1812 and served until 1815. That year, Tucker was elected to the Virginia House of Representatives, serving a term of four years. Between 1819 and 1823, Tucker served as a member of the State Senate. Tucker held the position of Chancellor of State from 1823 to 1831, during which time he founded in Winchester a private law school. From 1831 to 1841, Tucker held the position of President of the Virginia Court of Appeals. In 1837, Tucker received the title Doctor of Laws from the College of William and Mary.[76]

In 1841, Henry St. George Tucker filled the position of Professor of Law created by the death of John A. G. Davis. In addition to his academics, Tucker is perhaps best remembered for two significant reforms passed during his tenure at the University. The first of these reforms ended the requirement of student uniforms. The second involved establishing the introduction of the Honor System as part of the student's examination process. Tucker's amendment involved a pledge, requiring students to promise in writing that he neither gave nor received assistance during the examination process.[77]

Henry St. George Tucker published a number of works during his lifetime. His most notable writings include *Commentaries on the Law of Virginia* (1836), *Lectures on Constitutional Law* (1843), and *Lectures on Natural Law and Government* (1844).[78]

An acute illness forced Henry St. George Tucker to resign his seat at the University of Virginia in July, 1845. Three years later, Tucker died at his home in Winchester, Virginia.



John Barbee Minor
Professor of Law

Resident of Pavilion X between 1845 - 1895

John B. Minor was born on June 2, 1813, in Louisa County, Virginia. He was the youngest of nine children. Minor was educated at local schools until about the age of 16 when he enrolled at Kenyon College in Ohio. Lore has it that Minor made this trip entirely on foot, with the company of siblings. While this sounds remarkable, it pales in comparison to his return trip from college by way of New York, taking Minor through Niagara, Albany, and New York City; this trip too was accomplished on foot.[79]

Minor attended the University of Virginia beginning in January, 1831, and after three sessions graduated in June, 1834, with a Bachelor of Law. Following graduation, Minor established a law practice in Buchanan, Botetourt County, Virginia. This practice lasted nearly six years, at which time Minor moved to Charlottesville, creating a partnership with his brother Lucian. This partnership lasted for a number of years until his brother moved back to Louisa County and John remained in Charlottesville.[80]

In 1845, John Minor, at the age of thirty-two, was selected as Professor of Law at the University of Virginia. He would hold this position for the next fifty years, a period of time that saw great change at the University and the country as a whole. Minor's class during the first year of teaching numbered twenty-eight; in the years near the end of his career, the average class size numbered one hundred and forty. Until 1851, Minor was the only professor of law at the University. In the years to follow, adjunct and full professors were added, growing the law department into two departments, the department of common and statute law and the department of equity, mercantile, international, and constitutional law. During the period of the Civil War, Minor again single-handedly administered the law program. In 1870, Professor Minor began what became known as his "Summer Course of

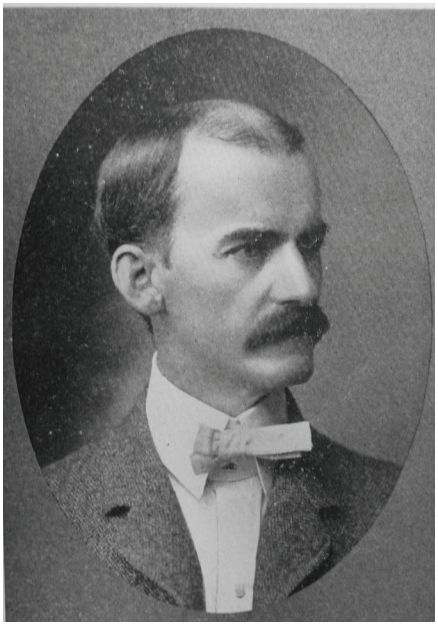
Law Lectures," instructed during the two months between spring and fall sessions at the University.[81]

The actions of Professor Minor during the Civil War are credited with safeguarding the University buildings from destruction. With General Philip Sheridan's army fighting in the Valley of the Shenandoah during the latter half of 1864, it was feared that Union forces would loot and destroy the University as they made their way through the territory. It is said that only as a result of Professors Minor and Maupin's personal efforts was the preservation of the University guaranteed. In response to their requests, a detachment of Union soldiers was stationed at the University to ensure its protection.

Professor Minor was a dedicated husband and father. He was married three times and father to four daughters and two sons. For the better half of his life, he was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church and a vestryman of Christ Church, Charlottesville. Writings by those people close to him and his family make special effort to call out the Minor's custom of family prayers at the close of morning and evening meals.[83]

Professor John B. Minor died at home in Pavilion X on July 29, 1895. He was 82 years old.

John Barbee Minor and his third wife, Anne Fisher Minor. Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library, University of Virginia.



William M. Lile
Professor of Law

Resident of Pavilion X between 1895 - 1936

A member of the law faculty starting in 1893, Professor Lile inhabited Pavilion X following the death of Professor Minor in 1895. William Minor Lile, great-nephew of John B. Minor, was born in Morgan County, Alabama, March 28, 1859. Lile received his early education partly at Bellevue High School in Bedford County, Virginia, and in private studies under the instruction of University of Virginia graduates through arrangements made by his father so as to educate his seven sons. He attended one session of the Law School at the University of Virginia, graduating in 1882 with a Bachelor of Law. From Charlottesville, he settled in Lynchburg where he practiced law with the firm of Kirkpatrick and Blackford.[84]

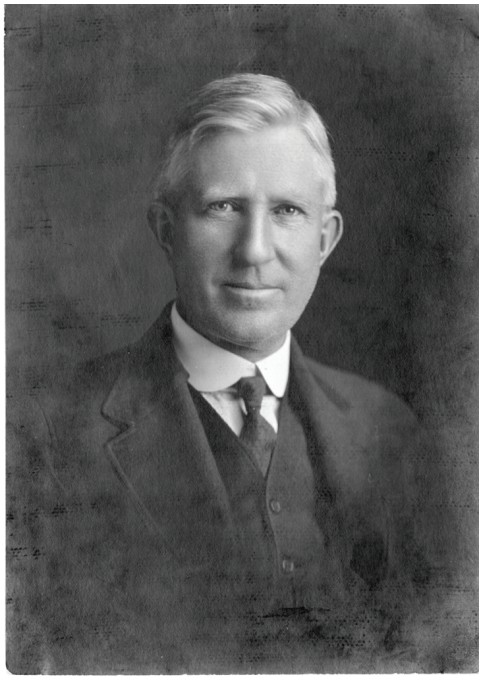
William M. Lile married Maud Carson, whom he met in Lynchburg, on January 25, 1888. He remained in Lynchburg until 1893, when he returned to Charlottesville after accepting a position at the University of Virginia where he became a professor of law and ultimately in 1903, Dean of Law. Lile, in partnership with Judge E. C. Burks and Professor Charles A. Graves, founded the Virginia Law Register in 1913. Lile has been referred to as the Father of the Law Library at the University of Virginia. Growing from Lile's deep belief that students must be able to expertly perform legal research and writing, he made a concerted effort to expand the University's law library.[85]

Like his predecessors, Lile wrote a considerable number of books and articles. He

participated in drafting the Virginia Constitution of 1902, and authored a number of works in the field of equity procedure.[86]

Professor Lile was the father of three children: Minor Carson, Eleanor, and John Allison. In the dining room of the pavilion, in the north window on the west wall, scratched in the top center pane of the bottom sash is found "John Lile 1908," William's son's lasting mark on his youth spent at Pavilion X.[87]

Dining Room window of Pavilion X. "John Lile 1908" etched into the glass.



Dr. Robert Bennett Bean
Professor of Anatomy

Resident of Pavilion X between 1936 - 1941

Dr. Robert B. Bean was Professor of Anatomy at the University of Virginia from 1916 to 1941. Bean was born on March 24, 1874, in Gala, Botetourt County, Virginia, one of eight children of William Bennett and Ariana Williamson Carper Bean. Bean received no formal schooling until the age of twenty two. He worked a wide variety of jobs as a youth, including farm work, clerking in a country store, mining, selling farm machinery, and writing for a county newspaper.[88]

Bean attended the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, receiving his Bachelor of Science in 1900 and continued on to Johns Hopkins University, by the aid of his sister, where he earned his medical degree in 1904.[89]

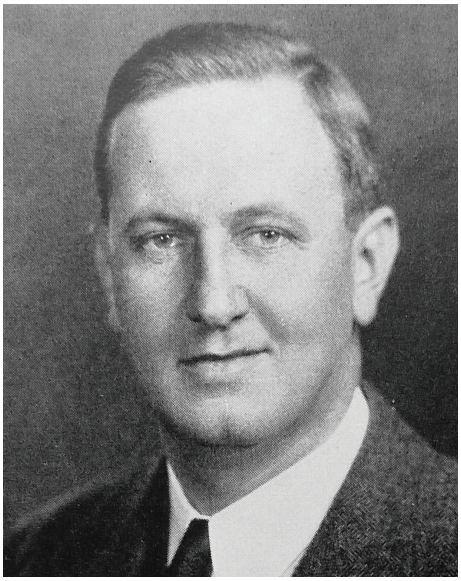
Upon completion of his schooling, Dr. Robert Bean held positions at a number of academic institutions. Between 1904 and 1905, he was Assistant in Anatomy at Johns Hopkins University; 1905 to 1907, instructor in anatomy at the University of Michigan; from 1907 to 1910, he held the positions of Assistant Professor and Associate Professor at the University of Philippines, Manila; and between 1910 and 1916, he was Associate Professor and Professor of Anatomy at Tulane University .[90]

PAVILION X

Dr. Robert B. Bean began his career at the University of Virginia in 1916. Over the next twenty-five years, Bean would hold the position of the head of the department of anatomy. Dr. Bean was a successful teacher and researcher. While formally a Professor of Anatomy, Bean's studies and interests leaned towards anthropology, thus involving both the study of man as it concerned type and race. His numerous published works readily reflect this. Bean is responsible for authoring seventy-two papers and three books: *Racial Anatomy of Philippine Islanders*, *The Races of Man*, and *The Peopling of Virginia*.[91]

Dr. Robert Bean married Adelaide Leiper Martini in 1907 and went on to father four children, two boys and two girls. Dr. Robert Bennett Bean died from complications brought on by arteriosclerosis on August 27, 1944, at his home in Staunton, Virgina.[92]

Medical School graduating class of 1925. Photograph taken behind the old hospital. Dr. Bean is in the front row, third from right. Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library, University of Virginia.



Frederick Dean Goodwin Ribble
Professor of Law

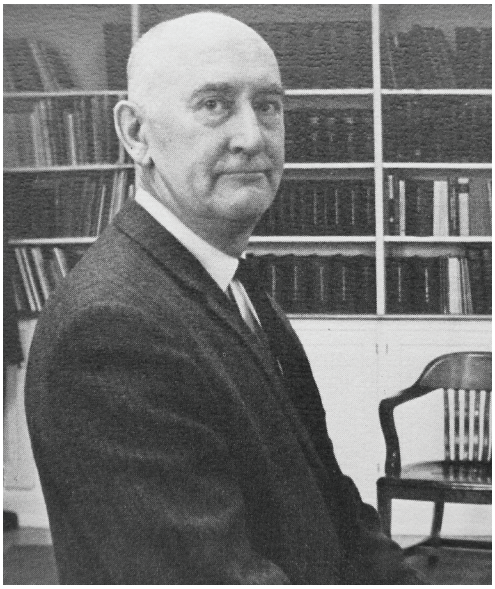
Resident of Pavilion X between 1942 - 1963

Frederick D. G. Ribble was born on January 14, 1898, in Culpeper, Virginia, the son of an Episcopal minister. Ribble was one of six children, two boys and four girls. Ribble attended the College of William and Mary, receiving his Bachelor of Arts in 1916. That following year, he enrolled at the University of Virginia where he earned a Master of Arts and a Bachelor of Laws in 1921. That same year, Ribble was hired as a faculty member in the law department, the youngest man ever to be hired to teach law at the University, and was elevated to full professor by 1927. Ten years later, he received his S.J.D. (Doctor of Juridical Science) from Columbia University. Declining an offer to become the dean of the University of Missouri's law school, he returned to the University of Virginia and continued teaching law. In 1937, Ribble became acting dean of the law school and was appointed to the position of dean in 1939. He remained dean until 1963. Ribble continued to teach one or two classes a year until he retired in 1966.[93]

In the years during and immediately after World War II, Ribble played an active role in veterans affairs. One of his chief activities after the war was to aid veterans whose education had been interrupted as a result of the conflict. This was achieved by offering year-round courses to accommodate them. In the 1950s, Ribble was involved with the U.S. Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Throughout the 1960s, Ribble was a strong advocate for civil rights. Reacting in response to the closing of Prince Edward County's public schools, he helped establish the Free School Association, which provided education for African American children during 1963-64, the last school year during which public schools were closed.[94]

Frederick Dean Goodwin Ribble died on December 3, 1970.

PAVILION X



Edward E. Younger
Professor of History

Resident of Pavilion X between 1965 - 1979

Edward E. Younger was born in Pindall, Arkansas, on June 29, 1909. He received his Bachelor of Arts from Arkansas State Teachers College in 1933, and in 1936, he married Barbara Badgett. They were married for 49 years. Younger continued his education, earning his master's degree from Oklahoma State University. He and his wife moved to Washington, D. C., where Younger completed his Ph. D. in History at George Washington University in 1942. Younger joined the Navy during World War II, serving as a lieutenant commander in the aviation branch.[95]

In 1946, following his career in the service, Younger was hired by the University of Virginia, initially as an assistant professor, later, in 1949, as associate professor, and finally in 1956, full professor. Dr. Younger became the chair of the History Department in 1962, then was later selected Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences in 1966. He would ultimately attain the title of professor emeritus in 1974.[96]

Younger's involvement at the University was far reaching. In addition to his coursework, Dr. Younger was chairman of the history department, director of Student Aid and Placement, foreign student advisor, chairman of the Wilson Gee Institute for Faculty Research in the Social Sciences, Director of Graduate Studies for the History Department, dean of the Graduate School, and director of numerous graduate dissertations and theses. He authored numerous history books including *John A. Kasson: Politics and Diplomacy from Lincoln to McKinley*, *Inside the Confederate Government, the diary of the head of the Confederate Bureau of War*, and *The Governors of Virginia Since 1860*. The Virginia Historical Society recognized his scholarship by presenting him with a life membership in 1973.[97]

William H. Muller, Jr.
Professor of Medicine

Resident of Pavilion X between 1979 - 1989

William H. Muller, Jr., was born on August 19, 1919, to Octavia Bethea Muller and William Henry Muller and grew up in Dillon, South Carolina. He graduated from The McCallie School and received a BS degree from The Citadel and an MD degree from Duke University, after which he completed a surgical residency and served as an Instructor of Surgery at The Johns Hopkins Hospital.[98]

Dr. Muller entered the United States Army as a captain in 1946 and served in Berlin, Germany. He returned to Pratt General Hospital in Miami and was separated from the Army in 1946, at which time he returned to Dillon because his father was severely ill. While there Dr. Muller entered the practice of surgery, performing a large number of procedures, but he was asked to return to Johns Hopkins to complete his residency in both General and Cardiovascular Surgery.[99]

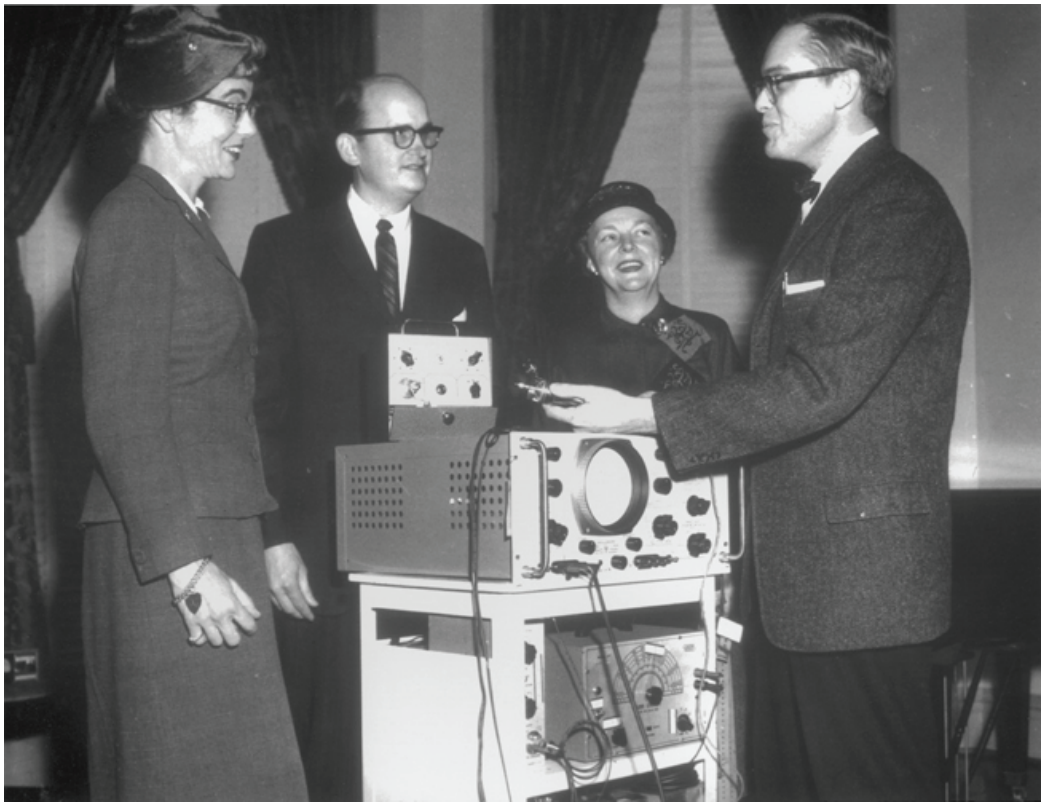
He joined the faculty at The University of California at Los Angeles as one of its first faculty members to start the new medical school in 1940, and became associate professor of surgery in 1952. In 1954, he was appointed Stephen H. Watts Professor and Chairman of the Department of Surgery at the University of Virginia School of Medicine, a position he held for twenty-seven years. Rather than accepting plans for an addition to the University Hospital, he advocated for a new hospital. He was appointed chair of a planning committee, which ultimately resulted in the completion of a new hospital in 1988. Dr. Muller retired from the University of Virginia in 1990.[100]

PAVILION X

Dr. Muller initiated programs in cardiovascular, plastic, and oncologic surgery at the University of Virginia. He was the first to replace a diseased aortic valve with a prosthetic one, and he developed the pulmonary artery banding procedure for infants and children with certain types of congenital heart disease. He also developed an operation to partially correct transposed pulmonary veins and performed the first corrective procedure for dissecting aneurysm of the aorta using the pump oxygenator.[101]

Dr. Muller was a member of the Raven Society of the University of Virginia. He lectured widely in this country and abroad, served numerous visiting professorships, and was the author of more than one hundred and sixty scientific papers, book chapters, and books.[102]

Dr. William Henry Muller, Jr., died in Irvington, Virginia, at the age of 92, on April 19, 2012.[103]



Dr. William H. Muller, Jr. (second from left), and others examining new medical equipment, c. 1956. Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library, University of Virginia.

Ernest H. Ern
Senior Vice President of Student Affairs

Resident of Pavilion X between 1989 - 2000

Ernest Henry Ern received his bachelor of science degree from Bates College in 1955 and his master's and Ph. D. from Lehigh University.[104] Ern began his teaching career at the University of Virginia in 1962 as an assistant geology professor in 1962. Three years later, he became the Assistant Dean in the College of Arts and Sciences. From 1967 to 1973, Ern served as the Dean of Admissions, and for the following twenty years, he was the Vice President of Student Affairs. In 1993, Ern was given the title Senior Vice President. That same year, the Board of Visitors founded the Ernest H. Ern Distinguished Professorship in Environmental Sciences and gave Ern the full title of University Professor. Ern retired in 2000, only to return in 2004 as the interim chancellor at the University's College at Wise.[105]

PAVILION X

Carl Paul Zeithaml
Dean, F.S. Cornell Professor in Free Enterprise

Resident of Pavilion X between 2001 - 2011

Dr. Carl Zeithaml is a native of Cleveland, Ohio. He came to the University of Virginia in 1997 as the dean of the University of Virginia's McIntire School of Commerce, a position he still holds. Dr. Zeithaml earned his bachelor's degree in economics from the University of Notre Dame, master's degree in business administration with a concentration in health and hospital management from the University of Florida and a D.B.A. in strategic management from the University of Maryland.[106]

Prior to his tenure at the University of Virginia, Dr. Zeithaml taught at Texas A&M University's College of Business Administration and at the University of Maryland's College of Business and Management. In 1986, Dr. Zeithaml became a faculty member at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, where he taught business.[107]

Dr. Zeithaml's focus is on strategic management. He is the co-author of a number of articles published in leading business journals, serves on editorial boards, and is an active member of a number of professional organizations.[108]

PAVILION X

1 Thomas Jefferson to William Thornton, May 9, 1817.

2 N. Turner, Christopher Tompkins, & B. Tate to TJ, August 31, 1818 – March 15, 1819.

3 William B. Phillips to Arthur Spicer Brockenbrough, Virginia University, August 20th, 1819.

4 Robert Mills to TJ, Baltimore, Maryland, March 20th, 1819.

5 Richard Ware to Nelson Barksdale, Charlottesville, Virginia March 26, 1819.

6 TJ & John Hartwell Cocke to Thomas Cooper, October 15, 1819.

7 TJ to ASB , Poplar Forest, September 1, 1819. The pavilions in this letter are being referred to in numerical order depending on which side of the Lawn they are located on; Pavilions 1-5 West and 1-5 East.

8 TJ to Thomas Carstairs, November 1, 1817.

9 Nelson Barksdale, *Advertisement for Workmen*, c. March 1, 1819.

10 TJ to Thomas Carstairs, January 16, 1818.

11 Thomas Carstairs to TJ, January 26, 1818.

12 John Neilson to John Hartwell Cocke, February 22, 1823.

13 Proctor's Journal, 1819-1825, pp. 258, 329.

14 Lay, K. Edward. *The Architecture of Jefferson Country: Charlottesville and Albermarle County, Virginia.* Charlottesville: The University Press of Virginia, 2000, p. 98.

15 Proctor's Journal, 1819-1825, p. 166.

16 Proctor's Journal, 1819-1825, pp. 325, 327, 352.

17 Proctor's Journal, 1819-1825, pp. 53,80,87,89,96.

18 Proctor's Journal, 1819-1825, p. 166.

19 Proctor's Journal, 1819-1825. pp. 132, 166. Ghosts in the flooring in front of the fireplaces of these two rooms is indicative of Franklin stoves suggesting they were set here. Jefferson's drawing for the Pavilion also indicates stoves in each of these rooms.

20 Malcom F. Crawford to ASB, August 6, 1825.

21 TJ to Bernard Peyton, Monticello, June 12, 1818.

22 James Dinsmore to TJ, Central College, November 10, 1818.

23 James Dinsmore to TJ, November 18, 1818.

24 James Dinsmore to TJ, Central College, November 10, 1818.

25 ASB to John Hartwell Cocke, University of Virginia, November 5, 1819.

26 William J. Coffee to ASB, September 25, 1825.

27 TJ to William J. Coffee, March 22, 1823.

28 TJ to William J. Coffee, April 10, 1823.

29 William J. Coffee to ASB, July 12, 1825.

30 William J. Coffee to TJ, January 3, 1823.

31 For a thorough discussion of recent archaeology performed at Pavilion X, see *Archaeological Investigations In The Pavilion X Garden,* Rivanna Archaeological Services, February 2010.

32 Board of Visitors, July 22, 1828. p. 193.

33 ASB to John Hartwell Cocke, 27 August 1828.

34 Robley Dunglison, Charles Bonneycastle, and John Emmet to the Board of Visitors, undated correspondence. Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library, University of Virginia.

35 Board of Visitors, July 17, 1832.

36 Board of Visitors, July 19, 1833.

37 Proctor's Journal, 1832-1844. p. 142.

38 Board of Visitors , August 13, 1836.

39 Board of Visitors, August 17, 1837.

40 Proctor's Ledger, 1838-1839. p. 333.

41 Board of Visitors, July 1, 1841.

42 Board of Visitors, July 28, 1845.

43 Board of Visitors, June 26, 1854.

44 Board of Visitors, June 28, 1856.

45 Board of Visitors, June 30, 1857.

46 Bursars Book, 1856-57. p. 69.

47 Board of Visitors, June 29, 1874.

48 Barringer, Paul B., James M. Garnett, and Rosewell Page. *University of Virginia: Its History, Influence, Equipment and Characteristics, with Biographical Sketches and Portraits of Founders, Benefactors, Officers and Alumni, Volume 1.* New York: Lewis Publishing, 1904. pp. 207-209.

49 Albermarle County. 1880 U.S Census, Micropublication T9, roll 1352, page 308. Heritage Quest Online. The 1880 census lists himself (age 66), his wife, "Nannie" (Ann Fisher) (58), Mary (39), Martha (19), Susan (15), John (13), Raleigh (11), and Nannie (9). In addition to his immediate family, five additional people are recorded under Minor's entry: Kate (30), niece; James (21) nephew; Thomas (19), boarder; Lucy (45), cook; and Mary (24), chambermaid. In the 1870 census, only John Minor and his immediate family are listed. Construction of the east addition would have provided the extra space in the Pavilion to accommodate these people.

50 Board of Visitors, June 29, 1876.

51 Board of Visitors, June 27, 1877.

52 Board of Visitors, June 27, 1878.

53 Barringer, Paul B., James M. Garnett, and Rosewell Page. *University of Virginia: Its History, Influence, Equipment and Characteristics, with Biographical Sketches and Portraits of Founders, Benefactors, Officers and Alumni, Volume 1.* New York: Lewis Publishing, 1904. p. 208.

54 Bruce, Philip Alexander, *History of the University of Virginia 1819-1919.* New York: The Macmillian Co., 1920, Vol. IV, pp. 191-193.

55 Board of Visitors, January 9, 1894.

56 Virginia School Report: 1894-95, *Biennial Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the Commonwealth of Virginia*. Richmond, 1895, p. 313.

57 Board of Visitors, October 2, 1896.

58 Rivanna Archaeological Services (RAS), *Archaeological Investigations in the Pavilion X Garden,* February 2010, pg. 21, speculates the porch shown on the east side of the addition may be an error as it is unique to the 1896 Sanborn map and does not show up elsewhere. Furthermore, this map also locates the kitchen farther east than other maps which generally place the east wall of the kitchen in line with the back wall of the pavilion.

59 *Ibid.*, 29.

60 University of Virginia Facilities Resource Center, barcodes 033881, 033882, 03884, 03885.

61 *The National Cyclopaedia of American Biography.* New York: James T. White and Co.. 1909, Vol. X, p. 270.

62 Philip Alexander Bruce, *History of the University of Virginia 1819-1919* (New York: The Macmillian Co., 1920), Vol. II, pp. 216-229.

63 *Ibid.,* 218.

64 Barringer, Paul B., James M. Garnett, and Rosewell Page. *University of Virginia: Its History, Influence, Equipment and Characteristics, with Biographical Sketches and Portraits of Founders, Benefactors, Officers and Alumni, Volume 2.* New York: Lewis Publishing, 1904, pp. 347-348.

65 Radbill, Samuel X., ed. *The Autobiographical Ana of Robley Dunglison, M.D.* Philadelphia: American Philosophical Society, 1963.

66 Charles E. Moran. *Brief Biographical Sketches of the Professors For Whom the Dormitories at the University of Virginia Were Named*, 1978, RG-30/3/5.781, Special Collections, University of Virginia Library, Charlottesville, Va. pp. 4-5.

67 The Library of Congress catalog incorrectly identifies this individual as "John *Anthony* Gardner Davis."

68 Bruce, Vol. II, p. 169-170.

69 *Ibid., 171.*

70 Board of Visitors, July 19, 1833.

71 Barringer, Paul B., James M. Garnett, and Rosewell Page. *University of Virginia: Its History, Influence, Equipment and Characteristics, with Biographical Sketches and Portraits of Founders, Benefactors, Officers and Alumni, Volume 2.* New York: Lewis Publishing, 1904, p. 351.

72 Bruce, Vol. II, p. 169-170.

73 Charles Eversfield to Mrs. John Eversfield, 23 November 1840. Special Collections, 8444a.

74 *Ibid*.

75 *Henry St. George Tucker,* http://ArlisHerring.com, (accessed April 6, 2012).

76 Barringer, Paul B., James M. Garnett, and Rosewell Page. *University of Virginia: Its History, Influence, Equipment and Characteristics, with Biographical Sketches and Portraits of Founders, Benefactors, Officers and Alumni, Volume 2.* New York: Lewis Publishing, 1904, pp. 353-354.

77 Bruce, Vol. III, pp. 45.

78 Charles E. Moran. *Brief Biographical Sketches of the Professors For Whom the Dormitories at the University of Virginia Were Named*, 1978, RG-30/3/5.781, Special Collections, University of Virginia Library, Charlottesville, Va.

79 The University of Virginia, "John B. Minor," *The Alumni Bulletin,* Vol. 2, No. 4 (1896): 121-129.

80 Barringer, Paul B., James M. Garnett, and Rosewell Page. *University of Virginia: Its History, Influence, Equipment and Characteristics, with Biographical Sketches and Portraits of Founders, Benefactors, Officers and Alumni, Volume 2.* New York: Lewis Publishing, 1904, p. 356-358.

81 The University of Virginia, "John B. Minor," *The Alumni Bulletin,* Vol. 2, No. 4 (1896): 121-123.

82 *Ibid.,* 122-123.

83 *Ibid.,* 127.

84 Barringer, Paul B., James M. Garnett, and Rosewell Page. *University of Virginia: Its History, Influence, Equipment and Characteristics, with Biographical Sketches and Portraits of Founders, Benefactors, Officers and Alumni, Volume 2.* New York: Lewis Publishing, 1904, p. 21-22.

85 *Ibid.,* 21.

86 *Ibid.,* 21.

87 *Ibid.,* 22.

88 Bean, William Bennett. "Robert Bennett Bean: 1874-1944," *Science* (American Association for the Advancement of Science), April 1945, pp. 346-348.

89 *Ibid.,* 346.

90 *Ibid.,* 347.

91 *Ibid.,* 347.

92 *Ibid.,* 347.

93 *Frederick Deane Goodwin Ribble,* Arthur J. Morris Law Library, http://libguides.law.virginia.edu, (accessed April 6, 2012).

94 *Ibid.*

95 Edward Younger Papers, 1946-1979, RG-21/42.811, Special Collections, University of Virginia Library, Charlottesville, Virginia.

96 *Ibid.*

97 *Ibid.*

98 Jeremy Slayton, "UVA Hospital Pioneer Dies," *The Daily Progress*, April 22, 2012

99 *Ibid.*

100 *Ibid.*

101 *Ibid.*

102 *Ibid.*

103 *Ibid.*

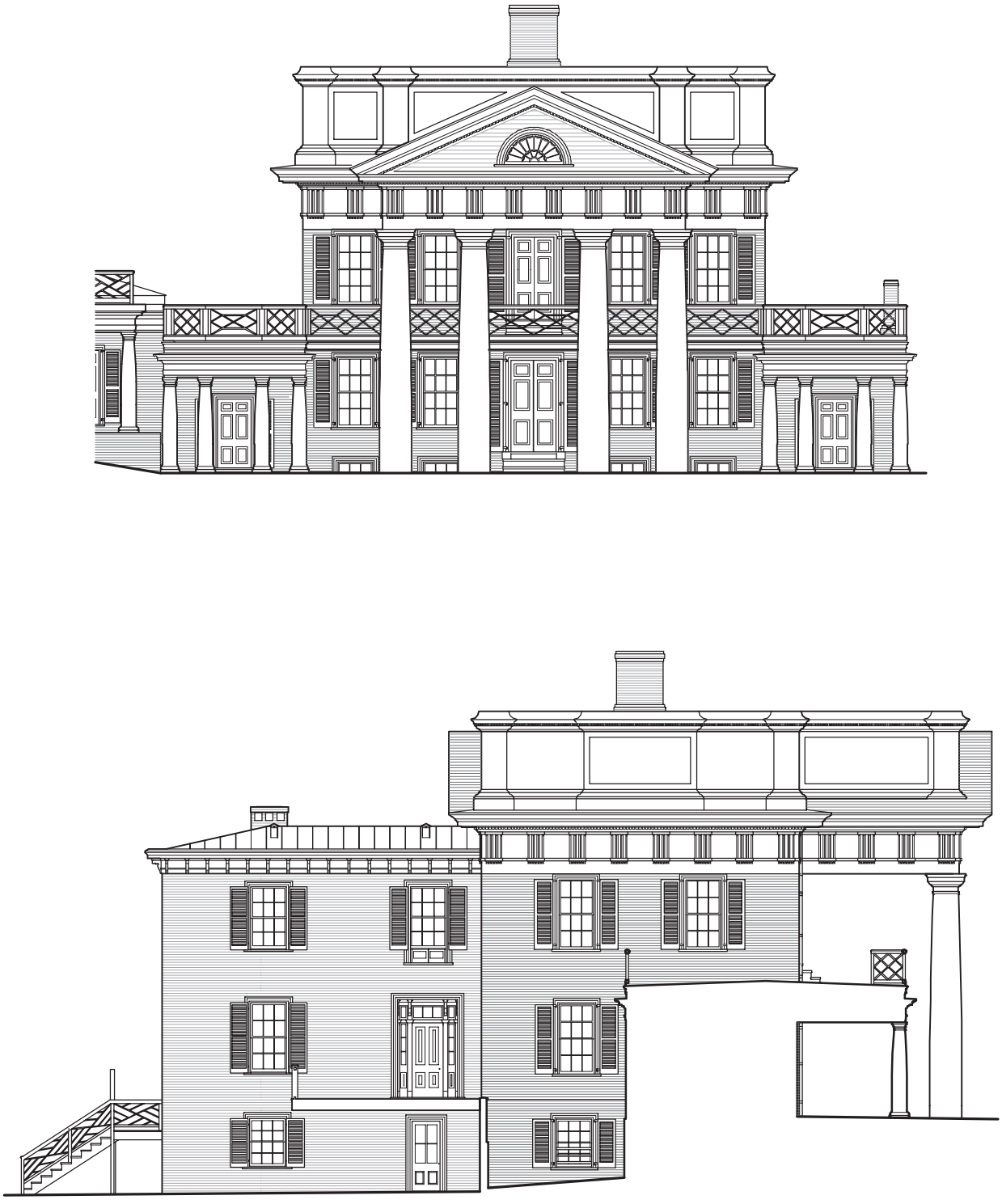
104 Ford, Maryjane. "UVA - Pavilion X Residents." Email to Eric Gradoia. September 24, 2012.

105 *Longtime University Of Virginia Leader, Ernie Ern, To Become Interim Chancellor Of U.Va.'S College At Wise,* http://www.virginia.edu/topnews/releases2004/ern-april-14-2004.html, (accessed September 24, 2012).

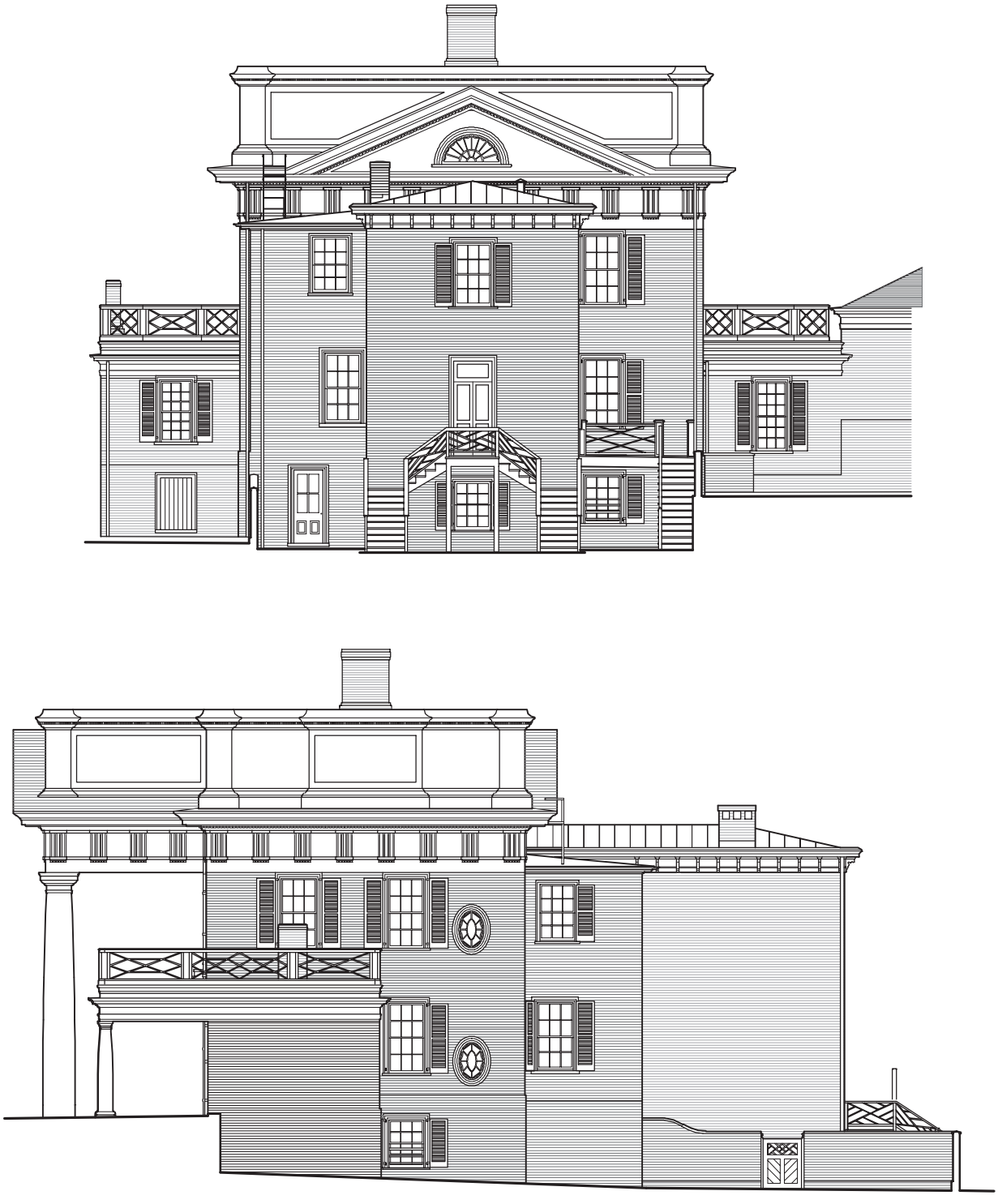
106 *Carl P. Zeithaml*, http://www.commerce.virginia.edu/faculty/Pages/FacultyMembers.aspx?FacultyId=81, (accessed August 31, 2012).

107 *Ibid.*

108 *Carl Zeithaml,* http://www.forbes.com/profile/carl-zeithaml/ (accessed August 31, 2012).



Top - Existing West Facade.
Bottom - Existing North Facade, Section Through the Student Rooms



Top - Existing East Facade.
Bottom - Existing South Facade, Section Through the Student Rooms

PAVILION X

Top - West facade of Pavilion X. January 2010.

Bottom - South facade of Pavilion X. January 2010.

PAVILION X

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

EXTERIOR

Pavilion X is located on the east side of the Lawn, at the south end of the Academical Village. The front of the pavilion is dominated by a three-bay Doric portico with colossal orders. The body of the pavilion is a brick, two-story cubic structure oriented on an east-west axis with the front of the building facing west towards the Lawn.

The order used at Pavilion X is modeled after the Doric of the Theatre of Marcellus. While Jefferson often consulted Palladio for his proportions when composing the orders in his designs, no edition of Palladio contained the information necessary for laying out the Doric of the Theatre of Marcellus. Instead, Jefferson consulted Roland Fréart de Chambray's *Parallele de L'Architecture Antique Avec La Moderne* (1766). Plate 2 of Fréart de Chambray illustrates the Doric order of the Theater of Marcellus in enough detail to accurately reproduce it in any proportion desired. Jefferson followed Palladio inasmuch as he omitted the bases as are used at the Theater of Marcellus and instead set the columns simply on stone pavers. The column shafts are rendered brick left unfinished so as to imitate natural stone. Four capitals carved from native sandstone support a pediment and full entablature; the entablature continues across each facade of the building. The entablature is relatively reserved in the sense that the frieze is not overly ornamented, with the metopes left plain. Characteristic of the Roman version of the Doric, the triglyphs are set on the center-line of the columns, so that at the corners of the frieze, a portion of metope is left. The soffit of the cornice and perimeter of the portico ceiling are heavily ornamented. The ornament is shallow and does not extend beyond the plane of the soffit, hiding it from view unless one is nearly immediately below the cornice. The spaces between the mutules and guttae are decorated with lozenges filled with rosettes.

Within the tympanum of the pediment is a semicircular lunette window surrounded by horizontal flush-board siding painted a putty color. The semi-circular sash is constructed with 31 lights. A single architrave with molded backband frames the opening of the lunette.

On the original portion of the pavilion, the pitched roof is hidden behind the building's wood parapet. The parapet, a recreation of Jefferson's design originally constructed on the building, is modeled after Palladio's drawings for the Temple of Nerva Trajan, simplified to fit the character of the pavilion. The main roof is covered in a combination of terne-coated stainless steel (TCS) shingles and flat-seam pans replicating the tin-plated iron shingles originally used on the pavilion. The steep slopes of the gable are covered with the shingles while the lower areas of the roof near the eaves are covered with 8" x 10" TCS pans. The

roof on the east portion of the building, over the 1870s addition, is covered in standing seam, tern-plated pans. The roof here ties into a perimeter gutter that runs along the three exterior walls of the structure.

The chimney rises 22 courses above the ridge line and measures 5'-0" x 5'-0" in plan and 5'-9" in height off the ridge. The chimney is laid in running bond. The chimney steps in 1 1/2" at the top of the base. The shaft of the stack steps in another 1 1/2". At the base of the stack, the roof penetration is secured with terne-coated, stainless steel flashing.

WEST FACADE

The main facade of Pavilion X sits behind the projecting front of the portico. The west or front façade is symmetrical through its central axis. This front facade is faced entirely in oil-struck red brick laid in Flemish bond. Traces of red color-wash remain on the brickwork along with white penciling applied over the mortar joints. These finishes date to the construction of the pavilion.

The entrance to Pavilion X is located in the center of the facade. The entry has a pair of three-panel doors that swing into a center passage; the upper panel on each door no longer exists; instead, it has been replaced with glass panes. The door opening measures 4'-3" x 8'-8" and is framed with a double fascia architrave with a cyma reversa backband. The doors are original to the construction of the pavilion and have been grained to appear as mahogany. A brass knob and keyhole escutcheon are installed on the north leaf.

The entry has two wood steps leading up into the pavilion. The sill is fashioned from an unidentified stone. The tops of the sill are eased between the plinths giving it a slight fall. The molded nosing of the sill dies into the projecting stone plinth on either side. These plinths are integral with the sill and let into the wall with it, sitting on the wood step below.

The east façade has four basement window openings. These openings are original to the construction of the pavilion. Each opening contains a hopper-style wood sash with three lights. These windows are aligned below each of the ground-floor window openings.

The windows on the ground floor are 6/6 double-hung wood sash. The openings and sash are all original. Wooden architraves frame the window openings. The architrave has a double fascia with a cyma reversa backband. All of the woodwork is painted a putty color. Paired sets of operable louvered wooden blinds are hung from wrought iron pintles with mounting plates let in flush on the second plane of the architrave. Wrought strap hinges with square ends are mounted on shutters with handmade screws.

When open, the lower blinds are secured against the wall with a rotating iron shutter dog fastened into the mortar joints. The shutter dog is flat where it meets the blind and finished with a "rat tail" scroll at the opposite end, serving as the handle. The existing shutter hardware represents a range of periods, with a few pieces that date to the construction of the pavilion.

Detail of entablature and column capital

At the pavilion's second story, a central entry opens onto the upper deck of the portico. A wood-frame porch with Chinoiserie-style balustrade spans the width of the building, delineating the division of the two stories. This length of balustrade is original to the pavilion and has survived the later campaigns that replaced the rails above the student rooms.

A set of double leaf doors allows entry into the pavilion at the second-floor. The door opening has a paneled reveal and a double architrave with cyma reversa backband. The doors consist of two raised-panel doors, each hung from two butt hinges and grained to simulate mahogany. These doors are original to the pavilion. Each leaf is intended to have three-panels; however, the top two panels have been removed and replaced with a pane of glass. The doors swing into the building.

The front façade has four sets of windows on the upper floor, two to either side of the entry. The windows have 6/6 double hung wooden sash with 12" x 18" lights. The windows are framed by a double architrave with cyma reversa backband. Both windows and their trim are painted putty. Operable louvered wood blinds are hung from the architraves. Screw-mounted straps swing on pintles let into the architraves. The holdbacks are similar to those for the ground floor. The blinds and hardware are painted a grass green.

The upper porch is located in the space between the east wall and the portico columns. The porch is suspended from the attic framing by stainless steel rods (originally wrought iron). An original balustrade encloses and adorns this porch. The suspension rods run through the newels. The front balustrade is divided into five sections spanning the openings between the column shafts; the center pattern is unique while the two outside sections repeat. All are painted putty. The deck is composed of random-width tongue-and-groove boards running east-west.

Shallow ¼" wide channels have been planed on the face of the floor boards to help the deck shed water. Three wooden risers are located in front of the center entry providing access into the pavilion.

NORTH FACADE

The north facade is asymmetrical. The original pavilion is two bays wide with the c.1878 addition attached off the rear, extending the building east another two bays. On the first-floor, the west bay of the original pavilion is interrupted by the student rooms; however, at the second-floor, the full depth of the original pavilion is visible. The grade at this location drops considerably to the east, exposing the basement throughout the rear portion of the building. The Doric entablature runs across the top of the wall of the original pavilion. The addition has a bracketed cornice. The brackets are approximately 17" high and 12" deep; they are spaced at 23" intervals from one another.

The brick throughout the north facade is laid in common bond (six courses of stretchers followed by one course of headers). The coursing at the original pavilion generally runs seventeen courses in four feet. Unlike the west facade, sand-struck bricks are used here. The bricks measure approximately 7 3/4" x 3 3/4" x 2 1/4" with mortar joints ranging between 1/4" and 5/8" depending on the location.

The windows and doors across this elevation are spaced at regular intervals and aligned vertically with one another through each story. All of the windows are 6/6 wood sash with 6 1/2" wide architraves with a double fascia and cyma reversa backband with fillet. All of the windows are nearly uniform in width (the windows in the original pavilion are approximately an inch narrower than those in the east addition) but vary in height depending on location. All of the basement windows are 4'-8" tall. The first- and second-floor windows in the original pavilion are 6'-7" while the windows in the addition are 6'-6" on the first-floor and 5'-11" on the second-floor. All of the windows have operable louvered wood blinds.

An entry is located at the west end of the first-floor of the addition. Five steps lead up to an open wood deck that spans nearly half the length of the rear addition. A second set of stairs runs off the east end of this deck and provides access to the gardens located below. The north entry is original to the construction of the addition (c.1878) and, stylistically, offers a sharp contrast to Jefferson material found in the original portion of the pavilion. Centered within the surround is a four-panel door flanked by three-quarter sidelights and transom

above. The panels are embellished with a complex series of moldings typical of the late-nineteenth-century. The jambs and area between the door and sidelights are divided by pilasters with brackets at the top of the opening. Under the deck, immediately below this entry, is a corresponding doorway to the basement level of the building. The entry here is strictly utilitarian, and consists solely of a four-light, two-panel door set within a brick opening.

EAST FACADE

The east facade is the back of the building. The construction of the c.1878 addition together with the smaller addition adjacent to the southeast corner of the original pavilion obscure the east facade of the original pavilion. Like the west facade, the roofline of the original pavilion is punctuated by the pediment and parapet. Within the tympanum of the pediment is a semicircular lunette window surrounded by horizontal flush-board siding painted a putty color. The semi-circular sash is constructed with 26 lights. A single architrave with molded backband frames the opening of the lunette. The Doric entablature runs across the top of the wall of the original pavilion; the addition has a bracketed cornice.

The east facade is much more irregular than the others owing to the various generations of additions and rooflines. Both the original pavilion and the c.1878 addition are constructed in sand struck brick laid in common bond (six courses of stretchers followed by one course of headers). The brickwork in the small addition to the south differs in that it is laid in Flemish stretcher bond (five courses of stretchers separated by one course of alternate headers and stretchers).

The original east facade was entirely symmetrical, being divided into three bays through each floor. On the first-floor, this facade had a center entry flanked by window openings to each side of it and three windows immediately above these openings across the second-floor level. The entry at the first-floor level provided access to a porch located here. The windows which remain at these locations are original and retain their 6/6 sash and 6 3/8” wide double fascia architraves with molded backbands. The basement copied the first-floor with a center door opening flanked by 6/6 sash windows; however, the window openings here are two feet shorter than those above. Both of these windows remain; the south window is concealed by the 1890s addition while the north window is obscured under the porch.

Today, the fenestration across this facade is slightly irregular owing to the series of alterations and additions that have been made through the years. This is most evident in the south bay, created by the small addition constructed here. None of the openings in this bay line up vertically. At the basement level, a four-light, two-panel wood door set within a brick opening allows access into the building.

In the center bay, at the first-floor level, a pair of French doors open to a small deck with a pair of stairs leading to the garden area. The stairs run off the north and south sides of the deck, descending five steps to a landing where a second run to the east descends another

ten steps to the garden area. A Chinoiserie-style balustrade supports the railing and runs along the deck and stairs.

Only the windows in the center and north bays have louvered wood blinds. Owing to the location of the north bay windows in relation to the addition, the blinds on the south side of the windows here do not lay flat against the building; instead, they remain open against the north facade of the addition.

SOUTH FACADE

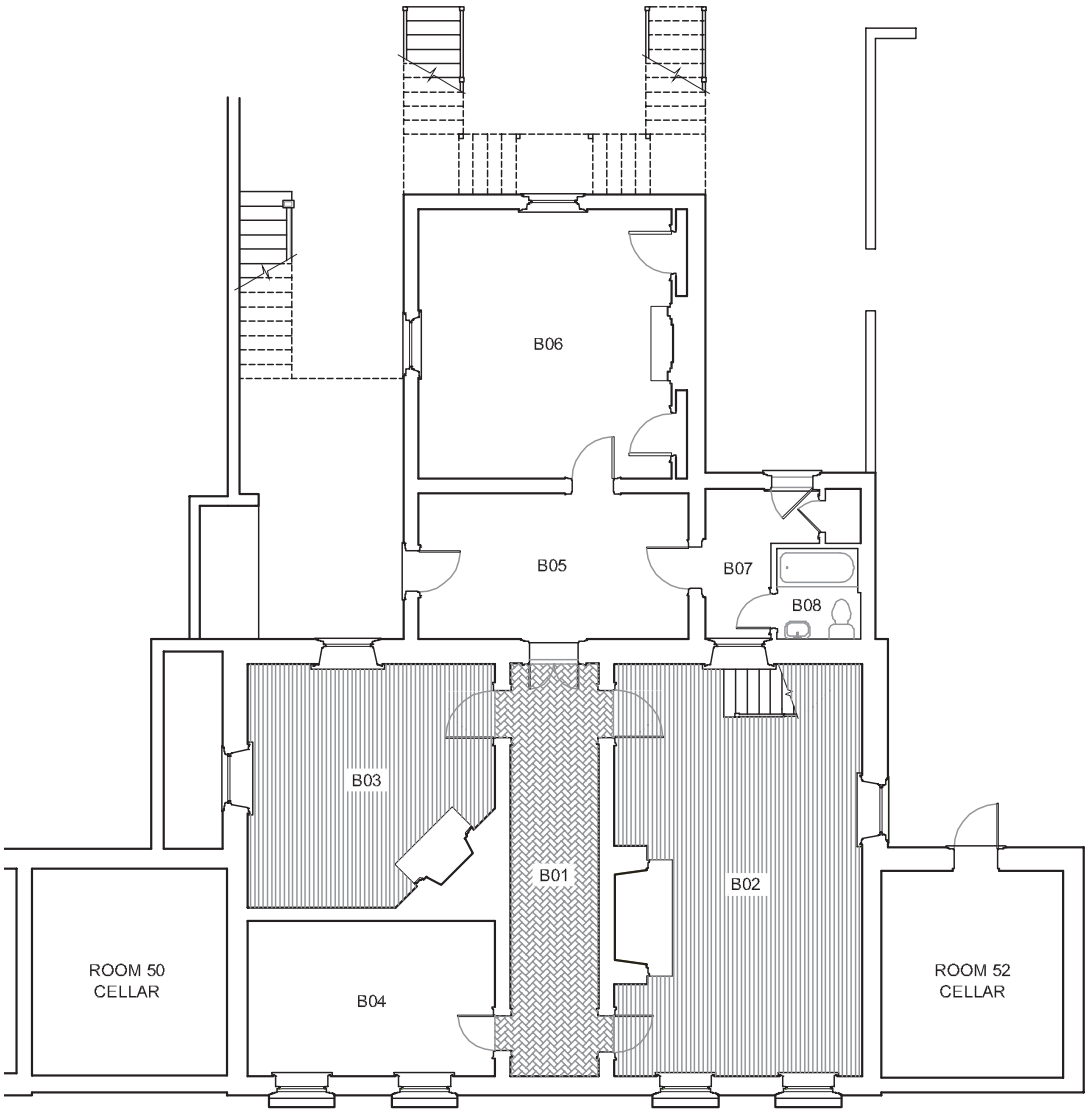
From the south, each portion of Pavilion X is readily visible: the core pavilion, south student room, c.1878 addition, and the small, southeast addition. Like the north façade, at the first-floor, the west bay of the original pavilion is interrupted by the student rooms, but at the second-floor, the full depth of the original pavilion can be viewed. The Doric entablature runs across the top of the wall of the original pavilion while a bracketed cornice runs along the same area of the c.1878 addition. The eave of the small addition is untreated and has a plain, closed soffit. The brickwork at this façade is laid in two different bond patterns depending on the location. The original pavilion and the c.1878 addition are laid in common bond (six courses of stretchers followed by one course of headers), and the small addition is built in Flemish stretcher bond (five courses of stretchers separated by one course of alternate headers and stretchers).

The south façade of the original pavilion has six windows in it; four are 6/6 wood sash windows (two at the second-floor, one on the first-floor, and one in the basement), and two are oval, wood oxeye windows. The oxeye windows are believed to have been added when, or shortly after, the c. 1896 addition at the southeast corner of the pavilion was constructed. The oxeye windows are located at the east end of the original pavilion and are situated between floor levels at the first and second-floors. As a result of their placement, these windows are not even with the fenestration flanking them. Two 6/6 wood sash windows are located on the small addition at the east end of the pavilion. While the windows in the addition are similar to those found in the pavilion, both differ in size compared to the original windows. All of the sash windows have 6 ½" wide architraves with a double fascia and cyma reversa backband with fillet. Excepting the oxeye windows, all of the windows are fitted with blinds; however, the first-floor window in the original pavilion and the second-floor window of the addition have only blinds on their east side. The south wall of the c.1878 addition is solid and without fenestration.

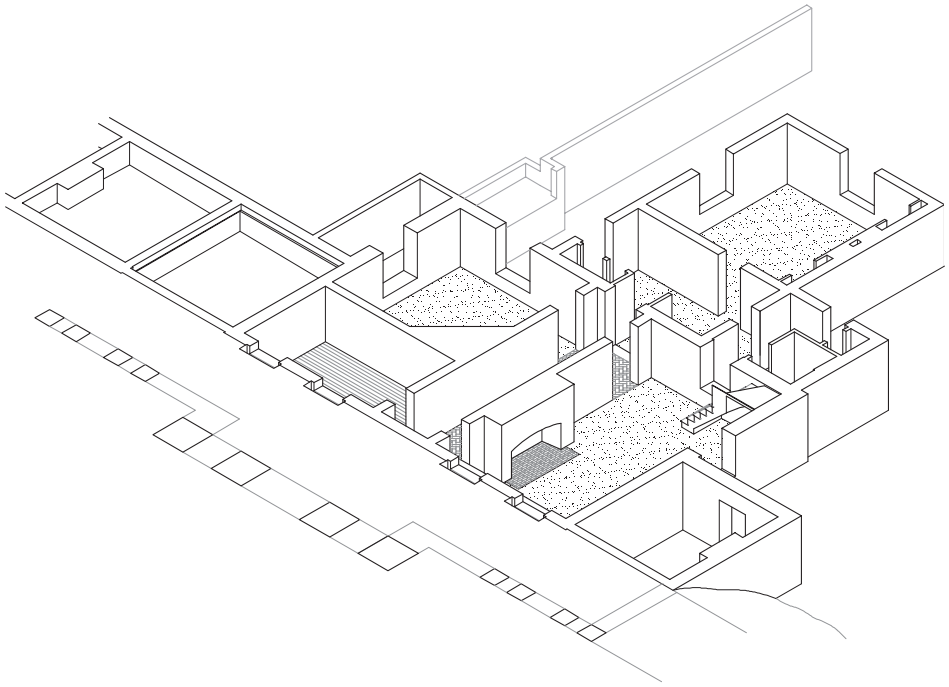
A low, approximately 5'-4" brick wall attached to the east face of the south corner of the small addition extends east away from the pavilion approximately twenty-nine feet. The brick is laid in running bond. A four-foot wide gate is located eleven feet away from the building. The gate itself is wood and has two panels of wide beaded boards below a Chinoiserie-style balustrade at the top of the gate.

Detail of Pavilion X from a 1911 Holsinger panoramic of the University. Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library, University of Virginia.

PAVILION X



Basement Floor Plan. Period 4.



PAVILION X INTERIOR

BASEMENT

The basement of Pavilion X is made up of three distinct areas: the basement under the original pavilion, the added rooms located under the c.1878 addition, and the space under the c. 1895 addition. All of the spaces have been renovated to accommodate modern amenities. The fall of the grade to the east results in the rear portion of the basement opening directly into the gardens and surrounding landscape.

Within the confines of the original pavilion, the room arrangement consists of a center passage running east-west with rooms to either side of it. Two rooms are located on the north side of the passage. A small shop or tool-room is located in the northwest corner of the pavilion, and a chamber is situated in the northeast corner. On the south side of the passage is the original kitchen for the pavilion, which currently serves as a family room. This is one large room with the stairs to the floor above located along the east wall. Though all of these spaces have been renovated in the past, evidence of their original finishes remain, including brick pavers for the floors, plaster on the walls and ceilings, and plank doors. All of the rooms except for the passage had either sash or awning windows to provide light and ventilation. A door opening in the east wall of the passage allowed access to the garden area.

With the construction of the of the c.1878 addition, the basement was extended to the east and had a cross passage and an additional chamber added to it. Later, with the construction

of the c. 1895 addition at the south corner of the pavilion, yet another room, measuring approximately ten feet by ten feet square, was added largely resulting in the basement plan found today.

The basement of the original pavilion as constructed is completely different from Jefferson's drawing for it. Jefferson's plan shows two rooms with the staircase located in the southeast corner of the basement. The larger of the two rooms takes up slightly less than two thirds of the width of the pavilion and runs the full depth of the building. The hearth (facing north) and chimney are located in this room while a plank wall partitions off the second room south of the chimney. This room does not reach the full depth of the pavilion as the stair is located at its east end. As a result of this room arrangement, no passage is necessary.

As previously mentioned, two sets of drawings exist for Pavilion X, both by Jefferson's hand. While the two are practically identical, slight variations exist between the two. In the case of the basement, the location of the east door opening and the presence of a window at the location of the south student room differs between the two.

ROOM B01 PASSAGE

The passage is original to the pavilion and acts as the central east-west corridor communicating with all of the basement spaces and original door (at the east end) to the exterior. The passage contains five door openings leading to the adjacent rooms. Doors on the north side lead to the shop and northeast bedroom; on the south side, they lead into the family room, and the east door leads to the passage in the 1878 addition where the laundry is presently located.

Floor: Brick in a herringbone pattern running north-south. Bricks are dry laid, set in a sand bed over a pre-existing brick floor. The earlier, lower floor is set on clay.

Ceiling: Plaster on lath, painted.

Walls: North, south, and east walls are plaster on brick, painted. The west wall is a stud wall with a door built into it to allow access to the electrical, heating, and plumbing lines that run along the west wall.

Baseboard: Only on west wall. 6 ¼" high wood board with a quirked bead. (Type B-2).

Doors: The only doors opening into this space are found at the east doorway. This was originally a basement doorway leading out of the rear of the pavilion prior to any additions on the east side of the building. A set of Jefferson-period double doors remain in place; however, they have been altered at the bottom to accommodate changes in floor levels. The door opening is framed with a 5 ½" wide architrave consisting of a 2" backband with a fillet and cyma reversa and 3 ½" fascia with a bead (Type A-1). Evidence for a keeper to a slide bold can be seen at the center of the top architrave.

No. B011: Original Jefferson-period double doors, painted. Each door

consists of a three-panel stile-and-rail leaf with raised and molded wood panels (Type D-19). Each leaf has two 6" butt hinges. The north leaf has a cast-iron rim lock with brown ceramic mineral knobs; the keeper is mounted on the south leaf.

Windows: None.

Systems: Surface-mounted electrical and plumbing lines are run along the ceiling and walls. Two circuit breaker boxes are built into the north wall.

Paint Analysis: No analysis performed in this room.

ROOM B02 FAMILY ROOM

Located in the southwest portion of the basement, this room was the original kitchen for the pavilion. The footprint of the room remains nearly intact. The large cooking fireplace fills the center portion of the north wall. The hearth has been raised to accommodate the concrete slab that forms the current floor. The stairs to the upper levels are located along the east wall, ascending to the south up to the first-floor. Two doors in the north wall, one to each side of the fireplace, enter into the passage. Three windows, two on the west wall and one on the south, allow natural light into the room. A fourth window located in the east wall is no longer open to the exterior having been absorbed by the c. 1895 addition built to the east of this room.

Floor: Carpet over a concrete slab. An earlier nineteenth-century brick floor is present under the concrete slab.

Ceiling: Areas of original plaster on wood lath as well as twentieth-century gypsum plaster over wire lath. Painted white.

Walls: Areas of original plaster on wood lath as well as twentieth-century gypsum plaster over wire lath. Painted off-white.

Baseboard: 6 1/4" high wood base (Type B-2).

Doors: Two door openings in the north wall, one to each side of the fireplace. Both date to the original construction of the pavilion. Both door openings are framed with a 5 ½" wide architrave consisting of a 2" backband with a fillet and cyma reversa and 3 ½" fascia with a bead (Type A-3).

No. B021: Tongue-and-groove vertical board door with three horizontal battens fixed to the south side of the door (Type D-20). The boards vary between five and six inches in width with a 3/8" quirked bead planed into the outside face of the tongue edge of the board. Two, four-inch, steel cross-garnet hinges. Right hand swing. Iron rim lock and keeper.

No. B022: Tongue-and-groove vertical board door with three horizontal

battens fixed to the south side of the door (Type D-21). The boards vary between five and six inches in width with a 3/8" quirked bead planed into the outside face of the tongue edge of the board. Two, four-inch, five-knuckle steel butt hinges mounted to the face of the architrave and door. Left hand swing. Iron rim lock and keeper.

Windows: Four original windows with architraves (west wall Type A-5, east and south wall A-4). The window on the east wall is a 6/6 single-hung sash with 12" x 12" lights and 5/8" muntins. This window retains an early, Jefferson-period, iron spring catch on the north side of the jamb. The sash in the south window has been replaced in the twentieth-century with a set of 2/6 sash. The upper lights measure 12 ¼" x 18", while the lower lights are 12" x 18". The lower sash is operable. Two, three light wood-frame sash are located high on the east wall. The panes measure 11 ½" x 13 ½".

Fireplace: The 9'-2 ¼" wide chimney breast projects 2'-1 ¾" from the north wall and runs floor to ceiling. The fireplace opening is 2'-0" deep and measures 3'-5" at the center of its arch. The forehearth is 7'-8 ¼" wide and projects 1'-0" into the room. The firebox is constructed entirely of brick. The hearth has been raised to accommodate the change in floor level. A 6 7/8" wide architrave frames the opening to the firebox. The architrave has a 2 ½" backband with a fillet, cyma reversa and astragal, and a 4 3/8" fascia with a quirked bead. A 7 ¾"deep by 9'-0 long mantel shelf runs above the fireplace opening.

Room B02. View looking west showing the original kitchen fireplace.

Lighting: Two ceiling fixtures with glass shades dating to the first half of the twentieth-century.

Systems: Surface-mounted electrical conduits on the ceiling and walls. Insulated hot water heating lines suspended from the ceiling.

Finishes Analysis: Excerpts from *Cross-Section Paint Microscopy Report, Pavilion X, University of Virginia. Coatings on Selected Interior Elements. Susan L. Buck. March 2012.*

The woodwork and plaster on the north wall appear to be relatively intact, and investigations at 30X suggest that the door in the northwest corner was initially painted in the same manner as the door architrave, mantel, and baseboard. Samples were removed from the door architrave and the plaster on the west side of the chimney breast for analysis.

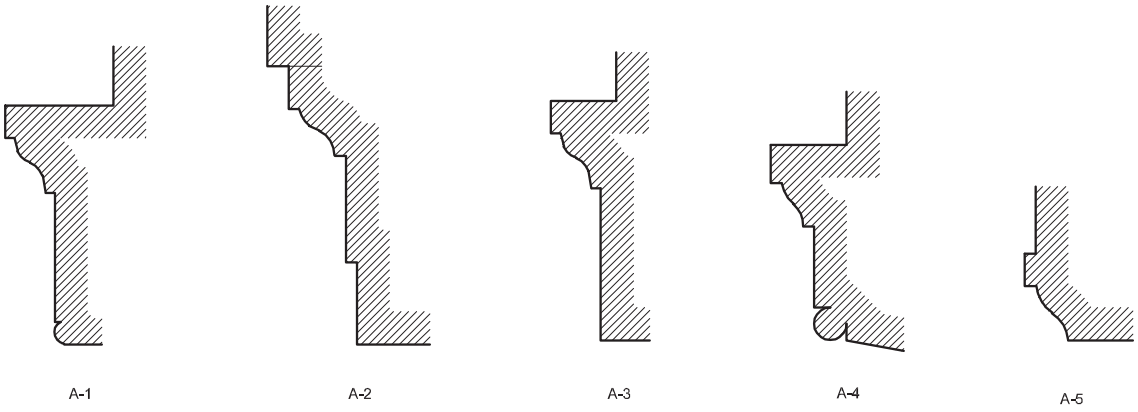
Analysis of sample B02-1 from the door architrave indicates that the woodwork was originally painted with a tan oil-bound paint, followed by dark brown, then a varnish coating, and then dark gray. Twelve generations of paint were found in this cross-section, and most of the layers are dark grays or browns. None of these darker colors were found as woodwork paints in the first and second-floor spaces.

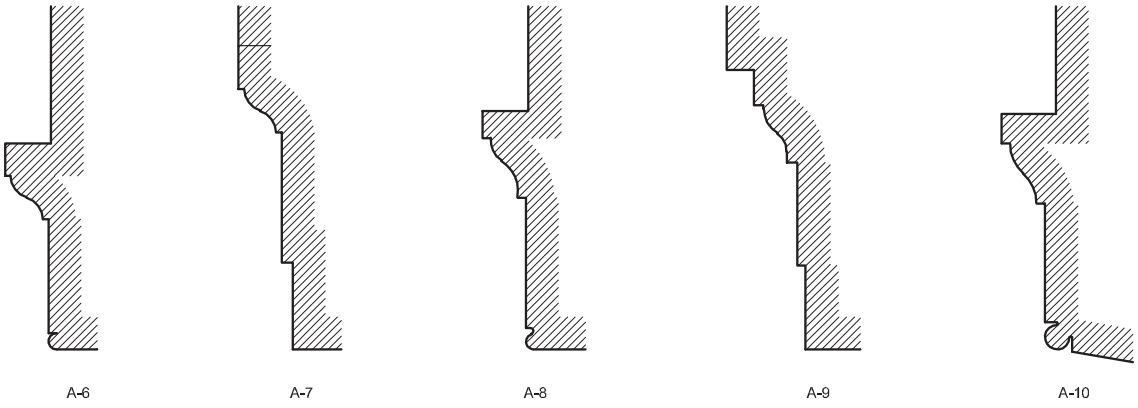
The original coating on the plaster was a slightly yellow pigmented limewash, followed by a gray wash in generation 2. In fact, the evidence in sample B02-2 shows that from generation 1 through 14, the walls were coated either with a unpigmented washes, pale yellow washes, or gray washes. The pigments in the first pale yellow wash were not analyzed as it was too difficult to separate them out from the adjacent chalky layers.

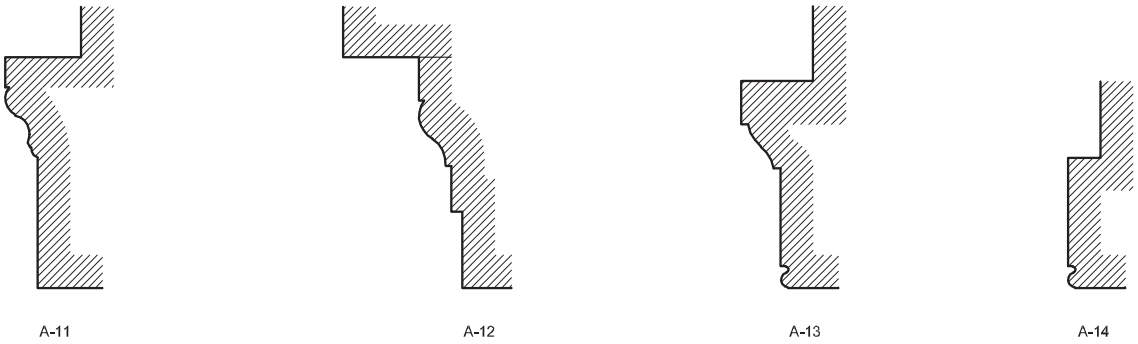
ROOM B03 NORTHEAST BEDROOM

Located in the northeast corner of the basement, this 16'-3 ¼" x 16'-5" space is original to the pavilion even though it is not represented on Jefferson's drawing of the basement plan. The room has been substantially renovated sometime during the second half of the twentieth-century. These improvements include the poring of a concrete slab over the floor, rebuilding the fireplace, introducing the present mantel, and plastering the walls and ceiling. The room includes a single doorway located at the east end of the south wall, two window openings, one on the north wall and one in the east wall, and an angled fireplace located in the southwest corner of the room. Originally, this room was likely associated with the adjacent kitchen. Instead of serving a single function, it probably housed a number of mixed functions such as servants quarters and food storage.

Floor: Poured concrete slab with wall-to-wall carpet.







Architrave Profiles

Ceiling: Plaster over wood lath. Painted white.

Walls: Plaster on brick walls.

Baseboard: None.

Doors: One nineteenth-century board and batten door at the east end of the south wall. The door opening is framed with a 5 ½" wide architrave consisting of a 2" backband with a fillet and cyma reversa and 3 ½" fascia (Type A-3).

No. B031: Tongue-and-groove vertical board door with three horizontal battens fixed to the north side of the door (Type D-21). The boards vary between five and six inches in width with a 3/8" quirked bead planed into the outside face of the tongue edge of the board. Two, four-inch, five-knuckle steel butt hinges mounted to the face of the architrave and door. Left hand swing. The door has a mid-nineteenth-century cast-iron rim lock and keeper and a twentieth-century surface-mounted Corbin night latch.

Windows: Two original windows with architraves, one in the north wall and the other in the east. The windows are set in the walls 18". The window openings have single fascia architraves with a fillet and cyma reversa backband (Type A-4). The fascia is 2 5/8" with a double quirked bead. Both windows have 6/6 single-hung sash with 12" x 12" lights and 5/8" muntins.

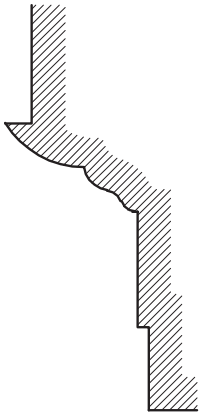
Fireplace: This feature has been rebuilt at some point in the twentieth-century. The firebox has been reconstructed with a much smaller opening than it originally would have had. The upper area surrounding the opening has been stuccoed and painted white. A double fascia architrave with quirked beads runs around the top and sides of the opening. The architrave terminates on 6" plinth blocks where it meets the floor. A 6" wide frieze and denticulated cornice supports the mantel shelf. The hearth has been raised to accommodate the change in floor level as a result of the concrete slab.

Fixtures: Late twentieth-century electric light fixture mounted in the center of the ceiling with switch mounted on the east side of the door opening.

Finishes Analysis: No analysis performed in this room.

ROOM B04 SHOP

This small, 10'-4" x 16'-5" room most recently served a variety of functions, including storage and workshop space, and houses utility lines. Aside from the door opening in the south wall, the only other openings found here are two basement windows set in the upper portion of the west wall. This space is not shown on Jefferson's drawing of the basement but is original to the construction of the pavilion. With no fireplace present and small window openings, this room may have offered cool storage space for the storage of food stuff.



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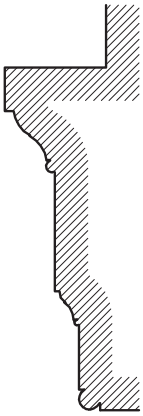

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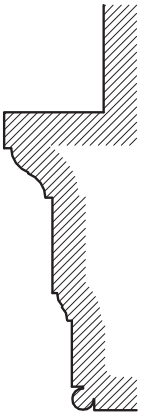

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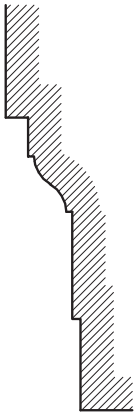

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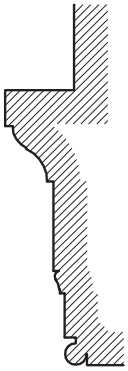

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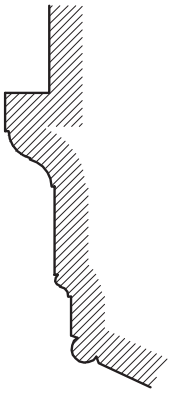

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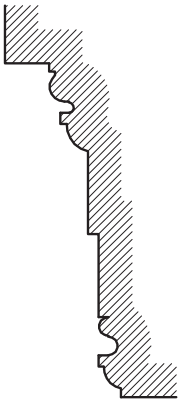

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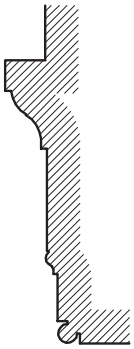

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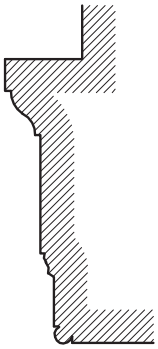
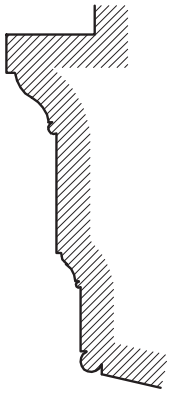


A-25

A-26



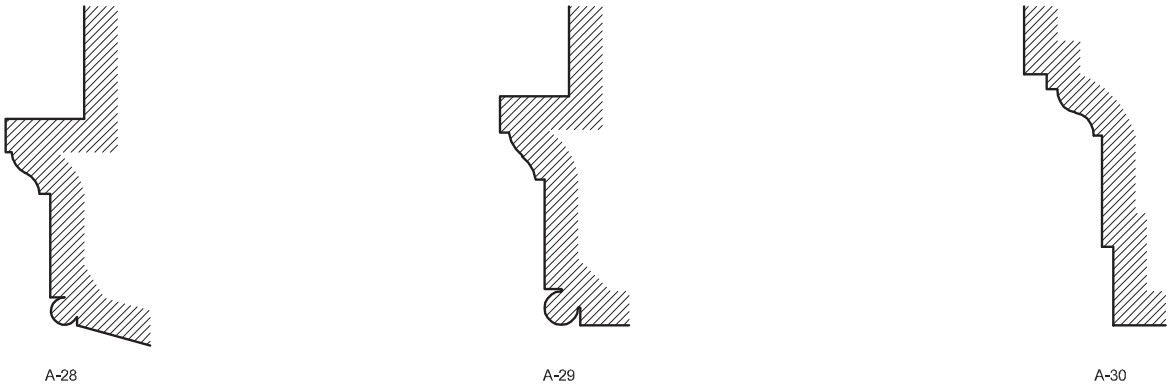
A-27

Architrave Profiles

Top - Room B03. View looking southeast.

Bottom - Room B04. View looking southwest.

PAVILION X



Architrave Profiles

Floor: 3 ¼" tongue-and-groove wood flooring run in a north-south direction, painted gray-green. The wood floor is built over a dry laid brick floor set in running bond.

Ceiling: Lime plaster over riven lath, whitewashed.

Walls: Lime plaster over brick, whitewashed.

Baseboard: 6" flat wood board on the west and south walls. None on the north and east walls.

Doors: The door opening is treated with a 5 ½" wide architrave composed of a 2" backband with a fillet and cyma reversa and 3 ½" fascia (Type A-3). The opening is not original. The current opening may date to the comprehensive renovation of the basement level which occurred in the first half of the twentieth-century.

No. B041: Tongue-and-groove vertical board door with two horizontal battens fixed to the north side of the door (Type D-22). The boards vary between five and six inches in width with a 3/8" quirked bead planed into the outside face of the tongue edge of the board. Two, four-inch, five-knuckle steel butt hinges mounted to the face of the architrave and door. Right hand swing. The door has a mid-nineteenth-century cast-iron rim lock and keeper and a twentieth-century surface-mounted Corbin night latch.

Window: Two, three light wood-frame sash are located high on the east wall. The panes measure 11 ½" x 13 ½".

Lighting: Late-twentieth century ceiling mounted fluorescent tube light fixture.

Systems: Surface-mounted electrical conduits on the ceiling and walls. Insulated hot water heating lines suspended from the ceiling. Large steam lines servicing the east side of the Lawn run along the east wall.

Finishes Analysis: No analysis performed in this room.

ROOM B05 PASSAGE

Created as part of the 1878 addition to the pavilion, this 12'-0 x 17'-11" room currently houses a clothes washer and dryer in an alcove on the south side of the west door and closets to the north of this door. A door opening in the north wall leads to the outside, and doors in the east and south walls lead to the adjacent rooms. The door openings in this room are original; however, the partitions built to form the closet and washer/dryer space are later additions.

Floor: Late twentieth-century vinyl sheet flooring over concrete.

Ceiling: Lime plaster over sawn wood lath. Painted white.

Walls: The 1878 walls are plaster over brick, painted white. The portion of wall in the washer and dryer alcove is brick painted white. Twentieth-century stud walls framing the washer and dryer alcove and closet on the west wall are finished in gypsum wallboard painted white.

Baseboard: 6 ½" flat wood board with a bevel at the top. Painted beige.

Doors: Two doors with wood architraves. The doors date to the construction of the 1878 addition. Both architraves are 5 ½" wide with 2" backband with a fillet and cyma reversa and 3 ½" fascia (North Type A-5, South Type A-6). The north door leads outside to an areaway under the north entry. The south door would have originally led out to the south side of the pavilion; however, with the construction of the c. 1895 addition, this door now leads into Room B07.

No. B051: Wood stile and rail door with two raised and fielded panels below the lock rail and two vertical glass panes separated by a central muntin (Type D-23). The door is hung with a pair of 4 ½" five-knuckle butt hinges. Left hand swing. The door has a mid-nineteenth-century cast-iron rim lock and keeper and a twentieth-century surface-mounted Corbin night latch.

No. B052: Wood stile and rail door with two fielded panels below the lock rail and four glass panes separated by a horizontal and vertical muntin (Type D-24). The door is hung with a pair of 4 ½" five-knuckle butt hinges. Right hand swing. The door has a mid-nineteenth-century cast-iron rim lock and keeper.

Window: None.

Systems: Surface-mounted electrical conduits on the ceiling and walls. Insulated hot-water heating line mounted to the ceiling, running east-west through the room. Hot and cold water and drain line mounted on east wall in alcove.

Finishes Analysis: No analysis performed in this room.

ROOM B06 BEDROOM/OFFICE

Located at the east end of the basement, this 16'-10" x 18'-0" room is part of the 1878 addition to the pavilion. In keeping with its assumed original use, the room continues to serve as a bedroom. Aside from its finishes, the room appears largely as it did when constructed. The doorway into the room is located in the west wall, and the north and east walls each have a single window centered in them. A mantel centered on the south wall is flanked on each side by paneled doors leading to closets.

Floor: Carpet (recent) over concrete slab.

Ceiling: Lime plaster over sawn wood lath, painted.

Walls: Lime plaster over brick. Painted blue.

Baseboard: 6 ½" flat wood board with an eased corner along the top edge. Painted white.

Doors: Three doors, one on the west wall and two on the south wall, all with wood architraves (Type A-10). All of the doors are painted white. All three doors date to 1878.

No. B061: 1 ½" thick wood stile and rail door with four raised panels painted white (Type D-25). Hung with two, 4 ½" three-knuckle iron butts with removable hinge pin. Right hand swing. Cast-iron rim lock with brass knobs and night latch (last quarter of the nineteenth-century).

No. B062: 1 ½" thick wood stile and rail door with four raised panels painted white (Type D-25). Hung with two, 4 ½" three-knuckle iron butts with removable hinge pin. Left hand swing. Mortise lock and strike with keyhole. Missing knobs, door surface where the escutcheon was mounted remains unpainted.

No. B063: 1 ½" thick wood stile and rail door with four raised panels painted white (Type D-25). Hung with two, 4 ½" three-knuckle iron butts with removable hinge pin. Right hand swing. Brass thumb bolt mortised into lock stile.

Windows: Two wood-frame sash windows, one in the east wall and one in the north wall painted white. Both windows are identical. The windows are set in splayed reveals. All of the windows have 5 ½" wood architraves with 2" backband with a fillet and cyma reversa and 3 ½" fascia (Type A-10). The windows are 6/6 divided light wood sash with 12" x 12" panes and 5/8" muntins. Modern Fitch style thumb latches are mounted on the meeting rails.

Fireplace: The firebox has been infilled with brick. The upper area surrounding the opening has been stuccoed. Both the stucco and brick have been painted black. A Doric inspired mantel frames the opening. The mantel shelf is supported by a wide entablature consisting of a classically molded cornice, wide frieze and double fascia architrave. This entablature is supported by a pair of Doric pilasters. The mantel is made of wood and painted white.

Lighting: One fixture installed in the center of the ceiling with glass shade dating to the first half of the twentieth-century. The switch to control this light is located on the north side of the west door opening.

Systems: An insulated hot water heating line is suspended from the ceiling. This line enters the room at the east wall, travels across the ceiling, turns ninety degrees, and terminates near the north wall.

Finishes
Analysis: No analysis performed in this room.

ROOM B07 VESTIBULE

This room was created with the construction of the c. 1895 addition at this location. This room was originally one open space and later partitioned creating rooms B08 and B09. The room currently acts as an entry vestibule allowing access into the pavilion from the east.

Floor: Late twentieth-century vinyl sheet flooring over concrete.

Ceiling: Exposed wood framing and subfloor of the room above, painted white.

Walls: East, north, and west wall exposed brick painted white. South walls are stud framing covered in gypsum wall board painted white.

Baseboard: 6 ½" wide wood board with a quirked bead at the top (Type B-6). Painted light brown.

Doors: One door in the east wall with a single fascia architrave (Type A-13). The architrave is 5 ½" wide with 2" backband with a fillet and cyma reversa and 3 ½" fascia. The door leads out to the east gardens and south side of the pavilion. The door opening in the north door has a 6 ½" wide double

fascia architrave (Type A-9). The architrave has a 2" wide backband with a shallow cyma reversa profile. Both architraves at the south openings have 4 ½" wide, single fascia architraves with a bead at the jamb edge and a 2" backband with a cyma reversa and fillet (Type A-13).

No. B071: Wood stile and rail door with two raised and fielded panels below the lock rail and two vertical glass panes separated by a central muntin (Type D-23). The door is hung with a pair of 4" five-knuckle butt hinges. Left hand swing. The door has a mid-nineteenth-century cast-iron rim lock and keeper, a twentieth-century surface-mounted Corbin night latch, and a barrel bolt.

No. B072: Tongue-and-groove vertical board door with three horizontal battens fixed to the south side of the door (Type D-26). The boards are 4 ½" wide with a 3/8" quirked bead planed into the outside face of the tongue edge of the board. The door is hung with a pair of 4", five-knuckle butt hinges. Left hand swing. The door has a twentieth-century cast-iron rim lock with brass knobs.

No. B073: Tongue-and-groove vertical board door with three horizontal battens fixed to the south side of the door (Type D-26). The boards are 4 ½" wide with a 3/8" quirked bead planed into the outside face of the tongue edge of the board. The door is hung with a pair of 4" five-knuckle butt hinges. Left hand swing. The door has a twentieth-century cast-iron rim lock with brass knobs.

Windows: Window B02A is located in the west wall. Three mortises are located in the lower jambs of the window frame. As this was originally an exterior window, these accommodated some type of bars or grille used to secure the opening.

Lighting: Ceiling mounted incandescent light fixture.

Systems: Numerous electrical and plumbing lines run across the ceiling of the room. A cast-iron soil pipe from the first-floor bathroom located above runs to the southwest corner of Room B08 where it connects with the waste stack there.

Finishes Analysis: No analysis performed in this room.

ROOM B08 BATHROOM

Built within Room B07, this 5'-7" x 10'-10" bathroom dates to the second half of the twentieth-century. The room contains a recessed bathtub with shower, toilet, and sink. A cast-iron soil pipe is located in the southwest corner of the room.

Floor: Late twentieth-century vinyl sheet flooring over concrete.

Ceiling: Gypsum plaster over wire lath, painted white.

Walls: Gypsum plaster over wire lath, painted light blue. Fiberglass tub surround on portions of north, east, and south walls.

Baseboard: 6" flat wood baseboard, painted white.

Doors: One door opening in the north wall with a 3" wide wood casing with a bead at its inner edge (Type A-14).

Windows: None.

Plumbing: White porcelain water closet. White, wall-mounted porcelain sink with chrome faucets. White porcelain-enameled cast-iron tub built into the east wall. All fixtures date to the second half of the twentieth-century.

Features: Ceiling mounted vent-fan. Wall mounted, lighted mirror on west wall above sink. Towel bar above sink.

Finishes Analysis: No analysis performed in this room.

ROOM B09 UTILITY CLOSET

Built within Room B07, this small, 2'-3" x 3'-7" closet houses a hot water heater for the adjacent bathroom.

Ceiling: Gypsum plaster over wire lath, painted white.

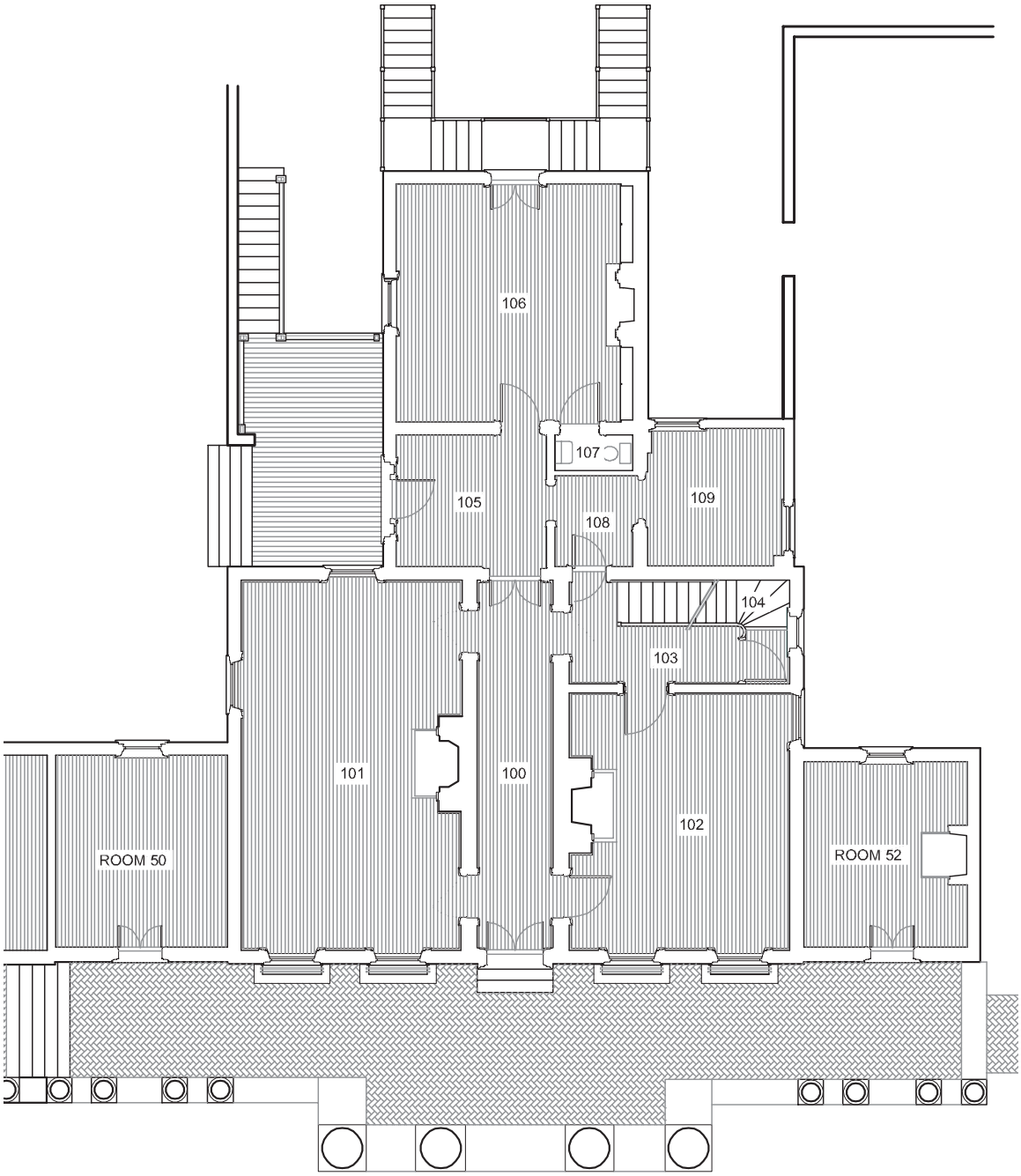
Floor: Unfinished concrete.

Walls: Plaster over brick on the east and south walls. Plaster over wire lath on the west and north wall.

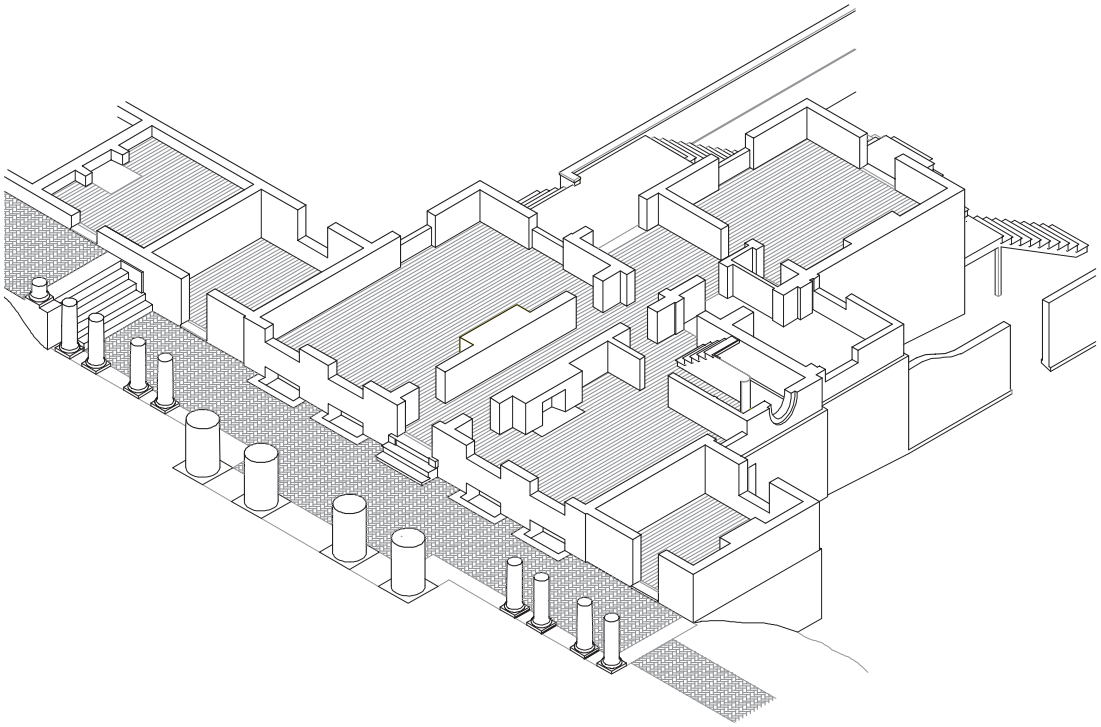
Door: One door opening in the north wall for door No. B072.

Plumbing: Hot and cold water lines connected to an electric hot water heater. Disconnected.

PAVILION X



First-floor plan. Period 4.

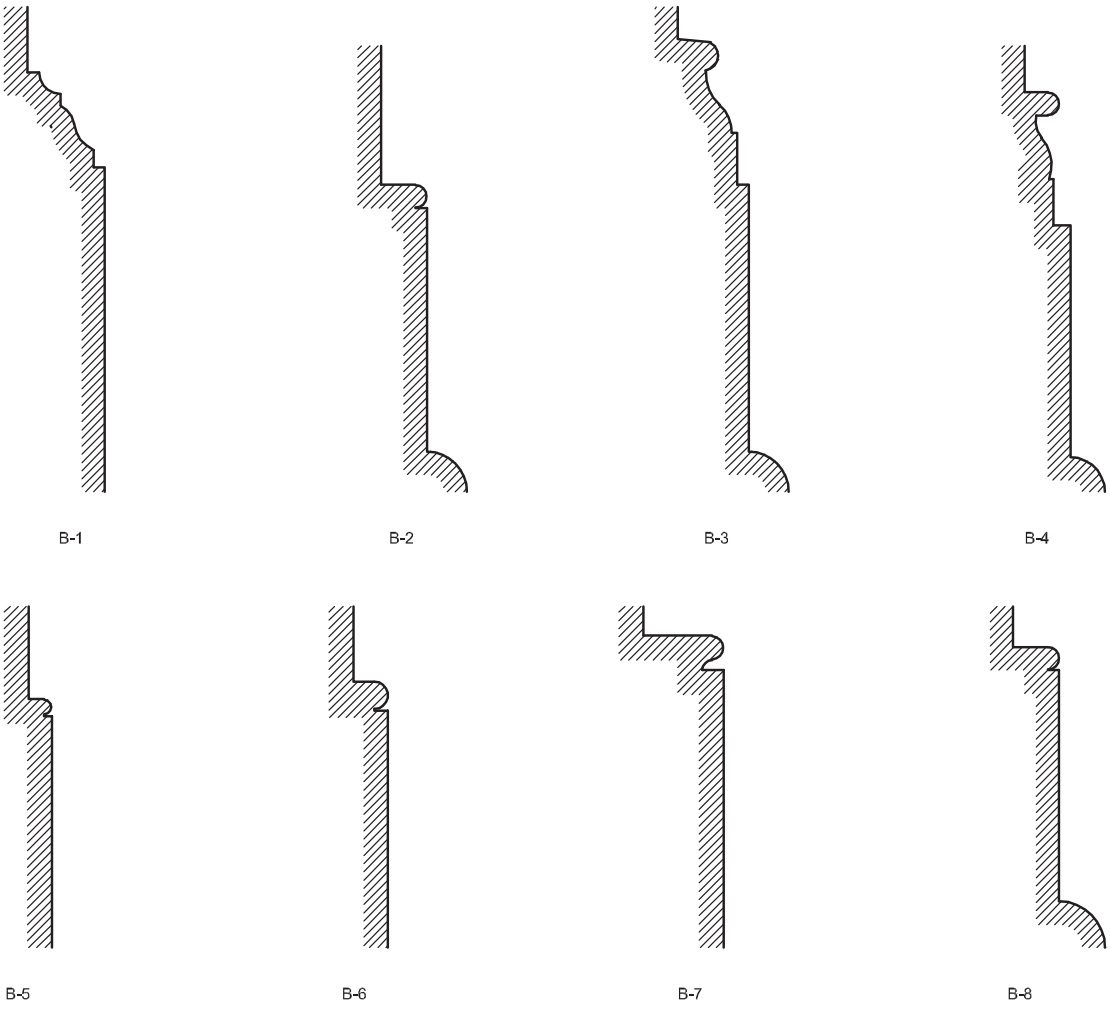


FIRST FLOOR

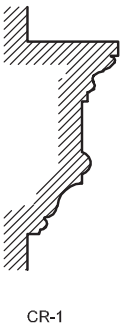
The original first-floor plan of Pavilion X consisted of four principal spaces. A passage running the entire depth of the pavilion is located in the center bay of the building. On the north side of this passage is the class room, a large rectangular space encompassing the two northern bays and the entire depth of the pavilion. Windows on three sides of the room provide natural light and ventilation to the space while the fireplace centered on the south wall was once the principal source of heat for the room. Doorways to each side of the fireplace access the center passage. To the south of the center passage are the dining room and stair hall. The dining room fills the two southernmost bays and extends approximately three-quarters of the depth of the original pavilion. Adjacent to the dining room, on its east side, is the stair hall. This room contains a small passage with the staircase running along the east wall. This passage allows access to the surrounding spaces: the dining room, center passage, and stairs to the floors above and below.

The existing first-floor plan of the pavilion is the product of two different additions made to the original building, one in or around 1878 and another by the late-1890s. The c.1878 addition added two rooms to the first-floor: an entry hall and parlor. The later addition added another small room, approximately ten feet by ten feet square.

The first-floor plan as built differs from Jefferson's drawing in a number of ways. Constructing the pavilion wider than conceived allowed for a number of improvements



Baseboard Profiles



Chair Rail Profiles

to the design and plan of the building. On the first floor, these improvements include incorporating a central passage through the building, dividing the chimney mass into two separate hearths, and doubling the number of windows on the west façade from two to four. Despite these changes, the plan retained the core spaces in their original locations only spread them apart to accommodate the center passage.

ROOM 100 PASSAGE

The center passage divides the ground floor of Pavilion X in half. At the west end of the passage is the formal entrance to the building; at the east end is a door to the rear hall. A pair of doors on the north side of the passage leads to what was originally the lecture room. A corresponding set of doors on the south side of the passage lead to the dining room and stair hall. When the pavilion was originally constructed, the east door opening was the back door to the pavilion. The twenty-seven light transom was part of this original design, allowing natural light into the passage that otherwise would not have been lit.

Floor: Random width (4 ½" - 5 ¾") tongue-and-groove boards, run east-west. Mix of flat and edge grain. Blind nailed. Stained and varnished finish.

Ceiling: Original flat plaster on wood lath, painted white.

Walls: Flat plaster over brick, painted yellow.

Baseboard: Original 9" painted wood baseboard with molded cap (Type B-1).

Room 100. Left - View looking west. Right - View looking east.

PAVILION X

Chair Rail: Original, 4 ¼" painted wood surbase (Type CR-1).

Cornice: Original 12 ½" high painted wood cornice, projecting 10 ½" (Type C-1).

Doors: Six original door openings with double fascia architraves (Type A-17). The openings at the east and west end of the passage are the original exterior doorways to the pavilion. Above the east opening is the original twenty-seven light fanlight set in a rectangular frame.

At the west end, the front doors consist of a set of two-leaf, three-panel doors with the top panels from each leaf replaced with glazing. The doors at the east end of the hall are similar in appearance to the west doors except shorter. The upper two panels of these doors have been replaced with glazing.

The same architrave design is used at both openings (Type A-17). The openings are treated with double fascia architraves. Each fascia is separated by a narrow cyma. A double quirked bead is run on the jamb side of the architrave and a backband frames the outside edge. The backband is 2" wide and is composed of a ¾" fillet and cyma reversa. The architraves terminate on top of 6 ½" plinth blocks at floor level.

No. 1001: Two wood stile and rail doors with raised and fielded panels (Type D-1). Each door originally had three-panels; however, the top panel in both doors has been removed and replaced with glazing. Both doors swing into the passage. Each door is hung with two, 6" five-knuckle butt hinges. The south leaf has surface-mounted bolts at the head and floor. The south leaf has a 3 ½" x 8" brass mail slot mounted in the lock rail. Two locks are mounted on the lock rail of the north leaf. One is a 10" x 6" reproduction iron rim lock with brass knobs and a night bolt. Above this is mounted a Corbin style night latch. Keepers for both are mounted on the south leaf.

No. 1002: Two wood stile and rail doors with raised and fielded panels (Type D-2). These doors are original to the construction of the pavilion. Each door originally had three-panels; however, the top two panels in both doors have been removed and replaced with glazing leaving only the bottom panel remaining. Both doors swing into the passage. Each door is hung with two, 6" five-knuckle butt hinges. The south leaf has surface-mounted bolts at the head and floor. Two locks are mounted on the lock rail of the north leaf. One is a 3 5/8" x 6 ½" reproduction iron rim lock with brass knobs and a night bolt. Above this is mounted a Corbin style night latch. Ghosts of an earlier rim lock on the north leaf and a surface-mounted bolt on the south leaf are visible.

Windows: None.

Heating: One fifteen-section, three-column hot water radiator at the east end of the passage, against the north wall.

Finishes Analysis:

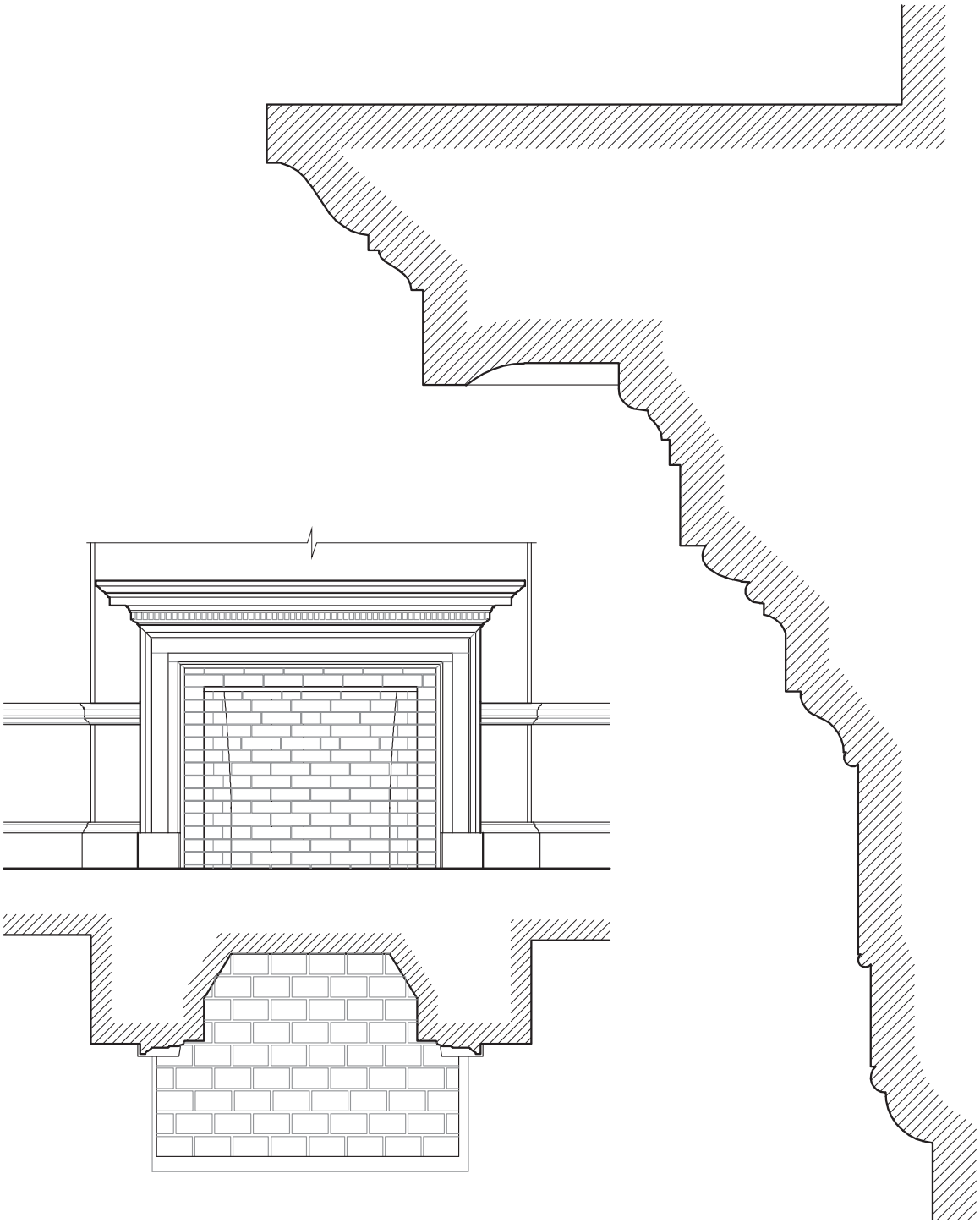
Excerpts from *Cross-Section Paint Microscopy Report, Pavilion X, University of Virginia. Coatings on Selected Interior Elements. Susan L. Buck. March 2012.*

On-site investigations in the hall suggest that all the woodwork, except door and baseboards, have the same paint history, beginning with a slightly translucent off-white primer and a cream-colored finish coat. The paints in generations 1 through 12 in sample 100-2 from the door architrave are variations of cream colors and off-whites with the exception of pale gray paints in generations 5 and 10.

The baseboards seem to have primarily dark brown paints on top of the wood, and it was possible to see at least several generations of grain-painting on the south door using a 30X monocular microscope.

Cross-section sample 100-1 from a lower panel of the south door confirms the presence of grain-painting as the original decoration. This graining consists of a dark yellow base coat, a red-brown glaze, and a plant resin varnish. This is followed by two more generations of graining with darker red-brown base coats. After generation 3, the door was painted cream colored or off-white up to the present off-white.

Room 101 - View looking southwest



Room 101 - Elevation, plan, and detail of mantel

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

ROOM 101 FORMER LECTURE ROOM

Filling the ground floor to the north of the passage is the space that originally served as the professor's lecture room and today serves as a living room. Measuring 16'-8" x 28'-0", the room is relatively unchanged since its construction and reflects what is seen in the Maverick Plan. Two doors on the south wall access the former lecture room from the passage, one to either side of the fireplace centered in the south wall. Four windows, two on the west wall, one on the north wall, and one on the east wall, provide the room with light and ventilation. At the west end of the north wall, scars in the plaster, surbase, and base indicate the location for where a door opening between the pavilion and student rooms once existed.

Floor: Random width (4 ½" - 5 ¾") tongue-and-groove boards run north-south. Mix of flat and edge grain. Blind nailed. Stained and varnished finish. Multiple generations of carpet tack holes located throughout the floor area.

Ceiling: Original flat plaster on wood lath, painted white.

Walls: Flat plaster painted yellow. All of the walls have been covered with a skim coat of plaster. The plaster finishes are applied over brick.

Baseboard: Original 9" painted wood baseboard with molded cap (Type B-1). Scars in the baseboard at the west end of the north wall indicate where the door opening between the pavilion and student room was infilled.

Chair Rail: Original, 4 ¼" painted wood surbase (Type CR-1). Scars in the surbase at the west end of the north wall indicate where the door opening between the pavilion and student room has been infilled.

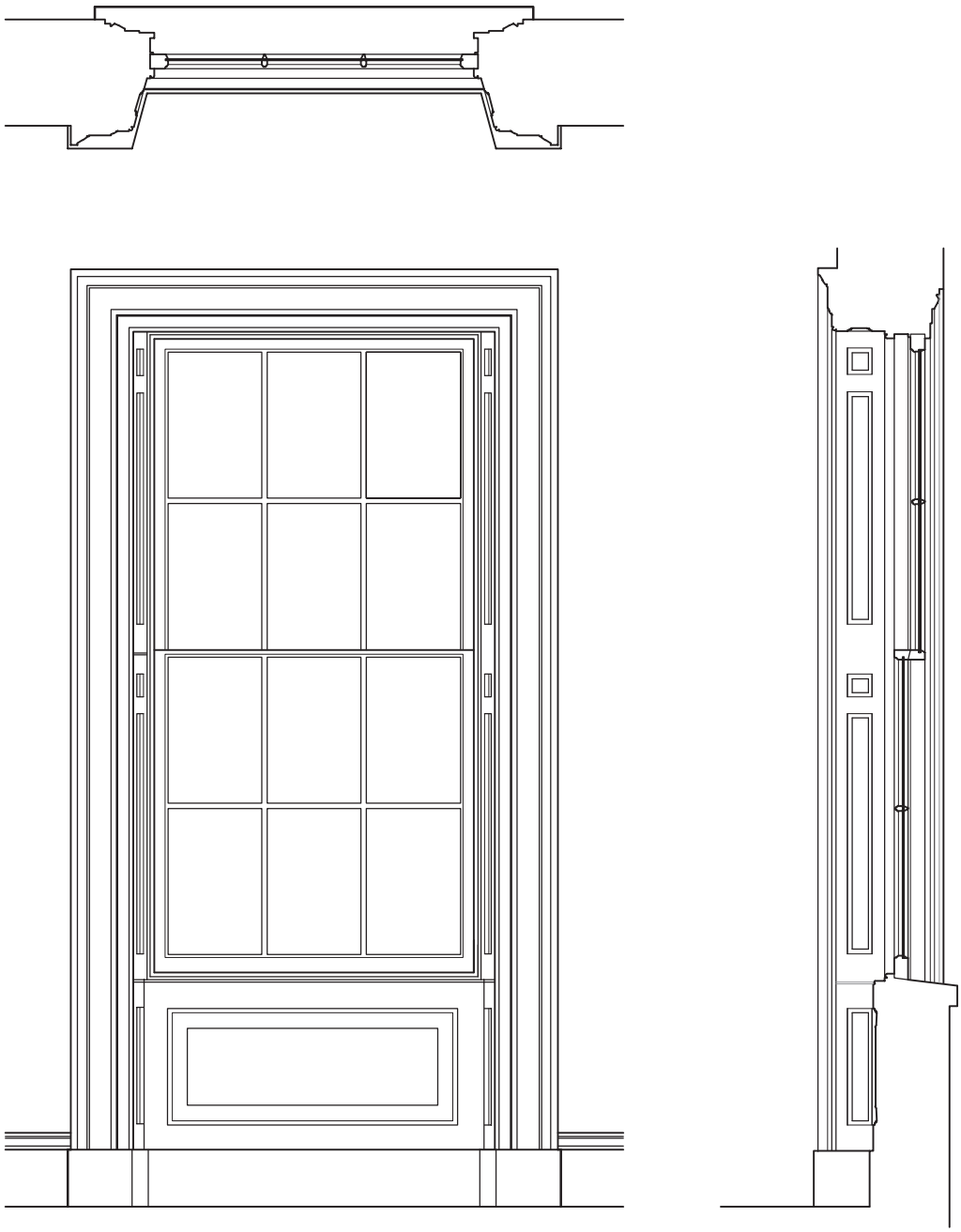
Cornice: Original 12 ½" high painted wood cornice, projecting 10 ½" (Type C-1).

Doors: Two original door openings on the south wall with paneled reveals. One opening is on the east side of the fireplace, and the other is on the west side. The openings are treated with double fascia architraves (Type A-17). Each fascia is separated by a narrow cyma. A double quirked bead is run on the jamb side of the architrave, and a backband frames the outside edge. The backband is 2" wide and is composed of a ¾" fillet and cyma reversa. The architraves terminate on top of 6 ½" plinth blocks at floor level.

No. 1011: Door is not present. Evidence of two 6" butt hinges on west jamb. Left hand swing. Scar where keeper was located on east jamb.

No. 1012: Door is not present. Evidence of two 6" butt hinges on east jamb. Right hand swing. Scar where keeper was located on west jamb.

Windows: Four original windows set within splayed and paneled reveals. Two windows are located in the west wall, one in the north and one in the east. Each window has 6/6 double hung, balanced wood-frame sash. Each sash has 12" x 18"



Period 1 Ground floor window plan, elevation, and section.

lights, ¾" muntins, and Fitch type sash locks. The openings are treated with double fascia architraves (Type A-17). Each fascia is separated by a narrow cyma. A double quirked bead is run on the jamb side of the architrave, and a backband frames the outside edge. The backband is 2" wide and is composed of a ¾" fillet and cyma reversa. The architraves terminate on top of 6 ½" plinth blocks at floor level. The paneled reveals are constructed so that above the molded sill, the panels are divided in line with the meeting rails. Each side of the reveal is divided into a long, rectangular panel with a small square panel above.

The east window opening has been altered. The bottom panel has been removed, and a pair of jib doors has been installed. The opening is finished with a raised, wood threshold. The jib doors are joined and pinned. The doors are secured with a late nineteenth-century, cast barrel bolt. The addition of jib doors at this opening provided direct access to the porch east of the room, which otherwise could not be reached except through the rear hall.

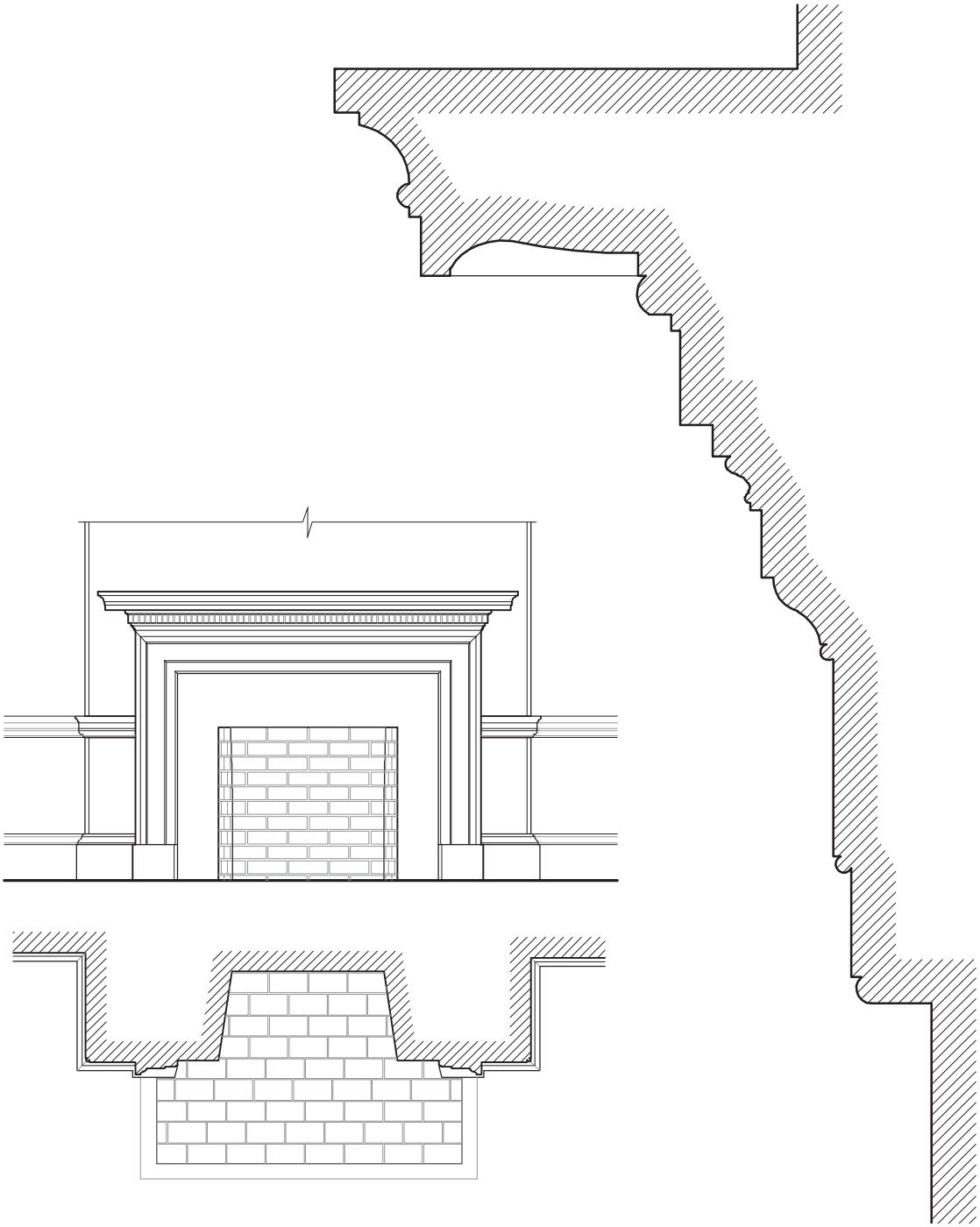
Fireplace: The chimney breast is located near the center of the south wall and projects 21 ¼" into the room. The chimney breast has wood corner beads at its edges. The brick firebox and surround are modern construction and are painted black. The hearth is constructed from 7" x 3 ¾" bricks set in mortar with their broad face exposed. The bricks are set in a running bond with offset joints.

A wood mantel frames the opening of the fireplace. This element is original to the construction of the pavilion. At the top of the mantel, a denticulated bed molding supports an 11" deep mantel shelf. Below, the fireplace opening is treated with a double fascia architrave. Each fascia is separated by a quirked bead, with a double quirked bead around the fireplace opening. A molded backband frames the outside edge of the architrave. The backband is 2 ¼" wide and is composed of a 3/4" fillet with a cyma reversa. The architraves terminate on top of a 7" plinth at floor level. Quarter round molding has been added to the inner edge of the fireplace opening where the mantel meets the brick. This was likely introduced when the firebox was rebuilt.

Heating: One fifteen-section, three-column, hot water radiator against the south wall, on the west side of the chimney breast.

Finishes Analysis: Excerpts from *Cross-Section Paint Microscopy Report, Pavilion X, University of Virginia. Coatings on Selected Interior Elements. Susan L. Buck. March 2012.*

Three samples were removed from room 101 to identify the woodwork and plaster paints. The investigations on-site suggested the architraves and chair rail were painted in the same manner as the woodwork in the hall, while the



Room 102 - Elevation, plan, and detail of mantel

baseboard paints were mostly brown. A black paint was observed as a later layer on the mantel, but the mantel appeared to initially have been painted to match the architraves.

The cross-section and uncast portions of sample 101-1 from the fireplace surround show that it was initially painted with a cream-colored finish coating on an off-white base coat, followed by a grayish-blue paint, and then a sequence of cream colors like those found in sample 100-2.

The baseboard cross-section 101-3 shows that the baseboards were initially painted with the same off-white primer as the woodwork, but before the primer had dried, a brown paint had been applied on top of it. In sample 101-3, generations 1 through 4 were dark browns, as were generations 8 through 11. The intermediate generations 5 through 7 were dark grays. This evidence helps to confirm that the baseboards in this room were almost always painted with dark colors until the most recent repainting efforts.

Sample 101-2 contains an early sandy white coat of plaster with a resinous sealant, but it is followed by a modern white skimcoat and distinctly yellow paint. Sample 101-4 was taken from the west wall above the chair rail, and this sample is more intriguing. There is a thin unpigmented limewash layer on top of the sandy white plaster, followed by an uneven layer of yellow oil-based paint. There is virtually no dirt on top of the first limewash layer, so perhaps the intended original wall paint was this yellow layer. There is a chalky pinkish-tan wash on top of the yellow paint that also appears to be an early wall finish.

ROOM 102 DINING ROOM

Located on the south side of passage is the dining room. Unlike the lecture room, this 16'-8" x 19'-5" room was originally part of the professor's private quarters. Two doors allow access into this space, one on the north wall and one on the east wall. Where the north door allowed access to the dining room from the public part of the pavilion (i.e., the passage and lecture room), the east door separated the dining room from the private domain of the professor located beyond it. The fireplace is centered on the north wall. Three windows allow light and ventilation into the room, two on the west wall and one on the south wall. At the west end of the south wall, scars in the plaster, surbase, and base indicate the location for where a door opening between the pavilion and the adjacent student room once existed.

Floor: Random width (4 ½" - 5 ¾") tongue-and-groove boards, run north-south. Mix of flat and edge grain. Blind nailed. Stained and varnished finish. Multiple generations of carpet tack holes located throughout the floor area.

Ceiling: Original flat plaster on wood lath, painted white.

Walls: Flat plaster painted yellow. All of the walls have been covered with a skim

coat of plaster. The plaster finishes are applied over framing. Ghost of a doorway leading to the adjacent student room is visible at the west end of the south wall.

Baseboard: Original 9" painted wood baseboard with molded cap (Type B-1). Scars in the baseboard at the west end of the south wall indicate where the door opening between the pavilion and student room was infilled.

Chair Rail: Original 4 ¼" painted wood surbase (Type CR-1). Scars in the surbase at the west end of the south wall indicate where the door opening between the pavilion and student room has been infilled.

Cornice: Original 12 ½" high painted wood cornice, projecting 10 ½" (Type C-1).

Doors: Two door openings with architrave surrounds (Type A-17). Each fascia is separated by a narrow cyma. A double quirked bead is run on the jamb side of the architrave, and a backband frames the outside edge. The backband is 2" wide and is composed of a ¾" fillet and cyma reversa. The architraves terminate on top of 6 ½" plinth blocks at floor level.

One doorway is located at the west end of the north wall, leading into the passage, and the other is at the north end of the east wall adjoining the stair hall.

No. 1021: Original six-panel stile and rail wood door (Type D-3). Left hand swing. Two 6" five-knuckle iron butt hinges with fixed pins. Original mortise lock with brass knobs and pendant drop keyhole escutcheon. The strike plate is a later replacement.

No. 1022: Door is not present. Evidence of two 6" butt hinges in north jamb; hinge mortises have been filled. Right hand swing. Strike plate remains in south jamb.

Windows: Three original windows set within splayed and paneled reveals. Two windows are located in the west wall, one in the south wall. Each window has 6/6 double hung, balanced wood-frame sash. Each sash has 12" x 18" lights, ¾" muntins, and Fitch type sash locks. The openings are treated with double fascia architraves (Type A-17). Each fascia is separated by a narrow cyma. A double quirked bead is run on the jamb side of the architrave, and a backband frames the outside edge. The backband is 2" wide and is composed of a ¾" fillet and cyma reversa. The architraves terminate on top of 6 ½" plinth blocks at floor level. The paneled reveals are constructed so that above the molded sill, the panels are divided in line with the meeting rails. Each side of the reveal is divided into a long, rectangular panel with a small square panel above.

In the north window on the west wall, scratched into the top center pane of the bottom sash is found "John Lile 1908," the son of Professor William Minor Lile, who lived in the Pavilion between 1896 - 1936.

Fireplace: The chimney breast is located near the center of the north wall and projects 20" into the room. The chimney breast has wood corner beads at its edges. The brick firebox and surround are modern construction and are painted black. The hearth is constructed from 7" x 3 ¾" bricks set in mortar with their broad face exposed. The bricks are set in a running bond with offset joints.

A wood mantel frames the opening of the fireplace. This element is original to the construction of the pavilion. At the top of the mantel, a denticulated bed molding supports an 11" deep mantel shelf. Below, the fireplace opening is treated with a double fascia architrave. Each fascia is separated by a narrow (1/4") quirked bead separated by a larger (1/2") quirked bead around the fireplace opening. A molded backband frames the outside edge of the architrave. The backband is 2 ¼" wide and is composed of a 3/4" fillet with a cyma reversa. The architraves terminate on top of a 7" plinth at floor level.

Heating: Two, fifteen-section, three-column, late nineteenth-century decorative cast-iron radiators, one under each window of the west wall. The radiators are manufactured by American Radiator Company.

Finishes Analysis: Excerpts from *Cross-Section Paint Microscopy Report, Pavilion X, University of Virginia. Coatings on Selected Interior Elements. Susan L. Buck. March 2012.*

The evidence in sample 102-2 from the woodwork confirms that the trim in this room was painted in the same manner as the hall (room 100) and the north room (101) with a thin translucent white primer and a cream colored finish coating. Generations 2, 3, and 4 were also cream-colors. Then in generation 5 the woodwork was grain-painted with a pinkish base coat, a brown glaze, and a plant resin varnish. Generation 6 was also a graining sequence, and generation 7 consisted of a brown base coat and a brown-pigmented shellac layer. All the subsequent woodwork paints were cream colored or off-whites.

The coating sequence in sample 102-1 from the plaster contains the early sandy white plaster substrate on a brown coat plaster, but there are no limewashes remaining on top of the finish plaster. The paint stratigraphy consists of two oil-bound off-white paints above the plaster, followed by the brown paint and brown-pigmented shellac layer identified as generation 7

in sample 102-2. There is not enough evidence in this sample to be confident about interpreting the original plaster paints in this room.

A more complete sequence of wall paints was found in sample 102-3 from the east wall near a modern patch. There are 11 generations of paint on top of the sandy plaster substrate, and the first generation consists of a yellowish-pink base coat, a red-brown glaze, and a thin plant resin varnish coating. This sequence of paints may represent grain-painted decoration, and it quite closely matches the graining identified as generation 6 on the chair rail. So, it seems likely that the graining on top of the plaster in sample 102-3 is a much later decorative treatment that was also applied to some areas of wall plaster.

ROOM 103 STAIR HALL

Situated in the southeast corner of the pavilion, the stair hall measures 7'-10" x 16'-8". The stairs to the second-floor ascend along the east wall in a southerly direction reaching a landing where they turn ninety degrees, ascend another two steps, then turn again ninety degrees to a run in a northerly direction up to the second-floor level. Access to the basement stairs is located behind the south door. Doors in the west, north, and east walls provide access to the dining room, passage, and pantry respectively. An original window opening in the east wall has had its sash removed and the opening filled with gypsum wallboard in the mid-twentieth-century. Removal of these finishes revealed that the window opening had been converted into a doorway around the turn of the twentieth-century. The door, consisting of a two-light glazed upper section with two panels below, remained encapsulated within the opening.

Room 103 - Detail of scrollwork on stringer

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Floor: Random width (4 ½" - 5 ¾") tongue-and-groove boards run north-south. Mix of flat and edge grain. Blind nailed. Stained and varnished finish. Tack holes around the perimeter of the floor. The door openings to the passage (Room 100) and the basement stair (Room 104) have wood thresholds.

Ceiling: Original flat plaster on wood lath, painted white.

Walls: Flat plaster painted yellow. Plaster applied to brick on the north and east walls. On the south and west walls, the plaster is applied to lath over wood framing.

Chair Rail: None.

Baseboard: Original 9 ½" baseboard with molded cap (Type B-1).

Cornice: Original 12" high painted wood cornice, projecting 10 1/4". The cornice is run on portions of the west, north, and east walls.

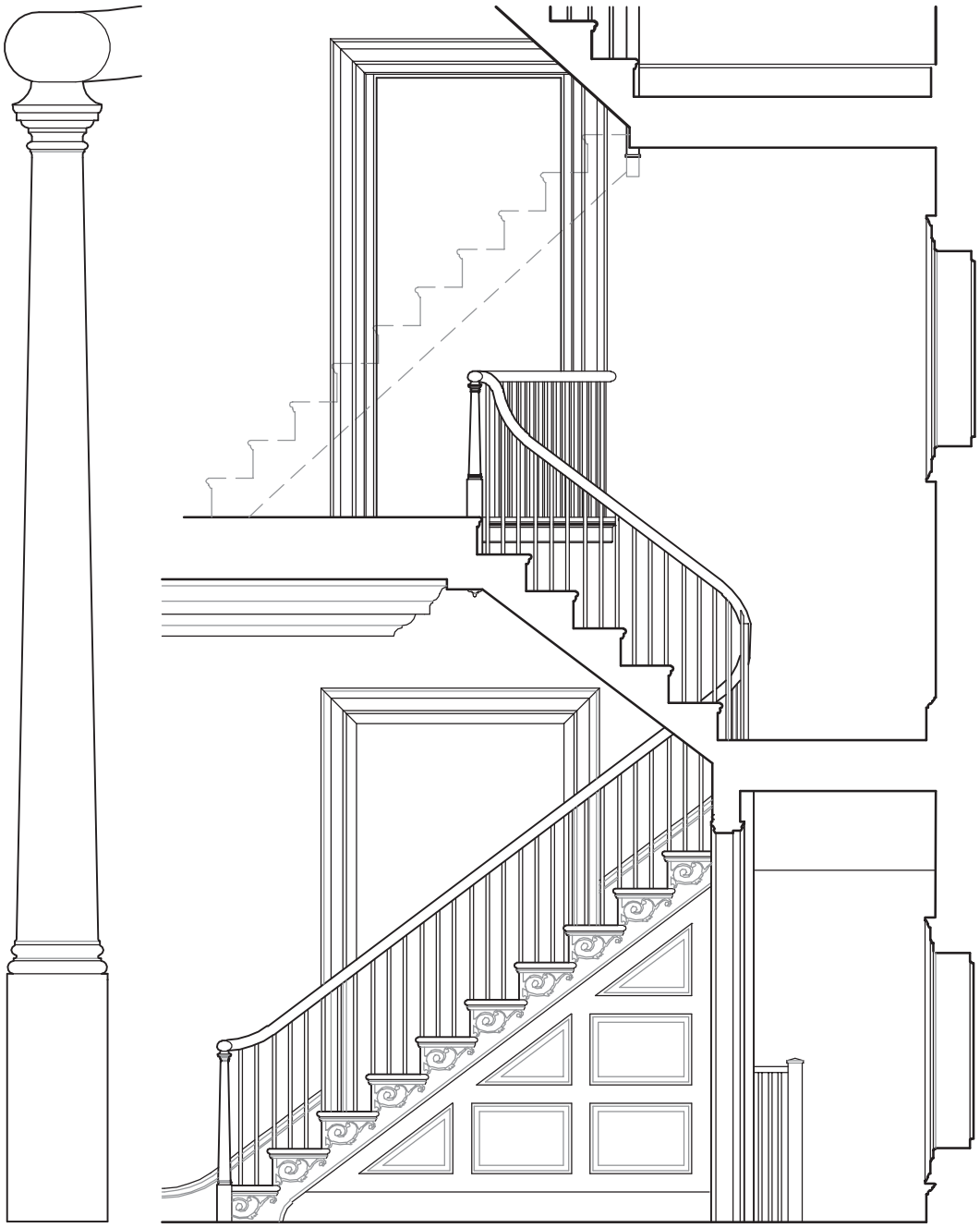
Doors: This room contains five door openings: Two in the east wall and one in each of the remaining walls. The door openings in the north, west and south walls are original to the pavilion. The two in the east wall are both later openings. Of these two doorways, the south opening was originally a window when the pavilion was first constructed. This opening has a typical, Jefferson-period double fascia architrave (Type A-17). Physical evidence suggests it was turned into a doorway around the turn of the twentieth-century and closed up sometime during the second quarter of the century. It may be that the north doorway was constructed when the south opening was closed. The north doorway existed by 1966 when it is shown on schematic designs for the remodeling of the kitchen. This opening has a single fascia architrave (Type A-3). The north and west door openings both have double fascia architrave (Type A-17). The south opening is treated with a backband (Type A-5).

No. 1031: Four-panel, stile and rail wood door (Type D-4). Double swing. Hinges mounted on north jamb.

No. 1032: Door is not present. Evidence for two generations of doors exist. Evidence for two hinges on the east jamb and three hinges on the west jamb. The original door may have been a left hand swing door associated with the hinges on the east jamb because the plinth block here is cut back to allow the door to swing open.

Windows: Portions of an original window frame remains, in the east wall. This window opening has been altered into a door opening sometime around the turn of the twentieth-century. The paneled reveals still remain; however, the sash, stops, and parting beads were removed in the process of creating the door opening. The Jefferson-period, double fascia architrave remains (Type A-17).

An elliptical-wood-frame window is located in the south wall at the stair



Section showing staircase at first and second-floors. Missing attic flight dashed in.

landing, c.1896. The window is divided into seventeen lights by a series of curved wood muntins.

Staircase: Original open-string stair with 3'- 4" wide treads, 11 ½" deep with a 1 ½" nosing. The risers are 8" high. The stair ascends to the south eleven steps to a landing, turns ninety degrees to the west, ascends two steps to a second landing, turns again ninety degrees to the north, and ascends six steps to the second-floor.

Each tread has three, 1" x ¾" rectangular balusters per tread except for the first tread which has two. The balusters are spaced 3 ½" on center and carry a mahogany hand rail. The newel post is a slender (2 ½" at its widest) turning. The wall enclosure on the west side of the stair is constructed in joined, raised and fielded panels. Delicate, open scroll work is applied to the tread ends of the stair.

Heating: One, ten-section, three-column, hot water radiator in the northwest corner against the west wall.

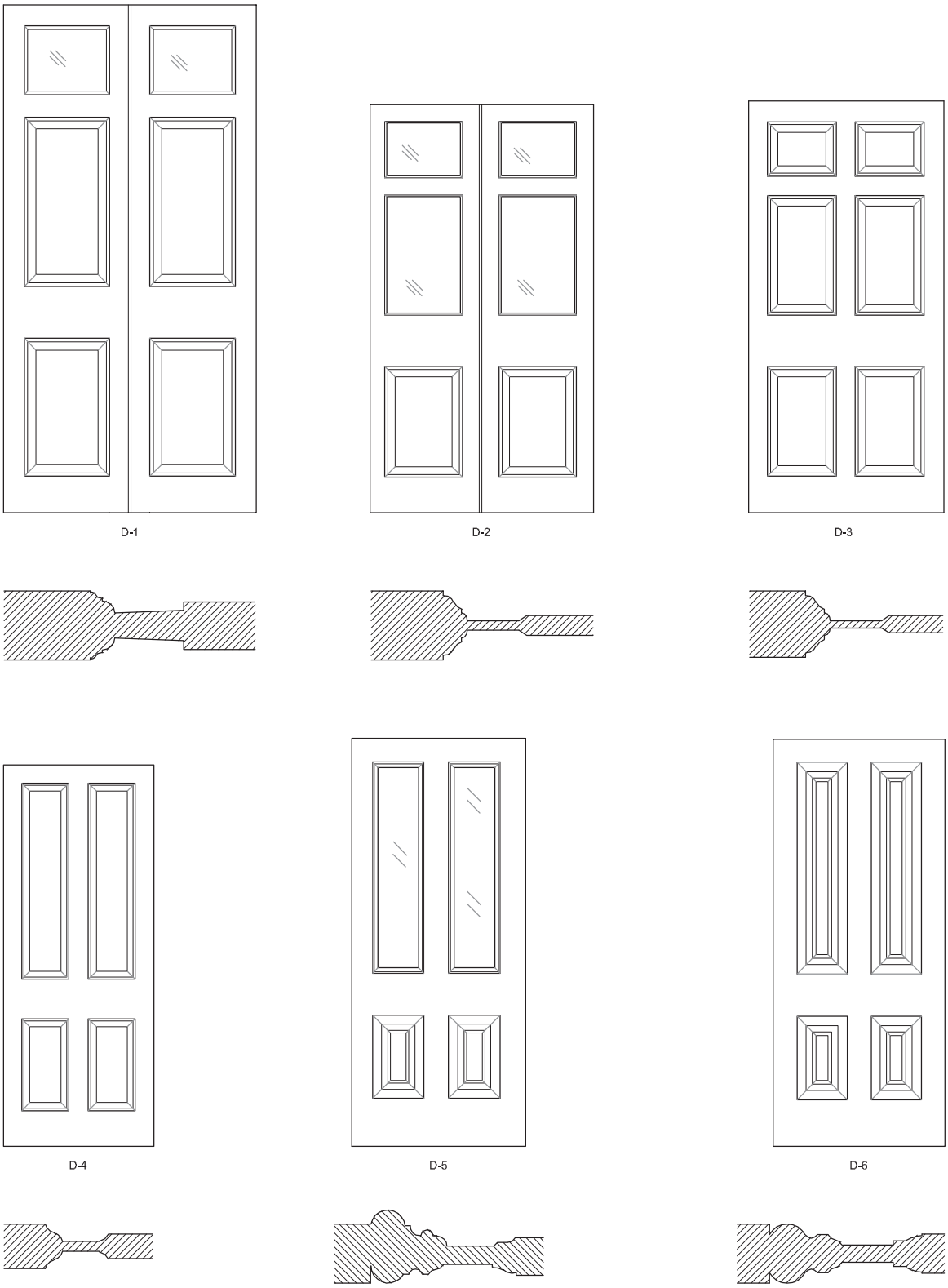
Finishes Analysis: Excerpts from *Cross-Section Paint Microscopy Report, Pavilion X, University of Virginia. Coatings on Selected Interior Elements. Susan L. Buck. March 2012.*

The paint sequence in sample 103-1 from the trapped window panel begins with the same cream-colored finish coating found in the other first-floor woodwork samples. There are approximately 15 generations of paint in this cross-section, which show that this window was frequently repainted before it was covered over.

The exposed early plaster on the west wall was sampled with the hope of discovering protected early wall paint. There is a chalky film of unpigmented limewash on top of the sandy white coat plaster in the cast and uncast portions of sample 103-2, but it is not possible to determine how long the walls were simply limewashed before being coated over with oil-based paints, based on the samples from this wall.

The evidence in sample 103-3 from a detached round decorative element (likely from the applied staircase decoration) helps to confirm that the stairs were painted in the same monochromatic manner as the rest of the first-floor woodwork. The first layer of paint on the edge of this element is a cream-colored paint with a thin film of grit on its surface. This is followed by a thicker, darker cream-colored layer, and then a coarse gray paint that appears in generation 3. The detached paint flake contains generations 3 through 12.

In sample 103-5, taken from an area formerly trapped behind framing, the



Elevations and profiles of door types

first layer on top of the plaster is a thin unpigmented limewash. There is a thin film of dirt on top of this limewash, showing it was left exposed for some time. This limewash is followed by a coarsely ground, chalky, pinkish-tan paint. Fluorochrome staining with TSQ shows that the pigment zinc white is included in this layer, which places it after about 1845. It is not possible to determine how early the chalky pinkish-tan wall paint is based on its composition and context. The third generation is a thin white paint.

ROOM 104 BASEMENT ENTRY

This space simply contains a landing at the head of the stairs leading down to the basement. The space is lit by natural light from the elliptical window in the south wall.

Floor: Random width (4 ½" - 5 ¾") tongue-and-groove boards run north-south. Mix of flat and edge grain. Blind nailed. Stained and varnished finish.

Ceiling: Original flat plaster on wood lath, painted white.

Walls: Flat plaster painted yellow.

Chair Rail: None

Baseboard: Original 9 ½" baseboard with molded cap (Type B-1).

Doors: One door opening in the north wall treated with a backband (Type A-5).

No. 1041: Original six-panel stile and rail wood door (Type D-3). Right hand swing. Two 6" five-knuckle iron butt hinges with fixed pins. Original mortise lock with brass knobs and pendant drop keyhole escutcheon.

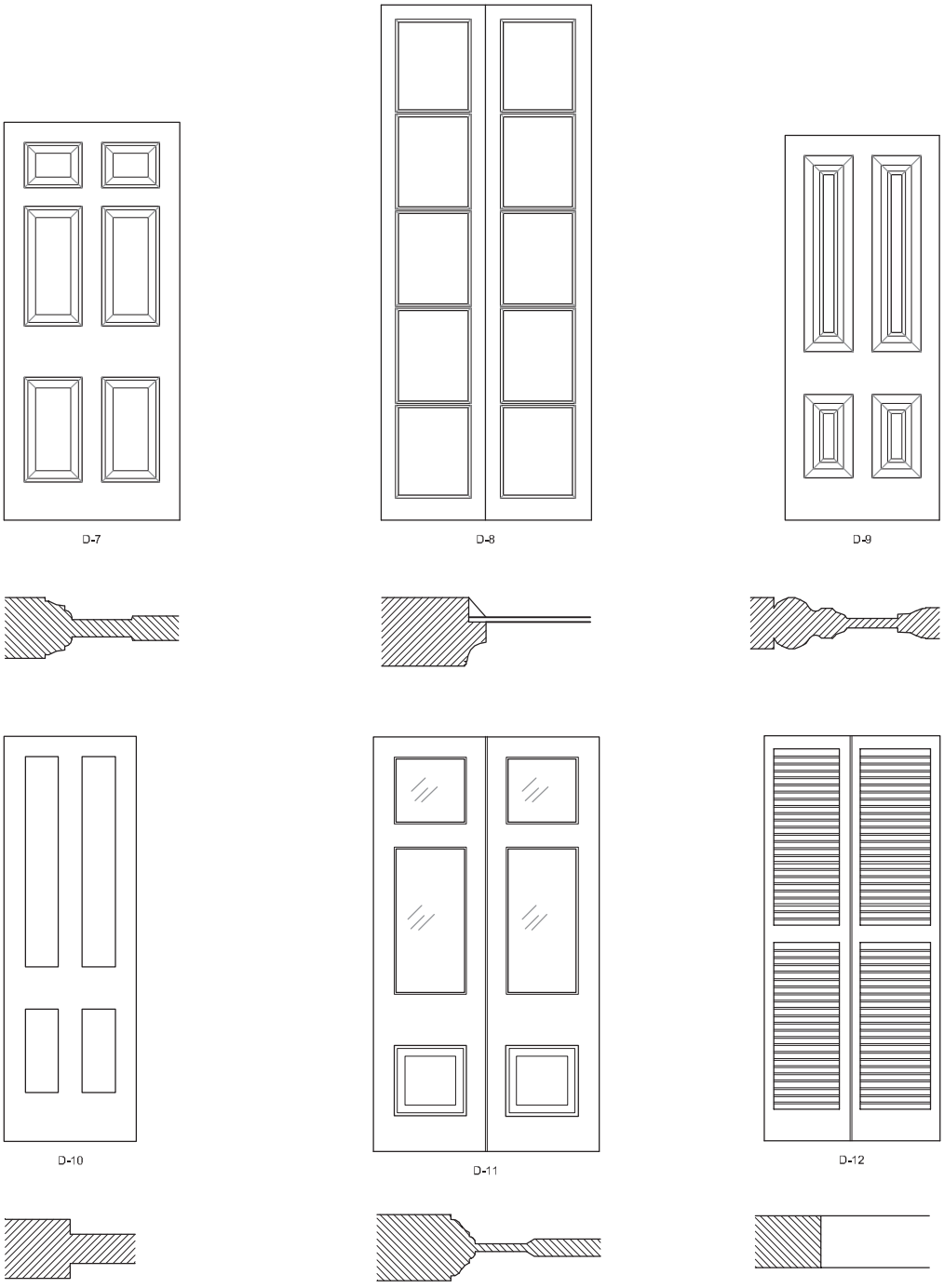
Windows: An elliptical wood-frame window is located in the south wall, c.1896. The window is divided into seventeen lights by a series of curved wood muntins.

Lighting: None.

Finishes Analysis: No analysis performed in this room.

ROOM 105 REAR HALL

The rear hall was created with the construction of the c.1878 addition to the pavilion. Located at the west end of the addition, abutting the original pavilion, the present 9'-11" x 11'-6" room originally extended farther south encompassing the space the current pantry (Room 108) and half bath (Room 107) are located in. Entry into the pavilion here is made through the north door opening. The doorway in the west wall is the original back door opening to the pavilion. Access to the living room is provided through the east door. The south door enters into the pantry and kitchen beyond.



Elevations and profiles of door types

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Floor: 5” wide, tongue-and-groove boards running north-south. Mix of flat and edge grain. Blind nailed. Stained and varnished. Wood thresholds at all door openings.

Ceiling: Flat plaster over wood lath, painted white.

Walls: Flat plaster over brick on the north, west, and east walls. Plaster over lath applied to wood-frame on south wall. All walls are painted yellow.

Chair Rail: None.

Baseboard: 9 ½” single fascia baseboard with molded cap on north, west, and east walls, c.1878 (Type B-3). 6” flat wood stock with a routed ½” bead at upper edge on south wall (Type B-2). All baseboards are painted white.

Cornice: None.

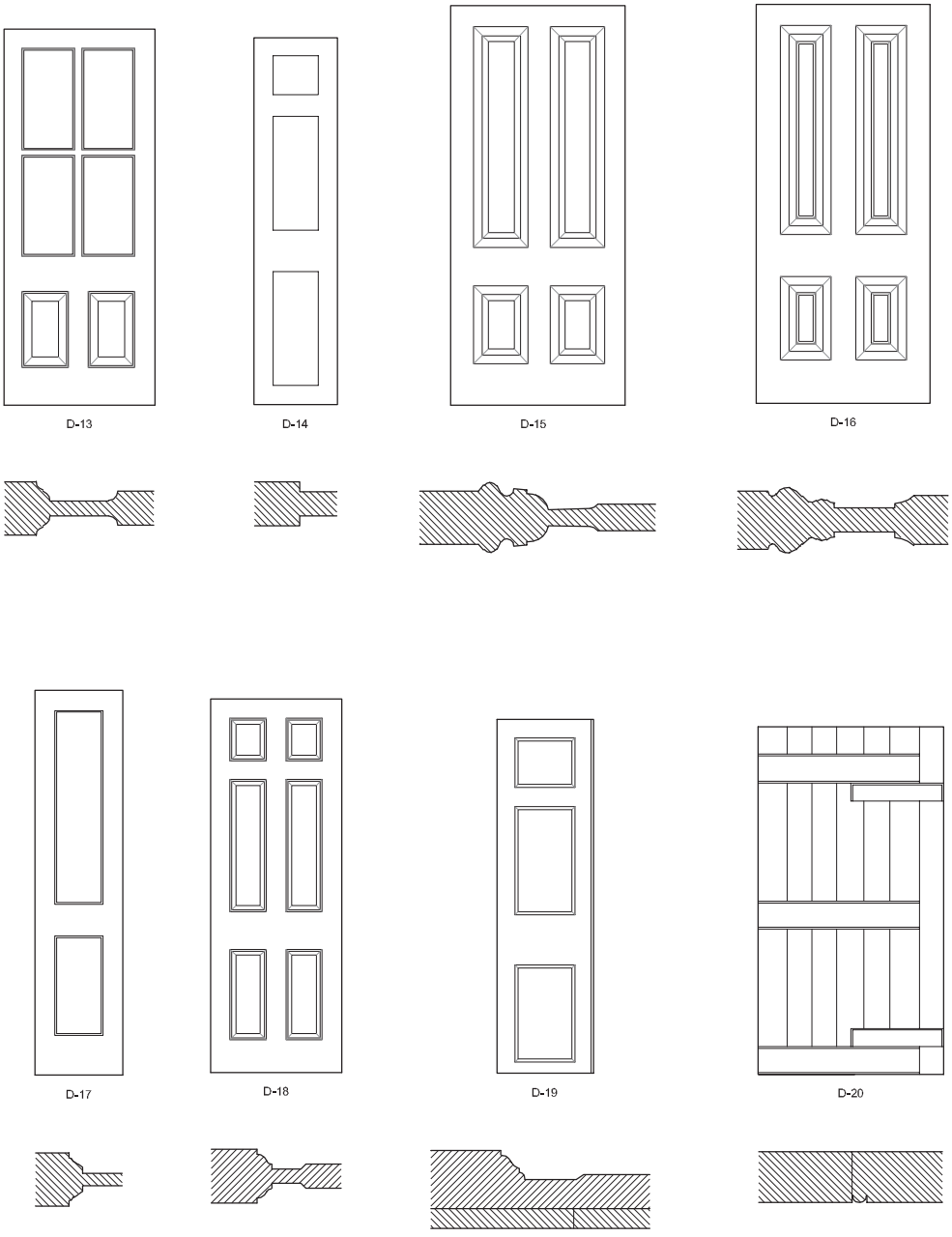
Doors: Four door openings, one in each wall. The west door opening was the original back door to the pavilion. This opening is now treated with a double fascia architrave (Type A-15). Each fascia is separated by narrow cyma with an astragal. A double quirked bead is run on the jamb side of the architrave, and a backband frames the outside edge. The backband is 2 3/8” wide and composed of a 1” fillet and cyma reversa with an astragal. The architrave terminates at the floor.

The north door opening is the c.1878 entry created with the construction of the addition. The door is set within a larger surround with a glazed transom and half-length sidelights. The door opening, transom, and side lights are divided by wide moldings built up from multiple profiles (Type A-18). Raised panels fill the lower areas under the sidelights.

The east opening was created as part of the c.1878 addition. The doorway has a double fascia architrave (Type A-20). Each fascia is separated by narrow cyma. A double quirked bead is run on the jamb side of the architrave, and a backband frames the outside edge. The backband is 2” wide and composed of a 3/4” fillet and cyma. The architrave terminates on top of a 6 ½” plinth block at floor level.

The south opening was created in the twentieth-century. The opening has a single fascia architrave (Type A-21). A double quirked bead is run on the jamb side of the architrave and a backband frames the outside edge. The backband is 1 5/8” wide and composed of a 1/2” fillet and a shallow, elongated cyma.

No. 1051: 1878 stile and rail wood door (Type D-5). Two vertical glazed openings (43” x 10”) above two short raised and fielded panels with molded surrounds. Left hand swing. Two 3 1/2” three-knuckle steel butt hinges with removable pins. Iron rim lock with brass knobs and Corbin style night latch.



Elevations and profiles of door types

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Windows: None.

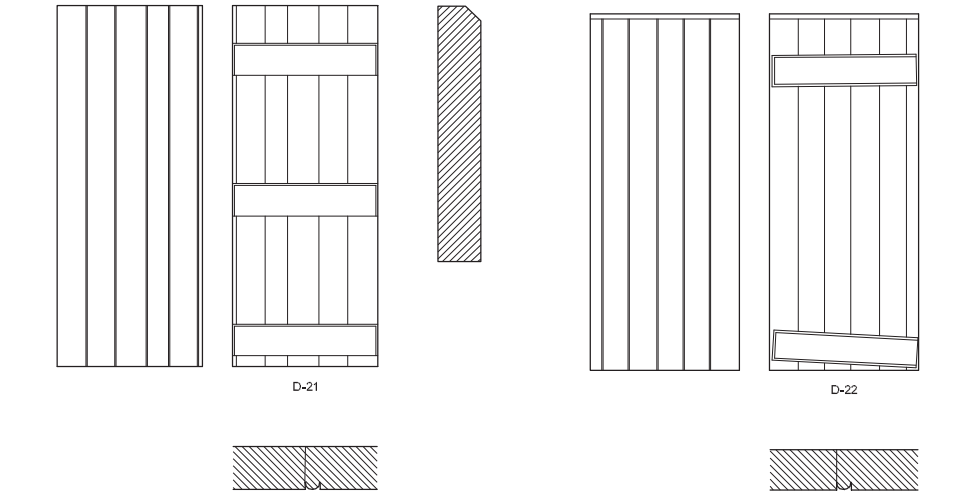
Lighting: One ceiling mounted lighting fixture modeled after a hurricane lamp. The fixture has three incandescent bulbs within a clear glass globe. The fixture is located in the center of the ceiling and hangs down from a gold finish chain approximately three feet.

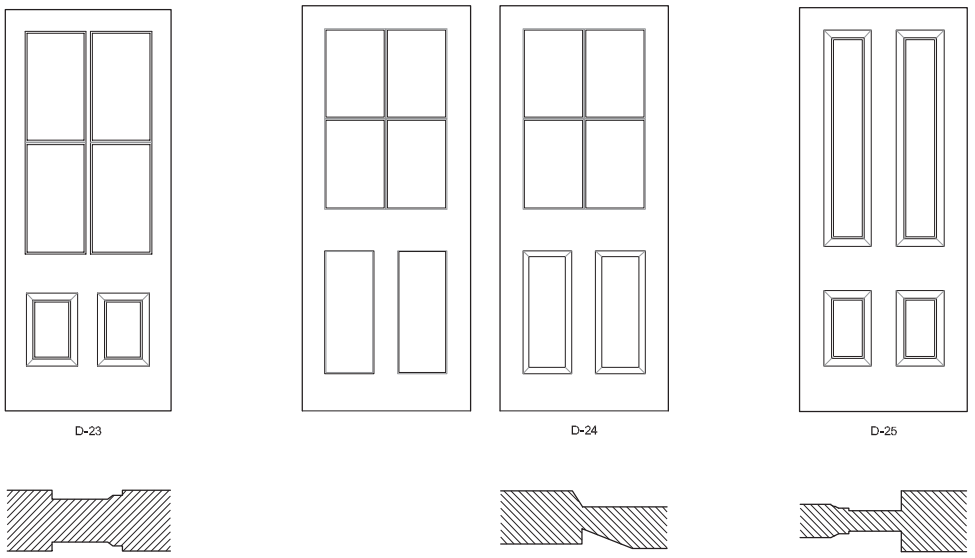
Cabinetry: A set of wall-hung and floor mounted, painted wood cabinets are located at the north end of the west wall. These date to the last quarter of the twentieth-century. A stainless steel bar sink with a chrome faucet is located at the south end of the wood countertop.

Heating: One, ten-section, three-column, hot water radiator in the northwest corner against the west wall.

Finishes Analysis: No analysis performed in this room.

Edward Younger's History Seminar in Pavilion X. 1968. Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library, University of Virginia.





Elevations and profiles of door types

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

ROOM 106 LIVING ROOM

The living room is the largest space in the c.1878 addition, measuring 17'-10" x 17'-11" and taking up the entire eastern portion of the wing. Though this space has been used as a living room for the better part of the twentieth-century, it is known to have served as Professor Minor's bedroom for a portion of his life and may have originally been used as sleeping quarters when first built.

Of the two door openings in the west wall, only the north doorway providing access into the room is original. The southern doorway into the half bath is a later addition introduced with the construction of the toilet room. A pair of French doors in the east wall is a later addition (c.1966). The window in the north wall is original to the addition as is the Doric mantel surrounding the fireplace on the south wall. The bookshelves and cabinets flanking the chimneybreast date to the second half of the twentieth-century.

Floor: 5" wide, tongue-and-groove boards running north-south. Mix of flat and edge grain. Blind nailed. Stained and varnished. Wood thresholds at all door openings.

Ceiling: Flat plaster over wood lath, painted white.

Walls: Flat plaster over brick, painted yellow.

Baseboard: 9 ½" single fascia baseboard with molded cap, c.1878 (Type B-3).

Chair Rail: None.

Cornice: None.

Doors: Three doorways with double fascia architraves (Type A-16). Each fascia is separated by a narrow cyma. A double quirked bead is run on the jamb side of the architrave and a backband frames the outside edge. The backband is 2" wide and is composed of a ¾" fillet and cyma reversa. The architraves terminate on top of 6 ½" plinth blocks at floor level.

No. 1061: Circa 1878, four-panel stile and rail door (Type D-6). Left hand swing. Two, 3 ½" three-knuckle butt hinges with removable pins. Cast-iron rim lock with brass knobs and privacy bolt. Keyed for locking. "PAT'D July 2, 1863" and "BLW" cast on face of lock.

No. 1062: Jefferson-period six-panel stile and rail door (Type D-3). Right hand swing. Two, 4 ½" five-knuckle butt hinges. Early twentieth-century mortise lock with brass plated knobs. Ghosts of earlier hardware visible on surface of door.

No. 1063: Twentieth-century French doors (Type D-8). Five panes of 15" x 19 ¼" glass in each door. Both doors swing inward. Each door hung with three,

5 ¼" five-knuckle, brass plated, steel hinges. Marked "Getty - Philadelphia." Three surface-mounted slide bolts, two on north leaf (top and bottom) and one on south leaf (top only). Mortise latch with lever handle and turn bolt, brass plated.

Windows: One 1878 window in the north wall with 6/6 double hung, balanced, wood-frame sash set in a splayed opening. Each sash has 11 5/8" x 17 ¾" lights and 5/8" muntins. The opening is treated with a double fascia architrave (Type A-16). Each fascia is separated by a narrow cyma. A double quirked bead is run on the jamb side of the architrave and a backband frames the outside edge. The backband is 2" wide and is composed of a ¾" fillet and cyma reversa. The architraves terminate on top of 6 1/4" plinth blocks at floor level. The jambs are paneled below the stool and flush above.

Fireplace: The chimney breast is located near the center of the south wall and projects 12" into the room. The firebox and surround are painted black. The hearth is constructed from 7" x 3 ¾" bricks set in mortar with their broad face exposed. The bricks are set in a running bond with offset joints.

The mantel is designed in a Doric inspired style, painted white. Fluted pilasters to each side of the firebox opening support a tall entablature. The cornice is formed by the mantel shelf and bed molding. Across the frieze are three pseudo-triglyphs suggesting a Doric order. Below the frieze is a double fascia architrave.

Cabinetry: The south wall has built-in cabinets and book shelves to each side of the chimney breast. This work dates to the mid-twentieth-century. Each unit consists of a set of base cabinets with two pairs of double doors and six shelves above the cabinets. The cabinets have no toe kick; instead, they extend down flush where they meet the floor. The cabinetry meets the ceiling with a crown molding. All of the cabinetry is painted white.

Heating: One, twenty-two section, three-column, hot water radiator in the northwest corner, against the west wall.

Finishes Analysis: No analysis performed in this room.

ROOM 107 HALF BATH

The half bath is located within what was originally part of the rear hall. While the toilet and sink are modern, this space may date to the early twentieth-century, built to house the first water closet installed in the pavilion.

Floor: Late twentieth-century vinyl sheet flooring.

Ceiling: Flat plaster painted white.

Walls: Flat plaster.

Baseboard: 6" flat wood stock with a routed ½" bead at upper edge (Type B-5).

Chair Rail: None.

Cornice: None.

Windows: None.

Plumbing: White porcelain water closet against the south wall. White, wall-mounted porcelain sink with chrome faucets on the north wall. All fixtures date to the last quarter of the twentieth-century.

Finishes Analysis: No analysis performed in this room.

ROOM 108 PANTRY

This nearly square space, 6'-5" x 6'-10", is built within what was originally the south end of the rear hall. Wood cabinets fill the north wall and portions of the east and west walls. The south door opening was originally a window, converted into a doorway with the renovation of Room 109 to a kitchen.

Floor: Late twentieth-century vinyl sheet flooring in imitation of tile.

Ceiling: Flat plaster on lath painted white.

Walls: Flat plaster on lath

Baseboard: 6" flat wood stock with a routed ½" bead at upper edge (Type B-5).

Chair Rail: None.

Cornice: None.

Doors: Three door openings. The north opening is surrounded by the built-in cabinetry on the wall and has no architrave. The west doorway has a single fascia architrave with a backband (Type A-21). The backband is made up of a ¾" fillet with a 1" cyma.

The south opening was originally a window opening and has a double fascia architrave (Type A-20). Each fascia is separated by narrow cyma. A double quirked bead is run on the jamb side of the architrave and a backband frames the outside edge. The backband is 2 1/2" wide and composed of a 3/4" fillet and cyma reversa. The architrave terminates on a 6 ½" plinth block at the floor.

No. 1081: Four-panel, stile and rail wood door. Right hand swing. Two 4" steel butt hinges. Twentieth-century rim lock.

Windows: None.

Heating: None.

Lighting: One ceiling-mounted incandescent fixture.

Cabinetry: The north, west and east walls have built-in cabinetry. All of the cabinets are painted plywood. On the north wall, the cabinets run from floor to ceiling with each cabinet having a set of paired doors. On the east wall, the cabinets are built into the upper portion of the wall. The cabinet on the west wall is located in the southwest portion of the space. This piece is not built into the wall but, rather, mounted on the wall at this location.

Finishes Analysis: No analysis performed in this room.

ROOM 109 KITCHEN

The modern kitchen is a 10'-5" x 10'-3" space located within the footprint of the c. 1895 addition. Drawings contained in the Facility Resource Center suggest the kitchen was last renovated in the second half of the 1960s. The south wall is largely made up of cabinets and a counter top with appliances and additional cabinets installed on the east and west walls. A utilities chase is built into the east end of the north wall.

Floor: Late twentieth-century vinyl sheet flooring in imitation of tile.

Ceiling: Flat plaster on lath painted white.

Walls: Flat plaster on brick.

Baseboard: 9 ½" single fascia baseboard with molded cap on north wall (Type B-3).

Chair Rail: None.

Cornice: None.

Doors: The north door opening was originally a window opening. The opening is treated with a double fascia architrave with multiple generations of moldings applied to the jamb and backband (Type A-23). A three-light transom with 12" x 18" panes fills the area above the door opening.

No. 1091: Door is not present. Right hand swing. Scars for two hinges remain on the west jamb.

Windows: Two windows, one in the east wall and one in the south. Both windows have 6/6 double hung, balanced, wood-frame sash. Each sash has 12" x 18" lights

and 5/8" muntins. The architrave of the east window matches the architrave of the door opening, consisting of a double fascia architrave with multiple generations of moldings applied to the jamb and backband (Type A-23). The architrave is cut off below the backsplash of the counter. The south window is treated with a double fascia architrave. Each fascia is separated by a narrow cyma. A double quirked bead is run on the jamb side of the architrave, and a backband frames the outside edge. The backband is 1 5/8" wide and is composed of a 5/8" fillet and a 1" ovolo.

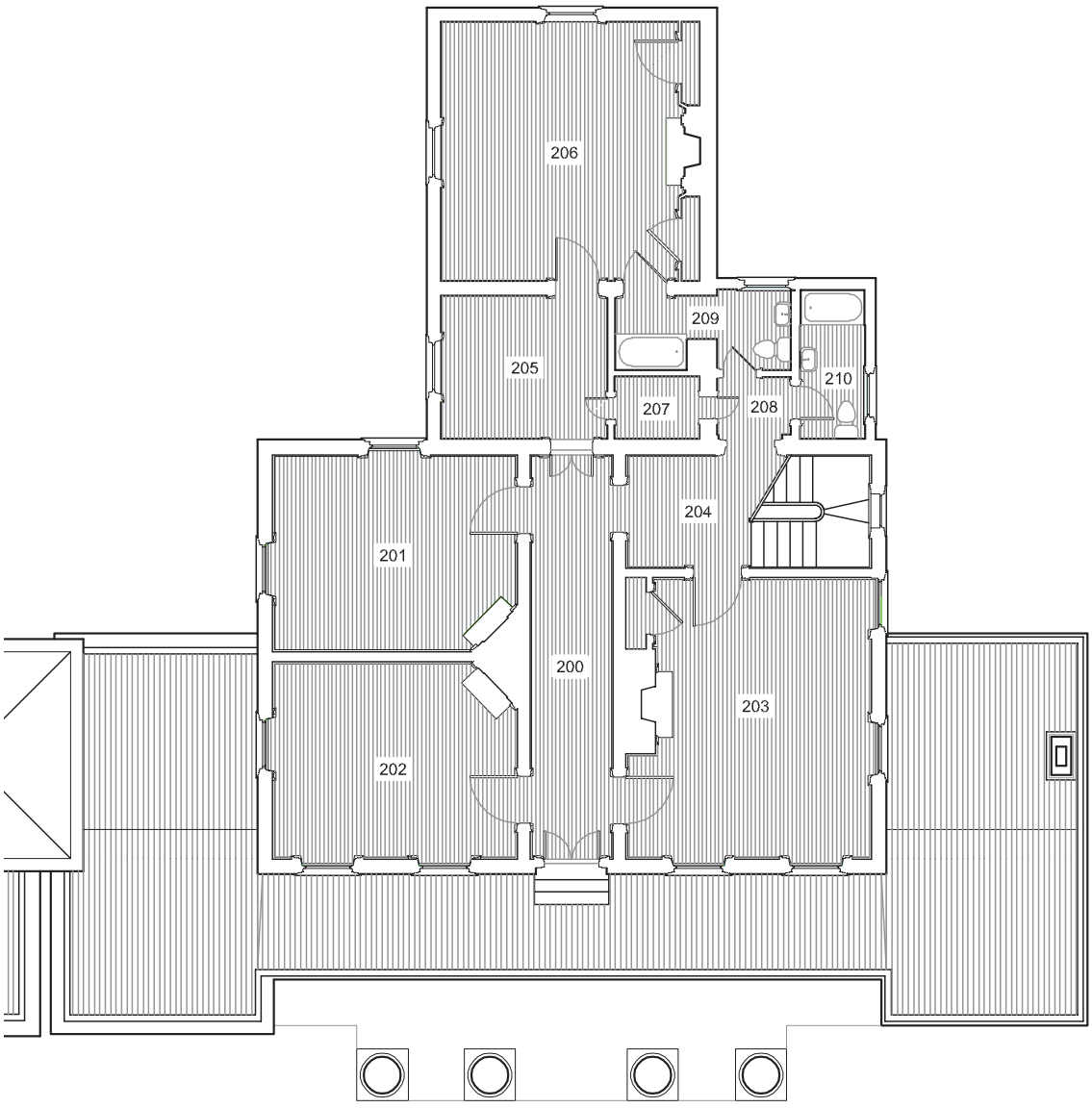
Heating: One ten-section, three-column, hot water radiator against the south wall.

Lighting: Late twentieth-century, ceiling-mounted, three-light chandelier. Bronzed finish with frosted glass shades. Switch mounted on north wall, east of door.

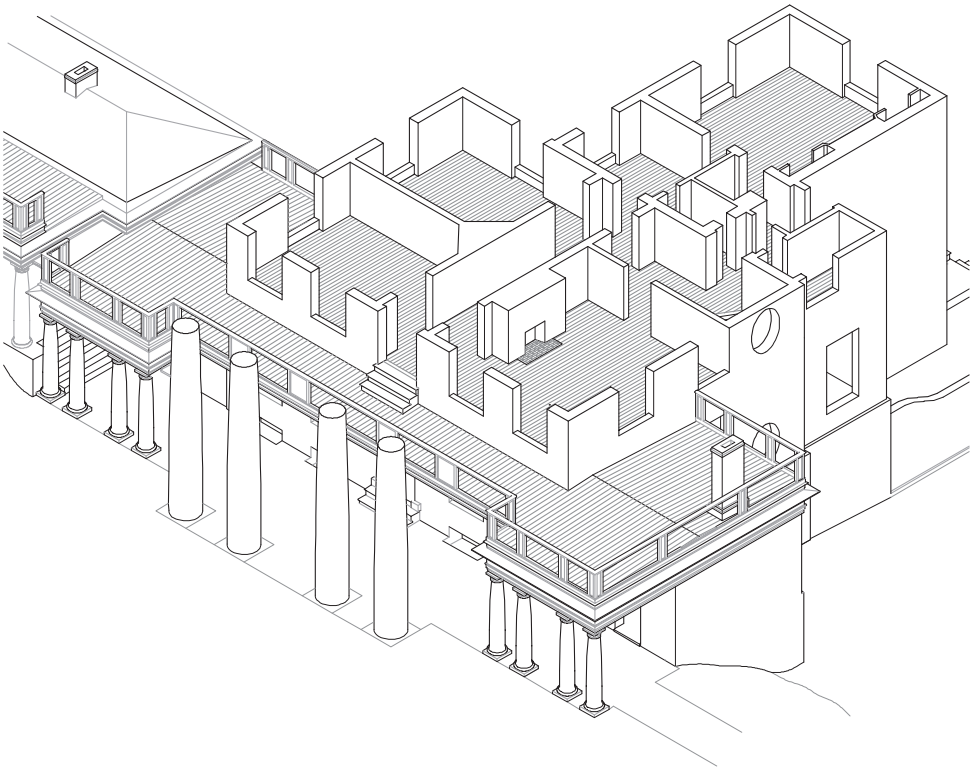
Cabinetry: Painted plywood kitchen cabinets with chrome handles and painted hinges, mid-twentieth-century. Cabinets mounted on the west, south, and east walls. Wall mounted cabinets organized into two levels. Base cabinets located below counter top. Base cabinets are a mix of drawers and cabinets. Solid surface countertop with built-in double sink.

Appliances: Refrigerator and dishwasher on the west wall. Stove with cook top and microwave along the east wall.

Finishes Analysis: No analysis performed in this room.



Second-floor Plan. Period 4.



SECOND FLOOR

When built, the second-floor of the original pavilion more closely resembled Jefferson's drawing than either of the floors below. The plan was designed with five principal areas: a parlor, two chambers, a center passage, and the stair hall. The two chambers are located north of the passage. The chambers are two bays wide; one chamber fills the front half of the pavilion, and the other fills the rear half. South of the passage is the parlor and stair hall. The plan of these two spaces is identical to the dining room and stair hall arrangement on the first-floor. The parlor fills the two southernmost bays and extends approximately three-quarters the depth of the original pavilion. On the east side of the parlor is the stair hall containing a small passage with a ladder running along the east wall. The passage provides access to the parlor, enter passage, and attic.

The first recorded change to the second-floor of the pavilion occurred in or just prior to 1832, with the construction of a set of stairs to the attic of the pavilion. To accomplish this, a run of stairs was built along the east wall of the stair hall, ascending to the south to a landing where a second set of stairs running to the north accesses the attic. The c.1878 addition added two rooms to the second-floor: an antechamber and chamber. With the construction of the late-1890s addition on the southwest corner of the c.1878 addition, a small, approximately ten feet by ten feet square, room was located here. Unlike basement and first-floor stories built in brick, this story was frame construction. By 1914, this room was removed and replaced in brick. The plan in the 1890s addition has been altered by the insertion of two separate bathrooms in the second half of the twentieth-century.

PAVILION X

ROOM 200 PASSAGE

The second-floor passage is the main corridor through the original portion of the pavilion. Extending in an east-west direction, the passage is 5'-9" x 28'-0". Door openings on the north and south sides lead into the principal rooms on the second-floor. A set of double-leaf doors at the west end of the passage lead out to the portico's balcony. The door opening at the east end of the passage was originally a window opening. It was converted into a door when the 1878 addition was built.

Floor: Random width (4 ½" - 5 ¾") tongue-and-groove boards, run east-west. Mix of flat and edge grain. Blind nailed. Stained and varnished finish.

Ceiling: Original flat plaster on wood lath, painted white.

Walls: Flat plaster over brick, painted yellow.

Baseboard: Original 9" painted wood baseboard with molded cap (Type B-1).

Chair Rail: None.

Cornice: Original 20" high painted wood cornice, projecting 9 1/8" (Type C-3).

Doors: Six door openings with double fascia architraves (Type A-17). The opening at the west end of the passage leads to the balcony of the portico. The doors here consist of a set of two-leaf, three-panel doors with the upper two panels from each leaf replaced with glazing (Type D-11).The east doorway was originally a window opening converted into a door opening when the 1878 addition was constructed. The east opening is filled with a set of stile and rail louvered doors (Type D-12).

The west door opening is framed with an 8" double fascia architrave (Type A-27) while the remaining openings are treated with 6 ½" double fascia architraves (Type A-17).

At the west door, each fascia is separated by a narrow cyma. A double quirked bead is run on the jamb side of the architrave, and a backband frames the outside edge. The backband is 2 1/2" wide and is composed of a 1" fillet and cyma reversa. The architrave terminates on top of 7" plinth blocks at floor level.

The composition of the architraves at the remaining door openings is similar in design to that found at the west opening except that the dimensions of the elements are reduced. Each fascia is separated by a narrow cyma. A double-quirked bead is run on the jamb side of the architrave and a backband frames the outside edge. The backband is 2" wide and is composed of a 3/4" fillet and cyma reversa. The architrave terminates on top of 6 1/2" plinth blocks at floor level.

No. 2001 Two, wood stile and rail doors with raised and fielded panels (Type D-11). Each door originally had three-panels; however, the upper two panels in both doors have been removed and replaced with glazing. Both doors swing into the passage. Each door is hung with two, 6 1/4" five-knuckle iron butt hinges. The north leaf has surface-mounted bolts at the head and floor. Two locks are mounted on the lock rail of the north leaf. A twentieth-century Yale mortise lockset is mounted in the lock rail of the south leaf. Scars of keepers for slide bolts are visible at the head of the door opening.

No. 2002 Two, wood stile and rail louvered doors (Type D-12). Each leaf is hung on two, 6" five-knuckle butt hinges with removable pins. A twentieth-century rim lock with brass handles is mounted on the south leaf.

Windows: None.

Heating: One fifteen-section, three-column hot water radiator at the east end of the passage, against the north wall. Finishes Analysis:

Finishes Analysis: Excerpts from *Cross-Section Paint Microscopy Report, Pavilion X, University of Virginia. Coatings on Selected Interior Elements. Susan L. Buck. March 2012.*

The evidence for the earliest woodwork coatings remain on some areas of woodwork in the hall. The original cream-colored paint on an off-white primer was found on the architrave for the west door on the north wall (sample 200-1). There are nine generations of paint in this cross-section, which suggests that the second-floor hall was not consistently repainted each time that the first-floor hall was repainted. But it does appear that this hall was always repainted in the same manner as the first-floor.

The evidence in sample 200-2 is more limited as only the original white sandy plaster remains, with remnants of a sealant on it surface. There is no early paint evidence as it must have been removed before the modern white plaster skim coat was applied.

ROOM 201 NORTHEAST BEDROOM

Located in the northeast corner of the original pavilion, this space continues to serve as a bedroom or, in nineteenth-century terminology, chamber . Aside from differences in the fenestration and chimney arrangement, the room essentially resembles Jefferson's drawing of the space in his plan for the pavilion. The room measures 16'-11" x 13'-8" and contains a door in the south wall and windows in the north and east walls. An angled fireplace is in the southwest corner of the room. Nail holes in the flooring in front of the fireplace indicate where a tin or iron skirt for a Franklin stove was located.

PAVILION X

Floor: Random width (4 ½" - 5 ¾") tongue-and-groove boards run east-west. Mix of flat and edge grain. Blind nailed. Stained and varnished finish.

Ceiling: Original flat plaster on wood lath, painted white. Circular receptacle box cover located in the center of the ceiling.

Walls: North, east, and south are flat plaster over brick. West wall is plaster on lath over wood framing. Walls are painted blue.

Chair Rail: None.

Cornice: Original 20" high painted wood cornice, projecting 9 1/8" (Type C-3).

Baseboard: Original 9" painted wood baseboard with molded cap (Type B-1). ¾" quarter round shoe mold applied against the bottom of the baseboard.

Doors: One door opening with double architrave surrounds (Type A-17). Each fascia is separated by a narrow cyma. A double quirked bead is run on the jamb side of the architrave, and a backband frames the outside edge. The backband is 2" wide and is composed of a ¾" fillet and cyma reversa. The architraves terminate on top of 6 ½" plinth blocks at floor level.

No. 2011: Original six-panel stile and rail wood door (Type D-3). Left hand swing. Two 6" five-knuckle iron butt hinges with fixed pins. Original mortise lock with brass knobs and oval brass escutcheon.

Windows: Two original windows set within splayed and paneled reveals which reach to the floor. The area under the bottom sash is filled by a horizontal panel set atop a 6 ½" base run along the bottom of the splayed opening. One window is in the north wall, and the other is in the east. The window openings are treated with double fascia architraves (Type A-17). Each fascia is separated by a narrow cyma. A double quirked bead is run on the jamb side of the architrave, and a backband frames the outside edge. The backband is 2" wide and is composed of a ¾" fillet and cyma reversa. The architraves terminate on top of 6 ½" plinth blocks at floor level.

The windows are fitted with 6/6 double hung, balanced wood-frame sash. Each sash has 12" x 18" lights, ¾" muntins, and Fitch type sash locks.

Fireplace: The chimney is located in the southwest corner of the room with the face of the fireplace angled, so it is oriented towards the center of the room. The firebox is bricked in and painted black. The hearth is constructed from 7" x 3 ¾" bricks set in mortar with their broad face exposed. The bricks are set in a running bond with offset joints. A wood shoe mold is applied around the edge of the brick hearth.

At the top of the mantel, a denticulated bed molding supports a mantel shelf. Below, the fireplace opening is treated with a double fascia architrave. Each

fascia is separated by a quirked bead, with a double quirked bead around the fireplace opening. A molded backband frames the outside edge of the architrave. The backband is 2 ¼" wide and is composed of a 3/4" fillet with a cyma reversa. The architraves terminate on top of a 7" plinth at floor level.

Heating: One, sixteen-section, three-column, hot water radiator in the northeast corner, against the east wall, c. 1900 with large oval tube castings.

Finishes Analysis: Excerpts from *Cross-Section Paint Microscopy Report, Pavilion X, University of Virginia. Coatings on Selected Interior Elements. Susan L. Buck. March 2012.*

The plaster in this room was not sampled as the investigations on site suggested that this space had been completely re-plastered, with no early plaster remaining readily accessible. The surround for the fireplace opening was sampled after observing that the mantel was painted entirely black sometime later in the stratigraphy. Cross-section 201-1 does not contain the first cream-colored paint layer, but there are remnants of this original paint directly above the wood in an uncast portion of the sample. The second paint generation is cream color, followed by gray in generation 3, black in generation 4, and a black-pigmented shellac in generation 5. All the later paints are cream colors or off-whites.

Sample 201-2 from the door contains compelling evidence of grain-painting that matches the earliest paint sequence on the east wall door in the first-floor hall (sample 100-1). The original graining consists of a dark yellow base coat, a red-brown glaze, and a plant resin varnish. The door was re-grained with a red-brown base coat, brown glaze, and varnish that matches generation 2 in sample 100-2. The discovery of original graining on this second-floor hall door suggests that all the doors on the first and second-floors of the building may have originally been grain-painted.

ROOM 202 NORTHWEST BEDROOM

This bedroom is essentially a mirror image of Room 201. Located in the northwest corner of the second-floor, this room continues to serve as sleeping quarters, or chamber, as originally intended. Furthermore, just as in the adjacent bedroom, aside from differences in the fenestration, the room appears similar in plan as shown in the Jefferson drawing for the pavilion. The door into the room is located in the south wall, and windows in the west and north walls allow light and ventilation into the room. This room also has an angled fireplace set in the southeast corner. The firebox has been fitted with a cast-iron coal grate. Nail holes in the flooring in front of the fireplace indicate where a tin or iron skirt for a Franklin stove was located.

PAVILION X

Floor: Random width (4 ½" - 5 ¾") tongue-and-groove boards, run east-west. Mix of flat and edge grain. Blind nailed. Stained and varnished finish.

Ceiling: Original flat plaster on wood lath, painted white. Circular receptacle box cover located in the center of the ceiling.

Walls: North, west, and south are flat plaster over brick. East wall is plaster on lath over wood framing. Walls are painted yellow.

Chair Rail: None.

Cornice: Original 20" high painted wood cornice, projecting 9 1/8" (Type C-3).

Baseboard: Original 9" painted wood baseboard with molded cap (Type B-1). ¾" quarter round shoe mold applied against the bottom of the baseboard.

Doors: One door opening with double architrave surrounds (Type A-17). Each fascia is separated by a narrow cyma. A double quirked bead is run on the jamb side of the architrave, and a backband frames the outside edge. The backband is 2" wide and is composed of a ¾" fillet and cyma reversa. The architraves terminate on top of 6 ½" plinth blocks at floor level.

No. 2021: Original six-panel stile and rail wood door (Type D-3). Right hand swing. Two 6" five-knuckle iron butt hinges with fixed pins. Original mortise lock with brass knobs and oval brass escutcheon.

Lighting: None.

Windows: Two original windows set within splayed and paneled reveals which reach to the floor. The area under the bottom sash is filled by a horizontal panel set atop a 6 ½" base run along the bottom of the splayed opening. One window is in the north wall, and the other is in the west. The window openings are treated with double fascia architraves (Type A-17). Each fascia is separated by a narrow cyma. A double quirked bead is run on the jamb side of the architrave, and a backband frames the outside edge. The backband is 2" wide and is composed of a ¾" fillet and cyma reversa. The architraves terminate on top of 6 ½" plinth blocks at floor level.

The windows are fitted with 6/6 double hung, balanced wood-frame sash. Each sash has 12" x 18" lights, ¾" muntins, and Fitch type sash locks.

Fireplace: The chimney is located in the southeast corner of the room with the face of the fireplace angled so it is oriented towards the center of the room. The firebox is fitted with a cast-iron coal grate. The surround is plastered and painted black. The hearth is constructed from 7" x 3 ¾" bricks set in mortar with their broad face exposed. The bricks are set in a running bond with offset joints. A wood shoe mold is applied around the edge of the brick hearth.

At the top of the mantel, a denticulated bed molding supports a mantel shelf. Below, the fireplace opening is treated with a double fascia architrave. Each fascia is separated by a quirked bead, with a double quirked bead around the fireplace opening. A molded backband frames the outside edge of the architrave. The backband is 2 ¼" wide and is composed of a 3/4" fillet with a cyma reversa. The architraves terminate on top of a 7" plinth at floor level.

Heating: Two, eleven-section, three-column, decorative cast-iron hot water radiators: One in the northeast corner and the other in the southwest corner of the room.

Finishes Analysis: Excerpts from *Cross-Section Paint Microscopy Report, Pavilion X, University of Virginia. Coatings on Selected Interior Elements. Susan L. Buck. March 2012.*

One of the two woodwork samples from this space contains excellent early paint evidence. In sample 202-3, the first layer on the wood is the same thin, slightly translucent, off-white paint identified as a primer in other cross-sections. In this sample, it is clear that this first off-white layer was left exposed long enough for it to have dried completely as there is a defined boundary between the off-white and the cream-colored paint directly above it. This off-white paint is not completely opaque, and it is so thinly applied that it would not have been an effective final finish coating. Perhaps this is an indication that the interior was finished in stages, and all the painting was not conducted at the same time. The photomicrograph below shows the first four generations of paint on the woodwork, all of which match the paints on the woodwork in the adjacent hall.

The findings of four generations of unpigmented limewashes on the early plaster in this room are equally important. Sample 202-2 from the west wall contains an accumulation of four generations of unpigmented limewash. There are definite boundaries or "edges" between these chalky white layers which help to confirm that they were applied over time, possibly every few years, to freshen the walls.

ROOM 203 FORMER PARLOR

This room originally served as the professor's formal parlor; recently, it has been used as the master bedroom for the pavilion. Situated in the southwest corner of the building, the parlor is the most decorative room of the original pavilion. Two doors allow access to the parlor; one in the east wall adjacent to the stair and a second door at the west end of the north wall leading to the passage. The room differs from Jefferson's drawings of the space in a few ways. Owing to the difference in fenestration patterns between how the pavilion was drawn versus how it was actually constructed, the parlor has four windows rather than just three; the west façade has two windows rather than simply one. The other inconsistency is found at the fireplace where in the drawing, a Franklin stove is depicted against a flat wall. When built, a proper fireplace was constructed instead, resulting in a 7' 3 ¼" wide by 2'-0" deep

chimney breast against the north wall of the room. A closet was constructed on the east side of the chimney breast during the first quarter of the twentieth-century.

Floor: Random width (4 ½" - 5 ¾") tongue-and-groove boards run east-west. Mix of flat and edge grain. Blind nailed. Stained and varnished finish.

Ceiling: Original flat plaster on wood lath, painted white. Circular receptacle box cover located in the center of the ceiling.

Walls: North, west, and south are flat plaster over brick. East wall is plaster over wood framing. The walls are painted blue.

Chair Rail: None.

Cornice: The elaborate Doric entablature is constructed from a combination of cast ornament and wood elements. It measures 2'-5 ¾" high by 1'- 0 ¾" deep. The design of the cornice is modeled after the "*Doric order found at Albano near Rome."* The details of this order are found in Roland Fréart de Chambray's *A Parallel of the Ancient Architecture with the Modern* (1650), and Peter Nicholson's *The Principles of Architecture* (1798). Aside from how they are presented, both authors illustrate the order identically, using the same units for each of the elements in the cornice. A quick study of the cornice would lead one to believe that the lower fascia was omitted from its design; however, close inspection reveals that this element exists under a skim coat of plaster applied to the walls.

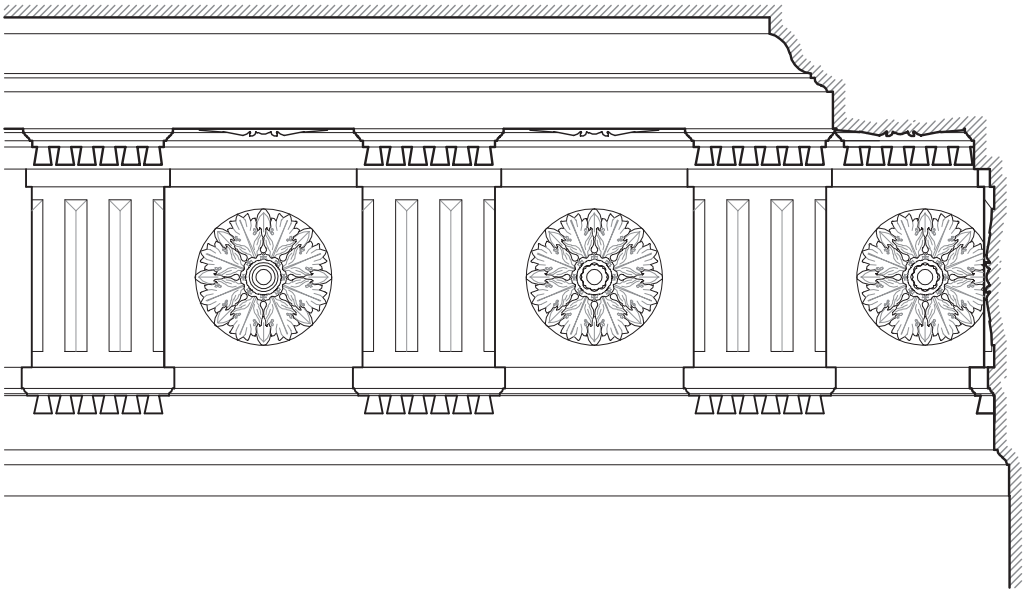
Baseboard: Original 9" painted wood baseboard with molded cap (Type B-1). ¾" quarter round shoe mold applied against the bottom of the baseboard.

Doors: Two door openings with double architrave surrounds (Type A-17): one in the north wall and the other in the east. Each fascia is separated by a narrow cyma. A double quirked bead is run on the jamb side of the architrave, and a backband frames the outside edge. The backband is 2" wide and is composed of a ¾" fillet and cyma reversa. The architraves terminate on top of 6 ½" plinth blocks at floor level. The architrave around the closet door is a reproduction of the Jefferson-period architraves.

No. 2031: Original six-panel stile and rail wood door (Type D-3). Left hand swing. Two 6" five-knuckle iron butt hinges with fixed pins. Original mortise lock with brass knobs and pendant drop keyhole escutcheon.

No. 2032: Original six-panel stile and rail wood door (Type D-3). Right hand swing. Two 6" five-knuckle iron butt hinges with fixed pins. Late nineteenth-century mortise lock with brass knobs and keyhole escutcheon.

No. 2033: Early twentieth-century stile and rail wood door (Type D-13). Left hand swing. Four glazed lights above two raised and fielded panels. Brass privacy bolt is mortised into the stile.



Top - The "Doric order found at Albano near Rome." The details of this order are found in Roland Freart's, A Parallel of the Ancient Architecture with the Modern *(1650).*

Bottom - Room 203. View looking north.

PAVILION X

Windows: Two original windows set within splayed and paneled reveals which reach to the floor. The area under the bottom sash is filled by a horizontal panel set atop a 6 ½" base run along the bottom of the splayed opening. One window is in the south wall, and the other is in the west. The window openings are treated with double fascia architraves (Type A-17). Each fascia is separated by a narrow cyma. A double quirked bead is run on the jamb side of the architrave, and a backband frames the outside edge. The backband is 2" wide and is composed of a ¾" fillet and cyma reversa. The architraves terminate on top of 6 ½" plinth blocks at floor level.

The windows are fitted with 6/6 double hung, balanced wood-frame sash. Each sash has 12" x 18" lights, ¾" muntins, and locking Fitch type sash locks.

Fireplace: The chimney breast is located near the center of the north wall and projects 24" into the room. The chimney breast has wood corner beads at its edges. The brick firebox and surround are modern construction and are painted black. The hearth is constructed from 7" x 3 ¾" bricks set in mortar with their broad face exposed. The bricks are set in a running bond with offset joints.

The fireplace opening is treated with a double fascia architrave. Each fascia is separated by a quirked bead, with a double quirked bead around the fireplace opening. A molded backband frames the outside edge of the architrave. The backband is 2 ¼" wide and is composed of a 3/4" fillet with a cyma reversa. The architraves terminate on top of a 7" plinth at floor level.

Heating: Two hot water radiators, one at each window opening in the west wall. The south is a sixteen-section, four-column radiator c.1920 with square tube castings. The north is a fifteen-section, three-tube radiator, c.1900 with large oval tube castings.

Finishes Analysis: On-site investigations of the plaster suggested that there was an early pale blue wash on the walls which is separated by a film of dirt from the early plaster. This is the only room in which this blue-pigmented wash was discovered. There is a modern skim coat of plaster on top of the eroded blue wash, so it is not possible to put this pale blue layer into context with other early wall paints. Fluorochrome binding media analysis shows that this blue wash does not contain any organic additives (proteins, carbohydrates, oils), which is consistent with a traditional limewash. Pigment analysis using polarized light microscopy techniques identified the blue pigment as artificial ultramarine, a blue pigment that was commercially available as early as 1830 in France and Germany.

Cross-section analysis of one sample from the window architrave (203-1) and a decorative element on the cornice (203-3) suggests that all the woodwork in the room was originally coated with a translucent off-white primer and a cream-colored finish coat. In sample 203-1 there is a defined edge between the first primer and cream-colored finish coating, suggesting that the primer was left exposed for some time before the cream-colored paint was applied. Comparison of samples 203-1 and 203-3 shows that the cornice was consistently painted to match the trim, including the dark gray paints which appear in generations 3 through 5.

Binding media analysis with fluorochrome stains suggests all the paints in samples 203-1 and 203-2 have oil components, and there are carbohydrate components in generations 3 through 5 and 7 which could be natural gum additives used to grind the pigments. The fluorochrome stain TSQ, a marker for the presence of zinc (zinc white) showed that zinc is present in generations 7 and later. Zinc white was available commercially after about 1845 so this does not help to date these layers, but it does help to relate specific paint layers from sample to sample because of the characteristic sparkly bluish autofluorescence of paints containing zinc white.

Sample 203-5 from the plaster on the chimney breast does not contain any paint layers. The substrate is the sandy plaster found elsewhere, which is followed by a tannish plaster skim coat or filler, and then a second coating of white finish plaster.

ROOM 204 STAIR HALL

Set in the southeast corner of the original pavilion, the second-floor stair hall has been altered a number of times throughout the history of the pavilion. The original staircase terminated at the second-floor. At this time, the railing at the second-floor level returned against the east wall, terminating in front of the southernmost window of this elevation (now the door opening to Room 208). In 1832, a staircase was added to allow access up to the attic space. This included building a new run of stairs from the second-floor up to the landing at the south wall. The new run of stairs ascended in a southerly direction, cutting across the same window opening against which the railings terminated.

This arrangement was later altered when Room 208 and the adjacent spaces were renovated into bathrooms and storage spaces during second half of the twentieth-century. The fixed run of stairs up to the attic was removed, the floor at the southeast corner of the stair hall was extended past the south edge of the window architrave, and the railing was relocated accordingly. This allowed for the window to be turned into a door opening to Room 208. A removable ladder was installed which provided access to the attic landing.

Floor: Random width (4 ½” - 5 ¾”) tongue-and-groove boards run east-west. Mix of flat and edge grain. Blind nailed. Stained and varnished finish. Infill of 3”- 3 ½” tongue-and-groove flooring at southeast corner where the floor had

been extended.

Ceiling: Original flat plaster on wood lath, painted white.

Cornice: Original 20” high painted wood cornice, projecting 9 1/8” (Type C-3).

Walls: Flat plaster over brick on the east and south walls. Flat plaster on wood lath on the west walls.

Chair Rail: None.

Baseboard: Original 9” painted wood baseboard with molded cap (Type B-1).

Room 204 - View looking south. Ladder to attic replaced an earlier stair which cut across the doorway (originally a window) at left.

Doors: Three door openings with double architrave surrounds (Type A-17): one in the west, north, and east walls. The architrave on the east wall was for the window opening originally located here and has been altered to suit the present door opening. Each fascia is separated by a narrow cyma. A double quirked bead is run on the jamb side of the architrave, and a backband frames the outside edge. The backband is 2" wide and is composed of a ¾" fillet and cyma reversa. The north and west architraves terminate on top of 6 ½" plinth blocks at floor level; the east architrave ends at the floor.

No. 2041: Door is not present. Evidence of two 6" butt hinges on east jamb. Left hand swing. Scar where keeper was located on west jamb.

Windows: None. The east door opening is an original Jefferson-period window opening converted into a door opening.

Stair: The stair from the first-floor terminates at the second-floor here. Located in the south end of the room, the stairs ascend to the second-floor along the west wall ending at the outside edge of the architrave of the west door opening. The railing sits atop a turned newel post at the top of the stairs. The length of balustrade that returns against the east wall is a later modification, constructed when the door opening in the east wall was introduced and the floor extended south .

Heating: None.

Finishes Analysis: No analysis performed in this room.

ROOM 205 REAR HALL

The rear hall was created with the construction of the c.1878 addition to the pavilion. This room is located at the west end of the addition, abutting the original pavilion. The existing 11'-7" x 9'-10" room originally extended farther south encompassing the space currently filled by a closet (Room 207), and the northern half of the master bathroom (Room 209). The room has three door openings. The door to the west enters the pavilion's passage, the door to the east leads into the master bedroom, and the door to the south accesses a closet. The window in the north wall has a set of jib doors under the bottom sash. These doors together with the sash allowed access to the upper deck once located along the north façade of the addition.

Floor: 5" wide tongue-and-groove flooring run north-south. Mix of flat and edge grain. Blind nailed. Stained and varnished finish.

Ceiling: Flat plaster painted white.

Walls: Flat plaster over brick on east, north, and west walls. Plaster over wood lath on south wall. Walls are painted blue.

Baseboard: 9” painted wood baseboard with molded cap (Type B-3).

Doors: Three door openings. The east and west doorways are treated with double architrave surrounds (Type A-24); the south opening has a single fascia surround (Type A-26). On the double fascia surrounds, each fascia is separated by a narrow cyma. A double quirked bead is run on the jamb side of the architrave, and a backband frames the outside edge. The backband is 2” wide and is composed of a ¾” fillet and cyma reversa. The architrave terminates on top of 6 ½” plinth blocks at floor level. The single fascia architrave is composed of a 1 ¾” backband with a 2 ½” fascia. This architrave terminates at the floor.

No. 2051: Three-panel, stile and rail wood door (Type D-14). Right hand swing. Twentieth-century. Two 4” five-knuckle butt hinges. Privacy bolt.

Windows: Single window in the north wall set in a splayed opening. The window opening is treated with double fascia architraves. Each fascia is separated by a narrow cyma. A double quirked bead is run on the jamb side of the architrave, and a backband frames the outside edge. The backband is 2” wide and is composed of a ¾” fillet and cyma reversa. The architraves terminate on top of 6 ½” plinth blocks at floor level.

The window is fitted with 6/6 double hung, balanced wood-frame sash. Each sash has 12” x 18” lights, ¾” muntins, and locking Fitch type sash locks. A set of inward swinging jib doors is located under the bottom sash. Each door is hung with a pair of butt hinges. A wood threshold spans the opening.

Heating: None.

Finishes Analysis: No analysis performed in this room.

ROOM 206 MASTER BEDROOM

At the east end of the second-floor is the master bedroom. Set within the c.1878 addition, this room measures 16’-6” x 17’-11”. The north wall has two door openings. The north opening is the original entry into the room. The south opening is later and was likely introduced with the construction of the adjacent bathroom (Room 209). The window in the north wall is original; however, the existing east window may be a later introduction replacing an earlier window that related to the porch structure originally located on the east façade of the addition. The Doric mantel and closets to either side of the chimney breast are original to the construction of the addition.

Floor: 5” wide tongue-and-groove flooring run north-south. Mix of flat and edge grain. Blind nailed. Stained and varnished finish.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Ceiling: Flat plaster on lath painted white.

Walls: Flat Plaster over brick on north, south, and east walls. Plaster over wood lath on west wall. Walls are painted blue.

Baseboard: 9” painted wood baseboard with molded cap (Type B-3).

Doors: Four doorways with double fascia architraves (Type A-24). Each fascia is separated by a narrow cyma. A double quirked bead is run on the jamb side of the architrave, and a backband frames the outside edge. The backband is 2” wide and is composed of a ¾” fillet and cyma reversa. The architraves terminate on top of 6” plinth blocks at floor level.

No. 2061: Circa 1878, four-panel stile and rail door (Type D-16). Left hand swing. Two, 3 ½” three-knuckle butt hinges with removable pins. Iron rim lock with brass knobs, oval escutcheons. Keyed for locking.

No. 2062: Four-panel stile and rail door (Type D-15) likely added when the adjacent bathroom (Room 206) was constructed. Right hand swing. Two, 3 ½” three-knuckle butt hinges with removable pins. Iron rim lock with brass knobs, oval escutcheons. Keyed for locking.

No. 2063: Circa 1878, four-panel stile and rail door (Type D-16). Left hand swing. Two, 3 ½” three-knuckle butt hinges with removable pins. Privacy bolt. Ghost of rim lock on inside face of stile.

Room 206. View looking southwest.

No. 2064: Circa 1878, four-panel stile and rail door (Type D-16). Right hand swing. Two, 3 ½" three-knuckle butt hinges with removable pins. Privacy bolt. Ghost of rim lock on inside face of stile.

Windows: Two windows, one in the north wall and one in the east. 6/6 double hung, balanced, wood-frame sash set in a splayed opening. Each sash has 11 5/8" x 17 ¾" lights, and 5/8" muntins. The opening is treated with a double fascia architrave. Each fascia is separated by a narrow cyma. A double quirked bead is run on the jamb side of the architrave, and a backband frames the outside edge. The backband is 2" wide and is composed of a ¾" fillet and cyma reversa. The architraves terminate on top of 6" plinth blocks at floor level. The jambs are paneled below the stool and flush above.

Heating: One twenty-six section, three-column, hot water radiator in the northeast corner against the east wall.

Finishes Analysis: No analysis performed in this room.

ROOM 207 CLOSET

This small, 4'-4" x 5'- 10", room is lined on the east and west walls with shelves and clothes poles. The closet was originally part of a much larger space formed by Room 205 until that room was subdivided in the mid-twentieth-century when the adjacent rooms were constructed.

Floor: 5" wide tongue-and-groove flooring run north-south. Mix of flat and edge grain. Blind nailed. Stained and varnished finish.

Ceiling: Flat plaster on lath painted white.

Walls: Flat Plaster on lath.

Baseboard: None.

Door: Two door openings, one at the north end of the closet and the other at the south end. Both treated with single fascia architraves with a backband (Type A-26).

Cabinetry: Five painted wood shelves are built along the west wall of the closet. On the east side are three painted wood shelves with a closet rod and shelf above.

Lighting: Ceiling mounted incandescent light fixture with switch on the south wall.

Finishes Analysis: No analysis performed in this room.

ROOM 208 HALL

This diminutive corridor provides access from the stair hall in the original pavilion to the bathrooms located in the later additions. The hall is located in the second-floor of the southeast addition. While the basement and first-floor of this addition existed as early as c.1896, the second-floor at that time was a simple frame structure. Sometime around (c.1905), the second-floor was rebuilt in brick, establishing its present appearance. The west door opening was originally a Jefferson-period window (see Room 204). The door to the north leads to the closet while the east and south doors lead into separate bathrooms.

Floor: 5" wide tongue-and-groove flooring run east-west. Mix of flat and edge grain. Blind nailed. Stained and varnished finish.

Ceiling: Flat plaster on lath, painted white.

Walls: Flat plaster over brick on the west and south walls. Flat plaster over wood lath on the north and east walls.

Baseboard: 5 ¾" wood baseboard with a 5/8" bead (Type B-6).

Doors: Four door openings, one in each wall. East and west openings are treated with double fascia architraves (Type A-27). North and south openings treated with single fascia architraves (Type A-26). On the double fascia surrounds, each fascia is separated by a narrow cyma. A double quirked bead is run on the jamb side of the architrave, and a backband frames the outside edge. The backband is 2" wide and is composed of a ¾" fillet and cyma reversa. The architrave terminates at floor level. The single fascia architrave is composed of a 1 ¾" backband with a 2 ½" fascia. This architrave terminates at the floor.

Finishes Analysis: No analysis performed in this room.

ROOM 209 MASTER BATHROOM

The master bathroom is located adjacent to the master bedroom and was created from portions of space encompassing both the c.1878 addition and the c. 1905 addition.

Floor: Vinyl sheet flooring in imitation of white and black tile. Twentieth-century.

Ceiling: Flat plaster on lath, painted white.

Walls: Flat plaster on brick on the south and east walls. Flat plaster on lath on the north and west walls. Walls are painted blue.

Baseboard: 5 ¾" wood baseboard with a 5/8" bead (Type B-6).

Doors: Two door openings, one in the west wall and one in the east. The west opening is treated with a single fascia architrave (Type A-26). The east opening has a double fascia architrave (Type A-27). On the double fascia surrounds, each

fascia is separated by a narrow cyma. A double quirked bead is run on the jamb side of the architrave, and a backband frames the outside edge. The backband is 2" wide and is composed of a ¾" fillet and cyma reversa. The architrave terminates at floor level. The single fascia architrave is composed of a 1 ¾" backband with a 2 ½" fascia. This architrave terminates at the floor.

No. 2091: Six-panel, stile and rail wood door. Right hand swing. Two 4" five-knuckle butt hinges. Mortise lock with ornamental escutcheon in brass finish. Surface-mounted barrel bolt.

Windows: 6/6 double hung, balanced, wood-frame sash. Each sash has 12" x 18" lights and 5/8" muntins. The opening is treated with a single fascia architrave. A double quirked bead is run on the jamb side of the architrave, and a backband frames the outside edge. The backband is 2" wide and is composed of a ¾" fillet and cyma reversa.

Plumbing: The bathroom is fitted with a white porcelain water closet in the southwest corner of the room. White, pedestal porcelain sink with chrome faucets in the southeast corner. White porcelain-enameled cast-iron tub built into the west wall. All fixtures date to the second half of the twentieth-century.

Heating: One, five-section, three-column, hot water radiator against the east wall.

Lighting: Flush mounted incandescent ceiling fixture, centered in the ceiling. Opal glass shade. Mirrored medicine cabinet on the south wall above sink with four exposed bulbs. Wall switches at east and west door openings.

Finishes Analysis: No analysis performed in this room.

ROOM 210 BATHROOM

This room was created during the first half of the twentieth-century from space within the c. 1905 addition.

Floor: Vinyl sheet flooring in imitation of white and black tile. Twentieth-century.

Ceiling: Flat plaster, painted white.

Walls: Flat plaster on brick on the south and east walls. Flat plaster on lath on the north wall.

Baseboard: 5 ¾" wood baseboard with a 5/8" bead (Type B-5).

Doors: Door opening in the north wall. The door opening is treated with a single fascia architrave (Type A-26). The single fascia architrave is composed of a 1 ¾" backband with a 2 ½" fascia. This architrave terminates at the floor.

No. 2101: Six-panel stile and rail wood door. Right hand swing. Two 4" five-knuckle butt hinges. Mortise lock with ornamental escutcheon in brass finish. Surface-mounted barrel bolt.

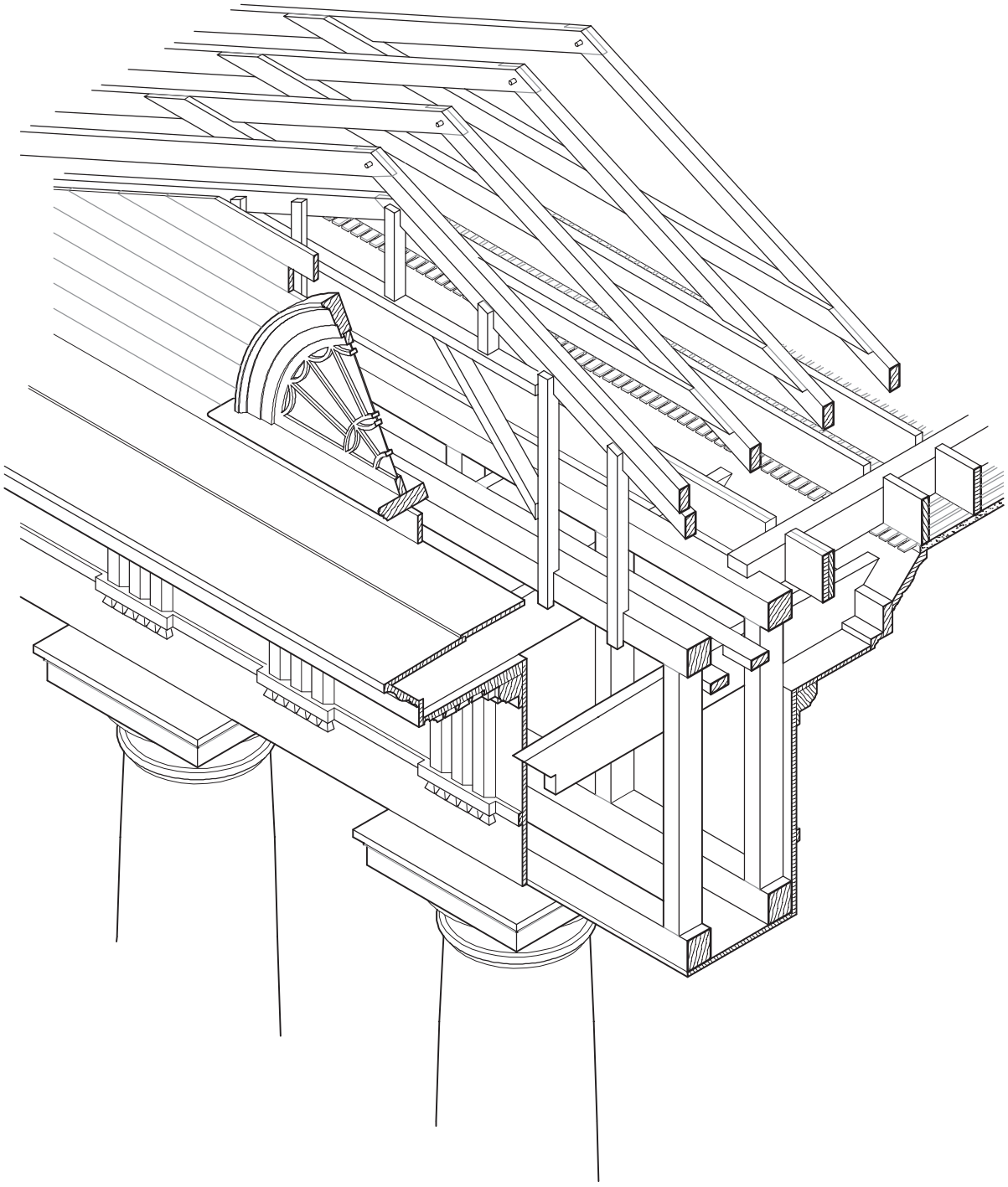
Windows: 6/6 double hung, balanced, wood-frame sash. Each sash has 12" x 18" lights and 5/8" muntins. The opening is treated with a single fascia architrave (A-26). A double quirked bead is run on the jamb side of the architrave, and a backband frames the outside edge. The backband is 2" wide and is composed of a ¾" fillet and cyma reversa.

Plumbing: The bathroom is fitted with a white porcelain water closet in the southwest corner of the room. White, pedestal porcelain sink with chrome faucets on the north wall. White porcelain-enameled cast-iron tub built into the south wall. All fixtures date to the second half of the twentieth-century.

Heating: One, five-section, three-column, hot water radiator against the south wall.

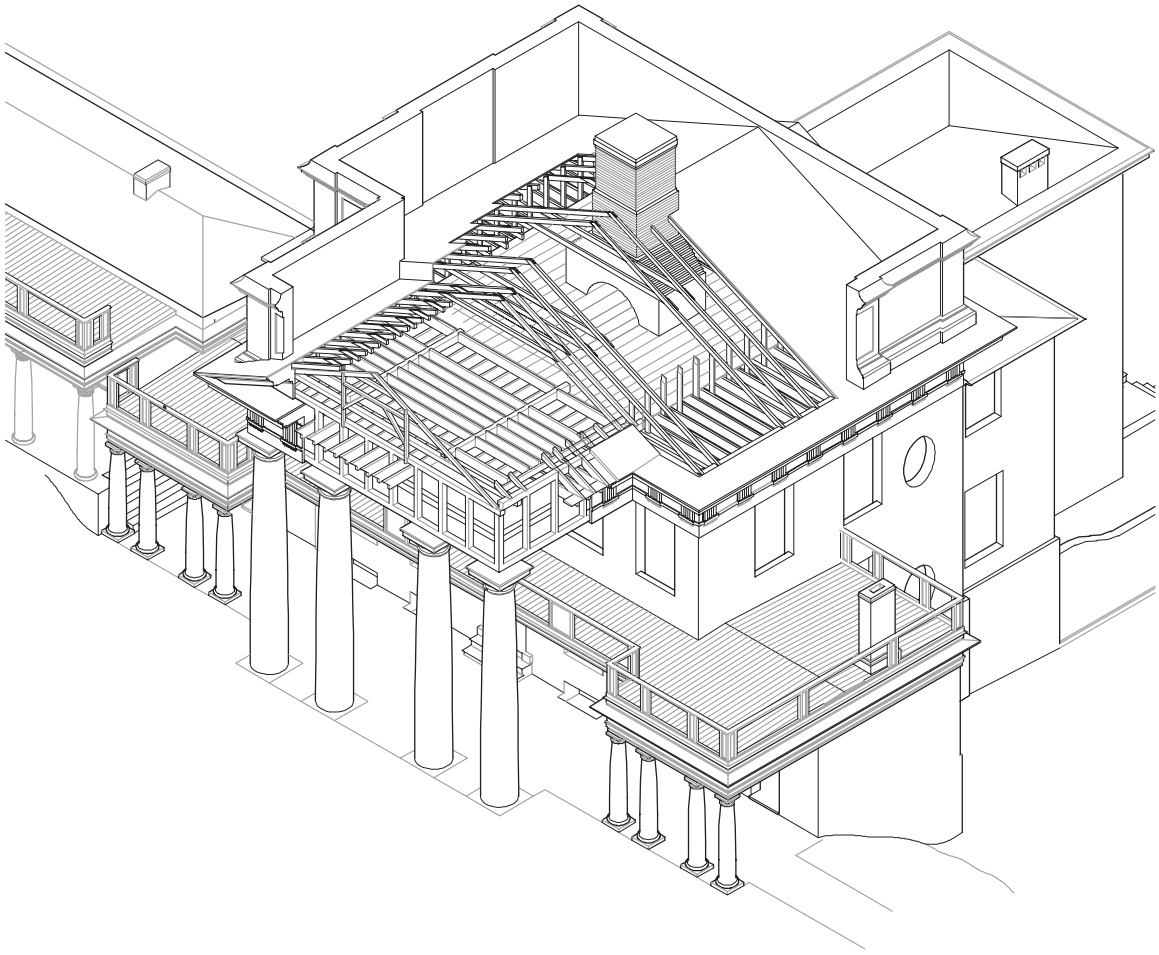
Lighting: Mirrored medicine cabinet on the south wall above sink with four exposed bulbs. Wall switches at north door opening.

Finishes Analysis: No analysis performed in this room.



Isometric of roof and attic framing

PAVILION X



ATTIC

The attic of Pavilion X encompasses the footprint of the original Jefferson Pavilion; the attic spaces of the later additions are not accessible. The west end of the attic extends beyond the outside wall of the pavilion and encompasses the area above the portico. With the exception of floor boards, the attic is unfinished. This area is accessed by stairs located near the southeast corner of the space. Jefferson's drawings for the second-floor of the pavilion do not show a means of access to this space. While the stairs are not original to the pavilion, they were added early in the history of the pavilion and are present by 1832 when they are mentioned in Board of Visitors minutes concerning stairs to be built at Pavilion I (for further information on this subject, see the History section of this document).

The roof of Pavilion X is a gabled structure with the ridge running east-west. The framing members for the roof and portico structure are completely visible. The two chimney masses join in the attic, forming an arch where they meet. The stack continues up and passes through the roof at the ridge. Aside from later structural repairs to framing elements, the attic space remains largely unchanged.

Floor: Sawn boards varying in width 8" - 12 ½". Run east-west. Flat sawn, square edge, unfinished. Face nailed to joists.

Top - Attic. View looking west showing portico and roof framing.

Bottom - Attic. View looking southwest showing chimney mass and entry to attic.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Roof Framing: The gable roof is framed with pairs of common rafters coupled together with collar ties. The rafters are joined to each other at the ridge with pinned bridle joints. All of the framing is either hewn and/or pit-sawn and appears to be southern yellow pine. The rafters are approximately 2 ¾" x 5" and the joists are 2 ¼" x 9". There are two periods of collar ties. The earlier collar ties are joined to their corresponding rafters with a half dovetail joint, lapped flush and nailed. The later sawn collar ties are simply face nailed to the sides of their corresponding rafters. The rafters are positioned so they land on corresponding joists at the eave. At each gable, the joists and rafters are mortised to receive outlookers for the raking and horizontal cornices of the pediments.

Chimney: Rising up through the attic floor, the two independent chimneys join together forming a single chimney stack which continues up through the roof. Each of the two chimneys measure 27" x 63" at floor level. The single chimney formed after the two join together measures 57" x 57". The flat surfaces of the chimney mass have been parged with a rendering.

Lunettes: The lunettes are framed into the gables of the east and west walls. Cripple studs support the bottom of the frames with the upper sections held in place by the surrounding sheathing.

West: Thirty-one light, wood-frame window. Nineteenth-century construction.

East: Twenty-six light, wood-frame window. The window is hinged at the bottom, so it can pivot into the attic and lay flat on supports set on the floor adjacent to it. Modern construction.

Finishes Analysis: No analysis performed in this room.

PAVILION X

STUDENT ROOMS 50 AND 52 EAST LAWN

The student rooms flanking Pavilion X consist of Rooms 50 to the north and Room 52 immediately south of the pavilion. At the time of their construction, these student rooms, or dormitories as they are labeled in the Proctor's Ledger, were identified as 25 and 26 respectively. These student rooms and their corresponding colonnade were built against the pavilion after its construction had begun as evidenced in hard joints where the structures meet. Each of the student rooms has a single doorway in its front (west) wall and a single window in its rear (east) wall.

At the October 4, 1826, meeting of the Board of Visitors, it was agreed that the professors be allowed to occupy the dormitories adjacent to their pavilions. Entries in the Proctor's Journal show that by 1827, Dr. Dunglison was being charged sixteen dollars rent for the use of two dormitories. In all likelihood, it was Rooms 50 and 52. Scars in the north wall of the former classroom and the south wall of the dining room adjacent to the student rooms indicate locations of past door openings.

STUDENT ROOM 50

Floor: 5" to 6" wide tongue-and-groove wood floor boards laid north/south.

Ceiling: Flat plaster on lath painted white.

Walls: Flat plaster on brick painted. In the northwest and northeast corners of the room, wood-frame partitions house a closet (northwest) and sink (northeast).

Baseboard: 6" wood baseboard with a ½" bead at the top edge and 1" quarter-round shoe mold at the floor (Type B-8).

Door: The door opening in the west wall is framed with a 5" wide single fascia architrave (Type A-29). The inside edge of the architrave terminates with a ½" double quirked bead. The backband consists of a 1" fillet and cyma reversa.

No.1501: Modern (2009), six-panel stile and rail door (Type D-26), based on Jefferson period door found at Student Room 55, west Lawn. Right hand swing. Painted.

Window: Modern (2009) double hung, six-over-six, wood-frame, counter weighted sash. Window located in the east wall. Each sash has 12" x 12" lights and early twenty-first century Fitch type sash locks. The window openings are finished with a 5" wide single fascia architraves. The inside edge of the architrave terminates with a ½" double quirked bead. The backband consists of a 1" fillet and cyma reversa (Type A-29). The architrave terminates at a window stool below the opening.

Fireplace: None.

Heating: Cast-iron hot water radiator.

Lighting: Ceiling mounted fixture.

Cabinetry: Two built-in, wood closets are located against the north wall of the room. Both date to the second half of the twentieth-century. The east closet contains an *American Standard* porcelain enamel cast-iron wall mounted sink on the north wall. The west closet contains a clothes rod and shelf.

STUDENT ROOM 52

Floor: 5” to 6” wide tongue-and-groove wood floor boards laid north-south.

Ceiling: Flat plaster on lath painted white.

Walls: Flat plaster on brick painted. In the northwest and northeast corners of the room, wood-frame partitions house a closet (northwest) and sink (northeast).

Baseboard: 6” wood baseboard with a ½” bead at the top edge and 1” quarter-round shoe mold at the floor (Type B-8).

Door: The door opening in the west wall is framed with a 5” wide single fascia architrave. The inside edge of the architrave terminates with a ½” double quirked bead. The backband consists of a 1” fillet and cyma reversa (Type A-25).

No. 1521: Modern (2009) six-panel, stile and rail door (Type D-26), based on Jefferson period door found at Student Room 55, west Lawn. Right hand swing.

Window: Modern (2009) double hung, six-over-six, wood-frame, counter weighted sash. Window located in the east wall. Each sash has 12” x 12” lights and early twenty-first century Fitch type sash locks. The window openings are finished with a 5” wide single fascia architraves. The inside edge of the architrave terminates with a ½” double quirked bead. The backband consists of a 1” fillet and cyma reversa (Type A-29). The architrave terminates at a window stool below the opening.

Fireplace: The fireplace is centered in the south wall of the room. The fireplace opening is 38” wide by 32” tall. The hearth is 15 ¾” deep, and the fore hearth extends 24 ¾” into the room. The brick surrounding the opening of the firebox is plastered. The opening is framed with a wood architrave with a ½” quirked bead at the inside edge and backband with a 1” fillet and cyma reversa.

Heating: Cast-iron hot water radiator.

Lighting: Ceiling mounted fixture.

Plumbing: *American Standard* porcelain enamel cast-iron wall mounted sink in the northeast partition.

Cabinetry: Two built-in, wood closets are located against the north wall of the room. Both date to the second half of the twentieth-century. The east closet contains an enameled, cast-iron sink mounted to the north wall. The west closet contains a clothes rod and shelf.

PAVILION X

Top - West facade of Pavilion X. July 2007.

Bottom - North and west facades of Pavilion X. March 2009.

PAVILION X

EXTERIOR RESTORATION

In 2007, the University of Virginia retained Mesick Cohen Wilson Baker Architects of Albany, New York to prepare an Exterior Restoration Plan as a preamble to the exterior restoration of the building itself. This study, which would ultimately form the foundation of the historic structure report, involved both a review of the archival information pertaining to the pavilion, and a close study of the building's exterior fabric. This effort was motivated by the desire on the part of the University to reinstate original Jefferson-period appearance and features of this Pavilion. These elements included the original paint colors, the original column rendering, the student room flat roof pedestrian decks and their Chinese railings, and the upper roof parapet.

The exterior restoration of Pavilion X marked the first time any of Jefferson's Pavilions on the Lawn at the University of Virginia were restored using the findings of the most up-to-date forensic science techniques as well as the most current thoughts and conclusions related to the analysis of the building fabric and the archival records. These findings and conclusions were placed in the context of information unearthed during the restoration work at Monticello, Poplar Forest, and Montpelier. During the preparation of the Exterior Restoration Plan, all archival data related to the exterior of the Jefferson portion of the Pavilion was assembled in an effort to fully understand the appearance Jefferson intended for the building and to further understand the construction techniques and details that were employed to achieve that appearance. Like any historic restoration project, more information came to light during the project itself, and the objective of this narrative is to describe and record the additional findings and observations made since the initial report was completed.

The scope of the exterior restoration project included the main Jefferson-period Pavilion, its 1878 and c.1890 additions to the east, and the two flanking student rooms to the north and south. The scope also included the brick paving and areaways at the cellar windows on the west (Lawn side) elevation. Work on the additions to the east was in essence limited to repairing and maintaining the additions as they were found, and no attempt was made to reinstate elements such as porches that existed at any particular moment in the past.

Top - Construction of the parapet. The last section of parapet being lowered into place.

Bottom - Construction of the parapet. View looking east. Note tie rods securing parapet.

Parapet Reinstatement

As the Exterior Restoration Plan described, the original parapet designed by Jefferson lasted until the age of photography and was captured in three known images. These images were used in conjunction with Jefferson's specifications and front elevations for the parapet as well as the Neilson renderings showing the south and west sides of the parapet. The design team was reassured that the Neilson rendering was reasonably accurate because the portion of the parapet captured in a later nineteenth-century photograph closely matched what Neilson depicted on that same portion. The image taken from the southwest that captured a portion of the front elevation was found to be exceptionally clear to the point where the design team was able to actually count the dentils in the cornice. The clarity of this photo greatly contributed to the accuracy of the parapet, and this photo also led to a clear understanding of how Jefferson raised the parapet off the roof of the portico and eliminated the plinth board on the portico section because of the roof geometry. Although the other two photos are far less distinct, a photo taken of the entire Academical Village from the east captured the rear of Pavilion X before the 1878 addition was constructed. This photo is the only known image of the rear or east elevation of the parapet. By the time this photograph was taken, the parapet appears to have been painted in at least two colors (one dark color for the panels and a lighter color for the base and crown moldings and the pilasters), allowing the design team to determine the pilaster configuration on that elevation. The combination of the photographs, Jefferson's specifications, and the renderings (described in the previous study) allowed the design team to develop what is believed to be a very accurate replication of the parapet.

The proportions of each of the elements was consistently tested in a three-dimensional computer model as they were developed and compared with the period photographs from the same perspective to ensure accuracy. From a structural perspective, the replicated parapet was required to meet modern codes, including snow build up behind the parapet and wind loads from any given direction. Moreover, unlike the original parapet that was more than likely constructed in place, modern technologies and lifting capabilities allowed the parapet to be constructed in a shop and assembled in place in large segments. This meant that each segment had to be designed to withstand forces associated with transporting it to the site and lifting it to the roof with a crane. After carefully studying the structural concerns, the geometry of the roof, and the historical characteristics of this building, it was decided that the best approach was to create a series of truss walls not unlike the truss walls Neilson and Dinsmore constructed over the Halls at Monticello and Montpelier and similar to that found over the Classroom in Pavilion X. It is very likely that mortised and tenoned truss walls were used in the original construction. Horizontal cross members were added between the posts and diagonal bracing members to provide a substrate for nailing on the vertical finish boards that could be discerned in the historic photograph. During the roof restoration work at Monticello, the entire balustrade on that house was reconstructed, and the original balustrade framing had long disappeared before that work commenced. However, once the later period framing was removed where it met the dome room walls,

Top - Remains of serrated roof over Student Room 50 wher it meets Pavilion X.

Bottom - Remains of serrated roof over Student Room 50 where it meets Student Room 48.

joist pockets that once supported the horizontal lower members of the balustrade were found. These joist pockets still had original mortar in them that precisely formed a partial mold of the original framing members, which measured at six inches square. Because the parapet at Pavilion X is approximately nine feet tall, structural requirements demanded that the principal members be eight inches square. It is very possible the original builders used dimensions of at least this size.

After carefully studying photographs and field notes of the 1980s roof restoration project and after laying out the geometry of the parapet in a computer-generated study model, it was determined that the stainless steel brackets installed during the 1980s work could not have possibly held the tremendous weight of the parapet off the roof to allow water to drain beneath it. Other than the remains of the original brackets discovered during the 1987 roofing campaign, no evidence was found of any additional support system either during that effort or during extensive and exhaustive inspections during the recent project. Indeed, with the exception of the hold-down rods at the east and west pediments, there did not appear to be any kind of penetration through the original roof shingles that would have been left by iron pins (like at Monticello) or other fastening devices. The absence of this evidence led the project team to conclude that the original balustrade must have simply rested on the roof on some kind of raised blocking. Although the brackets found during the roof restoration could have only been used to hold the parapet in place in high winds, modern building codes mandated that the large parapet be firmly attached to the main building structure. Modern stainless steel pins and brackets were therefore installed to allow the weight of the parapet to rest directly on the top of the brick walls within the attic. Because this support system was augmented by large stainless steel tie backs affixed to the roof rafters, the rafters themselves had to be fastened to the brick walls to prevent uplift. During the preparation of the contract documents, the main roof structure was carefully surveyed and measured to accurately locate the structural members within the attic and tie them to known points on the exterior. This enabled the design team to place the supporting pin brackets away from the roof and ceiling rafters. The surveying of the roof was performed using highly accurate global positioning system technology. This technology, accurate to within 3mm, recorded all of the structural deformities in the roof surface and brought to light the fact that the southwest corner of the west portico was approximately 2 ½” lower than most of the remainder of the portico roof. Given the fact that all of the corners of the parapet were intended to be right angles, the parapet was carefully situated on the roof in a manner that averaged the inconsistencies of the plan and elevation dimensions.

During the course of the work, a 1 ½” thick painted wood board was found to have been recycled as a repair to the attic structure. After comparing the dimensions of this board with the details of the parapet, it is believed that it is actually a piece of a vertical board from within the original parapet walls. The matching dimensions of this board to the presumed details of the parapet gave the design team an increased level of confidence that the recreated parapet closely matches the original in both appearance and details.

Once the supporting pin brackets were installed and leveled, boards mocking up the lower rail of the parapet were fit into the brackets and marked to ensure dimensional accuracy of the final assembly. Once these dimensions were fixed, they were provided to the parapet fabricator who followed these dimensions with fidelity. The parapet was fabricated using a Port Orford cedar frame and highly durable, rot-resistant African mahogany finish woodwork. Upon installation, the parapet was installed and fit together in a short period of time. Once installed, the cap of the parapet was covered with terne coated stainless steel in an effort to protect the woodwork along the exposed flat surfaces.

Student Room Flat Roof Reinstatement

The reinstatement of the flat roof decks over the student rooms followed an approach that was subsequently used during the reinstatement of the flat roofs over the student rooms between Pavilions VII and IX. On both projects, careful efforts were made to ensure that no original Jefferson-period fabric was consumed during the work, and this was achieved by encapsulating all of the earlier fabric within later period construction. Encapsulating the earlier roof features not only saved the original Jefferson-period fabric but also the later c. 1830s period roof and deck framing over the colonnades on the west front of the student rooms. Because the entire west half of the original serrated roof was removed when the student room colonnade roofs were reconstructed in the 1830s, conventional dimensional lumber framing was installed on the west side to support the modern plywood roof deck. Because the west (front) brick wall of the student rooms is west of the centerline of the original serrated roof, a small framed knee wall was erected on top of this wall to allow the new western joists to cantilever to the centerline. At the centerline of the ridge, an end plate was installed to carry the load of the eastern joists, which were fabricated from laminated wood beams designed to fit snugly within, but not touch, the valleys of the serrated roof below. The laminated joists were laid to parallel the serrated roof valleys and were chamfered on their underside to ensure that the level of the new roof was as close to the original elevation as possible. Once the roof joists were installed, a plywood deck was applied, which was then covered with an EPDM membrane roof. This roof then supported sleepers which, in turn, supported the final deck boards. The sleepers were notched on the bottom to allow water to pass beneath them, and they were spaced in accordance with evidence found on the serrated roof below. It is possible that the original deck material was old growth heart pine (although Jefferson used oak over his offices at Poplar Forest), Ipe was used for sleepers and decking on this project for its reputation for remarkable durability and the added benefit that it turns a very pleasant gray color without ever having to be painted, thereby eliminating the cost and maintenance associated with a painted deck finish. Although the deck boards were designed to be lifted in panels to allow the roofing below to be repaired or maintained, in actuality this was deemed to be inefficient. Jefferson specified this feature for his flat roof decks at Monticello, and it was reinstated by restoration architect Milton Grigg during the reconstruction work there in the 1930s. However, if Jefferson's specifications were to be followed to the letter, lifting the deck panels first required the complete removal of the Chinese railings which were nailed down

to the decking, making maintenance of the roofs below a nuisance at best. Like Poplar Forest and Montpelier, it was therefore decided to modify the roof edge detail to allow the deck panels to be removed without removing the Chinese railings. This was achieved by extending the rail support brackets down to the plywood roof deck below the finished decking and creating a "frame board" beneath the Chinese rails. Like both Montpelier and Poplar Forest, it was felt that the small variance in appearance of the continuous bullnose molding (as opposed to bullnose shaped edges to each individual deck board) at the drip edge of the decking was greatly offset by the benefit of having relatively easy access to the roof substrate.

From the initial schematic phases of the project, there has been extensive discussion regarding the final appearance of the fascia board covering the otherwise exposed valleys of the serrated roofs. This discussion has focused on the observation that drawings prepared by John Neilson of the south elevation of Pavilion X, as well as the west elevations of Pavilions VI and VIII, illustrate the Tuscan order of the student room colonnades surmounted with a Chinese rail featuring a simple unadorned plinth that appears to be a part of the railing in the same way a plinth may be a part of a balustrade. The only Jefferson notes relating to this detail may be found on N-171 page 3 in his building notes for Monticello, believed to date from 1803. After an extensive description of his thoughts on covering this first serrated roof, he wrote "a plinth to cover the eve holes. a nail thro' the flooring plank into the edge of the plinth, another through the plinth into the edge of the lath." A small diagram accompanying this note illustrated that Jefferson intended to cover the ends of the serrated roof by extending the deck boards beyond the ends of the serrated roof gutters, affixing a nailing lath on the underside of the deck boards running parallel with edge of the decking and then affixing a plinth board by nailing through the decking into the top edge of the board and further nailing the plinth board through its face into the lath. Although this detail was developed approximately fifteen years before the serrated roofs at the University were constructed, evidence on this building, as well as at Pavilion VII and Pavilion IX, revealed that he essentially constructed his serrated edge details in a similar way throughout the remainder of his life. In all cases where the evidence existed thus far, the plinth board was a decorative covering intended to conceal the eaves of the serrated roofs and was not a part of the Chinese rail.

The rails were lifted up off the decks to allow water to pass beneath them. Therefore, as they were observed from the ground, the roof edges clearly did not look like the idealized images depicted by John Nielson in his renderings, but instead the rails were isolated from the decking, the decking was expressed beneath the rails, and the plinth board was affixed beneath the decking. The only question that remains is whether the plinth board itself was adorned with some kind of molding profile or whether it was a plain board. Clearly, Jefferson's sketch in N-171 shows a simple unadorned plinth board. However, this drawing was prepared many years before the concept of the University came into existence, so it is difficult to rely solely on that source.

A second piece of physical evidence was found on the north wall of Pavilion X where the east side of the student room serrated roof met the wall of the house (all evidence on the brick work on the south side of the pavilion had been eradicated by past construction activities.) At this location, a plinth board ghost was found that clearly indicated that the board was a simple, unadorned board. If no other precedent or evidence was considered, this would be unassailable evidence that a simple plinth board was used in this detail.

However, other precedent and evidence does exist. First, it cannot be ignored that the front elevations of all of the Pavilions are far more highly architecturally articulated than the backs or even the sides. Even the brickwork on the front facades is oil struck and rubbed brick while the remainder of the elevations are common brick. It is therefore perfectly reasonable to consider that a more highly adorned plinth board may have been employed on the front façades while the rear facades had plain boards. Further evidence supporting this possibility may be found at the front edges of the decks where it is clear that the Pavilion balcony deck boards were in the same plane as the roof deck boards over the student rooms. At each of the surviving suspended decks, the front edge of the decking is adorned with an architrave profile. Where these profiles survive, they match on both sides of the lawn (although it is evident that molding planes differed from one pavilion to another). Based on evidence throughout the lawn, it is clear the Chinese rails continued within the same plane as those mounted on the suspended decks, creating continuous extruded lines from the suspended decks over the student rooms. Changing the plinth board from a molded architrave to a plain board where each of the suspended decks met each of the student room decks creates a clumsy detail that is at variance with the entire design concept evident on the lawn.

At the south end of the suspended deck of Pavilion II, the architrave plinth board appears to be crudely cut off as if the board continued past this point and was removed at some later time. However, the most compelling evidence found for a decorative plinth board was found at Pavilion VIII. This Pavilion features an in antis façade where the main columns are set within a large niche in the center of the front elevation. Like Pavilion VI, the student room colonnade passes in front of the main walls of the Pavilion, and no evidence of the condition of the roof edge detail appears to have survived along its outer western edge. However, this niche created a condition unique on the lawn whereby the student room colonnade actually passes in front of the niche, and a small bridge was built to provide access to the second-floor door. This area was well protected from the elements and further protected when the openings on each side of the bridge were filled in with later period construction. Upon the removal of these sections, the University discovered that the east side of the colonnade (facing the pavilion) and the vertical sides of the bridge were finished with architrave moldings matching those surviving on the exposed edges of the suspended decks beneath the porticoes. Paint analysis has confirmed that these moldings are original to the building. This evidence makes it clear that there was a concern about finishing the edges of the student room colonnade serrated roofs using an architrave molding profile on the Lawn side of the student rooms, even in places where it was difficult to see. As a result

of these findings, plain plinth boards were reinstated on the northeast side of Pavilion X, and architrave molded plinth boards were reinstated on the Lawn side.

Once the later period gable roofs were removed, it was discovered that the brick wall separating Room 50 from 48 was substantially reconstructed. When the wall was reconstructed without its original chimney during the remodeling of the student rooms below, no efforts were made on the part of the masons to provide a finished and neat appearance because the masonry was expected to be seen only within the attic. However, once the attic gable was removed, this masonry would once again be exposed. As a result, the brickwork required reconstruction during this project, but the original chimney was not reinstated.

With the exception of the top two courses, the chimney serving the south student room (Room 52) was found to be original. Sometime during the nineteenth-century this chimney was raised to nearly twice its height in a probable effort to improve its draft, yet sometime during the middle decades of the twentieth-century it was taken down to its present height. Because no images existed of the chimney before it was raised, it was impossible to know its precise original height. The decision was therefore made to retain all of the original brick masonry and to reconstruct the top two courses to keep the chimney at its existing height. Approximately ten other bricks required replacement, and portions of the chimney were re-pointed.

The encapsulation work of the Jefferson and post-Jefferson roofing structure not only included the upper surfaces of the roofs but was also extended to the underside of the exposed framing over the flanking student rooms. As earlier studies described, clear evidence was found that the ceilings of the colonnade were flat plastered surfaces flush with the top of the Tuscan columns, and one of the goals of this project was to reinstate this feature. These ceilings were reinstated by constructing modern framing between the west walls of the student rooms (framed in a manner that allowed them to remain free of the original masonry), installing stainless steel ribbed lath and applying lime-based plaster. Because the new ceilings eradicated all of the colonnade electric lighting, new miniature rimless spot lights were set flush with the ceiling in the same manner as those utilized in the ceilings between Pavilion VII and IX.

Based on evidence found within the cornice outriggers over the student rooms, no provisions were made in the original design to collect or divert water flowing off the student room terrace roofs. Instead, a tin plated iron cap was applied to the top surface of the cornices, allowing the water to drip off the cymatium of the cornices to the ground. As later period photos illustrate, this system appeared to have led to the early erosion of the rendering on the Tuscan columns, and the problem was addressed with the insertion of scupper pipes during the reconstruction campaign in the 1830s. Recognizing that it was important to reinstate the Jefferson design without reinstating its associated failings, a hidden built-in diverter gutter was created to control the water flowing off the cornice and direct it to

concealed pipes above the new plaster ceilings. Recognizing that hidden drain pipes are potentially problematic under any circumstances, the pipes were made out of heavy gauge stainless steel with threaded connectors. An "S" shaped curve in the pipes was made of flexible stainless steel tubing. Small access doors were installed to ensure that the pipes can be repaired in the event any leaking occurs.

Upon completion of the main roof restoration in the 1980s, the roof leaders situated in the inner corners where the main portico met the main block were correctly carried straight down the façade between the windows flanking the second-floor door. Although the original pipes passed through the suspended deck in a plumb line to grade, the work of this earlier restoration campaign was limited to the upper region of the building, and the pipes were left to drain on to the student room roofs. This campaign brought with it the opportunity to reinstate the original vertical paths of these pipes, which were carried vertically down to a new subsurface drainage system designed to carry water away and to the south of the building. The added benefit of this new system was that it disconnected the pipe that passed beneath the north student room and fed into the north areaway behind the building, greatly diminishing the amount of water in this troublesome location. Additional work was performed within the areaway itself in the form of a new concrete basin with an increased pitch, new flashings against the pavilion wall, and a new drain. It is expected that these interventions will help to reduce the amount of moisture in the walls of the northeast cellar bedroom.

Exterior Woodwork

The remainder of the exterior woodwork, including the main cornice, the student room cornice, window and door architraves, and sash were prepared and repainted during the course of the project. Because the exterior finished woodwork was heavily stripped and scraped during the previous exterior painting campaign, little removal work was required during this project, and the existing paint was simply prepared and primed to receive the new paint. Perhaps the most notable change to the woodwork was the actual color of paint. The first color found on the wood trim had the appearance similar to a natural buff stone color and closely matches Munsell 2.5Y 9/4 in the Munsell Color System. This color was identified through paint analysis performed by consultant, Susan Buck and the University's architectural conservator, Mark Kutney. Mr. Kutney surveyed the structure, and collected and examined numerous samples under limited magnification (150x) in order to develop a hypothesis about the exterior appearance. He then narrowed the number of samples requiring additional analysis to a small number. These samples were then sent to Susan Buck for independent analysis, pigment and medium characterization, and color reproduction using a colorimeter. Ms. Buck confirmed the previous findings, and the independently generated color matches were almost identical. It was not until the paint was applied and the columns finished that the color of the rendering and the paint could be observed together on a large scale. Once observed, it is difficult to escape the conclusion that these two finishes were intended to match. Interestingly, the color determined through analysis was found to be very close, although a bit warmer, than the colors used for the

Student Room architraves during the 1990s restoration work of those openings.

During the initial stages of the project it was recommended that the oval windows on the south elevation be removed because they were installed well after the Jefferson-period (c.1890). A final decision to remove these windows was postponed to the interior restoration project, and during that later project, the University decided to keep the windows in place because they provided much needed daylight into the Stair Hall. The original Jefferson-period windows that once provided light into this Stair Hall were covered over when the 1895 addition was added to the building.

Column Restoration

In the past several decades, a great deal of attention has been given to the question of how Jefferson intended to finish his columns. At Monticello, the northeast columns were initially erected when the "first" Monticello was constructed in the early 1770s. During the remodeling campaign in the first decade of the nineteenth-century, the columns were disassembled and re-erected further northeast. Unfortunately, the masons re-erecting the columns were not up to the task and did not stack the stones in their proper order. Although it took several attempts to get it right, the stones were chipped in the process, compelling Jefferson to patch the chipped areas and sand paint the columns to make them appear like the sandstone within. This sand-painted finish was discovered and reinstated in the 1980s, and for the first time in recent history, the presumed white painted finish on Jefferson's columns was questioned.

The original finish on the columns at Jefferson's Poplar Forest was carefully scrutinized, and the evidence found there was evaluated for many months. In the end, it was determined that the columns were finished with whitewash sometime before the 1846 reconstruction, but it was less clear as to exactly when that finish was applied since it appeared that efforts were made to give the rendering a buff color. Similarly, it was determined that the columns at Montpelier were lime washed.

For the most part, the debate regarding the color and finish of Jefferson's columns continues on these sites and will likely someday emerge on other sites designed or influenced by Jefferson. However, during the exterior restoration work at Pavilion X, an analysis of the rendering mortar combined with paint analysis presented a clear case that the giant order columns of the Pavilion and the flanking Tuscan columns of the student rooms were not painted or whitewashed in the Jefferson period.

One of the earliest examinations of original or early finish on giant columns at the University of Virginia occurred during a project in 1985 at Pavilion VIII that included removing infill flanking the bridge between the balcony and the 2nd floor door. The infill had been installed sometime in the middle of the 19th century, and their thickness encased about a twelve-inch cross-section of each column's shaft. Removal of the infill revealed




Top - Left, Upper portion of column shaft at Pavilion X with render removed
Top - Right, Lover portion of column shaft with render removed.
Bottom - Left, Arcade in front of Student Room 52.
Bottom - Right, Lower portion of column from arcade in front of Student Room 52.

bands of what appeared to be original unpainted render. This was strong evidence for the appearance of the columns up until the mid-1800s. This discovery was very likely the impetus for the 1996 project to restore two Tuscan columns on the East Lawn back to their un-whitewashed appearance.

Many who worked in the Academical Village over the years were familiar with the issue of spalling that was common with the Tuscan columns on the Lawn. Occasionally, large pieces of material would become dislodged from the shafts and shatter on the ground after only minor accidental impacts. On close examination, these fragments were often very thick, and displayed numerous early white, brittle, chalky layers that are typical of repeated application of whitewashes over a long period of time. Given this common occurrence, it's easy to understand how one might extrapolate this information to assume the column shafts were originally whitewashed.

Considering the research that had been performed at other Jefferson sites, and the previous discoveries that had taken place at the University, it was clear the Pavilion X project presented an opportunity to further study the question of how the columns at the University were finished. Before examining the columns at Pavilion X, all the giant columns on the Lawn were surveyed in order to determine if there were other pavilions where original render finish possibly survived. It was quickly found that all had been recoated with a hard, modern render. That said, small probes at Pavilions I and II revealed original render below the relatively thin modern layer.

Another crucial driving force behind this investigation was the recognition that the hard, impervious, Portland cement based render was trapping moisture within the column shafts, and accelerating the decay of the lime-based original materials. The need was identified to remove this layer of modern render and replace it with a lime-based material that would allow moisture to escape as originally occurred.

We understood from the beginning of the project that due to the re-rendering, finding evidence of the original surface with its earliest coatings intact was going to be extremely difficult. Through careful examination of the surface once we had access to the full length of the shafts, Mark Kutney noticed the later render appeared to overlap and stand proud of the bottom edges of the stone capitals, rather than having their surfaces meet squarely. This condition suggested the later re-rendering might have left the earlier surface intact just at the base of the capitals in order to avoid scaring the stone.

Just prior to the mason's demolition of the modern render surface, Mr. Kutney carefully removed several inches of this material where the shaft met the base of the capital and discovered what appeared to be remnants of undisturbed early render surface with thin coatings that also appeared to be the color of the render. Most of these areas were smaller than a dime, so while too small to get a general sense of the appearance of the render, there was plenty of material for microscopical coatings analysis.

What was also discovered in this process, was how easily the very hard Portland cement based render released from the original lime-based render. With this information in hand, the mason's were able to develop a strategy to remove this hard outer shell, while leaving what remained of the original underneath. Using a pneumatic chisel, they carefully worked down from the top of the shaft, attempting to leave anything resembling the original surface intact. What they uncovered was an original surface that had been heavily abraded, or scarred, in order to remove loose render in the preparation for the new coating. Additional locations of undisturbed original surface were found, but all were only a few square inches in size. This evidence was consistent with what had been previously found at the top of the shafts.

John Walsh of Highbridge Materials Consulting, Inc., of Pleasantville, New York, was engaged to carry out petrographic analysis on one of the largest samples in order to provide guidance on the new render materials and recipe, as well as provide some preliminary feedback on any observed coatings.

Susan Buck was provided samples from the same location in order to provide a more in-depth analysis of the coatings on the render. Ms. Buck was also provided a sample of a stone capital and a base from a giant column in order to examine the nature of the earliest coatings on those elements. She was also given a sample of the non-white render and a tiny sample of a marble capital from a gigantic column at Pavilion VIII for comparative analysis. Mr. Walsh was also provided a sample of the render from Pavilion VIII for analysis.

Once the composition and finish of the column render was understood, it was replicated and re-applied to the columns. The brick core within the Tuscan columns was found to be partially deteriorated, and these were repaired before the new rendering was applied. During this work, the original stone column capitals were cleaned.

Although the front elevation drawings prepared by both Jefferson and Neilson are inaccurate in several ways, both show that no plinth was designed for the base of the columns. The earliest photograph depicting the west façade also shows no plinths, so it was not surprising to discover that when probes were made into the existing plinths, they were found to be made of more contemporary Portland based cement. These plinths appeared to be added to the columns when they were coated with Portland cement rendering. The columns were not interrupted by these plinths, but the plinths were instead formed around the shafts of the columns. Once these later period plinths were removed, it was discovered that the columns were set on cylindrical shaped stone bases designed to allow a coating of ¾" thick rendering to meet them flush. These cylindrical bases in turn rested on large square stones set flush with grade. Together, these would have formed a very effective damp proof course to protect the rendered brickwork of the column shafts. In a similar manner, the carved bases of the Tuscan columns were also made of stone, apparently for the same reasons.

Stone Borders and Brick Paving

The discovery of the stone plinths beneath the columns led the University to question whether these elements formed a part of a greater system of stone borders that would have circumscribed some paving material in a manner similar to what appears in the Maverick plan for the Academical Village as well as the Jefferson and Neilson plans for each of the Pavilions. This question led the design team to more closely scrutinize any surviving elements of early paving throughout the original campus, and as a result, surprising evidence was found of both brick paving and stone borders. As they presently exist, the paving material beneath the colonnades along the ranges is Granolithic - a patented concrete mix made with crushed granite aggregate - while those along the Lawn are contemporary brick. Since the concrete is Portland cement based, it is believed that this material was applied sometime in the final decade of the nineteenth-century or in the first third of the twentieth-century. The brick pavers were installed even later. Portions of the brick paving date to 1976, in addition to areas of continued replacement and repair as part of the general maintenance of the University. The only place in the original campus that appears to have escaped the repaving campaigns was found on the north portico of Hotel A. This portico was finished with stone borders and brick pavers set in a herringbone pattern. Once the realization emerged that this may have been a common finish throughout, evidence was sought at other locations. On the inside of the north wall of the west portico of Hotel A, the brick plinth was found to have been intermittently chopped out in an apparent effort to fit the corners of a former herringbone brick floor against the plinth brick. At Hotel E, stone borders still survive between the brick piers on the west elevation, and, as importantly, stone borders survive at each of the window wells, complete with their square iron bars set over the areaways to prevent people from stepping into them. On the Lawn itself, the set of steps within the colonnade south of Pavilion VI still retains some of its stone border to the nearest Tuscan column, and portions of stone borders can be found at other locations. When all of these areas are considered in their totality, it can only be concluded that stone borders with herringbone brick paving did indeed exist throughout the Academical Village. Using this evidence, stone borders and herringbone brick paving were reinstated in front of Pavilion X and its two flanking student rooms, complete with stone borders and iron bars in front of each window well. The stone borders and iron bars found at Hotel E served as a model for those reinstated at Pavilion X, but it was gratifying to discover that when the later period brickwork was removed from these window wells, evidence for the top elevation of the original brick walls within these features matched the top elevation of the surviving bricks at Hotel E. Evidence on the Pavilion wall and the steps to the north led the restoration team to conclude that the brick pavers aligned with the brick water table on the building and gently sloped to the base of the Tuscan columns at the student room colonnade.

As a part of the paving work, efforts were made to make certain there were no original stone or brick masonry steps serving the front door as they exist on the Pavilions at the

Top - Detail showing the cylindrical stone plinths, bases, and boarders with the restored brick pavers.
Bottom - Detail of the stone areaways at the cellar windows.

west side of the Lawn. Indeed, the substrate beneath the steps at Pavilion X and all of the other eastern Pavilions were studied for this possibility. Findings at each of these pavilions concluded that no evidence exists of stone or brick masonry at any of the eastern Pavilions and the existing later period steps at Pavilion X were repaired and reinstalled as a part of the exterior restoration project.

Doors

Citing an earlier study of the student-room doors by architectural historian, Mark R. Wenger which revealed that the two leaf restoration doors installed on the Lawn in the 1990s were inaccurate, the University determined to replace the doors in the student rooms flanking Pavilion X with new doors following the original surviving doors.

Although the initial Exterior Restoration Plan indicated that the student room door at Number 13 was original, a closer inspection of this and other doors throughout the original campus revealed that only two original student room doors survive on the Lawn. These were found in Room 55 West Lawn (the south room flanking Pavilion IX) and in Room 10 East Lawn (adjacent to Pavilion IV). Since the door in Room 10 has been partially reconstructed and portions have been replaced, the door in Room 55 next to Pavilion IX was found to be the best example. Both of these doors are six-panel doors with molded raised panels.

The first-floor west front doors at Pavilion X were known to be original, and with the exception of the replacement of the four upper panels with glass were intact, and the University has reinstated the upper four-panels. Like the first-floor doors, the upper panels of the second-floor doors were also replaced with glass. One of the original panels from this door was found in the attic by Project Manager James Zehmer, who discovered that the panel was later used to fill in the attic hatch opening that was once in the ceiling of the second-floor passage. Because the existing attic stair was constructed in the 1830s, it is possible that this panel was removed from the door at that time. The panel found in the attic retained its second generation of graining, which was used as a model when the graining was replicated on both the first and second-floor west doors.

New Hardware

A thorough survey of both the window and door hardware on the building revealed that Pavilion X and its student rooms possessed an amalgam of hardware from different periods. It can be generally stated that three major periods or hardware replacement campaigns were identified: the original or first-period, a late nineteenth-century period, and an early-to-middle twentieth-century period. Examples of first period hardware surviving on the Jefferson-period portion of the building included strap hinges, pintles, and shutter dogs at the window blinds, similar hinges, bolts and spring latches at the student room door shutters, iron locking bars, surface bolts, and large strap hinges at the main door shutters.

The Pavilion and student room doors were hung with cast butt hinges and locked with surface-mounted rim locks, although the locks and the doors had disappeared at the student rooms. Interestingly, an early strike plate was found mounted to the architrave above the door to Room 52. This plate appeared to be recycled from another location and was placed above this door to help secure the door blinds. Of course, the locking bars, bolts, strap hinges, and shutter dogs were made of wrought iron. The construction of the 1876 addition to the east brought with it new cast hardware for the window shutters on that portion of the building. The cast hinges were designed to stay in place once opened, but cast floral patterned shutter dogs were also installed. As this hardware wore out, no attempt was made to replicate the cast hardware, and modern replacements were used. At some point in the twentieth-century, a large proportion of the original wrought shutter dogs were replaced with heavier but fairly accurate hardware that remains in good condition to this day. Given the wide variety and periods of hardware on the building, the decision was made to simply retain the hardware presently on the building and only replace pieces that were damaged or missing. This meant that the only new hardware that was required for the project was at the student room doors and their associated blinds and the shutter dogs at the first-floor windows. The hardware on the main front door blinds was reused on the new blinds fabricated for that door. The hardware for the student room blinds was copied from surviving hardware found on student room blinds throughout the campus. A fine example of a spring latch was found on Poe's room along the West Range.

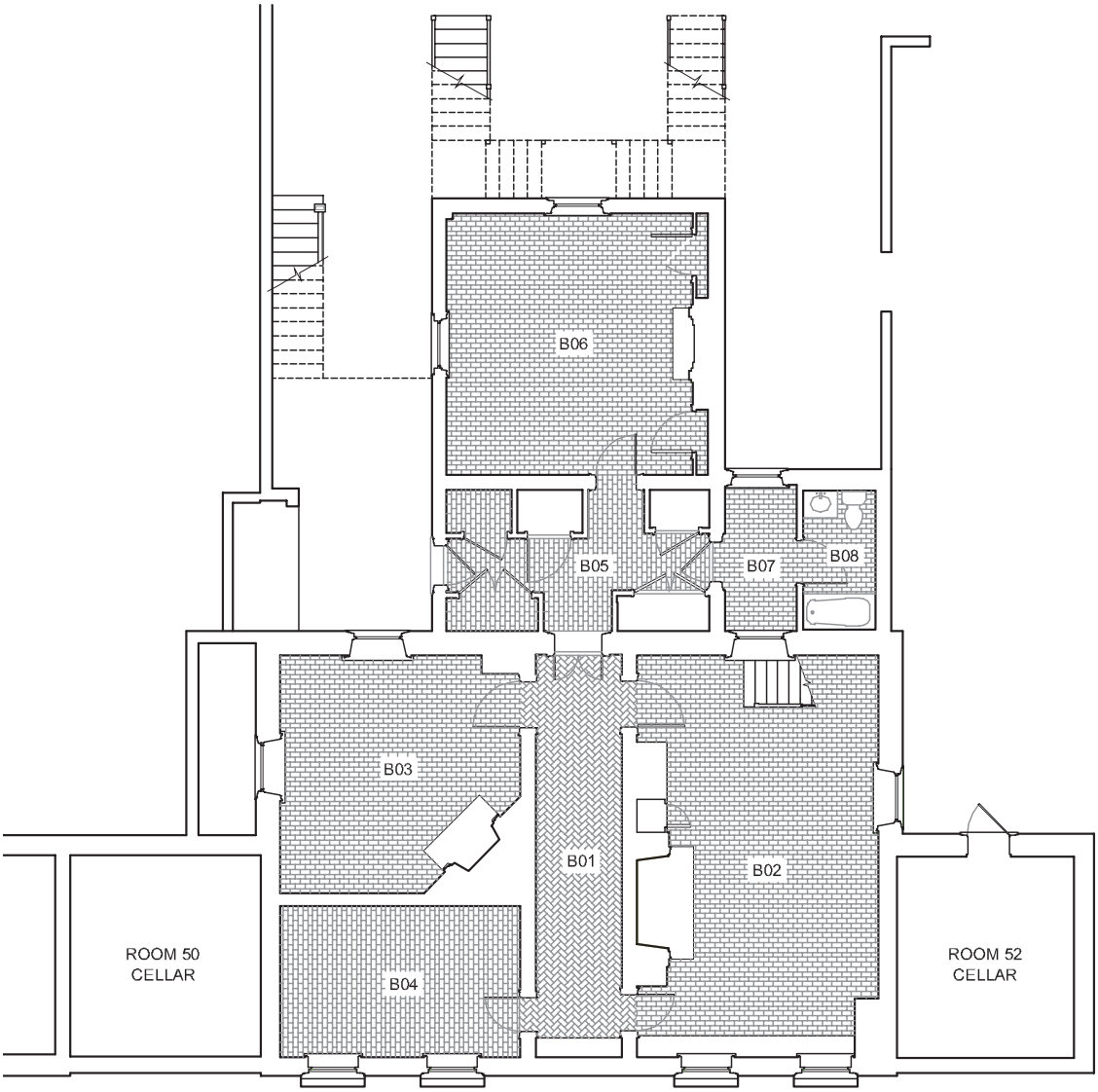
PAVILION X

INTERIOR RESTORATION AND IMPROVEMENTS

In the spring of 2011, the University retained Mesick Cohen Wilson Baker Architects of Albany, New York, to rehabilitate the interior of Pavilion X. This work coincided with the preparation of this Historic Structure Report, and this section summarizes the work that was undertaken. Like the previous renovations at Pavilions II and IX, the main thrust of this renovation was focused on improving and upgrading building systems. These systems included new heating, ventilating and air conditioning, new electrical service and distribution, new fire suppression and detection systems, upgraded plumbing and drainage systems, and other similar features. Recognizing that these upgrades would be accompanied by some significant changes to the interior of the Pavilion, the University elected to include a general renewal of the interior within the scope of work. The University required that upgrades be made to the kitchen, bathrooms, and the north entry hall, and that improved access to the attic be addressed. Observing that the interior rooms were in need of general repair and refinishing, the scope included this work as well as the reinstatement of missing Jefferson-period doors, the addition of brick tile flooring in the cellar spaces, and plaster repair and painting. The goal of the painting campaign was to reinstate the original Jefferson-period colors in the original Pavilion to the greatest extent possible while other later period rooms would be finished using a sympathetic color palate. Pursuant to this goal, paint conservator Susan Buck was retained to perform a paint analysis in the Jefferson-period rooms, and those findings are described within this study.

During the design process, the entire design team followed principles that were deemed to be essential to the success of the endeavor. These principles were as follows:

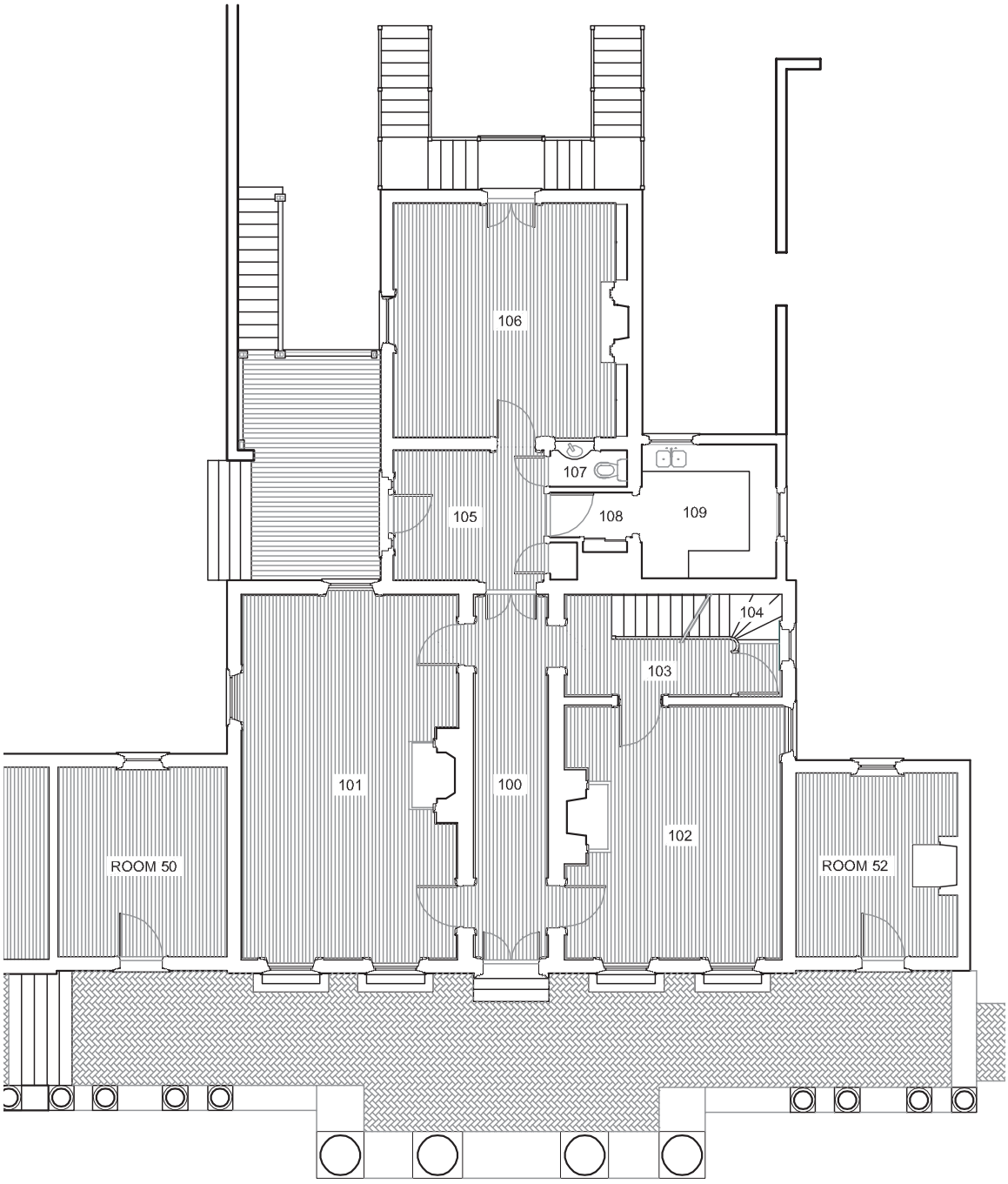
- The insertion of the systems must be designed to minimize loss of original building fabric.
- The systems must be designed to minimize visual or architectural impact of the Jefferson-period spaces, as well as other important spaces within the building.
- The systems must be designed to adequately serve the occupants within the Pavilion.
- The systems must be designed to provide increased economy and efficiency.
- The systems must be easy to operate and easily maintained.
- The operation of the systems should not disturb the occupants of the Pavilion.



Basement Plan. Period 5.

The introduction of extensive building systems often requires modifications to architectural features and spaces within a building to properly house equipment and conceal ductwork, piping, and wiring. Given that the Jefferson-period spaces within the Pavilion were deemed to be of the highest importance, the greatest priority was given to ensuring that there was minimal architectural impact to those spaces. Similarly, the cellar, first-floor, and second-floor east rooms of the 1870s addition were recognized as architecturally significant and very useful private spaces for the domestic life within the Pavilion, so further efforts were made to retain or enhance those rooms during the project. Using these principles and priorities as guides during the design process, the project team (consisting of both the consulting firms and UVA staff) developed a concept that ran all of the vital services vertically up through the building in the "hyphen" between the original east wall of the Jefferson Pavilion and the west wall of the east rooms within the 1870s addition. Necessary horizontal distribution was conceived to occur within the attic space of the Jefferson Pavilion and beneath the concrete slabs of the Jefferson rooms at the cellar. The under-slab option was developed at the cellar level when it was observed that the window architraves were very close to the ceilings, making the introduction of soffits similar to those designed for previous pavilions impossible. Moreover, the development of below-grade ductwork systems and materials has dramatically improved over the past few years, and at the urging of the consulting team, the University agreed to apply these new technologies to this project. However, in the interest of ensuring that all other electrical and plumbing lines are to be easily accessed in the future, the University elected to run these lines above suspended ceilings within the passages of the cellar rooms. Within the Jefferson portion of the Pavilion, the under-slab ductwork at this level was designed to serve both the cellar and first (main)-floor areas while the attic ductwork was designed to serve the second-floor rooms. All ductwork was kept within the hyphen to serve the large eastern rooms at each level. It was therefore not necessary to install any ductwork within the confined attic space above the addition.

Because these new systems required new architectural features to house or conceal them, the project was looked upon as an opportunity to reconfigure the floor plan of the hyphen spaces and to replace the aging kitchen and bathroom facilities. As a preamble to this work, initial probes were made into the building at locations where ducts or pipes were expected to pass through wall and floor assemblies, and efforts were made to identify areas that had been previously disturbed by earlier piping, conduits, and other remodeling campaigns. These initial probes provided the design team with accurate information and dimensions regarding the wall and ceiling assemblies, thereby allowing the team to carefully locate and size the penetrations to minimize disturbance. Even so, the vertical path of the system piping and conduit work in the hyphen had to enter the attic, and the design team had a choice of either constructing an unsightly box on the east elevation of the building to house the piping or to run the piping through the original cornice into the attic at the location where a box concealing the cornice already existed. When it was determined that the cornice box could fit all of the piping and conduits necessary, the decision was made to run the pipes through the cornice, making sure that the original cornice was well documented, and the removed portions were saved and kept within the building.



First-floor Plan. Period 5.

Modifications and Discoveries at the Cellar Level

The cellar plan within the original Jefferson-designed portion of the Pavilion is largely intact. There is a central passage (B01) running east-west that bisects the basic rectangular form of the plan. A large kitchen (B02 now designated the Family Room) with a stair to the east end was located south of the central passage, and a storage room (B04 Shop) and servant's room (B03 Bedroom) were located on the north side. During the design process, the University elected to use the former storage room (which was used as a shop by more recent occupants and labeled as such on the plans) as a mechanical room, and the under-slab ductwork that will provide air conditioning to the other rooms in the Jefferson-period portion of the cellar originate from this location.

During the initial stages of the design work for the building systems, the cellar was evaluated for potential areas where vertical chases could be placed within the cellar rooms. Because the sub-grade ductwork was designed to serve both the cellar and first-floor levels within the Jefferson portion of the building, vertical chases were necessary to introduce air to the first-floor. It was quickly recognized that these chases could also house other necessary systems components such as electrical and data lines, sprinkler piping and heads, and smoke detection piping. This concept was intended to cluster the systems together and minimize physical and visual disturbance to the Jefferson-period fabric. The cellar spaces were evaluated in consideration of system function, aesthetic impact, and the location of disturbed original fabric. It became evident that the best locations for the vertical chases were in the southeast corner of the east Bedroom (B03), and in the southwest corner of the Family Room (B02). At each of these locations, probes were made within the ceiling plaster in an effort to locate the existing ceiling joists. At each of these locations, the probes revealed that the original joists were intact, along with their associated "countersealing" or nogging set between the floor joists. Jefferson originally used countersealing throughout Monticello, and it was his belief that this additional infill between the floor joists would prevent the spread of fire. The countersealing at Monticello was formed by nailing small horizontal furring strips to the sides of each of the floor joists. These supported flat boards that were cut to fit between the joists and aligned to span from one furring strip to the next. The flat boards would in turn support bricks that were sometimes, but not always, set in clay/lime mortar. The countersealing at Pavilion X is similar except that clay/lime mortar was used to fill the joist space in lieu of bricks in an obvious effort to reduce costs. These cellar probes as well as others in the building revealed that countersealing was used between all of the joists separating the cellar from the first-floor. Unlike Monticello, no countersealing was used at the attic level. The University has reported observing countersealing in all of the other Pavilions within the Academical Village.

An exception to the observation that all of the joists were found to be intact was found to the east of the Family Room fireplace. Before probes were performed in this area, it was obvious that the plaster ceiling had been patched in this area, and it was also observed that the flooring in the northwest corner of the first-floor Stair Hall (103) had been replaced. This observation was coupled by the knowledge that the early Jefferson plans for the Pavilion depict what appears to be a wood partition bisecting this disturbed area, leading the team to speculate that some feature once existed at this location. Once the later period plaster

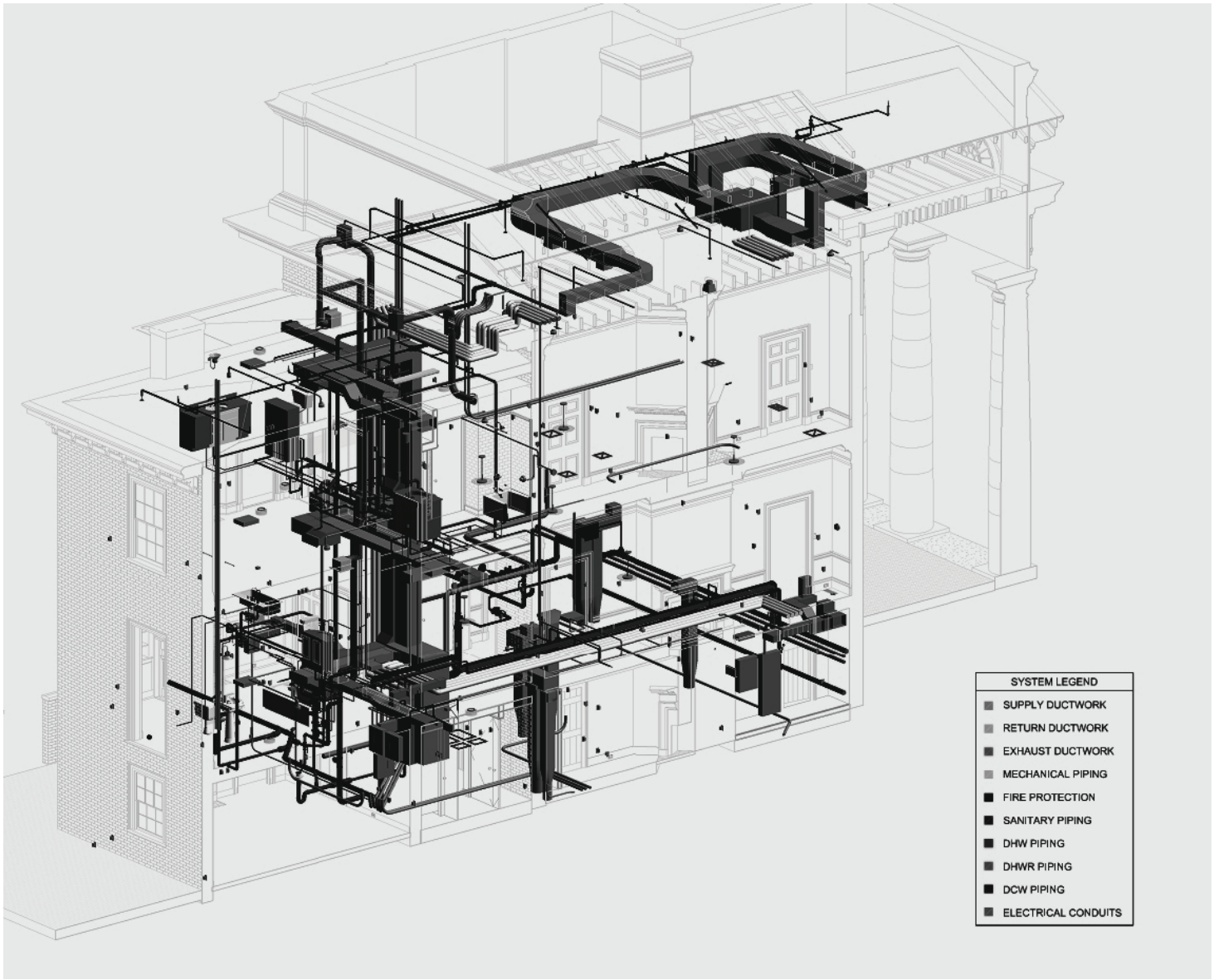
Second-floor Plan. Period 5.

was removed, it was discovered that two penetrations once existed at this location: one on the east of the upstairs partition separating the Stair Hall from the Dining Room and one on the west. The precise use of these openings can only be speculated. One such speculation is that a small dumbwaiter may have been situated in the northwest corner of the Stair Hall above. However, this opening is quite small (perhaps too small for a dumbwaiter) and does not explain why there is also an opening on the Dining Room side of the partition above. The openings may also have been vent locations that allowed warm air from the former kitchen to pass into the rooms above. In any event, a study of this area revealed that the Jefferson joists and the original countersealing once passed through this area and were cut off to form the openings. The machine cut nails found within the openings appeared to date from at least the mid-nineteenth-century, dating the disturbance to that period or later. One important observation made within this probe is that nail holes were found on the side of the joist directly beneath the wood-framed wall separating the Dining Room from the Stair Hall. These holes appear to be evidence that a wood partition once existed between the original kitchen and the stair to the first-floor, substantiating that at least this feature of the Jefferson plan is accurate. Further evidence of this may be casually observed in the Family Room itself where there is a disturbed area of plaster, approximating the width of a partition, in the ceiling at the presumed partition location. This disturbed area is linear in form and runs north-south directly beneath the partition above. Although there is little deflection beneath the wood first-floor partition, some deflection can be discerned.

The location of this disturbed area was quite fortuitous. Vertical ducts at this location would serve both the Dining Room and Stair Hall above and are centrally located within the Family Room below. Because the disturbed area was some distance to the east of the brick chimney breast, a small closet was created to bridge the gap and provide some useful storage space for future occupants.

Although the chase in the disturbed area was helpful in providing air conditioning to both the Family Room and Dining Room above, more chases had to be introduced to provide sufficient supply and return ducts for both rooms, necessitating the introduction of two additional chases in the Family Room. These were placed on the west side of the fireplace mass and in the southwest corner of the room. The placement of these two chases was based on proper distribution in the Dining Room as well as the Family Room, and it was felt that these corners were not only easily accessed but also did not make a significant visual impact in the Family Room. Although the joists above were found to be original, the ducts were designed to fit between the joists.

When the locations for the supply-and-return air grilles for the Classroom (101) were considered in conjunction with the chase locations in the cellar rooms below, the logical places to situate them became apparent; the two supply grilles were placed in the northwest and southwest corners of the room while the return air grille was placed in the southeast corner. The two grilles on the western end of the room were to be fed by exposed ducts in the Shop (turned mechanical room) below, thereby eliminating any disturbance to the other Jefferson-period spaces at the cellar level. The return air grille in the southeast corner of the Classroom was designed to be supplied through a chase in the cellar Bedroom (B03) below. The southeast corner was selected for a chase because a vertical duct at this location



BIM drawing showing M/E/P systems designed for Pavilion X

introduced air to the reasonably functional and aesthetically acceptable southeast corner of the Classroom above as well as the Bedroom itself. The added benefit of this location within the Bedroom was that the chase was situated behind the door, lessening its visual impact within the room. At all of these vertical duct locations, the chases housing the ducts also house and conceal piping and electrical wiring related to the other systems in the building.

Once these chase locations were established, the sub-grade duct design was developed and conceived to minimize its impact on below-grade features. Of primary concern was the possible high costs and general difficulty of underpinning large areas of the building, so all efforts were made to isolate the ducts from the brick bearing walls to the greatest extent possible. Still, owing to the fact that all of the original brick walls only extended down four brick courses (approximately 12") beneath the existing finished floors, underpinning was necessary at several areas, and this was achieved by expert on-staff masons using brick underpinning laid in fast setting natural cement. Before any large-scale floor removals were undertaken, several probes were made that revealed the presence of brick floors in all of the Jefferson-period rooms but the Bedroom (B03). Historic documents related to the building describe late nineteenth-century efforts to install drainage within the cellar, and terra cotta drainage pipes were found beneath this room. It is therefore likely that the drainage work performed in this period was only installed in this room, which explains why no brick subflooring (except a few bricks in the northwest corner) was found beneath the slab of the Bedroom. Instead, the workmen found small brick piers suggesting that at one time they were used to support a wood floor. Interestingly, portions of early plaster were found to extend five inches below the modern slab level, revealing that the earlier floor elevation in this room was at this lower elevation. The brick floor found beneath a later period wood floor in the Shop was 1 ½" lower than other brick floors found in the building, suggesting that this floor was constructed in response to moisture problems within this space.

Because not all of the concrete was removed from the brick subfloors, it was difficult to determine whether the floors in the Passage or the Family Room (old Kitchen) were original or re-laid at some point in the history of the building. However, since there is no archival record that reveals they have been disturbed, it is possible the brick floors in these spaces date from the Jefferson-period. The floors were both set in running bond running north-south. The elevations of these floors were found to be approximately five-inches lower than the concrete floors in the Family Room and Bedroom, and it is clear that a sand bed was applied before the concrete was placed directly over the brick surfaces. It was deemed fortunate to discover that when the concrete floors were placed, no efforts were made to cut down the five original door frames serving the center Passage. These frames help to establish the original elevation of the finished floors in the cellar, and they were found to be mortised for wood thresholds (also five inches down) which were clearly the full depth of the door frames. Indeed, a deteriorated section of an original threshold was found extant in the doorway serving the Shop although its deteriorated condition left little evidence other than its approximate size and the fact that it was made up of heart pine.

Top - Room B04. Showing concrete slab removed and early brick paving set directly on clay.
Bottom - Room B01. Showing the installation of the sub-grade pipes.

The stone sill of the door at the former exterior east side of the Jefferson Pavilion (B01-1) was also found in-situ, but most of this feature was covered over with a modern concrete sill that was obviously installed when the floors throughout the cellar were raised. When this sill was installed, the bottom rails of the original bi-folding doors were significantly cut down to allow them to operate.

During the course of the interior renovation project, the brick floor in the Shop was lifted and reinstalled to allow for the installation of the below-grade ductwork and the underpinning work. Similarly, the later period dry laid brick flooring in the Passage (over the earlier brick flooring) was reinstalled. It had only been removed at the extreme east and west ends of this space, and it was reinstalled to match the course and general pattern that was found in these locations before work began. In the Family Room, the brick subfloor was reinstalled in the duct trenches before the trenches were filled in with concrete, thereby once again encapsulating the earlier building fabric. Upon completion of the project, all the floors in the cellar except the Shop and the center Passage were finished with 1/2" brick tiles laid in grout in an attempt to resemble a nineteenth-century brick floor.

Significant renovation work in the east addition is limited to the hyphen and c.1890 hyphen addition. Five closets have been designed for the Hall (B05), but only two of these will be used by the occupants of the Pavilion. The others have been taken up by mechanical equipment snugly fitted within the confines of the closets and above a suspended ceiling. During the renovation project, the c.1890 hyphen addition that circumscribes the Vestibule (B07), the Bathroom (B08), and the Utility Closet (B09) will be remodeled to allow both the Bathroom and the Vestibule to extend the full width of this addition. The east door of the addition was removed and replaced with a window that aligns with the opposing Jefferson-period window on the west wall. When the existing bathroom finishes were removed, it was discovered that a door opening once existed along the south wall close to the west corner of the room where the wall meets the original Pavilion. Interestingly, no evidence for this opening could be discerned on the outside surface of this wall. A close inspection of the brick revealed that the outer veneer of brick was removed and replaced at the cellar and first-floor levels of the c.1890 addition, and this brick as well as its pointing perfectly matched the garden walls that abutted this feature. It is evident that extensive work was performed on the south wall of this addition when the garden walls were constructed in the 1950s.

Other than the discovery of the heretofore unknown door opening on the south wall, the only other discovery made during the removals process at this level was the presence of a small portion of brick paving in the hyphen addition. This paving was found adjacent to the north door into the c.1870s addition and was laid in running bond in the north-south direction.

Modifications and Discoveries at the First-floor Level

As it has been described, the overall design concept followed the principle that the Jefferson rooms were to be restored, and the principal east rooms in the 1876 addition were to essentially remain as is. Like the cellar plan, the impact of the remodeling of the Pavilion

Top - Room 103. Removal of a later period panel reveled the Jefferson-period panel work.
Bottom - Room 109. Northeast corner. Removal of later finish walls revealed portions of 1870s exterior brick walls. Note the penciled joints.

is most acute in the hyphen area of the 1876 addition and in the c.1890 hyphen addition. During the remodeling work, partitions and finished surfaces were removed, enabling the design team to observe surfaces on the outside of the original east wall of the Jefferson-designed portion of the Pavilion. In summary, the discoveries made at this level outside of those that could be observed before removals took place are as follows:

Passage 100

- Original east doors (100-2) were found through paint analysis to have been grained.
- No original paint colors were found on the plaster owing to the fact that the walls had been skim coated with later plaster.

Classroom 101

- When the baseboards were removed in this room, later period layers of paint were peeled away at localized areas, exposing what appeared to be a dark brown paint on the plinth board and a deep cream color on the moldings. These findings were later substantiated as likely belonging to the Jefferson-period colors through paint analysis.
- Once the baseboard was removed, the precise location of the former door opening into the north student room was established. Up to this time, this opening could be approximately discerned through plaster and woodwork patching.

Dining Room 102

- Once the baseboard was removed, the precise location of the former door opening into the south student room was established. Up to this time, this opening could be approximately discerned through plaster and woodwork patching.
- Upon the removal of the baseboard, a perfect molding profile of an unpainted baseboard could be observed beneath the south window. The baseboard removals in this room as well as those throughout the remainder of the Jefferson portion of the Pavilion revealed that the plinth boards were rabbeted into the floor boards. This detail was found during the recent renovation at Pavilion IX and was found during earlier restoration work at Monticello and Montpelier.

Stair Hall 103

- The later period panel within the original Jefferson-period east window was removed. Although the original sash had been removed, a great deal of other early detailing survived. This detailing included portions of the original window sash parting stops, the window pulleys, evidence for the original push button sash locking devices, and the weight boxes. The exterior architraves survived; however, the backbands were missing. On the interior, the inside stops were missing. Beneath the window, the original panel work was still extant. Most importantly, all of these features were found to have very few layers of paint on them, allowing the design team to take very accurate mold impressions from the small panel moldings.

- On the stair itself, it was discovered that the bullnose and cavetto and the scroll work at the risers once existed in front of the window. Similarly, a small portion of the handrailing, along with its spindles (let into the treads with dovetail joints), ran in front of the window recess between the jambs. Evidence found on the interior window architraves revealed that this railing matched the rail on the opposing side. This evidence was used to recreate these features during the restoration work.

- When a small amount of paint was removed from the newel post, it appeared that the newel itself was once stained and varnished.

Hall 105

- A later period molding adjacent to the south architrave of the original Jefferson-period east door (110-2) was removed, revealing many layers of whitewash on the first-period brick surface. This whitewash extended vertically from the floor to a height of approximately eight feet, where it abruptly ended in a horizontal line. This appeared to indicate that before the 1876 addition was constructed, a rear porch once existed along the east façade of the Pavilion. This porch appears to have had a ceiling, and the whitewash was used to finish the brick wall in the area of the porch.

- Upon removal of an earlier partition, it was found that the jamb between the two east door openings (106-1 and 106-2) is made up of earlier building fabric. Wood members with both mortise and tenons were found within the jamb cavity.

- Upon removal of the northern portion of the baseboard on the east wall, it was discovered that the brick wall below was at least partially constructed of recycled bricks. Some bricks were whitewashed. The provenance of these bricks is unknown, but it can be speculated that they came from some nearby structure that may have been demolished when the 1876 addition was constructed.

Kitchen 109

- Upon removal of later period finishes, 3” wide tongue-and-groove pine floor boards were found running east-west.

- A probe in the ceiling revealed that an earlier ceiling once existed in this space that was 8” higher than the present ceiling. Evidence for this higher ceiling was found in the form of finished painted plaster still extant on the walls that extended up beyond the existing ceiling by 8”. Moreover, joist pockets for the higher ceiling were still extant along the south wall.

- Once the later period pipe chase was removed from the northeast corner of the room, the original brick surface of the 1870s wall was exposed. The brick wall within this area was found to retain perfect evidence of joint penciling with no colorwash. Evidence for joint penciling was found on all of the exterior walls of the 1876 addition, yet the elements have eroded many areas of this interesting finish.

Modifications and Discoveries at the Second-Floor Level

Like the first-floor level, most of the modifications to the second-floor level are limited to the hyphen areas of the 1876 and c.1890 additions. The notable exception to this in the Jefferson-designed portion of the Pavilion is the reintroduction of the 1833 stair to the attic in Stair Hall 204. It is not known exactly what year this stair disappeared, but it is likely to have been removed when the brick second-floor addition was added to the 1898 addition which first appears in photographs dated to sometime before 1914. A close inspection of nail patterns in the floor and Dutchman repairs within the architraves of the former east window provided sufficient evidence for the design team to establish the plan and elevation dimensions of the stair. Efforts to understand the detailing of the stair were further assisted by the fact that the second run of the stair (from the landing to the attic) still survives, and it is known that the 1833 attic stair in Pavilion I, modeled after the attic stair in Pavilion X, also survives.

During the remodeling work, the plan of the hyphen and the c1890 hyphen addition was completely altered, allowing the design team to observe and record the condition of earlier finishes, features, and structural elements within this area. In summary, the discoveries made at this level outside of those that could be observed before removals took place are as follows:

Passage 200

- Like other rooms on this level, a gas pipe was found beneath the baseboard along the north wall, west of door 201-1.

Bedroom 201

- A gas pipe was found at the base of the west wall and appears to have provided gas to a former light fixture in the center of the ceiling of the Classroom below.

Bedroom 202

- Upon the removal of the baseboard and selected plaster removal on the west wall, the wood framing within this wall became partially understood. The wall appears to be substantially truss wall designed to span over the Classroom below. The truss is made up of diagonal wood members whose bases are at the north and south extreme ends of the base plate and whose apex is at the center of the span. The walls also have vertical studs between the diagonal bracing. Because only small portions of the plaster were removed, it was not possible to obtain accurate dimensions or stud locations throughout this wall.

- A gas pipe bracket was found between the west windows and behind the baseboard along the west wall.

Bedroom/Office 203

- Evidence was found that the original plaster walls were later skim coated with finished plaster. This skim coating encapsulated earlier finishes that were later analyzed and used for selecting the final paint color for this room.

Longitudinal section through Period 5 building looking south.

Longitudinal section through Period 5 building looking north.

- The small closet to the east of the chimney breast was carefully studied. Various features led the project team to determine that it was likely constructed around 1890 to 1900. These features included the fact that the closet was built over the original painted baseboard, and the door and its hardware, which was the only door to ever exist in the closet opening, matched the door and hardware found encapsulated in the former east window opening adjacent to the main stair. That door was dated to c. 1890 to 1900. Owing to its relatively late date, the University elected to remove this feature.

- Floor boards running east-west along the center axis of the room were lifted, revealing gas piping that once supplied gas to a fixture in the center of the Dining Room ceiling below. The boards that were lifted had apparently been lifted on other occasions to allow the gas piping and later electrical wiring to be installed. Upon removal of these boards, it was found that other floor boards approximately four feet to the north of the center axis had also been lifted to allow for the installation of electrical wiring. Upon removal of these boards, it was found that the joists between the first and second-floors had been countersealed (nogged).

Stair Hall 204

- At the time of the preparation of this report, the later period triangular floor area at opening 208-1 had not been removed. However, the ceiling panel beneath this feature was removed, revealing edges of several layers of wallpaper beneath the framing along the east wall. It is expected that upon removal of this triangular area of flooring and framing, evidence will be found of earlier wall finishes and possibly the molding that must have existed beneath the window panel.

- Wallpaper fragments were found beneath later period electrical conduits along the west wall adjacent to door 203-1. At this time, these are being analyzed.

- A close inspection of the landing newel posts at the stair to the attic reveals that they appear to be made of the same dimensions as the Chinese railings used over the student rooms outside the Pavilion. This observation, coupled with the fact that the posts are rabbeted on their edges for panels that do not exist, lead the design team to speculate that the posts may be made up of either re-used materials after the original railings were removed or from left over materials from when the Chinese rails were installed. It is possible that the early 1830 date of this stair may correlate with the removal of the student room Chinese railings when the serrated roofs above those rooms were covered over. It may therefore be speculated that the posts of this stair are reused from these removed rails; however, further paint analysis may assist in this hypothesis.

Hall 205

- At the east wall, the center post within the framing between the two doors (206-1 and 206-2) is actually a chamfered edged rafter from a former structure. This member is cut on its end at approximately a thirty-degree angle, and the member appears to have been whitewashed or painted white. The size of the member and its chamfered edges is very similar to the existing 1830s period framing above the student room colonnades along

the lawn and may date from the same period. It is possible that this member came from a porch structure that once existed on the east side of the Jefferson Pavilion and was removed to make way for the 1876 addition.

- Along the west wall, the original Jefferson-period exterior entablature extends down into the room and is partially covered with later period plaster.

- All floors in this portion of the building have no subfloors.

Master Bedroom 206

- At areas where the baseboards have been removed, the brickwork of both the exterior walls and the interior partition separating this room from Hall 205 appears to be made up of recycled bricks. Some of the bricks are whitewashed.

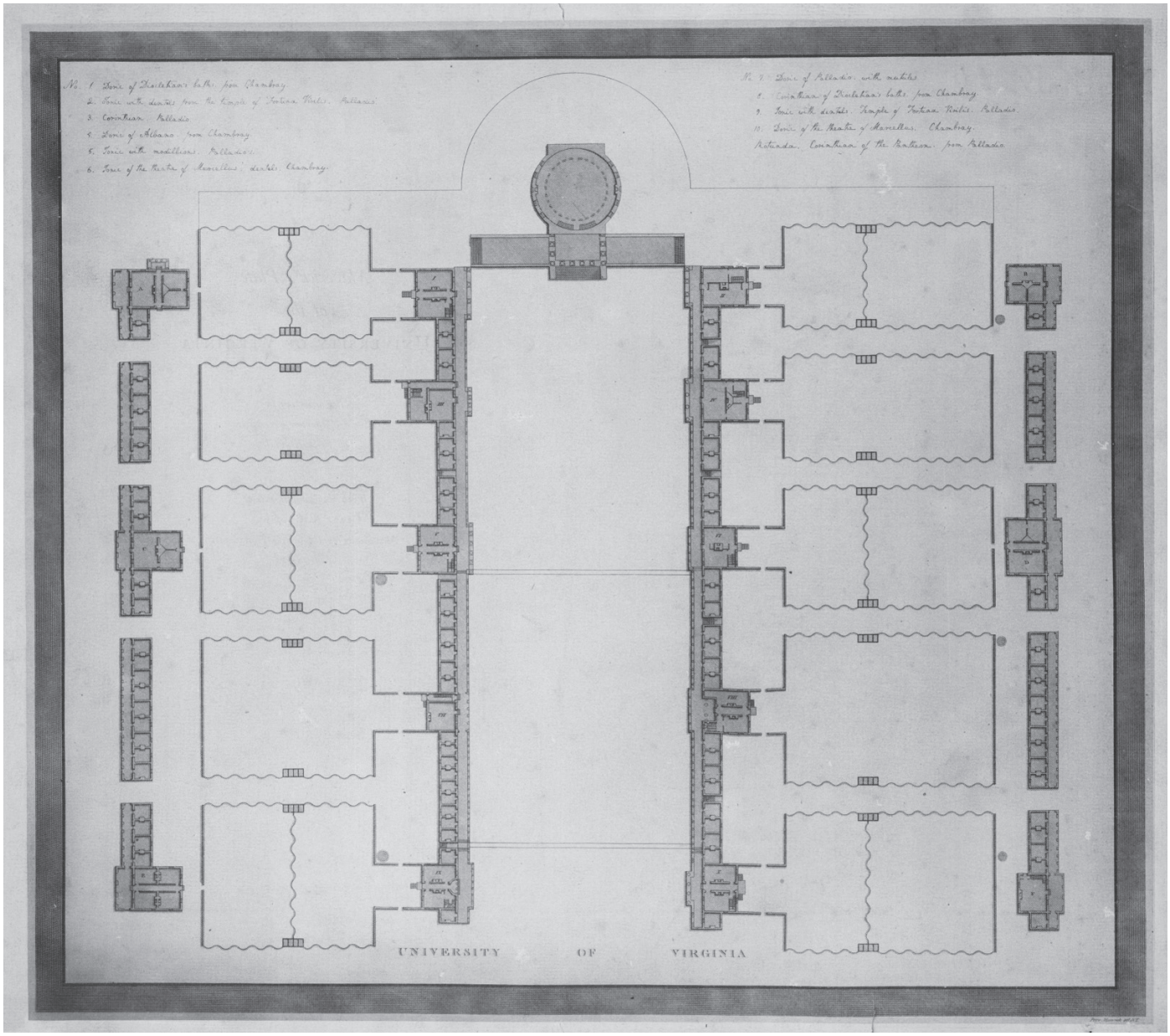
Hall 208/Master Bathroom 209/Bathroom 210

- The floors in each of these rooms were found to be at varying elevations, some being 1 ½" lower than others. All the floor framing in each of these rooms has been leveled to meet different thresholds.

Transverse section through Period 5 building at west side of chimney mass. View looking east.

Transverse section through Period 5 building at east side of chimney mass. View looking east.

PAVILION X



Peter Maverick Plan of the University, 1825, Accession #6552 and 6552-a. N375r. Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library, University of Virginia Library, Charlottesville, Virginia.

AN EXPLANATION OF BUILDING DESIGNATIONS

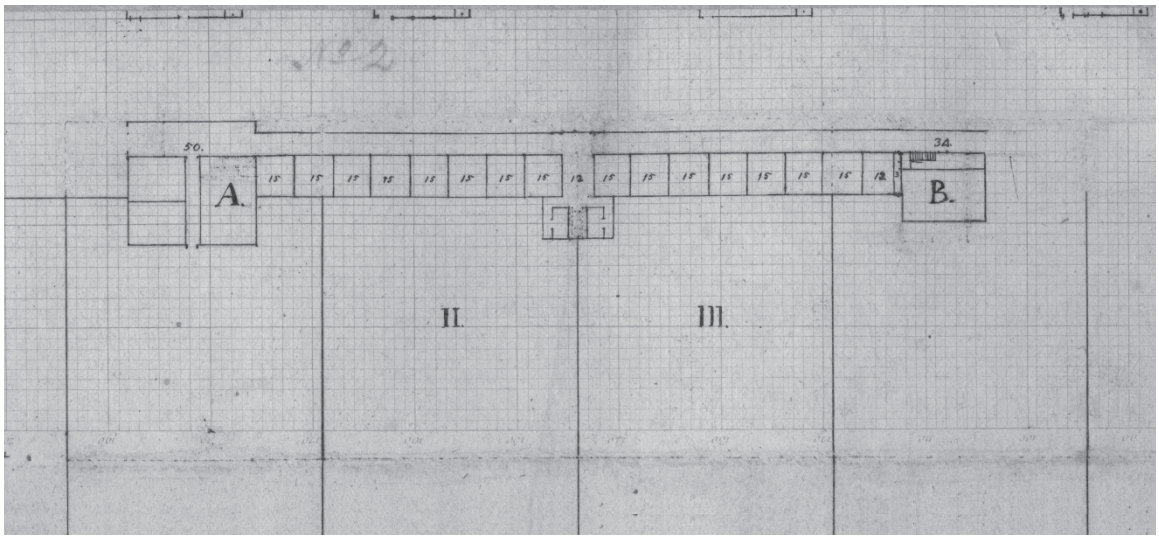
Born out of Thomas Jefferson's commitment for public education, the Academical Village grew from his ideas for the model learning environment. The transformation of these ideas into reality is an interesting and complex story. Designs for the buildings and landscapes were ever changing as studies for Pavilions and Hotels show. Jefferson's plans for the Academical Village were constantly revised even as construction of the University was underway.[1]

Soon after starting the archival research for Hotel A , it became apparent that the identification system for the Hotels - A, C, and E along the West Range and B, D, and F along the East Range - had not always been as we now know it. Inconsistencies in building designations and references to their locations within the Academical Village led the researchers to study a variety of documents dating from the initial construction of the University. Jefferson's drawings, Proctor's records (ledgers, journals, day books, and loose papers), University balance sheets, correspondence, Hotel-Keeper's contracts, and copies of the Maverick Plan were carefully studied for references to and identification of the Hotels. These documents proved to be extremely helpful as nearly all are descriptive in content and accurately dated; their study revealed a number of interesting details concerning the buildings and grounds and provided insight as to how the Academical Village was understood by the men involved in its construction.

No fewer than four distinct identification systems for the Hotels were used between 1819 and 1825. Of these four systems, three were in use simultaneously during the construction of the University. Furthermore, these documents revealed that during the construction of the University, the rows of buildings today referred to as the Ranges were identified as East and West Street, and the buildings on the Lawn were identified as East and West Range.

The Academical Village Today

Jefferson's Academical Village survives virtually intact, save for minor alterations made through time. The Rotunda stands at the north end of the U-shaped compound with the Lawn stretching southward to what was originally the open vista. Flanking the Lawn to either side are the Pavilions, connected by the student rooms; odd-numbered Pavilions and student rooms are to the west, and even-numbered Pavilions to the east. Located behind each row of buildings is another set of structures: the Ranges. The Ranges include the Hotels and their associated student rooms with Hotels A, C, and E on the west side, together with the odd-numbered student rooms, and Hotels B, D, and F on the east side, with the even-numbered student rooms.



Thomas Jefferson's study for the West Range Hotels, Student Rooms and Gardens, Spring 1818. The Hotels are simply identified as A and B. Note the dimension of fifty feet given to the width of Hotel A. N306r. Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library, University of Virginia Library, Charlottesville, Virginia.

System One 1819

The earliest designation system identified was used by Jefferson in his studies for the West Street (Figure N-306, N-305, N-366). Dating to March and April of 1819, these drawings illustrate Jefferson's schematic plans for the location of two Hotels, a section of dormitories, and gardens behind the west row of Pavilions and dormitories. The Hotels were labeled A and B. As no drawings for the east side of the Lawn exist for this period, it is not possible to know the full sequence of Jefferson's designations for the Hotels.

The Pavilions during this period were identified primarily by their architectural order rather than by number. In Jefferson's 1819 specification book for the University, he titled each Pavilion by the order used in its design. While each was also identified by its number, it is readily apparent that these designations were added at a later date, almost as if the ultimate location of each Pavilion had not been determined at the time Jefferson designed the Pavilions.

In the 1818-1819 Balance Sheet for the University, the Pavilions under construction were identified simply as the "Corinthian Pavilion" and the "Doric Pavilion," referring to Pavilions III and VII, respectively. The Proctor's Ledger for the period 1819-1825 listed all of the Pavilions by number. Only for Pavilions III, V, and VII, the first three to be constructed, were the orders of the pavilion given prior to their numerical designation.

BUILDING DESIGNATIONS

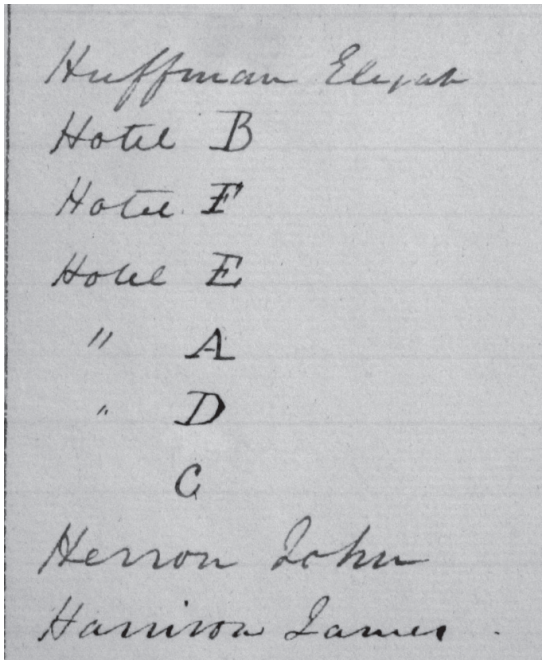
System Two 1821 -1825

The second scheme used to identify the Hotels designated them A-F in a consecutive order starting with the northeast Hotel (present day Hotel B). In this sequence, the three Hotels on the east side of the Lawn were known as A, B, and C, and those on the west side were D, E, and F. Evidence supporting this as the second designation system is found in the first entry of the Proctor's Ledger for Hotel D (present day Hotel A).[2] A debit to the "Smith Shop" for $5.00 (for two crane irons and one arch bar) is charged to Hotel D on August 31, 1821.

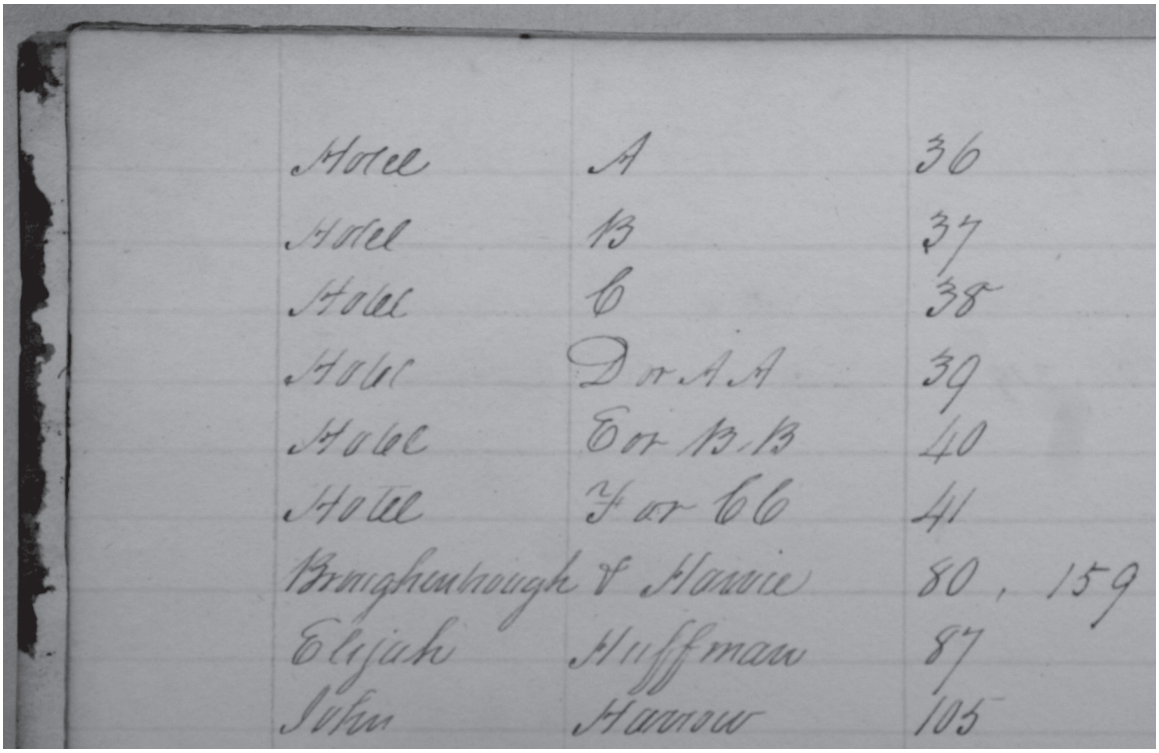
The similarity of this A-F designation system with System Four (below, and presently used today) can be an issue of great confusion. If one examines the table of contents in the Proctor's Ledgers for the Hotels, the reader will find them identified by a single-letter designation, A-F; however, in volume two, Hotels D, E, and F are alternately identified as Hotel D or A.A., Hotel E or B.B., and Hotel F or C.C.[3] These double-digit designations relate to System Three and are discussed below. Without understanding that this designation system begins with present day Hotel B, a casual reading of these titles would be entirely misleading. Without carefully scrutinizing the way each Hotel entry is titled in the Proctor's Journal, there would be no reason to question that the A-F designation system did not correspond to that used today.

In the documents employed for this study, system two was used in 1821-1822 in the Proctor's Ledgers, correspondence, and 1822 balance sheet. It fell out of use in 1823 and was replaced completely by System Three. However, it reappeared in 1825, showing up in September of that year in both the Proctor's Journal and the 1825 balance sheet.

In the September 30, 1820, Statement of Expenditures, the Pavilions were referred to numerically as Pavilions 1-5 West and 1-5 East. This is the only instance of this system found; however, only a narrow selection of documents were available. By 1822, the Pavilions were identified using the I - X number system with odd numerals designated for the west Pavilions and even numerals for the east Pavilions. This designation system became the sole system used to identify the Pavilions from 1822 on.



Hotels as identified in the table of contents of volume one of the Proctor's-Ledgers, 1817-1819. Proctor's ledgers, RG-5/3/2.961, Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library, University of Virginia Library, Charlottesville, Virginia.



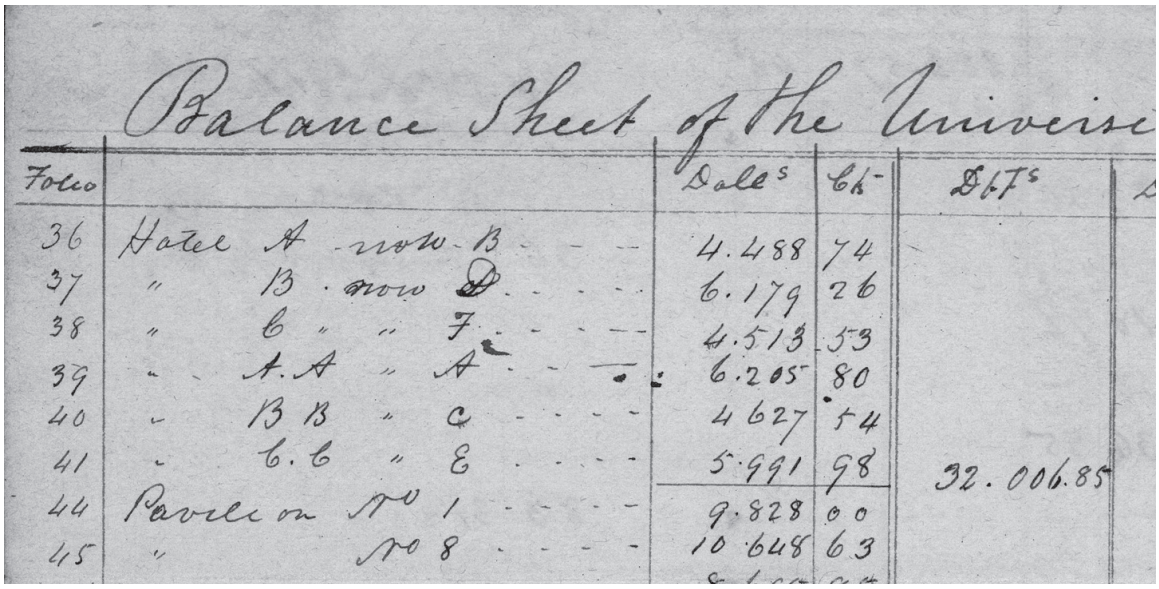
Hotels as identified in the table of contents of volume two of the Proctor's-Ledgers, 1819-1832. Proctor's ledgers, RG-5/3/2.961, Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library, University of Virginia Library, Charlottesville, Virginia.

System Three 1821 - 1825

System Three divided the Hotels into two distinct groups of buildings: Hotels A, B, and C, running north to south along the East Street while Hotels A.A., B.B., and C.C. mirrored them along the West Street. References to this system began to appear immediately after those for System Two. On October 13, 1821, the second entry was made in the Proctor's Ledger for Hotel D.

The corresponding Journal entry is for "Hotel A.A. for Dbt to Raphael for Zachariah's diging [sic] cellar. 10.50."[4] Likewise, the Ledger titles in volume two of the Proctor's Ledger for Hotels D, E, and F (under System-Two) are identified initially by their double-letter designation followed by their System-Two designations, so, for example, present-day Hotel A is entered as "Hotel A.A., or D West Street or A.A.".

This designation system was widely used between 1821 and 1825. The majority of documents examined in this study reference the Hotels using this system, either by itself or in conjunction with another system.



Balance Sheet of the Univers

Folio		Dolls	Cts	Dlrs	
36	Hotel A now B	4.488	74		
37	" B now D	6.179	26		
38	" C " " F	4.513	33		
39	" A A " A	6.205	80		
40	" B B " C	4627	54		
41	" C C " E	5.991	98	32.006.85	
44	Pavilion No 1	9.828	00		
45	" No 8	10.648	63		

Balance Sheet, University of Virginia, December 31, 1824. The Hotels are being identified by their old (Systems Three) and new (Systems Four) designations. Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library, University of Virginia Library, Charlottesville, Virginia.

System Four 1821 - Present

The fourth and final designation system identified is that which remains in use today. The Hotels were labeled A-F beginning at the northernmost Hotel on the West Street and alternating back and forth across the Lawn resulting in Hotels A, C and E on the West Street and Hotels B, D, and F on the East Street.

The earliest instance of this designation system being used appears on John Neilson's study for Peter Maverick's November 1821 engraving of the Academical Village, where each individual Hotel is identified by its letter designation. These designations are not present in the earlier March 1821 version of the engraving, suggesting it may have been adopted sometime during the latter half of 1821. This designation system shows up in a letter between James Oldham and Thomas Jefferson, dated July 3, 1822, but curiously, it does not appear in widespread use until December 1824.[5] In a letter from Jefferson to Arthur Brockenbrough, dated December 5, 1824, Jefferson attached a copy of a contract he had written for use between the Proctor and the Hotel-Keepers. In this contract, Jefferson specifically identified the Hotel in question as "…the property of the University which house or Hotel is designated in the plan of the buildings of the said University by the letter E. and is the Southernmost of the Hotels in the Westernmost row of buildings…"[6]

Some insight into the adoption of this designation system can be gleaned from the wording used to identify the Hotels in the 1824 balance sheet. In this document, the Hotels were identified by their System-Three designation then correlated to their new letter used in

System Four; it reads "Hotel A now B, Hotel B now D, Hotel C now F, Hotel A.A. now A, Hotel B.B. now C and Hotel C.C. now E." The word "*now"* seems to indicate a shift or change in terminology, and it may have been at this time that the final designation system was widely adopted.

A majority of documents from after December 1824 utilize the System-Four lettering scheme, though Systems Two and Three continue to appear on occasion through 1825.[7]

The Ranges and the Streets

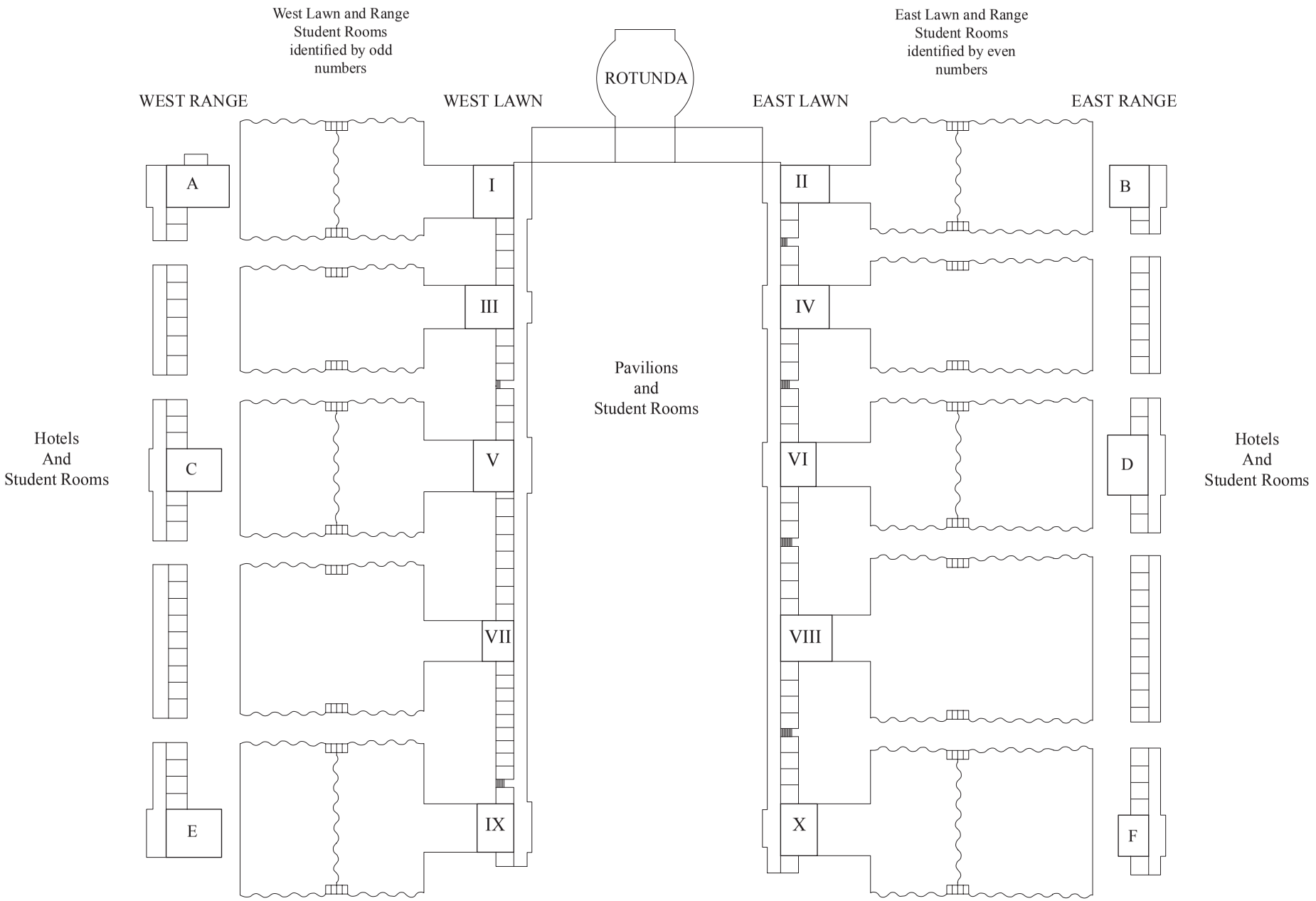
Where references to the dormitories appear throughout the documents studied, their locations are always defined by their sites, specifically whether they are on the East or West Range or Street. Historically, a reference to the "Range" identified dormitories located on the Lawn. Conversely, those dormitories identified as being on either East or West Street pertained to student rooms considered today as being located on the East or West Ranges.

This terminology of Range and Street appeared very early on; however, in the 1818-1819 balance sheet for the University, the dormitories were simply referred to as the "…South wing of Dormitories…[and] North wing of do. [dormitories]," giving one an idea of the extent of work accomplished at this time.

At the time the dormitories were listed in the contents of the first volume of the Proctor's Ledger, the term "Street" identifed the outermost row of dormitories, and the terms "east and west" identified those on the Lawn.[8] All of the dormitories are numbered in consecutive order starting with the northernmost dormitory and running south. In the List of Accounts opened by Martin Dawson and dated October 15, 1822, Dawson used the term "Range" in reference to the Pavilions and, in his notes, to the dormitories. By the later part of 1823, the regular use of Range and Street had become standard practice. In a ledger entry for September 24, 1823, all of the dormitories were listed and specifically identified either by East or West Range or Street.[9]

This system shows up in all of the documents examined in this study with the exception of the revised Maverick plan. Dated to January/February 1825, the revised Maverick Plan numbered each dormitory, unlike the previous editions of the engraving; however, this numbering system differs from that used during construction. The sequencing illustrated on the Maverick plan follows that which is used today; the dormitories are designated with even numbers on the east side of the Lawn and odd numbers on the west side, beginning at the north end of each row and ascending in number to the south.

THE ACADEMICAL VILLAGE TODAY



INDEX TO PAVILION AND HOTEL DESIGNATIONS

Student Rooms

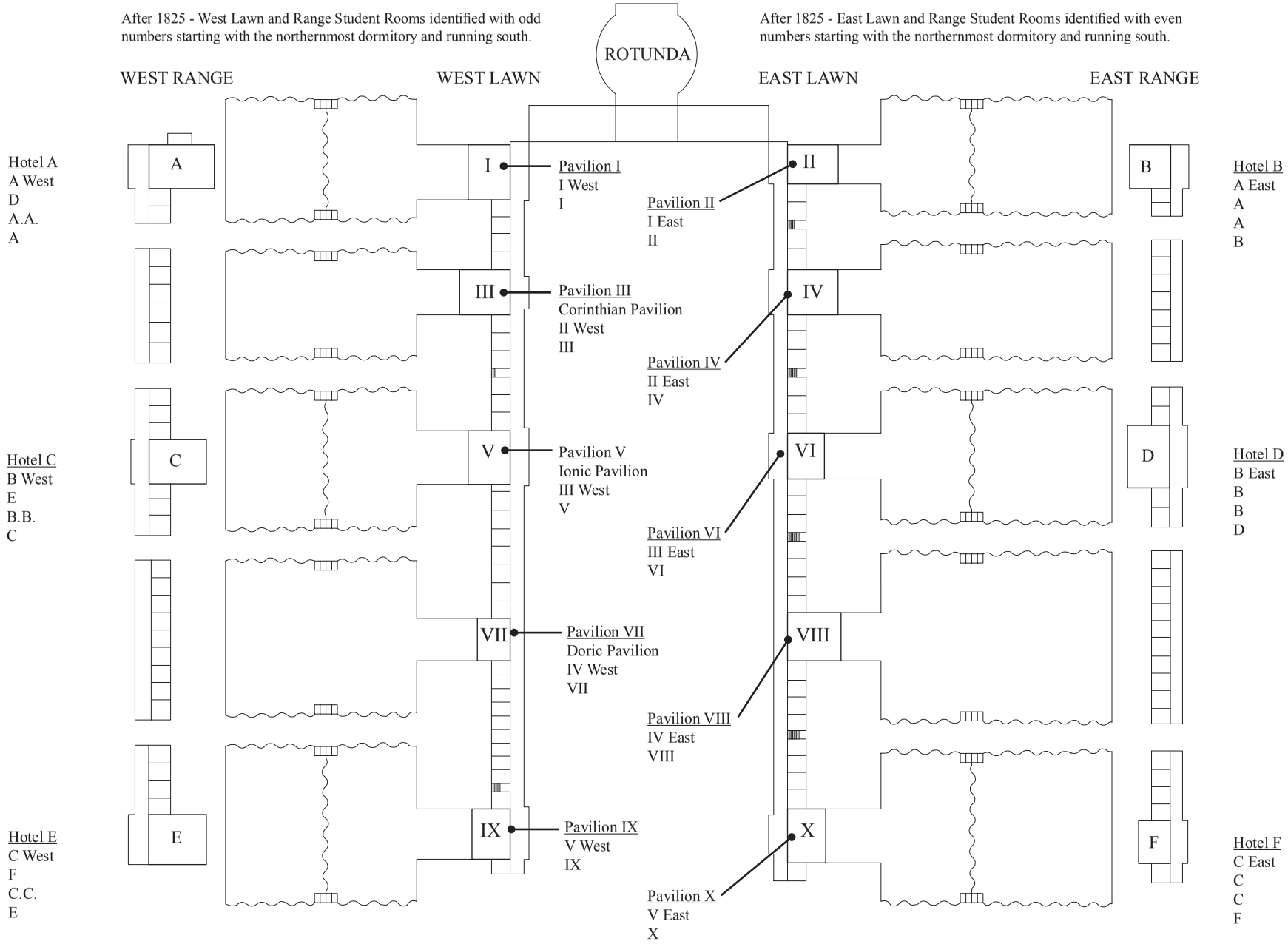
Prior to 1825 - Numbered in consecutive order starting with the northern-most dormitory and running south.

After 1825 - West Lawn and Range Student Rooms identified with odd numbers starting with the northernmost dormitory and running south.

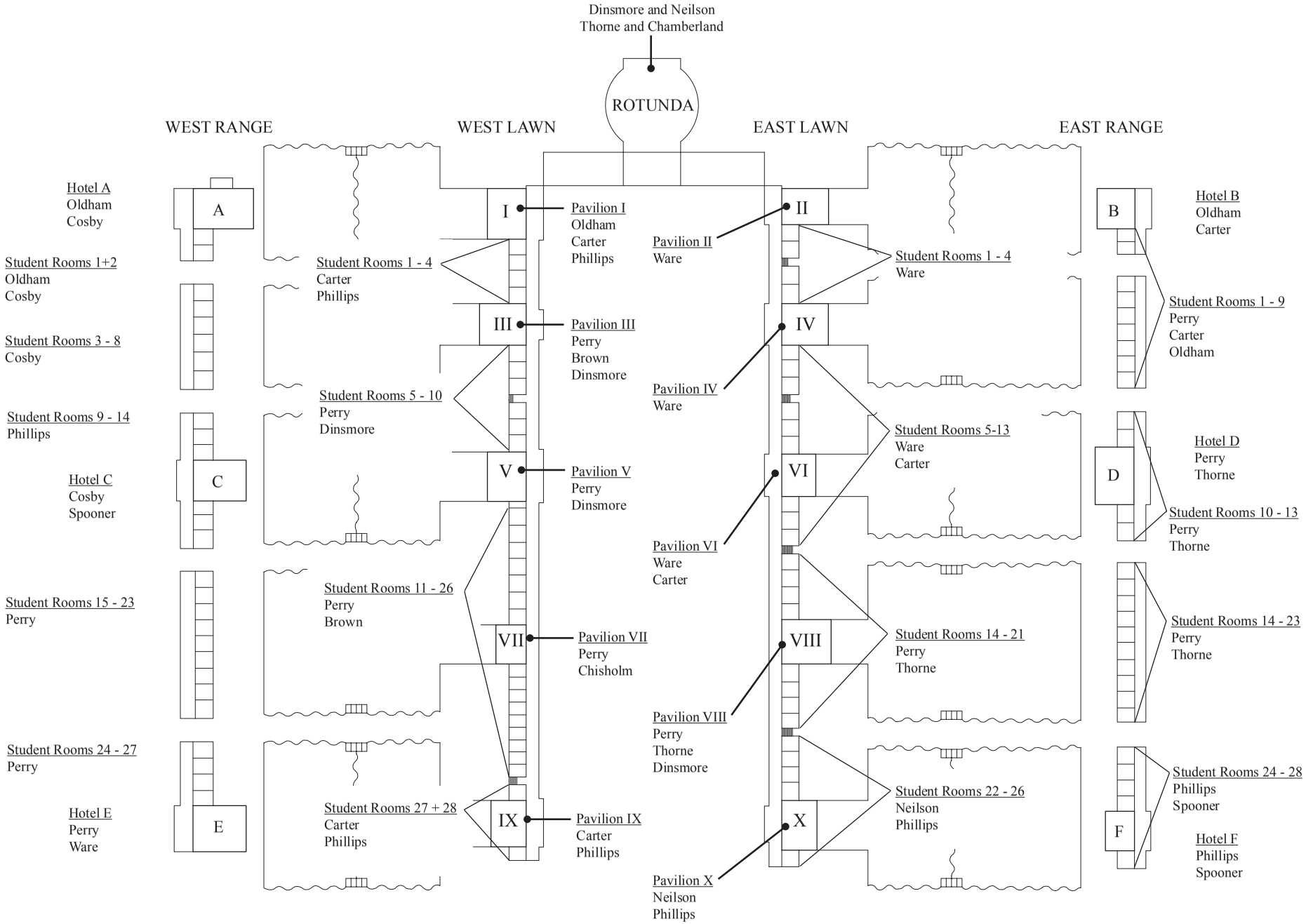
Student Rooms

Prior to 1825 - Numbered in consecutive order starting with the northern-most dormitory and running south.

After 1825 - East Lawn and Range Student Rooms identified with even numbers starting with the northernmost dormitory and running south.

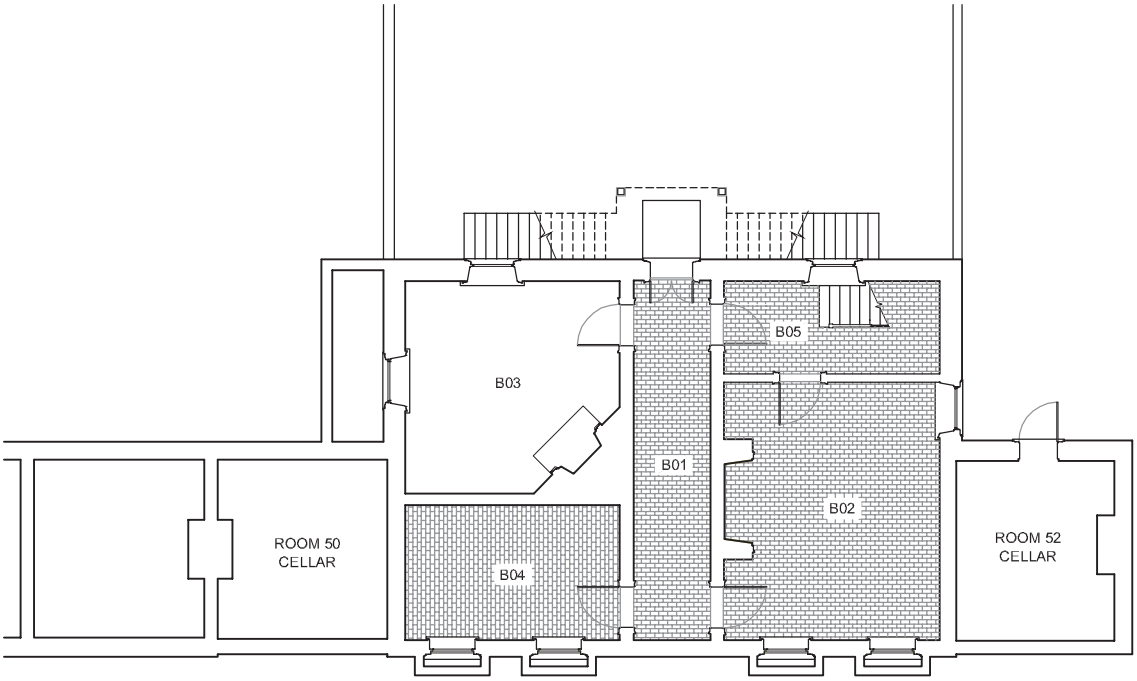


BRICKMASONS AND CARPENTERS : 1817 - 1826

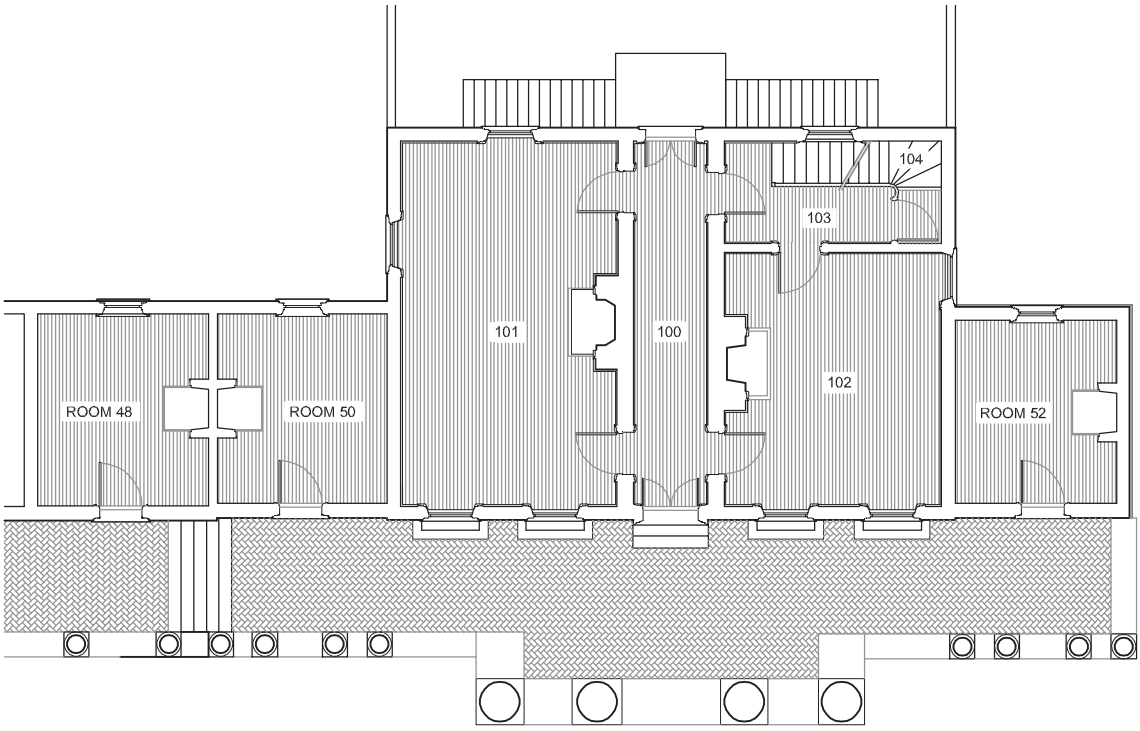


APPENDIX A

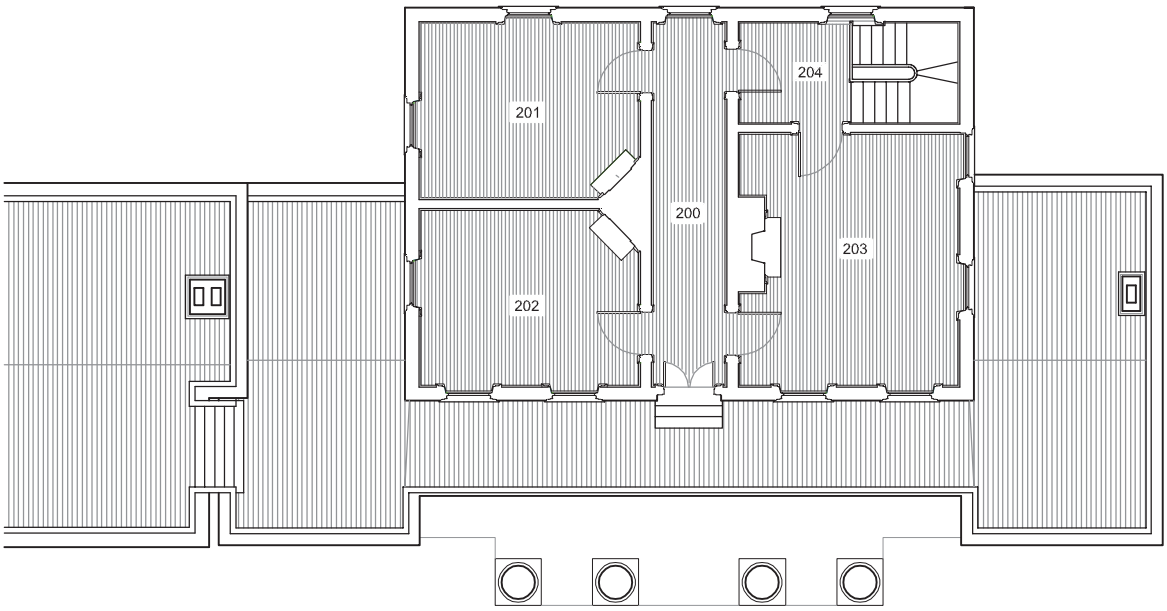
PAVILION X FLOOR PLANS BY PERIOD



Period 1 Basement Plan

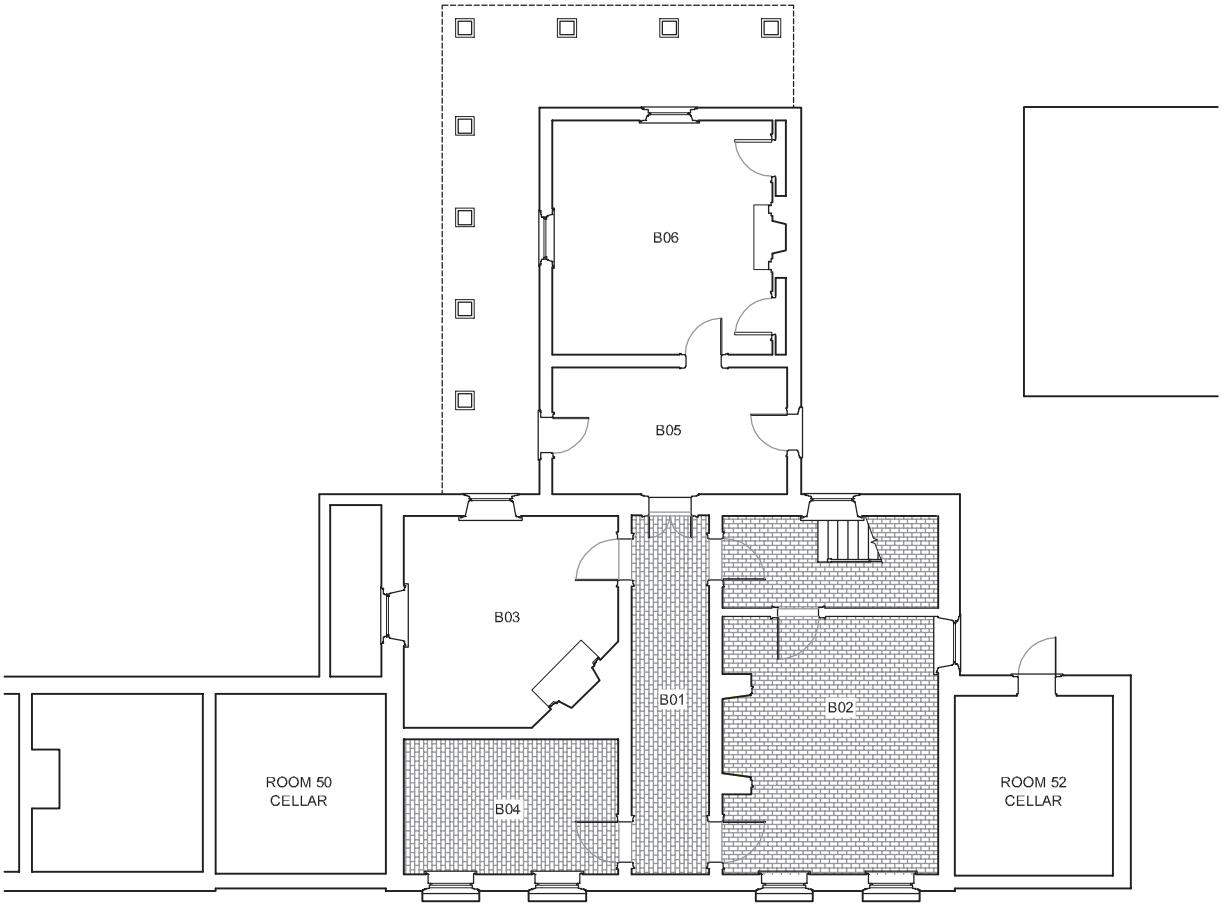


Period 1 First-floor plan

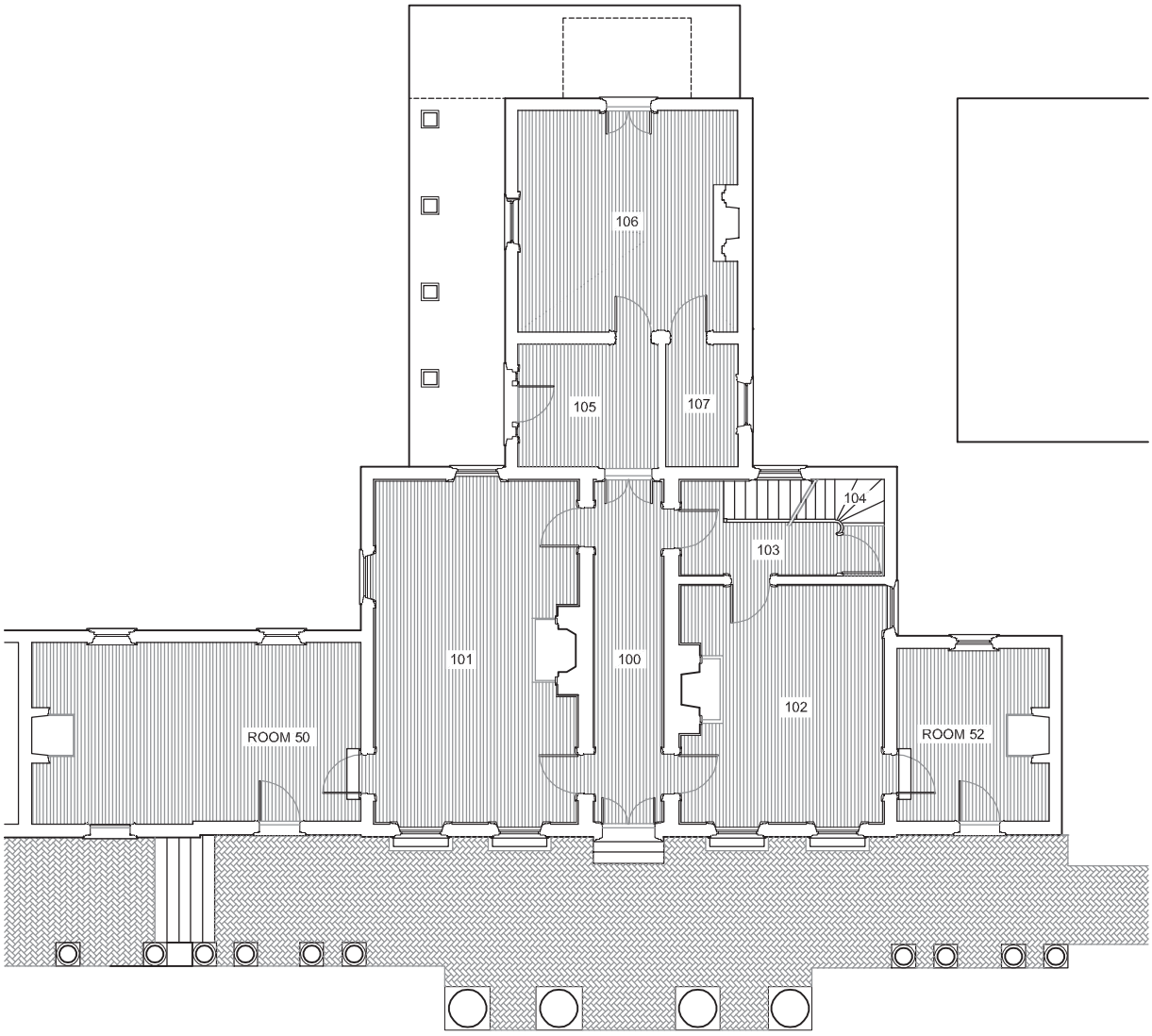


Period 1 Second-floor Plan

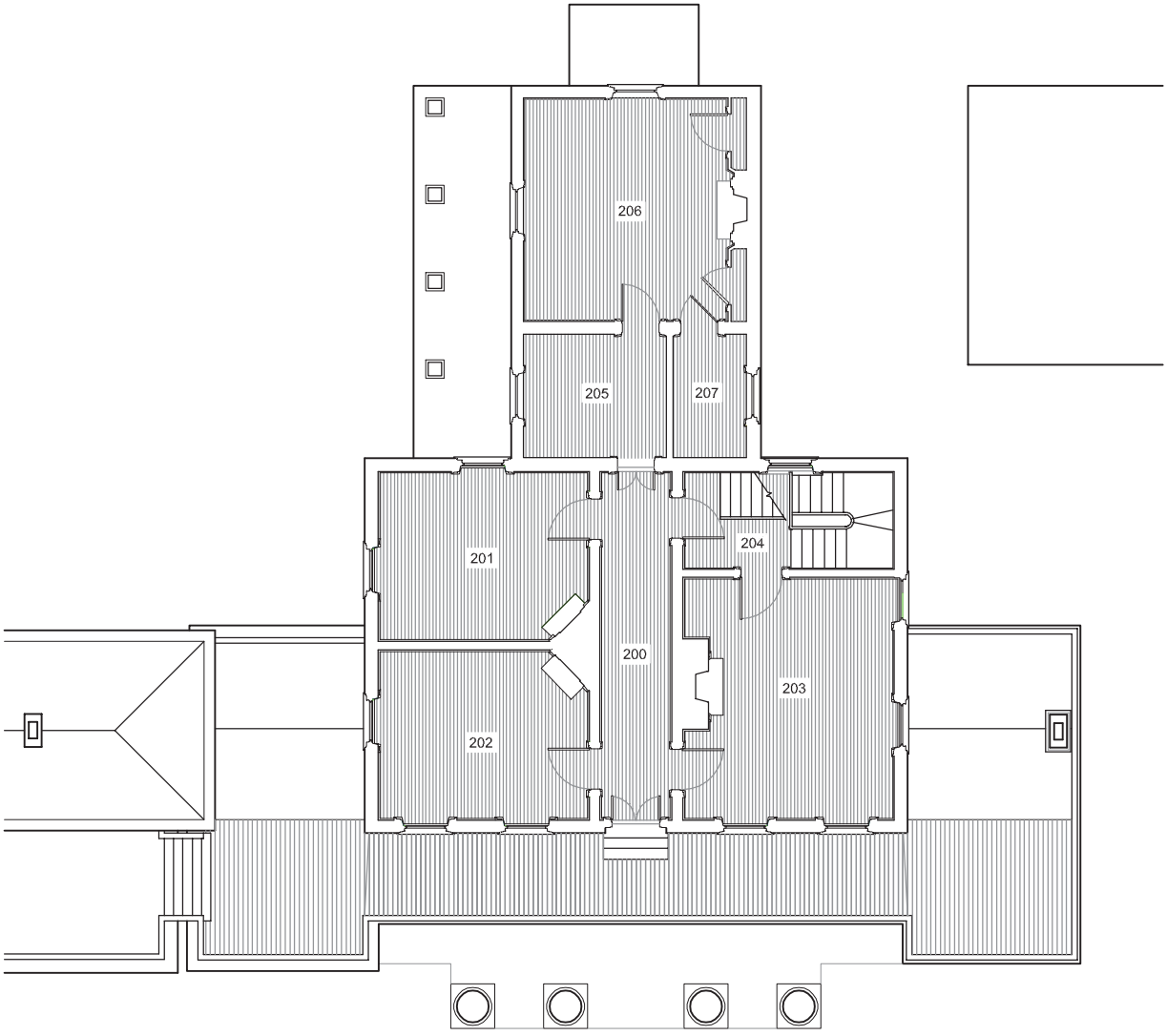
PAVILION X



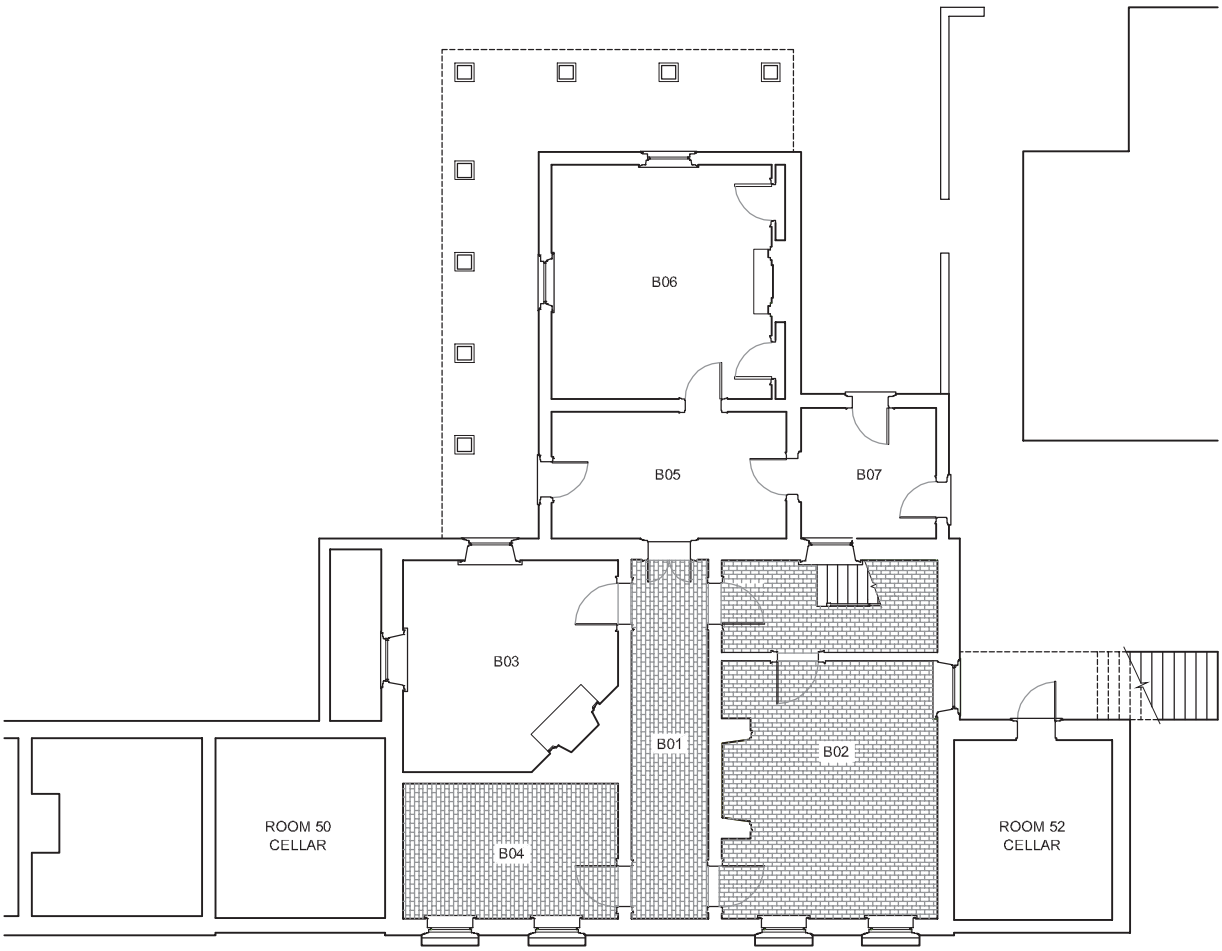
Period 2 Basement Plan



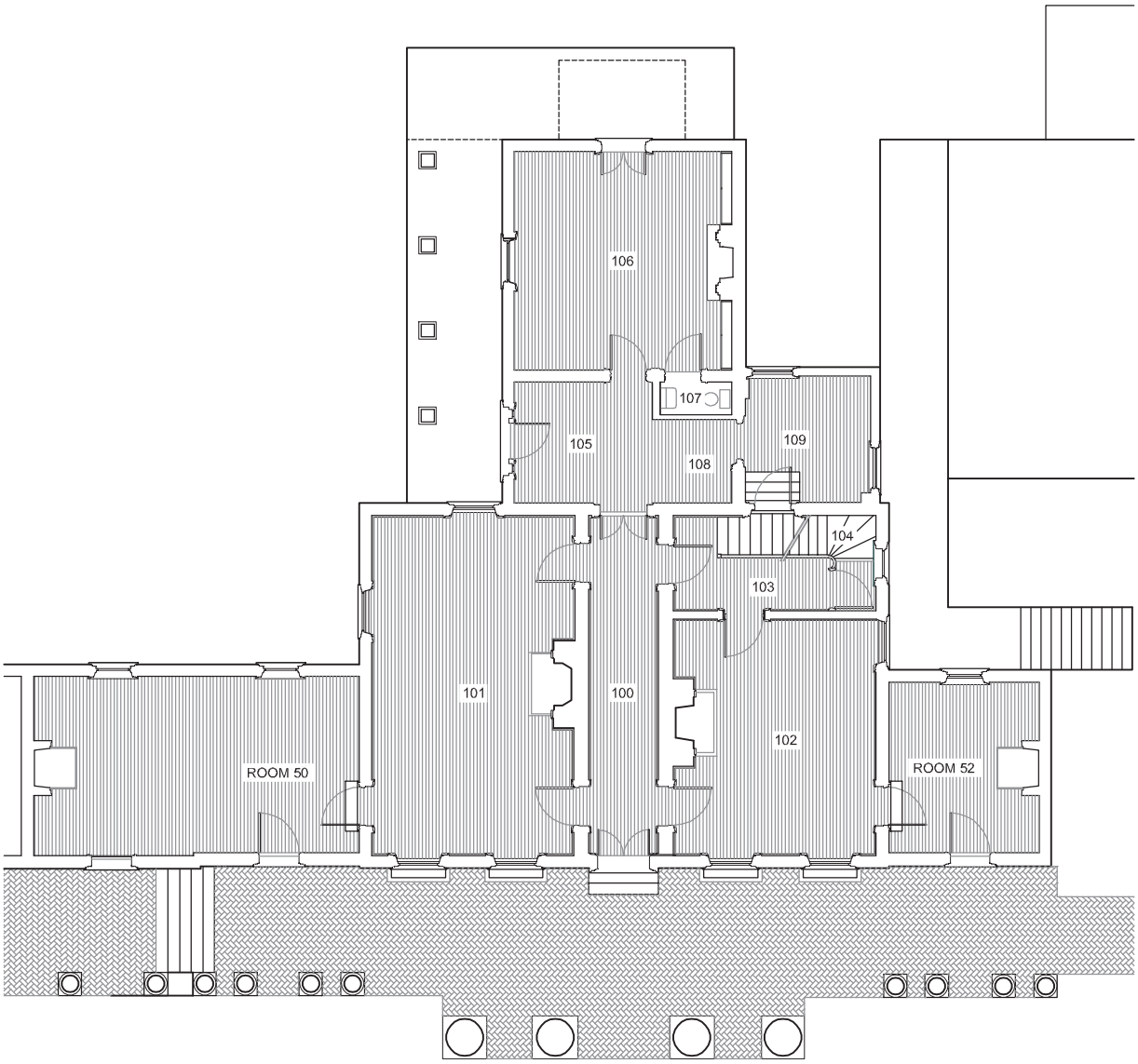
Period 2 First-floor plan



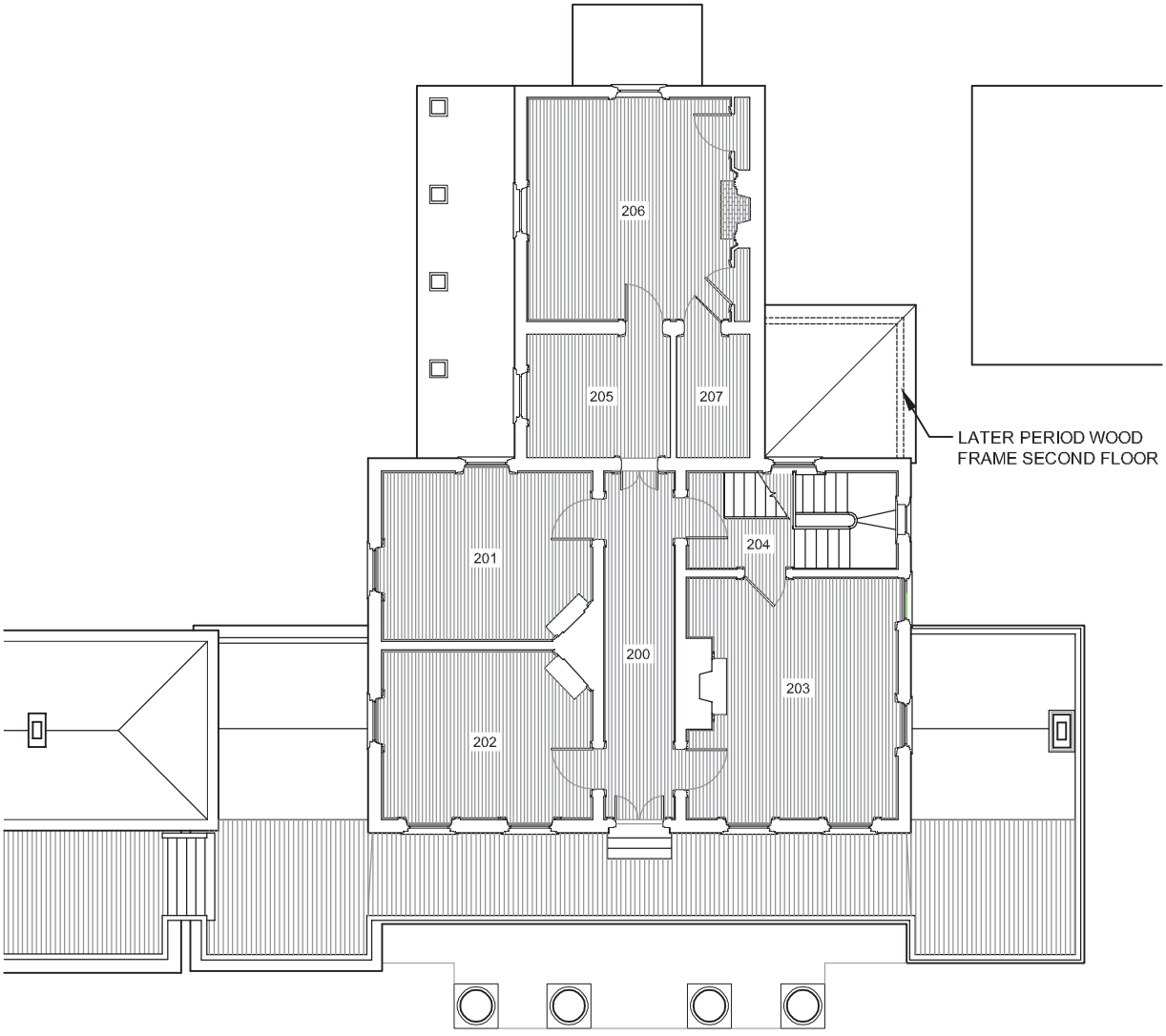
Period 2 Second-floor Plan



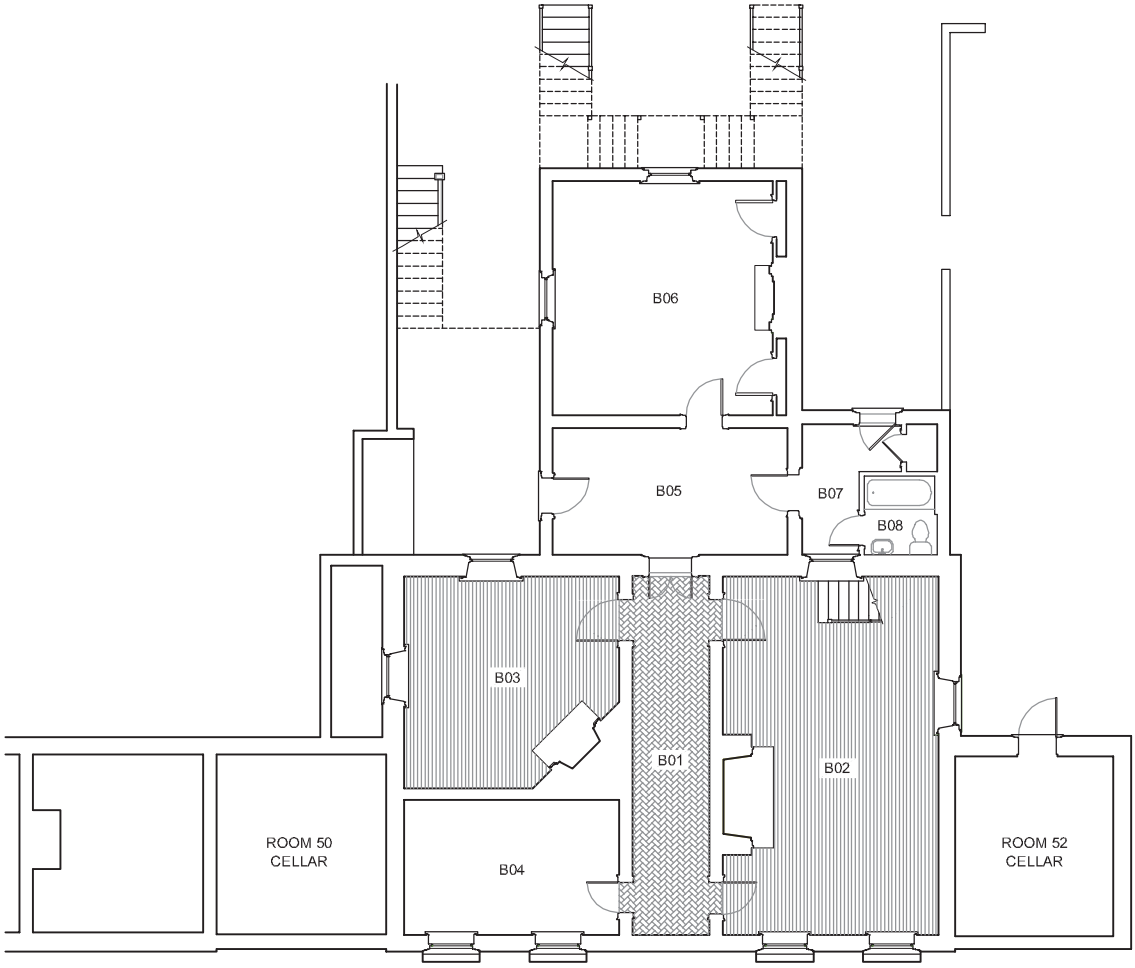
Period 3 Basement Plan



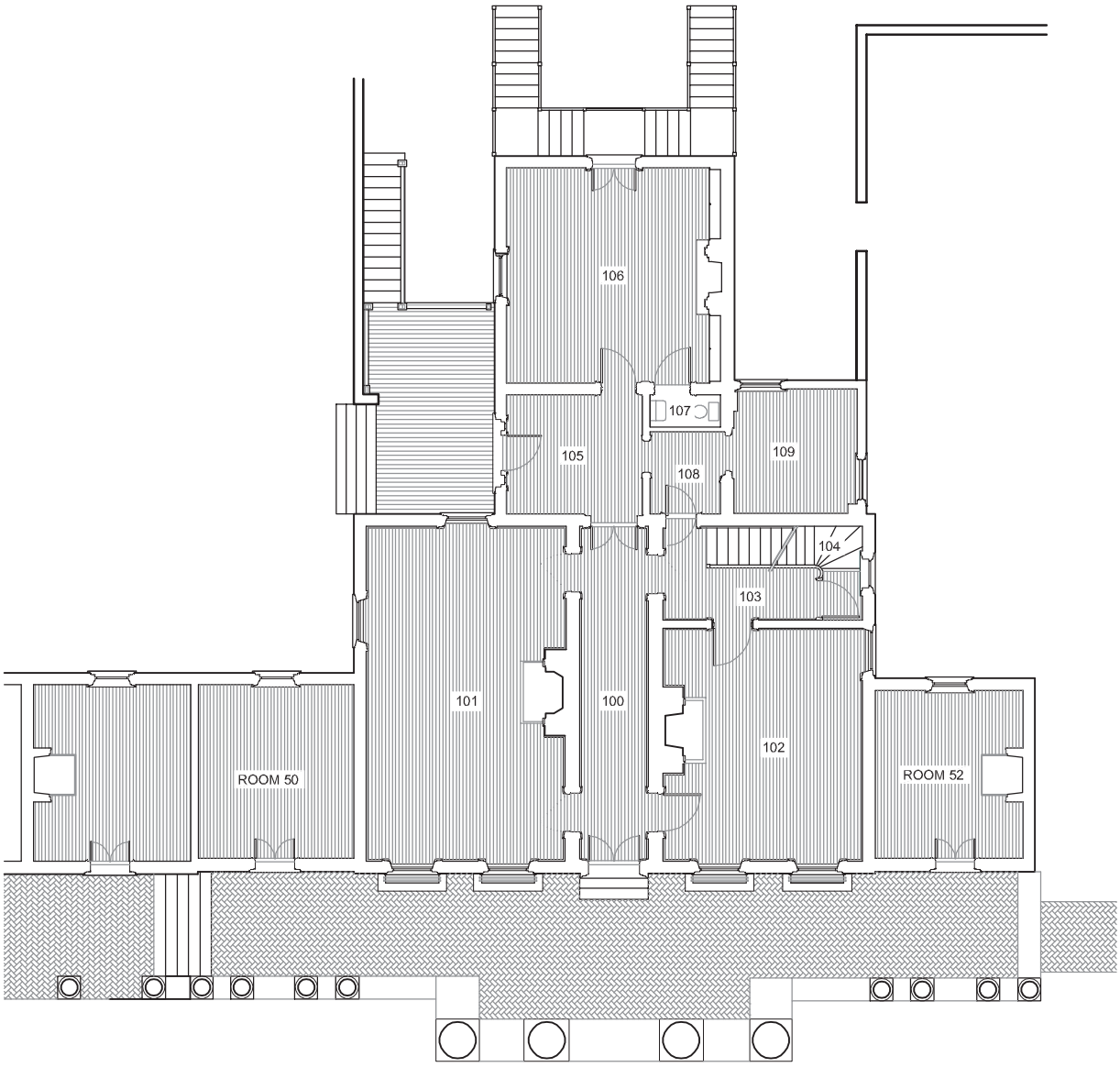
Period 3 First-floor plan



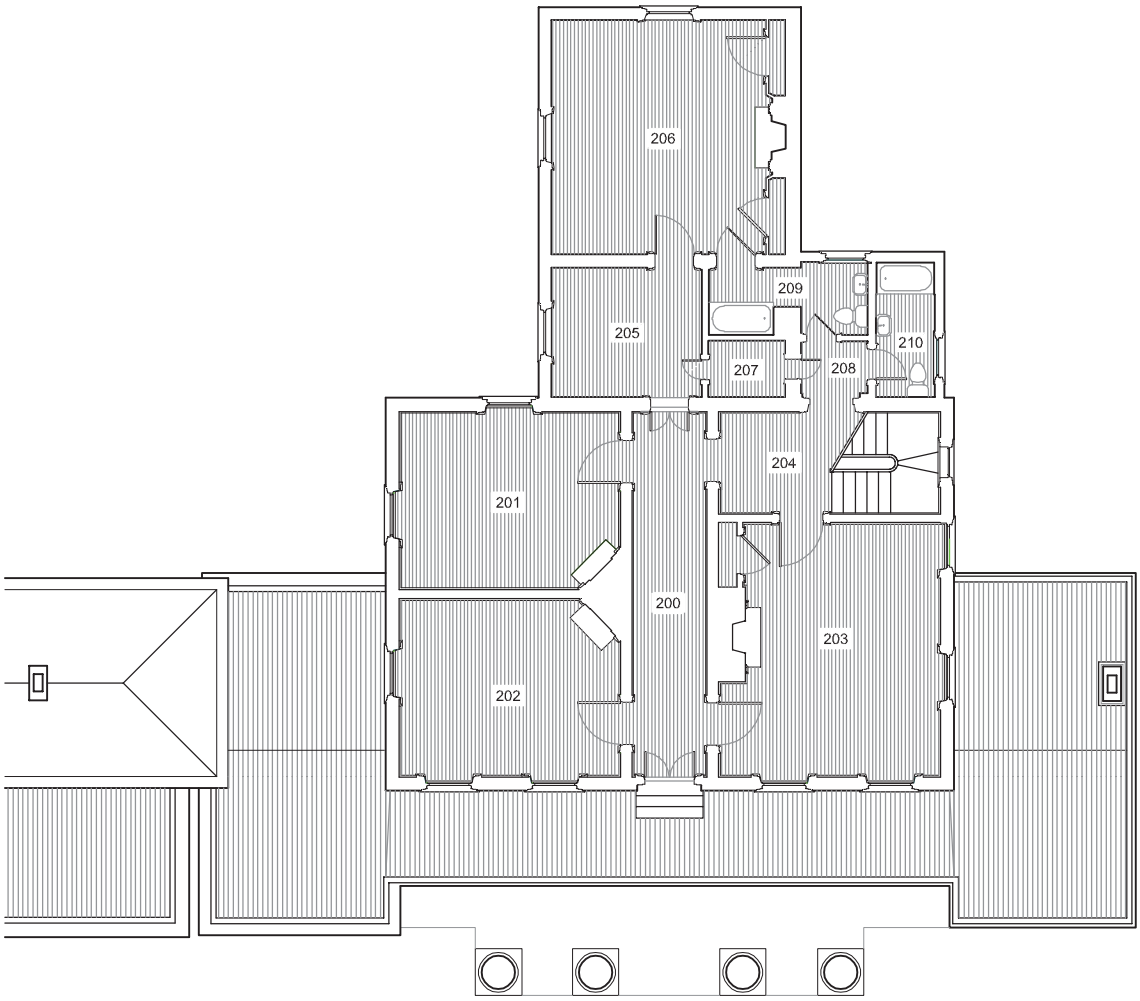
Period 3 Second-floor Plan



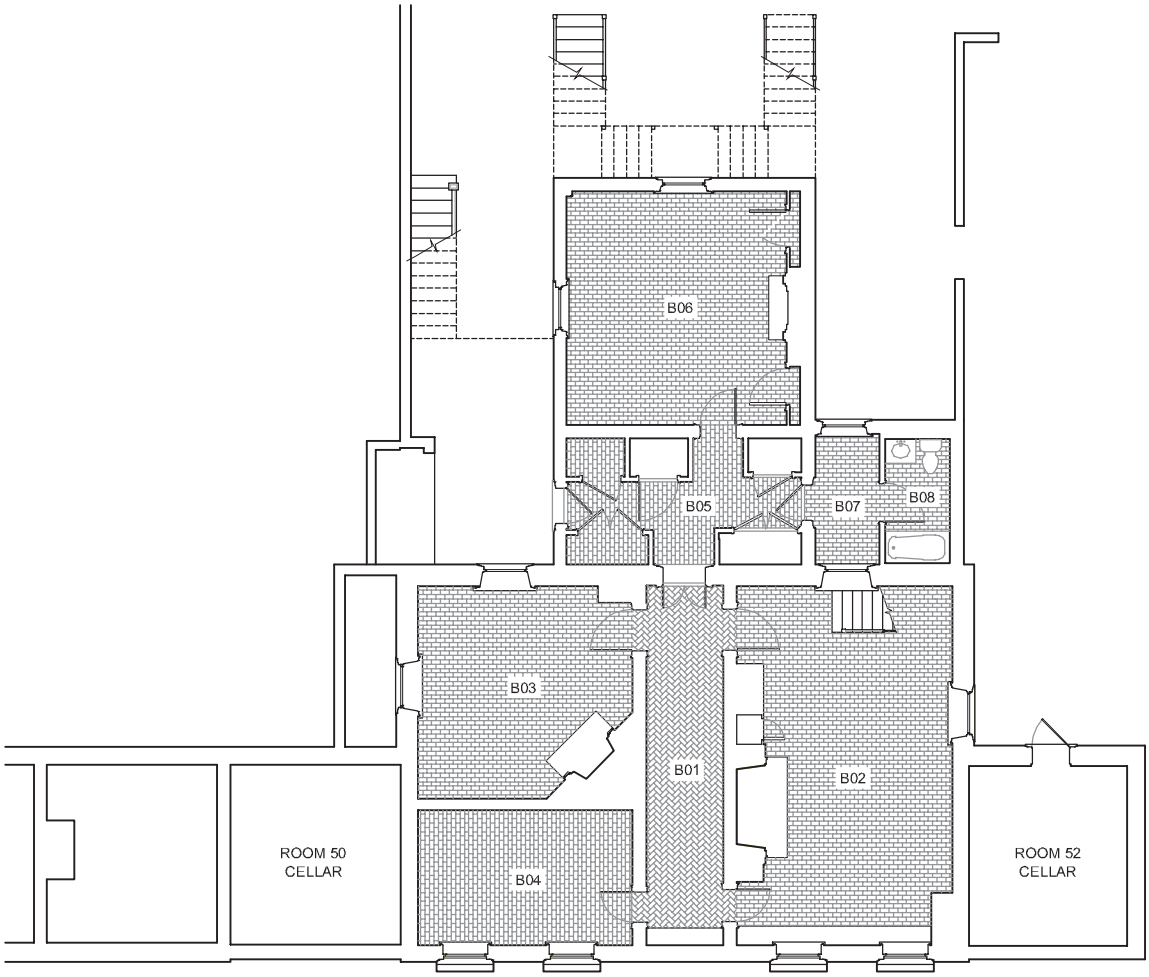
Period 4 Basement Floor Plan



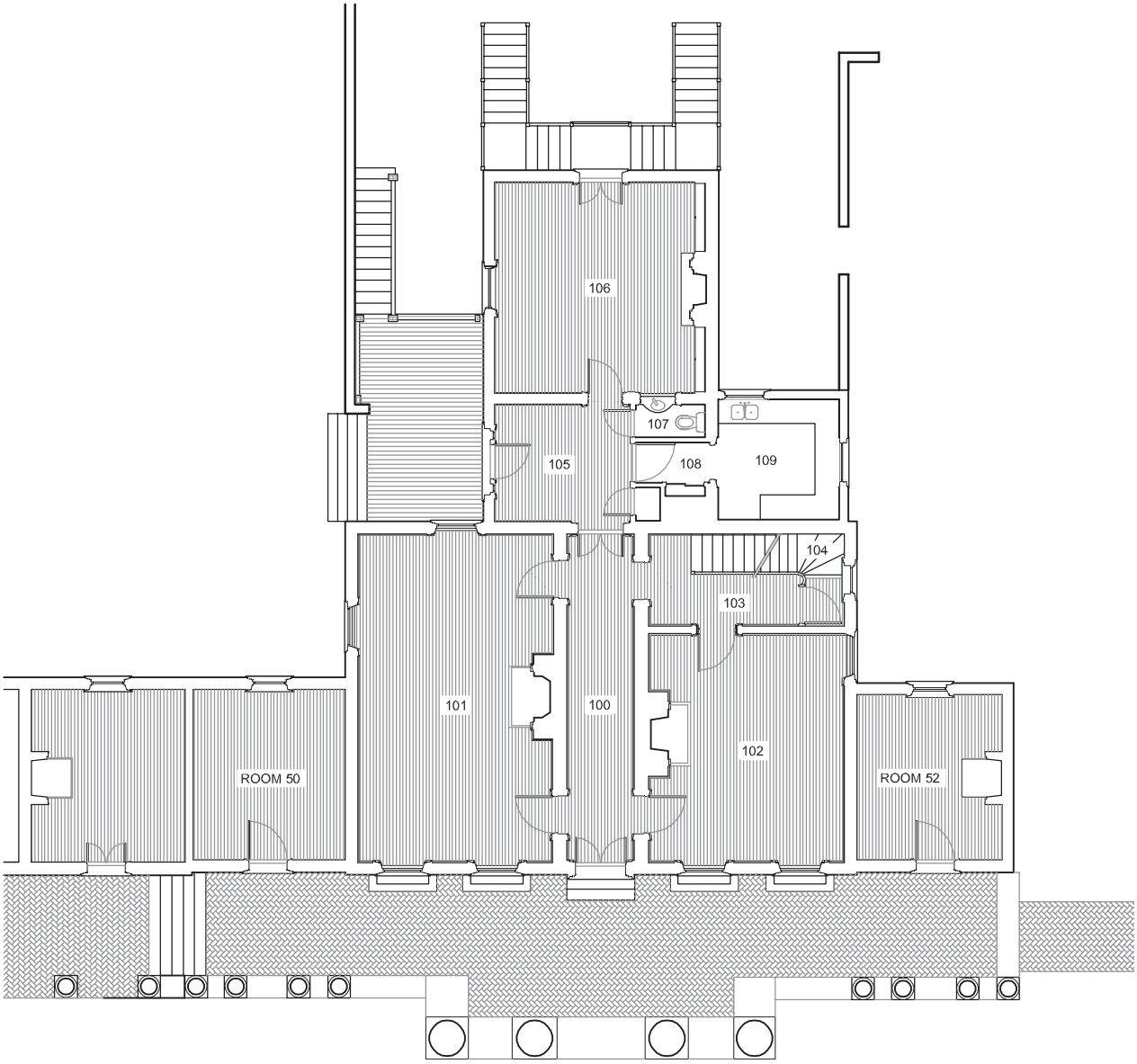
Period 4 First-floor plan



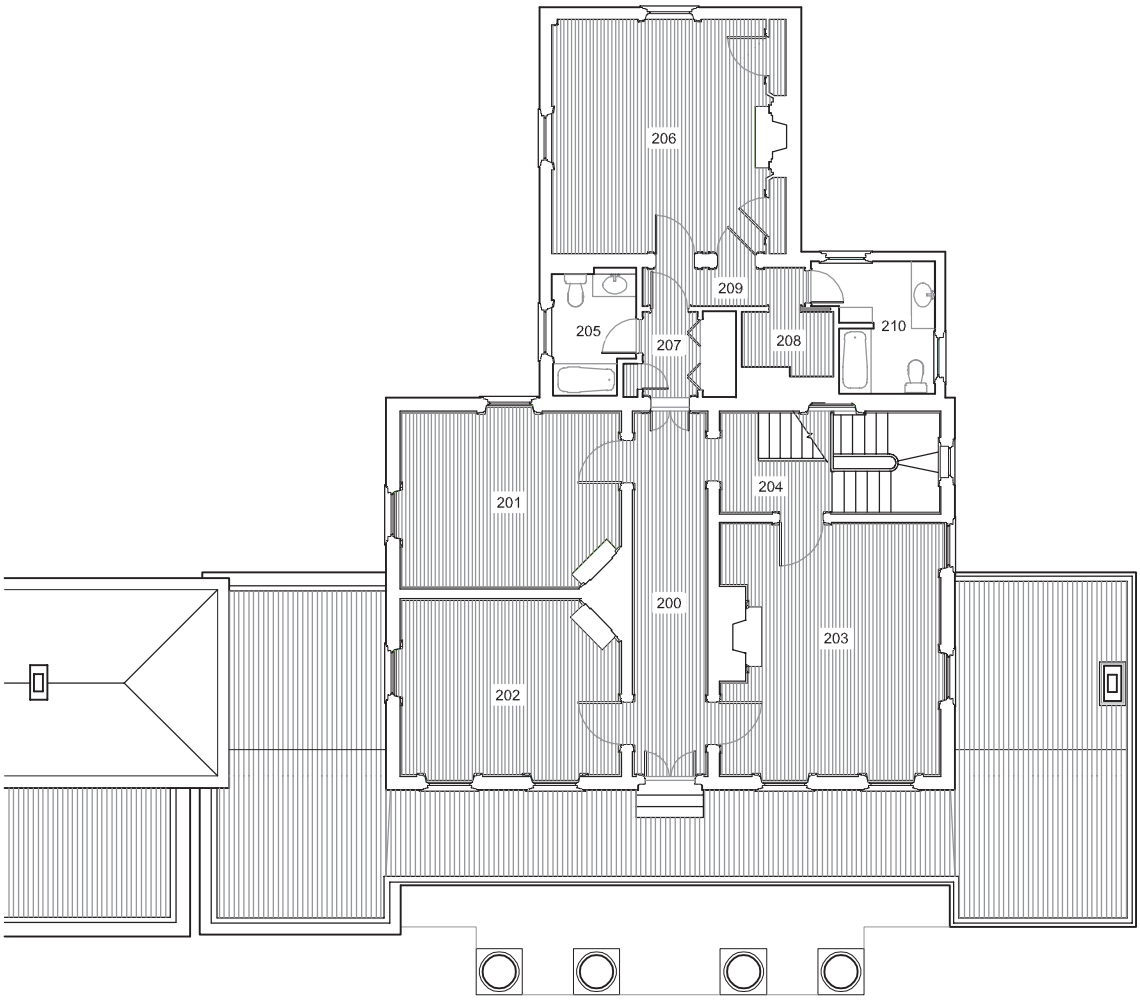
Period 4 Second-floor Plan



Period 5 Basement Floor Plan



Period 5 First-floor plan



Period 5 Second-floor Plan