UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

PAVILION V

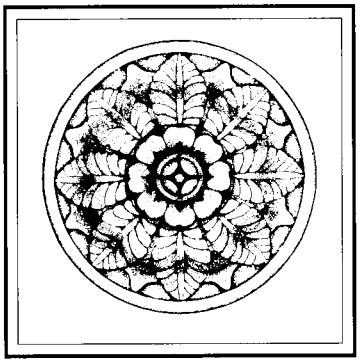
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

PAVILION V

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

PAVILION V

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA



HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

MESICK · COHEN · WAITE
ARCHITECTS
1994

We would like to thank the following groups and individuals for their assistance in the preparation of this report.

The Rector and Visitors of the University of Virginia

The Jeffersonian Restoration Advisory Board

Edward E. Elson, Chairman
Adele Chatfield-Taylor, Vice Chairman
Mrs. George M. Cochran, Vice Chairman
Bahman Batmanghelidj
Charles L. Brown
John T. Casteen, III
Lydia de Polo
Mario di Valmarana
Charles H. P. Duell
Kirkman Finlay, Jr.
James Marston Fitch
Mrs. James Stewart Hooker
James Murray Howard
Philip Johnson
Daniel P. Jordan
Peter O. Lawson-Johnston
Frederick D. Nichols
William G. Pannill
Marion B. Peavey
Harry W. Porter, Jr.
Jaquelin T. Robertson
Mrs. Virginius R. Shackelford, Jr.
Bayard Sharp
Mrs. Terence Y. Sieg
Carl W. Smith
Robert D. Sweeney
Mrs. James L. Wiley

The Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation (Monticello)

The University of Virginia Department of Facilities Management

The University of Virginia School of Architecture

For their individual assistance, we also thank William D. Middleton, Ashley Robbins, Nancy Clapp, David Duncan, Bridget Maley, Tina Papamichael, Lawton Thies, Nat Tuck, and the residents of the Academical Village.

This project was funded by contributions to the Jeffersonian Restoration Advisory Board.

Prepared for
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

Mesick · Cohen · Waite Architects
388 Broadway
Albany, New York 12207

Partner-in-Charge
John G. Waite

Project Manager
Clay S. Palazzo

Architectural Staff
Douglas G. Bucher
Alan Cerny
Chelle Jenkins
Stephen F. Reilly

Architectural Historian
Diana S. Waite

Cover Design
Karelis & Timm Graphic Design

Publication Consultant
Mount Ida Press

CONTENTS

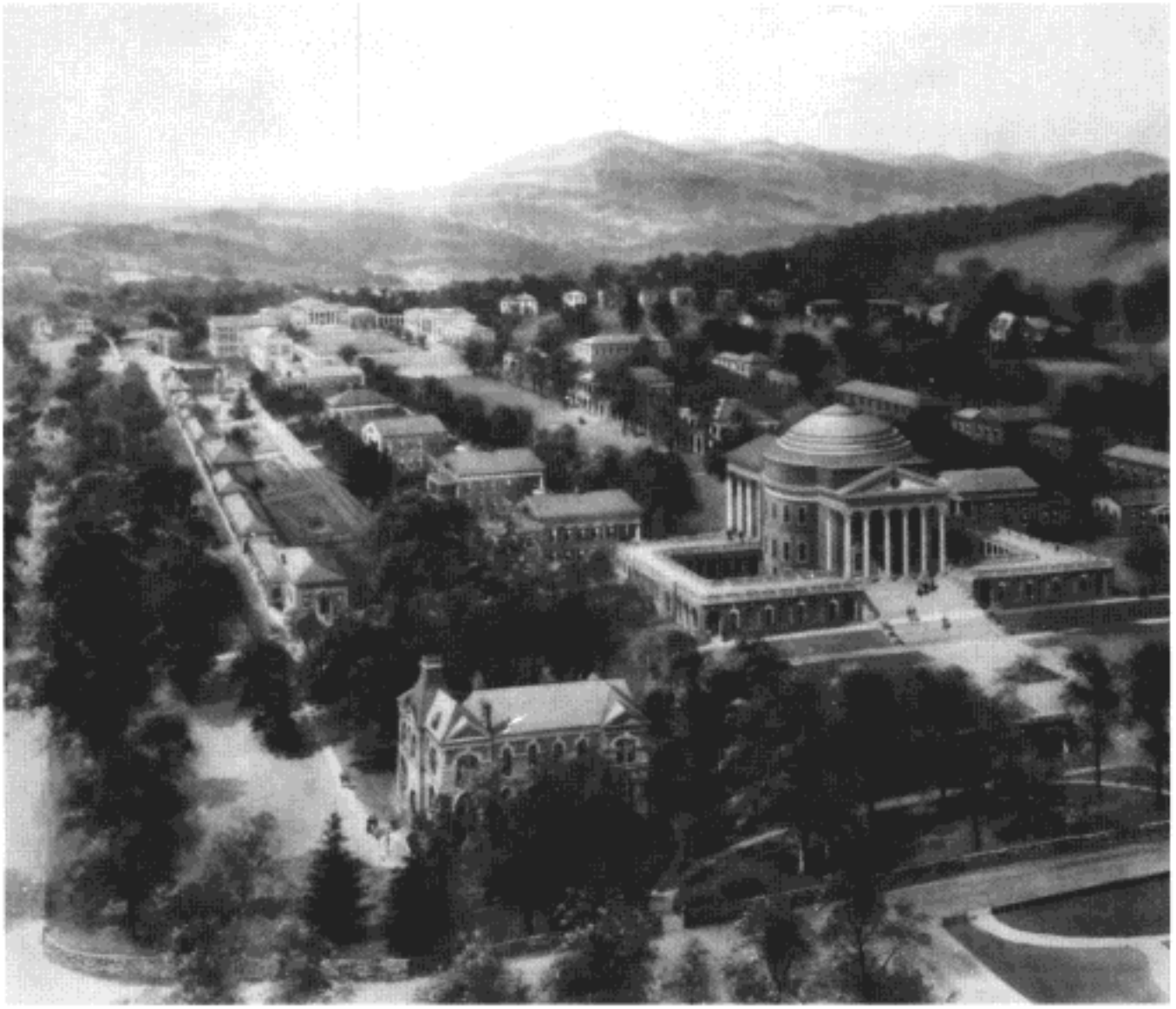
FOREWORD

This fourth volume in our series of historic structure reports continues a tradition of investigative studies begun in the mid 1980s. The ultimate value of this work is accumulation of documentary evidence that describes each building from its beginnings to the present, just prior to new work. The documentation serves as a background against which well-informed decisions about changes can be made.

The Jeffersonian Restoration Advisory Board has always endorsed the idea that the Academical Village should be used as a laboratory for students of preservation. Beginning in 1990 students working in my office as architectural apprentices or as summer post-graduation interns began measuring and drawing selected pavilions. Their work has been included in the reports for Pavilions II and V. We are especially pleased that they have the opportunity to contribute their talents to the documentation process. Similarly, since 1989, twelve students have served as restoration interns, working in the field alongside skilled craftspersons to develop a deeper understanding of conservation and restoration skills. By such means the intellect and manual craft skills are harmoniously combined.

For work at Pavilion V, the student participants have been Ashley Robbins, Nancy Clapp, David Duncan, Bridget Maley, Tina Papamachael, Lawton Thies, and Nat Tuck. We thank each of them for their outstanding contributions.

JAMES MURRAY HOWARD, AIA
Curator and Architect for the Academical Village



Photogravure of the Jeffersonian Precinct, 1903

INTRODUCTION

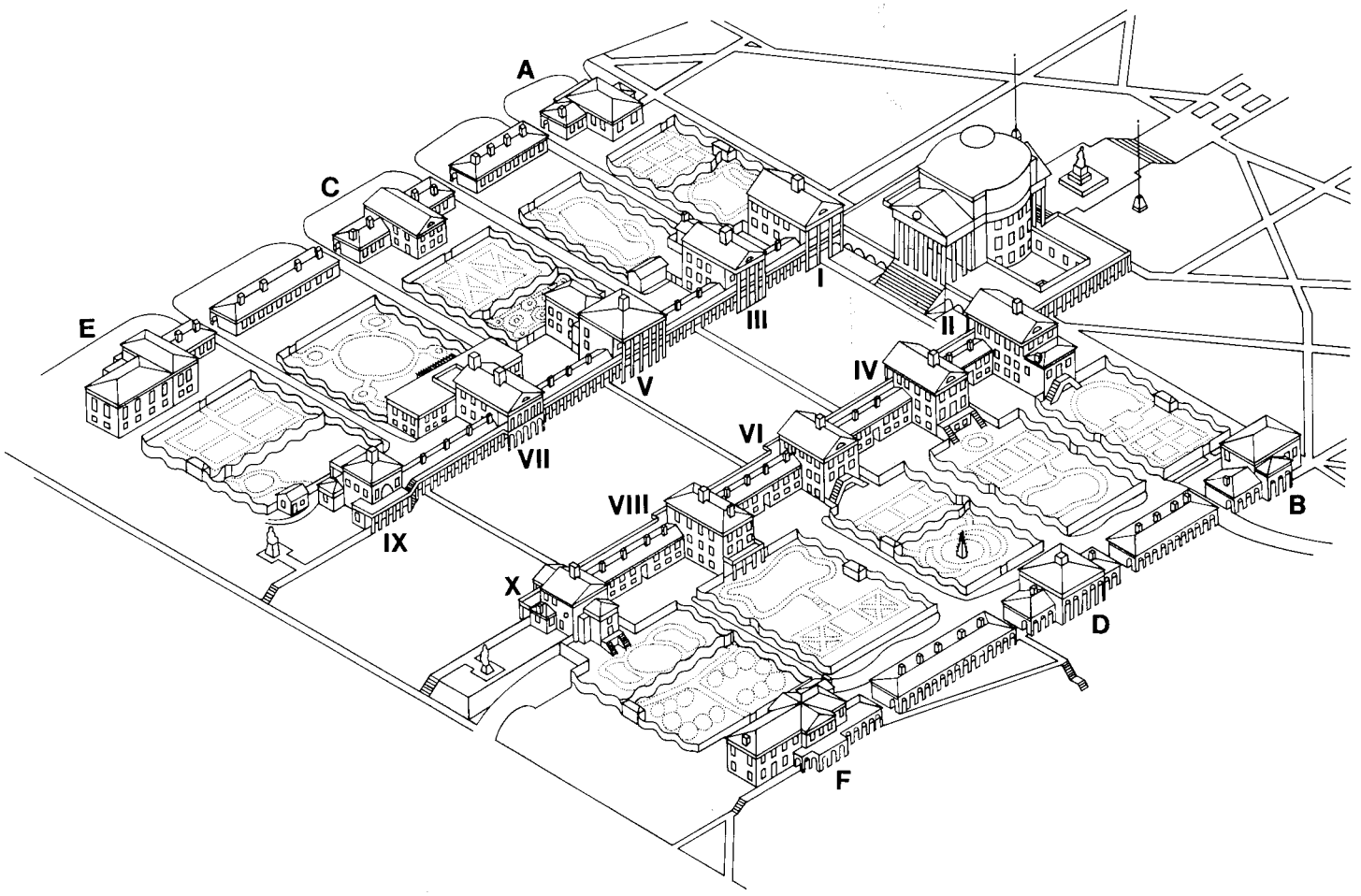
This is the fourth in a series of historic structure reports to be prepared for the buildings of Thomas Jefferson's Academical Village at the University of Virginia. The first report, dealing with Pavilion I, was completed in 1988. It has been followed by other reports on Pavilion VI (1991) and Pavilion II (1992). This report on Pavilion V was begun in 1992 and completed in 1994.

This report, like the three previous studies, strongly advocates the adoption of a sound curatorial approach to the maintenance, renewal, and restoration of the Jefferson buildings at the university. Just as an art conservator would not intervene in the life of an artistic artifact before obtaining a thorough knowledge of its history, composition, and significance, so those engaged in the preservation of buildings and landscapes should proceed only from a basis of knowledge. Far too often in the past, the cultural integrity of buildings and their settings have been compromised by approaches to restoration that have been grounded in personal whim, willful romanticism, and expedient notions of repair and renewal.

Pavilion V, although fundamentally similar to the other pavilions, is different in that it is basically two buildings; the original pavilion received a substantial addition in the early 1850s which was almost as large as the original structure. At that time the two buildings were interconnected by a link or hyphen; yet, for many years the rear addition has served as a separate dwelling. The juxtaposition of the two buildings created an opportunity for placing service functions, such as the kitchen and bathrooms, in the rear addition, thereby allowing the complete preservation of the original Jefferson pavilion.

Another important difference is that Pavilion V retains its original ridge-and-furrow roofing system in the attic. This roof, which is unique to Thomas Jefferson, survives almost completely intact because in the late 1830s, an entirely new slate roof, including framing, was installed, resulting in the original roof becoming, in effect, the floor of the attic. As a result, the rooflets of Pavilion V are now the best

PAVILION V



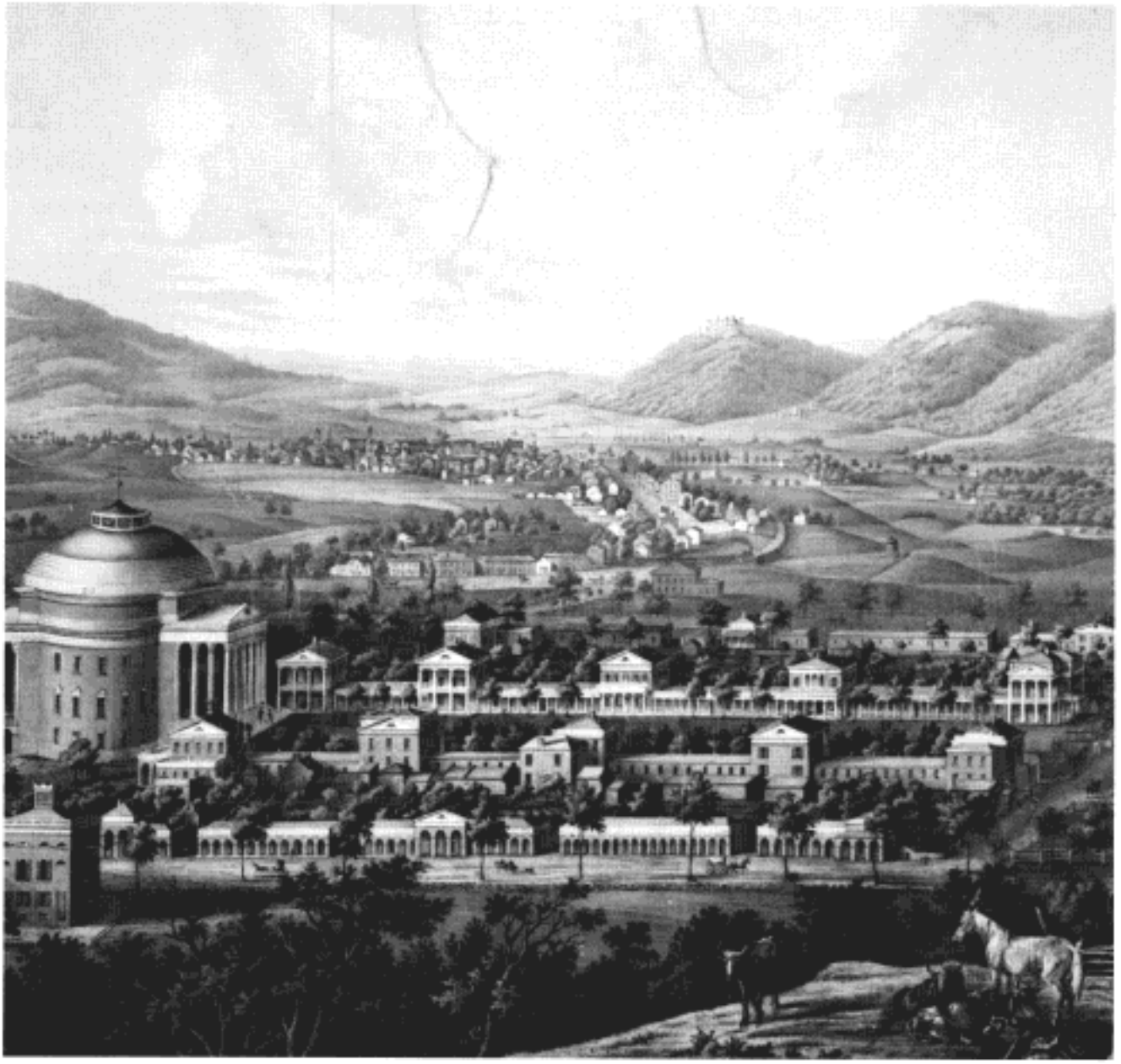
The Jeffersonian Precinct

preserved of any of Jefferson's ridge-and-furrow roofs to have survived, and therefore they are of great significance.

The preparation of a historic structure report is the first step in developing a disciplined approach to the care of a historic building. Over the past year and a half, a team of architects, architectural historians, and building conservators has carried out the surveying and recording of the building. There has been a review of archival information regarding Pavilion V and a thorough examination of its building fabric. All elements of the building have been examined to determine date of origin, existing condition, and scope of needed repair. A permanent graphic and written record of these findings has been prepared. Assembling the minutiae of the building's history and current conditions creates a benchmark that will not only provide a guide for immediate work but will furnish future generations with a clear picture of what was found in our time.

Gleaning from Thomas Jefferson's papers, the university's archives, and other written accounts and graphic materials, it has been possible to assemble a history of the building's design, construction, subsequent alterations, and use. Careful measurement of all exterior and interior features has made possible the preparation of a set of architectural drawings which illustrate the present configuration, as well as the evidence of historical conditions of Pavilion V. Plans, sections and elevations of existing conditions were prepared by Ashley Robbins of the University of Virginia. Details and historical condition drawings were prepared by Alan Cerny and Chelle Jenkins of Mesick · Cohen · Waite Architects.

Along with the reports for Pavilions I, II and VI, the study is part of the ongoing program to prepare historic structure reports on all of the buildings of the Academical Village. This program will establish a framework of knowledge that can lead to a consensus for dealing with the preservation of these important cultural resources.



Detail of the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, and Monticello, from Lewis Mountain, printed by F. Sachse and Co. and published by C. Bohn, 1856

PAVILION V

SUMMARY

The construction of Pavilions III and V was authorized by the Board of Visitors of Central College, the predecessor of the University of Virginia, in 1817. However, work on Pavilion V was not started until the middle of 1819. It was completed in 1823.

The contract for the brickwork and carpentry of Pavilion V was awarded to John Perry and James Dinsmore, two workmen who were well known to Thomas Jefferson. Perry had previously worked at both Monticello and Poplar Forest, as well as Pavilions III and VII at the university. Dinsmore was one of Jefferson's most trusted and talented workmen; he had lived at Monticello for more than a dozen years before Pavilion V was begun. In addition to Dinsmore and Perry, a number of other builders familiar to Jefferson worked on Pavilion V. Stonework, including the carving of the six Ionic portico column bases, was carved by John Gorman who had worked at Poplar Forest. Other masons on the job were Samuel Campbell, William B. Phillips and Hugh Chisholm. Some of the plastering was also done by Chisholm. The Ionic column capitals were carved in Carrara, Italy.

Most of the plastering was contracted to Joseph Antrim, who had done similar work on the other pavilions and at Poplar Forest. Lead and composition ornaments were provided by William Coffee of New York City, who had supplied ornaments for Monticello, Poplar Forest, and other pavilions at the university.

Pavilion V was occupied by George Long, professor of ancient languages beginning in 1825. He was succeeded in 1828 by Robert M. Patterson, professor of natural philosophy, who had a small addition built in the rear in 1829 for use as an office. The extent of construction for this office is unknown; no physical evidence pertaining to the structure has been uncovered.

A major change occurred in 1837, when the original ridge-and-furrow roof was replaced by a new roof of slate. At that time the entire roof was reconfigured, new framing was installed for a hipped roof, and the original roof became, in effect, the attic floor.

PAVILION V

By 1852, the present rear addition and a narrow, two-story connecting link between the addition and the original pavilion had been constructed for Glessner Harrison, professor of ancient languages and occupant of Pavilion V. In 1903, the pavilion was informally converted into two residences occupied by Professor Smith, professor of natural sciences, and Professor Kent, his son-in-law, who was professor of English. Professor Smith resided in Pavilion V for seventy years. After his death in 1928, the Board of Visitors agreed to formally divide the pavilion into two separate residences, each of which was to be occupied by a professor.

The current renovation provides an unusual opportunity to return the building to a single residence, the form it had until 1903. By doing this, the addition can accommodate new bathroom and kitchen facilities, ensuring that the historic form of Jefferson's original pavilion is maintained.

A unique feature of Pavilion V is the original ridge-and-furrow roof that survives, nearly intact, in the attic. The best preserved of any of Jefferson's roofs of this type, this structure is of major importance.

PAVILION V

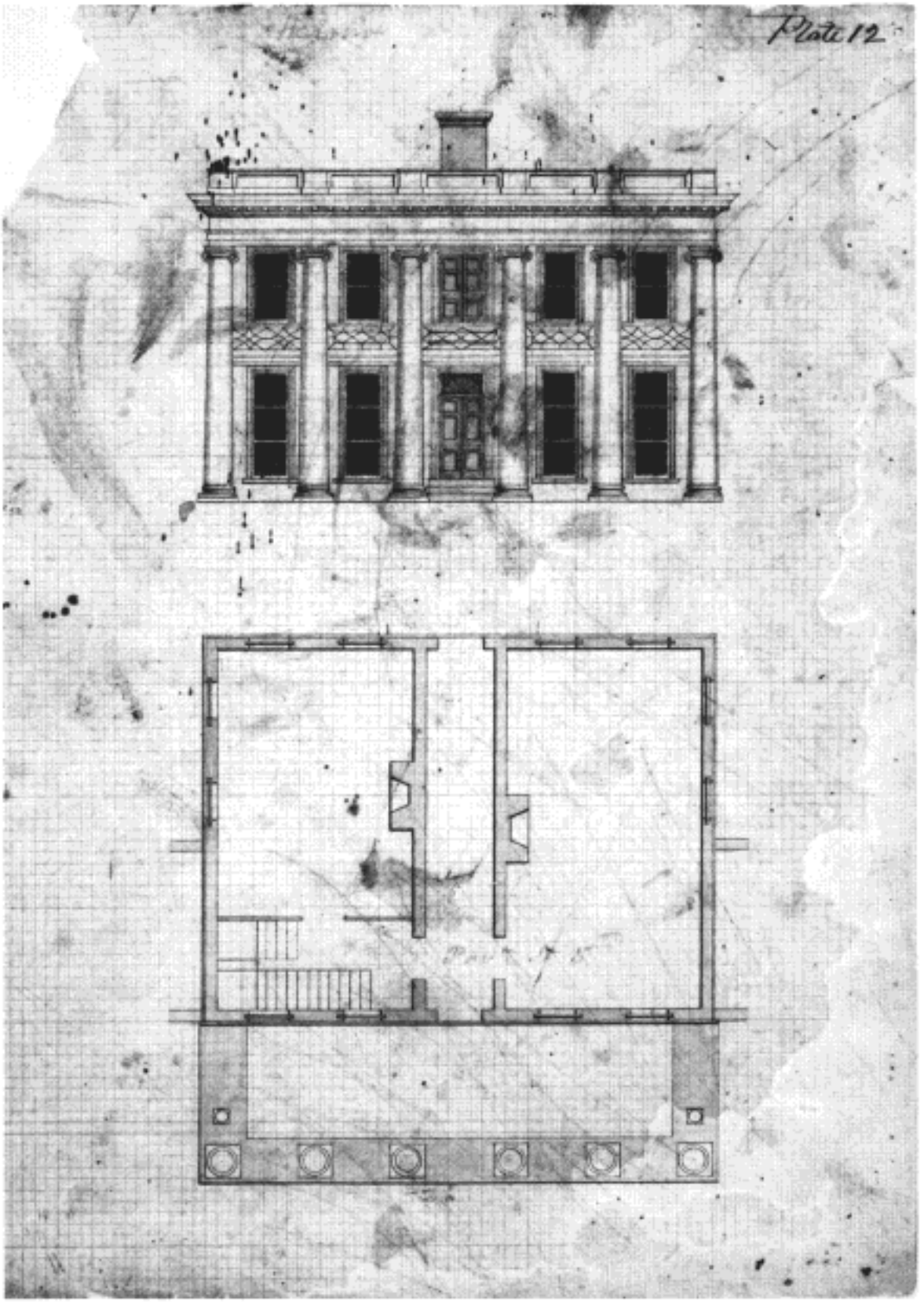
THE JEFFERSONIAN PRECINCT

Originally called the Academical Village, the present Jeffersonian Precinct of the University of Virginia occupies a twenty-eight-acre site in the rolling hills just east of the Shenandoah Valley. The original U-shaped complex of buildings is situated on an elevated site that slopes gently down toward the south. The Rotunda, which originally housed classrooms and the library, is located at the heart of the complex at the northern end of the central green space, called the Lawn. Two rows of five pavilions, each connected by dormitory rooms, form the east and west sides of the Lawn on either side of the Rotunda. Behind each row of pavilions is a row of three hotels, which were built as eating facilities, and connecting dormitory rooms. Between these inner and outer ranges are gardens bounded by serpentine walls.

The ten pavilions are numbered I to X. Odd-numbered pavilions are on the west, and even-numbered pavilions are on the east. The lower the number of the pavilion, the closer it is to the Rotunda. Each of the pavilions originally housed one of the university's ten original, separate schools. Each contained classrooms and the professor's living quarters. The professors lived on the upper floors and taught their classes on the lower floors.

The pavilions are connected by a continuous colonnade, which offers shelter from the weather and partially screens the dormitories from public view. The walkway on the colonnade roofs connects the second-floor levels of the pavilions and is reserved for the private use of the faculty and their families.

Each of the pavilions was designed by Thomas Jefferson with elements drawn from classical models as published by Andrea Palladio, Roland Fréart de Chambray, and Charles Errard. Each is different, thereby offering a separate lesson in classical orders and architecture.



Elevation and plan of Pavilion V, attributed to Cornelia Jefferson Randolph or John Neilson, c. 1820

PAVILION V

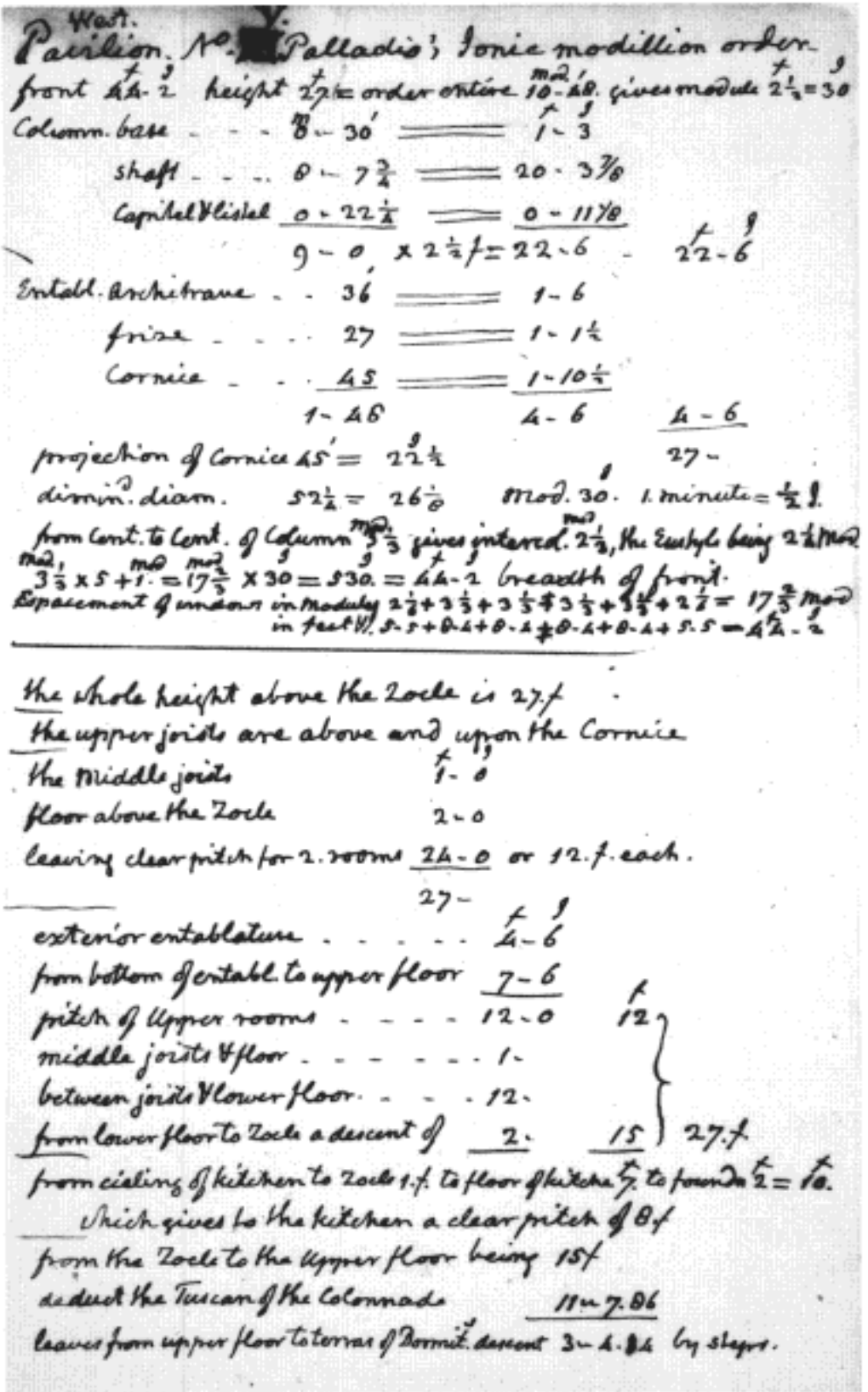
HISTORY

AUTHORIZATION AND NEGOTIATION FOR CONSTRUCTING PAVILION V

At a meeting on October 7, 1817, the Board of Visitors of Central College, the predecessor of the University of Virginia, voted to proceed with the construction of two more pavilions and their adjoining dormitories; work on Pavilion VII had begun during the summer of 1817. While the board authorized that this work "be contracted for and executed" in 1818, work on only one pavilion, which became known as Pavilion III, was begun in accord with that schedule. Construction of the other structure, later called Pavilion V, was not started until the summer of 1819.[1]

In order to proceed with construction during the 1819 building season, Jefferson had requested that the Board of Visitors hold a special meeting in February, 1819, rather than wait for the regular meeting on March 29. Otherwise, Jefferson told his fellow Visitor, Joseph Cabell, they would "lose the chance of employing workmen, & consequently lose a year in our preparation." "I think with you," he continued, "that we must apply all our funds to building, for the present year, and not open the institution until we can do it with that degree of splendor necessary to give it a prominent character." Toward that end Jefferson proposed that the Visitors "must defer the mission for professors to another year" and turn their attention instead to determining "at once what buildings we can undertake this season & to engage undertakers." He believed that the current funding would permit the construction of two more pavilions, a hotel, or refectory, and twenty to thirty more dormitories.[2]

At the meeting held on February 26, 1819, the Board of Visitors decided, as Jefferson had hoped, to apply all funds not needed for other purposes to "providing additional buildings for the accommodation of the Professors, & for dieting &



West.
Pavilion. N°. V. Palladio's Ionic modillion order.
front 44-2 height 27½ = order entire 10-2 = 10-2. gives module 2½ = 30
Column. base . . . 8 - 30 = 1 - 3
shaft . . . . 8 - 7¾ = 20 - 3⅜
Capitel & Astragal 0 - 22½ = 0 - 11⅛
9 - 0 x 2½ f = 22-6 . 2½-6
Entabl. Architrave . . 36 = 1 - 6
frize . . . . 27 = 1 - 1½
Cornice . . . 45 = 1 - 10½
1 - 46 4 - 6 4 - 6
projection of Cornice 45 = 22½ 27 -
diminn. diam. 52½ = 26⅛ Mod. 30. 1 minute = ½ I.
from Cent. to Cent. of Columns 5⅓ gives intercol. 2⅔, the Eustyle being 2½ Mod
3⅓ x 5 + 1. = 17⅔ x 30 = 530. = 44-2 breadth of front.
Espacement of windows in Modules 2½ + 3⅓ + 3⅕ + 3⅕ + 3⅕ + 2½ = 17⅔ Mod
in feet 11. 5 + 8.4 + 8.4 + 8.4 + 8.4 + 5.5 = 44½ - 2

---

the whole height above the Zocle is 27.f .
the upper joists are above and upon the Cornice
the Middle joists 1. 0
floor above the Zocle 2 - 0
leaving clear pitch for 2. rooms 24 - 0 or 12. f. each.

27 -

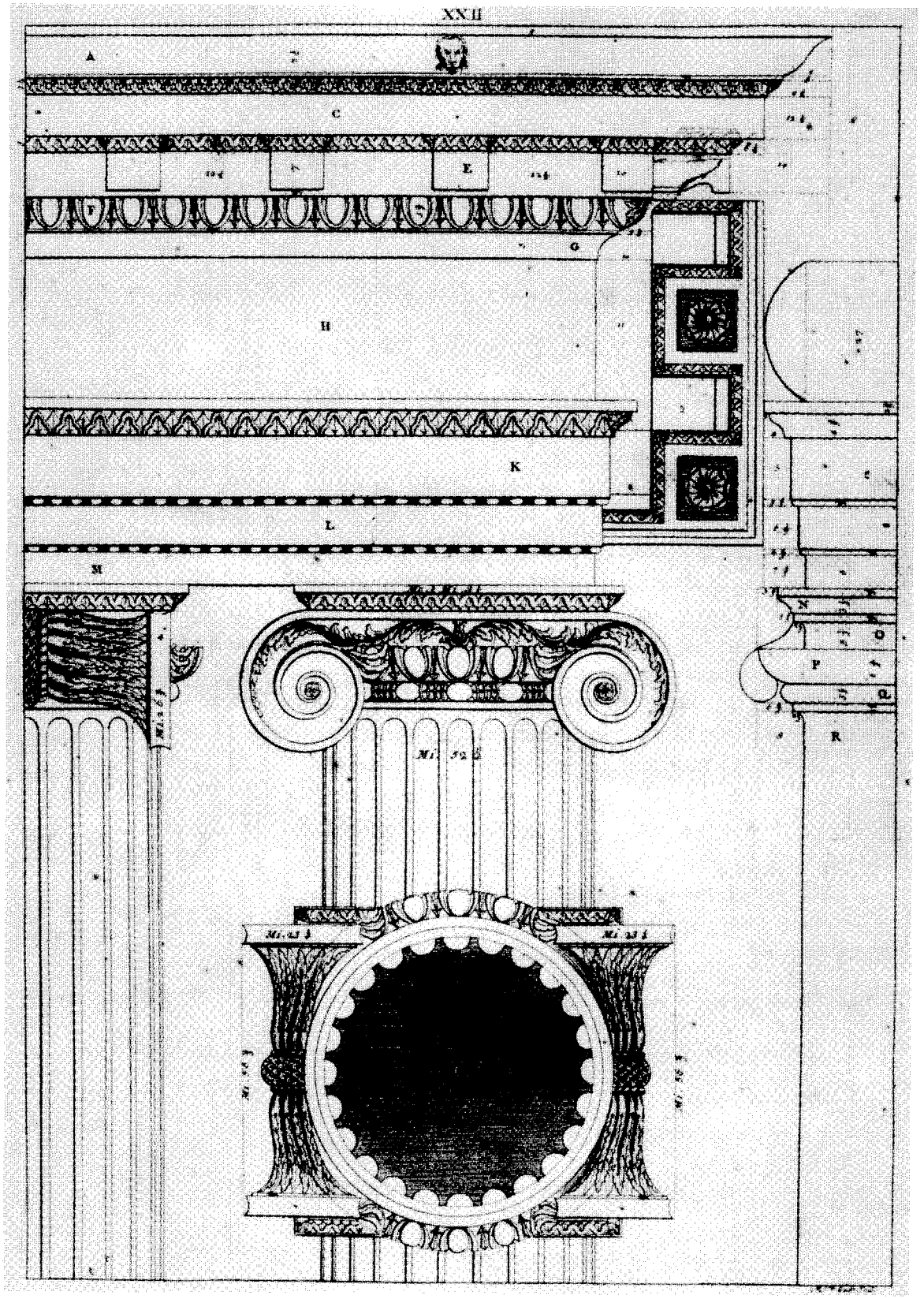
exterior entablature 4-6
from bottom of entabl. to upper floor 7-6
pitch of Upper rooms 12-0 12
middle joists & floor 1-
between joists & lower floor . . . 12-
from lower floor to Zocle a descent of 2. 15 27.f
from cieling of kitchen to Zocle 1.f. to floor of kitchen 5½ to foundn 6½ = 10.
which gives to the kitchen a clear pitch of 8.f
from the Zocle to the Upper floor being 15f
deduct the Tuscan of the Colonnade 11-7.06
leaves from upper floor to terras of Bonnet. descent 3-4.84 by steps.

Thomas Jefferson's notes and specifications for Pavilion V, 1819

lodging the students of the University." The Visitors also agreed to proceed with entering into "engagements" for "building in the approaching season two more pavilions for the Professors one Hotel for dieting the students, and as many additional Dormitories for their lodging, with the necessary appendages as the said funds shall be competent to accomplish."[3]

In order to generate the needed proposals from workmen, the Board of Visitors placed advertisements that set forth the terms for construction and requested proposals from "Brick Makers and Brick Layers, Stone Masons, House Carpenters and Joiners, Plaisterers, Painters and Glaziers, who can produce certificates from known characters for their perfect skill in their line of business of their good faith and punctuality in the performance of their undertakings."[4] Their terms set forth in the advertisement pertained to the construction of Pavilion V as well as to the other pavilions begun in 1819:

> *Brick Makers and Brick Layers* — It is proposed to lay about a million of bricks this season in buildings so far distinct that the undertakings may be in one or more portions of about an hundred thousand bricks each, the undertakers finding materials as well as work. The front walls are to be faced with oil stock bricks; the others with sand stocks, the interior mass to be of place bricks — all to be laid with good bond, to be clinkers, and not a single sammel brick to be used in any part of the work, under a penalty of five cents for every such brick, nor more than 2 bats to 9 whole bricks; the inner mortar to be 1/3 lime and 2/3 clean gritty sand, without any mixture of earth; the outer 1/2 lime and 1/2 such sand, and the whole to be grouted with a mortar of the inner quality. In estimating the number of bricks which are to be the usual dimensions, one half of the openings both as to materials and work, are to be deducted. The lime kilns are about 9 miles distant along the public road, and the price of lime has been generally about 16 cents the bushel at the kilns; but it is believed that better lime, and on better terms, may be had from more distant quarries. Good sand is two miles distant. The wood lands commence at about half a mile, and the brick yard with water is about 30 to 40 rods distant: space for the yard, earth for the bricks, sand for the mortar, and water for both will be given. Each undertaker is to say what portion of this work he will contract to execute by the 1st day of October next, at what price for the brick, and what for the other materials and work.
>
> *Stone Masons* are to say for how much they will lay the stone and [mud?] the mortar and grout of the composition before mentioned, leaving the quarrying and hauling for a particular arrangement. The quantity of this work to be done is about 300 perch.
>
> *House Carpenters and Joiners.* — As the items of house carpentry and joinery and their several prices are too numerous to be specified, some standard of refer-



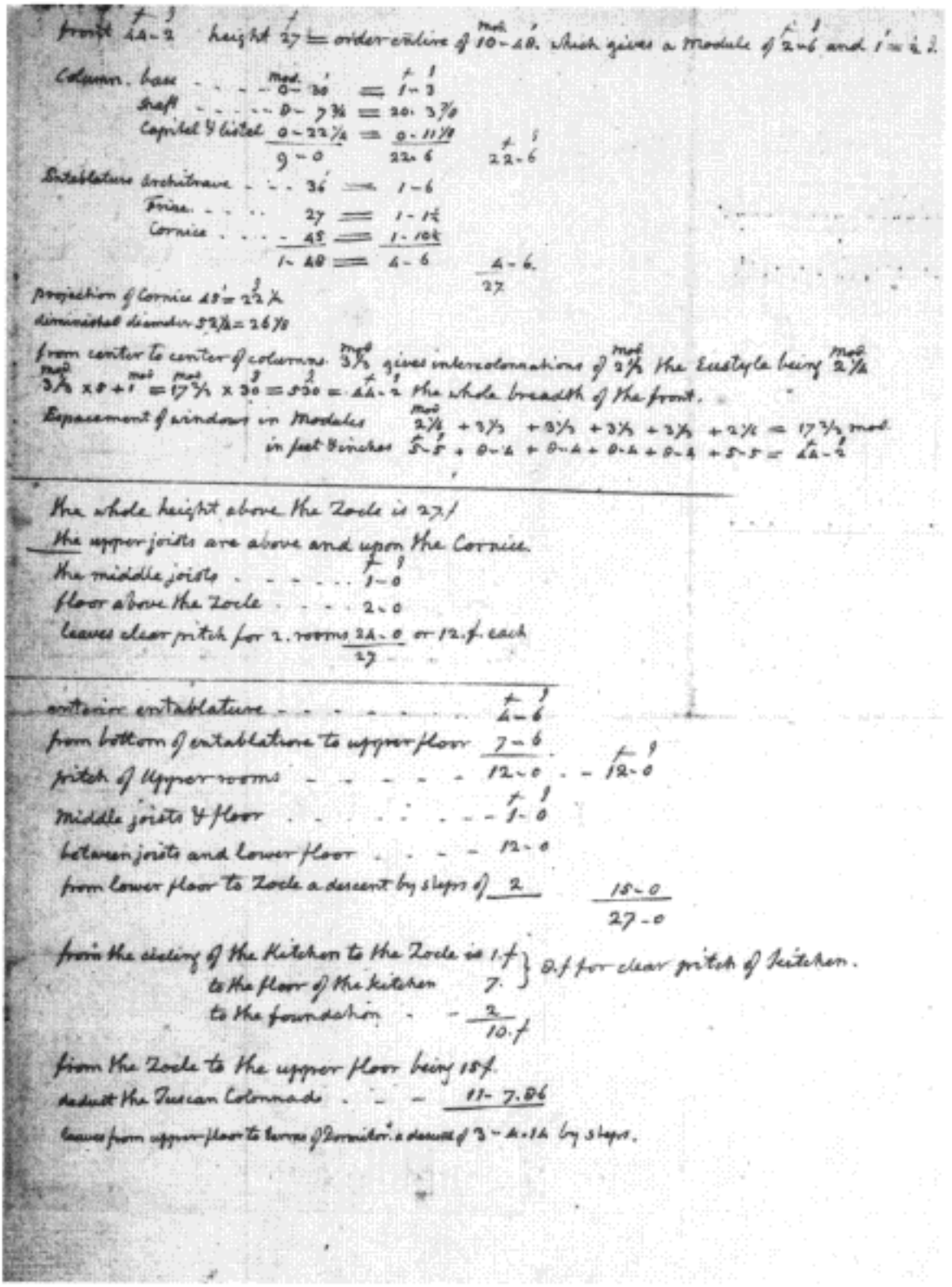
Ionic of Palladio from Four Books of Architecture
by A. Palladio, Leoni edition, 1721.

> ence for prices must necessarily be proposed, the Philadelphia house carpenter book of prices, printed by M. Carey, in 1812, is adopted for the rule of prices; and every undertaker is to say whether he will undertake at the prices printed in that book, or at what percent, more or less. Lumber is expected from this reference to be settled at its actual cost; the uncertainty of which might be hazardous for the undertaker; but unseasoned boards must be sufficiently kiln dried by him. Where the item of work and price is 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 distinct in portions of a little more or less than one thousand bricks, each undertaker is to say of how many of these portions he will contract to finish the wooden work by the 1st day of February next.
>
> *Plaisterers, Painters, and Glaziers,* may state the several items and prices in their line for which they will work, or they may refer to the Washington price book, published by Evans, and printed there in 1804. . . . Stating whether they will undertake at the printed prices, or at what percent, above or below these.
>
> The undertakers in every line are to execute with exactness the general plan and instructions which will be exhibited to them. Making their own working draughts, however, and submitting them to previous examination; the brick and wooden work is to be done as neatly and substantially as the best specimen of what is already done at the same place, and all other work in the very best manner. Whenever work is not finished by the day stipulated, the party is failing to pay as an idemnification, a rent of 10 per cent. on the cost of the building from the day stipulated until his part of the building is finished. Advances of money will be made from time to time to the amount of materials bro't into place, and of half the workmanship actually done; the balance within six months from the completion of each portion.[5]

Just a few days after the advertisements appeared, workmen began submitting proposals and letters of recommendation to Nelson Barksdale, the proctor of the university. Among them were two men who initially applied individually but ended up working together on Pavilion V — John Perry and James Dinsmore.

John Perry must have been very familiar with the university's building program, for he had already supplied brick for Pavilion III and had worked on Pavilion VII, the first to be constructed. He was also well known to Jefferson, for he had also worked at Monticello and at Poplar Forest, Jefferson's summer home near Bedford, Virginia.[6] Perry's proposal, prepared on March 27, 1819, was among the first to be submitted:

> I would Contract to furnish all materials and lay 300,000 bricks at $14 per thousand — according to the Specimen furnished in the Corinthian pavillion [III], which tho undertaken by M. Brown was actually executed by me and a further


front 44-2 height 27 = order-cieling of mod 10-40. which gives a Module of f 2-6 and 1' = 4 2.

Column. base . . . . mod 0-30 = f 1-3
shaft . . . . . 0-73/4 = 20. 3/10
Capital & listel 0-22 1/2 = 0.11 1/10
9-0 22.6 f 22-6

Entablature Architrave . . . 36 = 1-6
Frize. . . . . 27 = 1-1 1/2
Cornice . . . . 45 = 1-10 1/2
1-40 = 4-6 4-6. 27

projection of Cornice 45 = 22 1/2
diminished diameter 52 1/2 = 26 1/10

from center to center of columns mod 3 1/2 gives intercolumnations of mod 2 1/2 the Eustyle being mod 2 1/2
mod 3 1/2 x 8 + 1 mod = 17 1/2 x 3 = 52.6 = f 44-2 the whole breadth of the front.

Espacement of windows in Modules mod 2 1/2 + 3 1/2 + 3 1/2 + 3 1/2 + 3 1/2 + 2 1/2 = 17 1/2 mod.
in feet & inches 5-5 + 0-4 + 0-4 + 0-4 + 0-4 + 5-5 = f 44-2

The whole height above the Zocle is 27 f
the upper joists are above and upon the Cornice.
the middle joists . . . . . f 1-0
floor above the Zocle . . . 2-0
leaves clear pitch for 2. rooms 24-0 or 12. f. each 27

exterior entablature . . . . . f 4-6
from bottom of entablature to upper floor 7-6
pitch of Upper rooms . . . . . 12-0 . f 12-0
Middle joists & floor . . . . . f 1-0
between joists and lower floor . . . 12-0
from lower floor to Zocle a descent by steps of 2 15-0
27-0

from the cieling of the Kitchen to the Zocle is 1 f
to the floor of the kitchen 7. } 8 f for clear pitch of kitchen.
to the foundation . . 2
10 f

from the Zocle to the upper floor being 18 f.
deduct the Tuscan Colonnade . . . 11-7.86
leaves from upper floor to terrace of Dormitor. a descent of 3-4.14 by steps.

Thomas Jefferson's notes and specifications for Pavilion V, 1819

specimin exhibited in the two ranges of dormitories appendant to the Doric pavillion No. 4 [now VII] — If it should be required I will even bind myself to execute the work in a neater Style than that already done without affecting its substantial strength — I would further Contract to execute the wood work appendant to the laying of the 300,000 bricks mention in the proposal above according to the specimin exhibited in the wood work of the doric pavillion No. 4 — at a rate of 25 pct. above the printed prices in M Carys philadelphia price book that makeing the prices virginia Currency — I would further contract to furnish all the lumber for the wood work to be executed by myself at the prices already furnished the proctor which are the Identical prices at which I have furnished lumber at Since I became the owner of a Saw mill. The lumber to be measured and received by the proctor or agent at the mill.[7]

The remainder of his proposal made it clear that he understood that the new work would be done under more competitive conditions than in the past. He also seemed more interested in undertaking some of the other buildings rather than another pavilion:

I have in the above proposals for work adopted a scale of prices lower than usual under the impression that from the great Competition the whole of the work will actually be undertaken at rates lower than heretofore. Should my proposals be received I would prefer to become the undertaker of the hotel and dormitories appendant thereto — oil stock brick @24$ pr M [thousand]. Kiln drying plank is expected to be paid for what it shall be worth.[8]

James Dinsmore also submitted a proposal on March 27, 1819, and in it he expressed his concern about the investment he had already made in the university, where he had been at work since 1818 on Pavilion III. Unlike Perry, Dinsmore directed his proposal specifically to the construction of Pavilion V:

As I have fixed myself with a work Shop and other Conveniencys, for carrying on work at the Central College and have declined other jobs, through that Expectation — it would be my desire to undertake at the University, provided I Can do it with any Probable prospect of not losing by it — From my knowledge of the manner in which the work is Expected to be executed, and the difficultys we Labour under here in procuring good workmen and also in the difference of Materials between here and Philadelphia — I should not consider Myself Justifiable in undertaking by the Book mentioned as the Standard at a less advance than the difference of the Currency between Pennsylvania & Virginia — Should it be more agreeable to the Visitors, I would undertake at five per cent less Provided they get an experienced Philadelphia measurer to measure the work after it is executed, which would Probably be best also for Preventing disputes between the Visitors & undertakers at these Rates. I Should wish to undertake the

> Carpenter & Joiners work of the Ionic Pavillion (proposed to be Built between the Doric & Corinthian at which I am now engaged) with the Range of Dormitorys — attached to them, altho I had considered the Dormitorys attached to the Corinthian Pavillion as engaged under a former Contract.[9]

Dinsmore added in a postscript that "Kiln drying when Necessary is expected to be paid for."[10]

Dinsmore was one of Jefferson's most trusted and talented workmen. In his proposal to the University, Dinsmore requested that "as to my qualifications and fidelity in performing my Contracts I Beg leave to refer to Mr Jefferson and Mr Madison haveing worked a considerable time for Both of them." Jefferson called Dinsmore and Perry "house joiners of the first order."[11]

Meanwhile, as Perry and Dinsmore were preparing their proposals, Richard Ware arrived in Charlottesville with a letter of introduction from Robert Mills to his friend Jefferson. On March 26, 1819, the day before Perry and Dinsmore submitted their proposals, Ware made a written offer to work at 15 percent below the prices listed in the price book published by M. Cary in Philadelphia that the Visitor's advertisement had cited as the standard. Word of Ware's discounted price may have been circulating among the Virginian contractors, for on April 1 Dinsmore and Perry wrote to the proctor of the university that various circumstances "have induced us to believe we shall be able to procure [journeymen and laborers] on better terms and thereby be enabled to undertake at lower prices." They consequently asked for "leave to withdraw our Respective proposals heretofore made and in Lieu thereof propose to undertake the wood work... at the prices in the Book Mentioned as the Standard and the Brick work at the prices Genl Cocke paid." Jefferson believed that Ware's visit had precipitated the new proposals from the Virginia contractors. He explained to another Visitor that "an undertaker came on to see the extent of the work we had to do. This brought our own people down to the same prices."[12]

Jefferson was eager to award the contract for Pavilions I and V to Ware because Jefferson greatly admired the excellent craftsmanship apparent in Philadelphia buildings. On April 9, 1819, Jefferson wrote to Ware awarding him "the work to be done for the University this season" and explaining as well that "there will be as much to do the next year and much for a considerable time afterwards." He also told Ware that "we give up the discount of 15. percent below the printed prices in Carey's book, because we wish our workmen to receive a reasonable living price

for what they do." "But we accept" Jefferson continued, "on the condition that you can engage in Philadelphia brick makers & bricklayers to do the brickwork & that part of which you will do the carpenters work." He asked Ware to reply immediately, for "the advance of the season & quantity of work to be done leaves us no spare time." A few weeks later, when he learned that Ware had been "arrested by his creditors & was in jail" rather than on his way to the university, Jefferson directed the new proctor, Arthur S. Brockenbrough, to keep this news "a profound secret until we can substitute contracts to supply [Ware's] place" and to "have written articles signed by all your workmen, for they will endeavor to fly the way when they suspect that the Philadelphia competition is withdrawn."[13]

Brockenbrough followed Jefferson's directions. It appears that within the next two weeks he settled on a contract to erect Pavilion V. "The brickwork and wooden work" were "engaged to Dinsmore and Perry." Meanwhile, though, Ware had been set free and was at Monticello on May 28. Jefferson, again thrilled at the prospect that superior Philadelphia craftsmen could be employed at the university, told Ware that while some of the work had most likely been engaged, "enough" for him "would be still disengaged." In the end, however, it was agreed that the Virginian workmen continued to be assigned "the completion of the Western range," including Pavilion V, and Jefferson boldly decided to award Ware contracts for Pavilions II and IV, even though the Visitors had not yet authorized construction of any pavilions in the eastern range.[14]

The contract for Pavilion V evidently continued to be discussed, for Jefferson wrote in late June, 1819, regarding the bricks that "Mr. Perry is entitled to what we agreed to, not what he proposed. We agreed that Genl. Cocke's bargain with Whately should be ours. That was that he was to find all and do all for 11 ¼ D. but there were some little modifications which I thought made it equivalent to 11 ½ D. He agreed to it." Jefferson also affirmed the scope of the work: "in Perry's case a single pavilion only is engaged without dormitories or any thing else."[15]

In July, 1819, Jefferson predicted that once the Philadelphians were on hand, "we shall have about 100. persons at work on the different buildings." As work began on Pavilion V, the Lawn was flanked by partially completed pavilions and dormitories. At Pavilion I workers were busy laying the basement walls, while at Pavilion III Dinsmore was "putting up the Modillions on the Cornice." Pavilion VIII had been under construction since 1817. At Pavilion II on the east side of the Lawn, Ware's men were laying the foundations.[16]

PAVILION V

DESIGN OF PAVILION V

Like the other structures facing the Lawn, Pavilion V was designed by Jefferson. His drawings for Pavilion V, executed on grid paper, include an elevation and plans of the basement and first and second floors. Although the elevation shows the major elements of the pavilion, the roof balustrade, or parapet, is not developed, and the Chinese lattice railings are missing. The drawings must have been meant to convey the general idea of the pavilion but not the details; doors are not delineated in the elevation, for example, and the window sashes are not fully articulated.

A second drawing, attributed to John Neilson, corresponds closely to Jefferson's, but exhibits more detail. A parapet, apparently constructed of wood panels, appears above the cornice, and there are six-panel stile-and-rail doors at the first and second floors. Three steps lead to the main entrance, which is surmounted by a fanlight set into a rectangular transom. The first-floor windows have triple sash with six lights per sash. Chinese lattice railings are shown at the second-floor balcony. Neilson's drawing of the first-floor plan is very similar to Jefferson's. The original construction of the pavilion followed Jefferson's plans closely; there are a few differences in the location of doorways in the basement and first floor, two windows in the basement, and treads of the main stair.

Jefferson intended that the second-story rooms be heated by stoves, but fireplaces were built, perhaps incorporating stoves.

The general arrangement of the spaces in the pavilions had been set in Jefferson's mind since at least 1810, when he explained that there would be "a small and separate lodge for each professorship, with only a hall below for his class, and two chambers above for himself." Later he wrote that "On the probability that such of the professors as are married will want more than 2. rooms, we leave the back side of our pavilions without windows so that we can add 2. or 3. rooms at will."[17]

In letters written during the spring of 1817 to architects William Thornton and Benjamin Henry Latrobe, Jefferson explained that because the pavilions would "show themselves above the dormitories," they should be "models of taste and good architecture, and of a variety of appearances, no two alike, so as to serve as specimens for the Architectural lecturer." By August, 1817, he had determined that for Pavilions III and V, "the 2. to be erected in the next year, one will have it's upper story Ionic, the other Corinthian." "The succeeding ones," he explained to Latrobe, "may exhibit the best variations of the Doric, Ionic and Corinthian." For Pavilion V, Jefferson chose the Ionic order shown in "Palladio's Ionic modillion

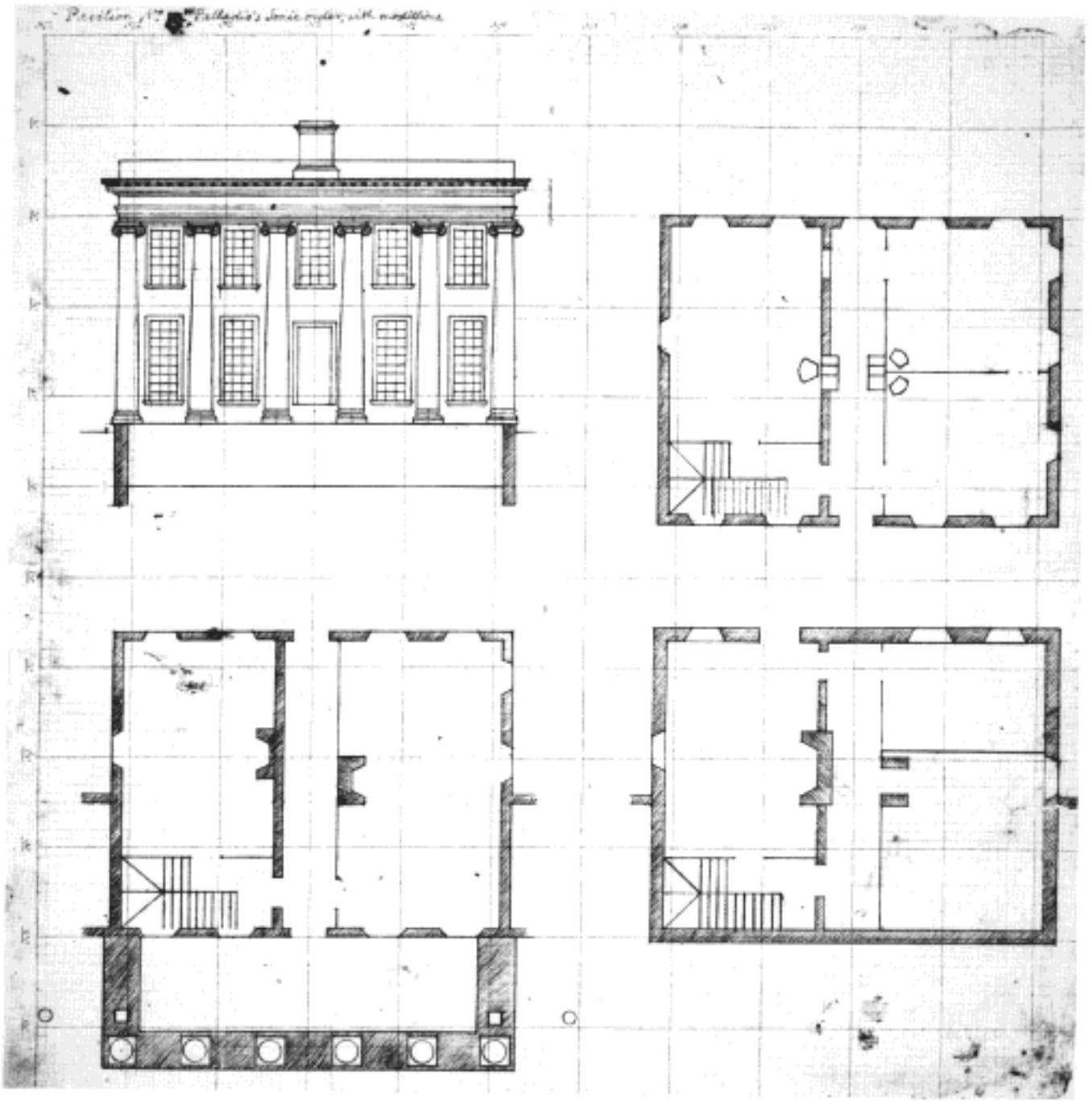
order" from an edition of *The Architecture of A. Palladio in Four Books,* published in London by Giacomo Leoni.[18]

CONSTRUCTION WORK AT PAVILION V

On August 9, 1819, George W. Spooner, Jr., who was assisting the proctor, prepared a report of the university, in which he noted that at Pavilion V "Mr Perry will commence as soon as they have succeeded in blowing a rock which has impaired there progres in diging his foundation." The rocks apparently caused a delay of several more days, for Spooner wrote on August 20 that "we find considerable difficulty in opening the foundation of Mr. Perry's building, being obliged frequently to blow the Rocks which is considerable Labour." Spooner also asked the proctor "to send up," probably from Richmond, "Twoo pair of sawyers for getting Mr Perry's timber." In addition Spooner related Perry's proposed terms, "which he submits to you viz all his Joists, sills, Plates measuring side & edge Girders measuring all round @ 40 $ all his prime heart Stuf for Sills Doors & Sash @ 50 $ delivered to the Pitts." Spooner wrote that Perry "will also take one of you're hands @ 15$." "I expect," Spooner continued, "he will take some of the more Inferior but this has not [been] determined on."[19]

The construction of Pavilion V is generally difficult to trace, for there are few letters and few Visitors' minutes in which its progress is mentioned. Payments listed in the proctor's ledger, furthermore, appear to reflect when payments were made or when the bookkeeping was done rather than when construction work was undertaken. For instance, there are no payments recorded in the proctor's ledger for 1819, even though work started during the summer, and only one payment for $2.50 (for blacksmith's work) was listed in 1820. A large payment to John Perry for $1,908.84 for work done in 1820 was not posted until April, 1821, nearly two years after work on the foundation was begun. However, drafts for payments to Perry show that he received some funds in 1819, when he was paid $158.00 for carting lumber, and in January, 1820, when he was paid $600 for "lumber furnished for Pavilions No 3 & 5." On June 23, 1820, Dinsmore and Perry were paid $1,000 for "Carpenters work on Pav. 5," perhaps for framing.[20]

A substantial amount of masonry work must have been undertaken between the summer of 1819 and March, 1820, for Perry was paid $1,912.50 for brick work through March 28, 1820. According to the proctor's journal, John M. Perry supplied the bricks for Pavilion V. The most expensive were the 10,419 oil stock bricks,



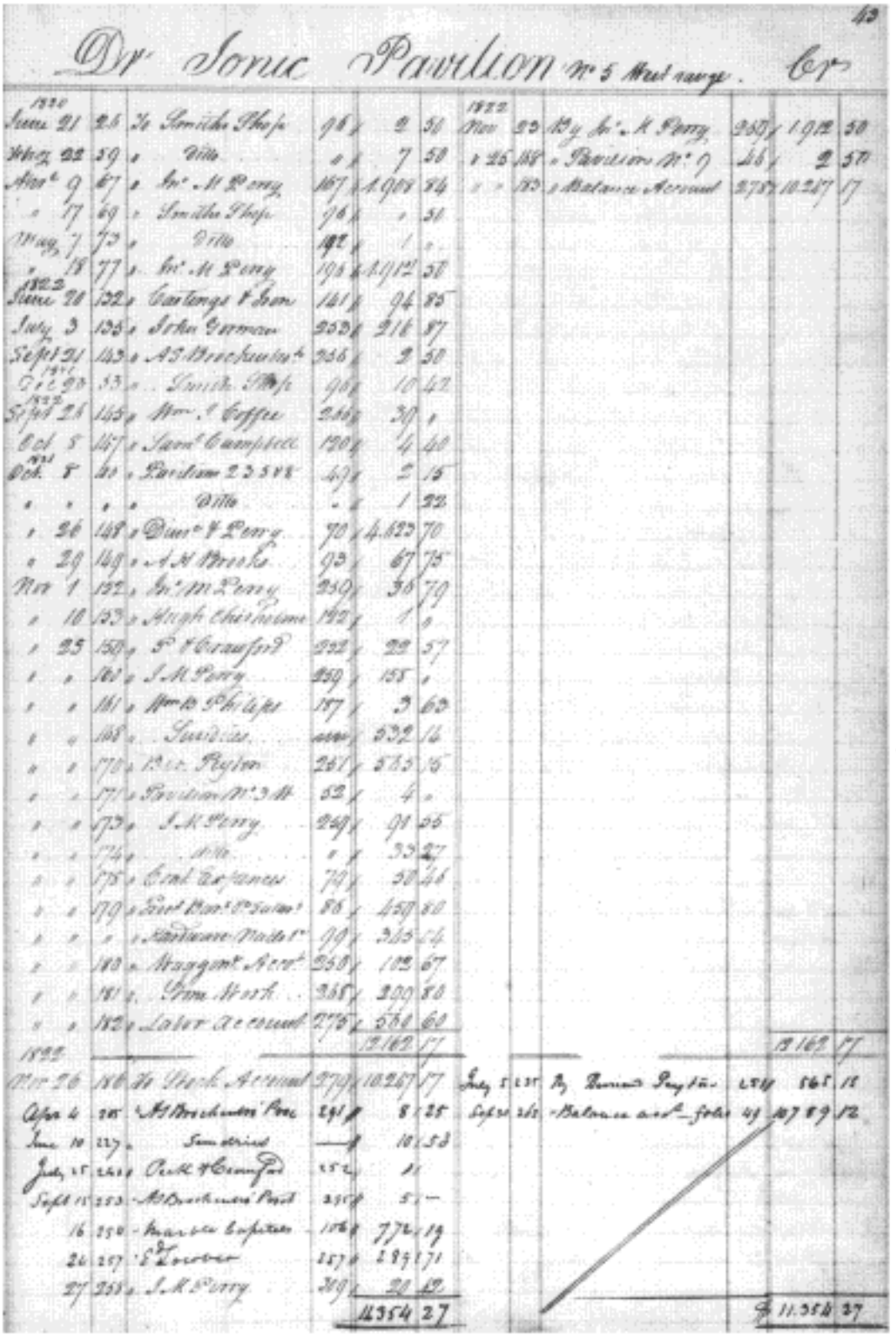
Thomas Jefferson's elevation and plans for Pavilion V

which cost $20 per thousand; dark red and smooth textured, they were used on the front facade. The other bricks, numbering 142,439 and costing $11.50 per thousand, were presumably used in the foundation walls and other facades. An additional 5,428 bricks, billed at about $11.50 a thousand, were used for the foundations of the columns of the portico.[21]

The largest payment for Pavilion V, the sum of $4,623.70, was posted in the proctor's journal as paid to Dinsmore and Perry in October, 1822. It was broken down into Perry's charge of $1,446.47, Dinsmore's bill of $1,497.80, lumber costs of $1,556.79, "waggonage" charges of $91.23 and $31.41 for out-of-pocket expenses for "scaffolding & turning." A month later, Perry was credited with $36.79 for "bricks in back walls" (elsewhere specified for the "Garden Walls"). Dinsmore and Perry acquired for $8.25 from Nicholas H. Lewis plank for Pavilion V in November 1822.[22]

The ridge-and-furrow tinplate roofing system designed by Jefferson and used on the flat roof of Pavilion V was probably installed by Dinsmore's and Perry's workers. The roof consisted of a series of ridges and valleys which Jefferson called "rooflets." The rooflets are still extant in the attic of Pavilion V. Wood boards were used to cover the rooflets; the boards directed water into the valleys, or gutters, which were covered with tinplate. Jefferson developed this roof system in imitation of the flat roofs he had seen in France, then used them extensively at Monticello, the President's House in Washington, D.C., and Poplar Forest; he enthusiastically recommended them to others. He was very interested in the roofing technology and used sheet copper, sheet lead, sheet iron, and tinplate on his roofs. In 1821 Jefferson described tinplate roofing as "the lightest, and most durable cover in the world. We know that it will last 100. years, and how much more, we do not know...all our buildings except one are covered with tin." A. H. Brooks, who installed traditional tinplate coverings on the pitched roofs of other pavilions, provided for $67.75 "Tin Gutters & Cover to level Cornice" for Pavilion V, perhaps a reference to a device that spanned the covering and the edge of the cornice. Eight boxes of tin were used. The tinplates may have been supplied by the firm of D. M. & C. Warwick of Richmond, Virginia.[23]

Iron elements were also installed at Pavilion V. In June, 1820, the account for Pavilion V was charged $2.50 for work done in the blacksmith's shop for "16 knees & 8 braces." Early in 1821 a charge of $5 was made for "1 Crane Iron" probably for the basement fireplace. At the same time a charge of $2.50 for "5 Rods for Portico" was posted; these rods may have been used to support the balcony. About a month



Dr Sonic Pavilion No 5 Mud survey. Cr

1820							1822						
June 21	26	To Smiths Shop	96	2	31		Nov 23	187	By Jno. M Perry		965	1.912	50
May 22	39	" Ditto	"	7	50		" 26	188	" Pavilion No 9		26	2	50
Augt 9	67	" Jno. M Perry	167	1.908	94		" "	193	" Balance Account		2787	10.287	17
" 17	69	" Smiths Shop	96	"	31								
May 7	73	" Ditto	192	1	"								
" 18	77	" Jno. M Perry	196	1.912	50								
1822 June 20	132	" Castings & Iron	181	96	85								
July 3	135	" John Gorman	203	216	87								
Sept 21	143	" A.S. Merchants	356	2	50								
1821 Dec 20	53	" Smith Shop	96	10	42								
1822 Sept 28	145	" Wm. S Coffee	240	30	"								
Oct 5	147	" Saml Campbell	120	4	60								
1821 Oct 8	20	" Pavilion 2 3 5 8	49	2	15								
" "	"	Ditto	"	1	22								
" 26	148	" Dan'l F Perry	70	4.623	70								
" 29	149	" A.N Brooks	93	67	75								
Nov 1	152	" Jno M Perry	250	36	79								
" 10	153	" Hugh Chisholm	192	1	"								
" 25	150	" S F Crawford	222	22	37								
" "	160	" S.M Perry	250	155	"								
" "	161	" Wm B Shipley	187	3	63								
" "	168	" Smiths	200	232	16								
" "	170	" Wm Peyton	261	585	15								
" "	171	" Pavilion No 3 M	82	4	"								
" "	173	" S.M Perry	249	91	25								
" "	174	" Ditto	"	33	27								
" "	175	" Cash Expenses	70	30	46								
" "	179	" Sink Run & Salem	86	459	80								
" "	"	" Hardware Mills &	99	365	14								
" "	180	" Waggon Acct	250	102	67								
" "	181	" Farm Work	365	300	80								
" "	182	" Labor Account	276	586	60								
				13.162	17							13.162	17
1822 Nov 26	186	To Stock Account	379	10.287	17		July 5	137	By Thomas Peyton		1514	865	15
Augt 4	215	" M Brockenbrough Pmt	291	8	25		Sept 30	265	" Balance carried to folio		49	487	89
June 10	217	" Sundries	—	10	53								
July 15	2419	" Cash & Cunningham	152	11									
Sept 15	253	" M Brockenbrough Pmt	291	5	—								
" 16	250	" Hardware Expenses	1064	772	19								
" 24	257	" S Donovan	257	293	71								
" 27	259	" S.M Perry	249	20	62								
				11354	27							11.354	27

Expenses for Pavilion V from Proctor's Ledger, 1819-1822

later, a charge of 50 cents was made for six 10-inch iron spikes and $1.00 for a baluster. In 1822 the smith's shop was paid 25 cents for a "Staple" and $10.17 for "61 Springs for Windows." An additional charge of $4.00 for an unspecified amount of smith's work was also made. Of the university's expenses for "Locks, Hinges, Screws, nails, castings iron &c" the sum of $345.04 was allocated to Pavilion V. The names of the merchants who supplied this hardware were not detailed but may have included John Van Lew & Co., of Richmond, who were supplying similar hardware to the University at this time.[24]

The plainer stonework for Pavilion V was cut and carved by John Gorman, who made the six Ionic bases for the columns of the portico at a cost of $29.00 each. Gorman had worked for Jefferson at Poplar Forest, where he had been responsible for "dressing and laying some hearthstones and marble slabs." Jefferson had found him "well informed, industrious, very skilful, sober & good humored" and suggested to the proctor that he would be "a valuable acquisition." Gorman, Jefferson reported, "understands the business from the quarrying to conducting the work to the outlines for the sculptor." The columns may have been built after the front facades, for John Gorman was not paid for carving the bases of the columns until July, 1822, and Perry was paid $411.89 "for brick work in Columns &c" in November, 1822. The capitals themselves were not installed until 1823; in the interim, blocking was presumably installed to support the entablature and roof. Gorman also cut and set "1 Front & 2 plain Sills" and another sill "to back steps," cut the front steps, and supplied "Coping to wall." He also provided "3 Stove Stones," probably used in conjunction with the three heating stoves on the second floor. His total bill for Pavilion V was $216.87.[25]

Other masons and stone workers also worked at Pavilion V. Samuel Campbell supplied 8 perch of stone or stone work for the "area & Garden Walls" at a cost of $4.40, a fraction of the amount he supplied for other pavilions and hotels. Hugh Chisholm, an Irish-born mason and another of Jefferson's veteran workmen, was recorded in November, 1822, as doing $1.00 worth of "plaistering walls with cement" at Pavilion V, most likely as waterproofing. A schedule of Chisholm's rates indicates that he did both "lathing & Plaistering," as well as plastering on brick walls. In 1822 an additional charge of $299.50 for stonework was attributed to Pavilion V, but no details were given. William B. Phillips, another mason, was paid $3.63 for an unspecified amount of brickwork in November, 1822.[26]

In January, 1822, Jefferson reported to the Virginia legislature that the Visitors had completed all but one of the "ten distinct houses or pavilions containing

each a lecturing room, with generally four other apartments for the accommodation of a professor and his family, and with a garden, and the requisite family offices," as well as six hotels and 109 dormitories. These structures were, he continued, "all in readiness for occupation, except that there is still some plaistering to be done, now in hand, which will be finished early in the present season, the garden grounds and garden walls to be completed, and some columns awaiting their capitals not yet received from Italy." The Proctor's records suggest that the garden work at Pavilion V was underway in 1822, but that the installation of the column capitals was not completed until 1823 and the interior plastering and painting not until 1824 or early in 1825.[27]

John Perry was paid $25.55 for "2,555 Bricks in wall," perhaps for a garden wall, and $66 for 6,000 bricks for the serpentine garden wall. This payment was posted in November, 1822, and probably reflects the fact that work on the grounds was progressing. A charge of $33.27 for carting may have been related to hauling the bricks. Perry provided bricks for the garden walls and areaways of the pavilions, including 1,864 bricks for Pavilion V for $20.42 in 1823. In June 1823, he requested payment from the proctor toward the "Brickwork on privies & Garden Walls" and dispatched his son to collect the sum, for Perry was "afraid to turn out in such damp weather as I have taken a good deal of medesin latterly."[28]

Initially, Jefferson had planned to have the capitals for the porticoes of the pavilions carved from stone taken from a local quarry and worked by two Italian carvers, Giacomo and Michael Raggi, for whom he had arranged passage to Charlottesville in 1819. Soon after the Raggis began working the local stone, however, they found that it was "impossible to make of it an Ionic or Corinthian capital." Jefferson then inquired about stone from the vicinity of Poplar Forest, but found that "the quality is such as would not bear the chissel for delicate work, and is so deep a blue as would not do with our white pillars." Marble from a quarry in Augusta County, Georgia, was investigated but also found wanting.[29]

In October, 1819, the Board of Visitors approved a resolution acknowledging that "it may be necessary to procure elsewhere proper stone or marble, & to have such Capitels executed here or elsewhere." At a meeting held on April 2, 1821, the Visitors approved a proposal to have the more ornate capitals carved at Carrara, Italy. A draft for $1,200 was quickly arranged, and on April 16 Jefferson dispatched an order with specifications for ten Ionic, six Corinthian, and two Corinthian half capitals to Thomas Appleton, the U. S. Ambassador to Italy. Jefferson hoped that

the capitals would be delivered in the fall of 1821, but they did not in fact arrive for two more years.[30]

In a memorandum entitled "Specifications of the Corinthian & Ionic capitels wanting for the University," Jefferson ordered for Pavilion V

> 6. Ionic capitals for columns whose inferior diam. is 30. I. and dimind. diam. 26 1/8 to be copied from the capital of Palladio as given in his 1st Book wherein he treats of the orders in general, and its 16th chapt. in which he describes the Ionic capital particularly, the drawings of which are in plates 20.22. pa.28. Leoni's London edition, presenting volutes in front & back & ballusters in their flanks.[31]

Since the marble capitals had to be placed on brick rather than marble shafts, he added that "the upper end of the shaft must be subjoined" to "not only the Astragal, but a bit of the shaft itself as low as the bottom of the Volutes."[32]

By the late summer of 1823, the column capitals had arrived from New York in eighteen boxes, evidently each crated separately. On August 27, 1823, Jefferson wrote that the capitals "from Italy are now recd. and in the course of a fortnight will all be up."[33] Their installation was confirmed on September 20, 1823, when Arthur Brockenbrough wrote Jefferson that

> I have the pleasure of announcing to you the arrival of the Corinthian and Ionic Capitels of Marble ordered from Italy all of which are in there proper places without the smallest accident to them except the breaking off of a small part of one of the leaves of one of the Corinthians before it was unpacked, but which has been carefully put on.[34]

Brockenbrough also pointed out to Jefferson that "the carving of the bead under the Ovolo of all the Ionic Capitels is omitted which would have added greatly to their beauty." Jefferson was also concerned about this omission and told Ambassador Appleton that "in the Ionic capitels from Palladio, the astragal is plain, instead of being carved."[35]

The cost of the six Ionic capitals for Pavilion V was posted in two payments. The sum of $565.15, representing a quarter of the remittance sent to Italy for capitals for Pavilions II, III, V, and VIII, was posted in November, 1822. A second payment was posted in September, 1823, for $772.19; of this amount, $55.00 was charged for each capital, and $70.59 was marked for "additional work for Astragal," the small, convex molding around the base of the capital. The balance of $371.60 was attributed to the "costs of transportation &c" from Leghorn, Italy, to

New York and then from New York to Richmond and Scott's Landing near the university.[36]

Pavilion V appears to have been among those buildings that Jefferson had described in January, 1822, as awaiting the finishing work on the interior. The plasterwork at Pavilion V was done by Joseph Antrim. In March, 1820, he had entered into a contract in which it was agreed that he would "do all the plastering, rough casting &c" at the university. The work was to be done "in a masterly manner and as fast as may be reasonably required." The price of his work was "to be ascertained by what two of the most respectable members of the Master plasterers society of Philadelphia say is the customary & fair price at this time in that place." Measurement of the work was to follow the price book Philadelphia master plasterers. By the time he worked on Pavilion V, Antrim had done plastering at other pavilions and at Poplar Forest. Jefferson held Antrim's work in high regard, writing in a letter of recommendation in 1824 that "Joseph Antrim has been employed, as plaisterer, to do the whole plaistering of all the buildings of the University of Virginia which he has executed with fidelity and a skill of the first order. He is moreover of perfectly correct habits and conduct, sober, industrious, faithful, and worthy of any degree of trust which may be reposed in him." In September, 1823, Antrim was paid $439.96 for work at Pavilion V. Since there are no prior charges for plastering, it would seem that the plastering was not done until the 1823 building season. In February, 1825, Antrim was paid an additional sum of $227.69 for work at Pavilion V, presumably for additional plastering.[37]

Lead and composition ornaments for the pavilions were ordered from William Coffee in March, 1822. Coffee, a sculptor who had done terra-cotta busts for Jefferson and supplied composition ornaments for Monticello and Poplar Forest, had emigrated from England to New York in 1816. He visited Jefferson at Monticello as early as 1818 and later corresponded with him regarding the use of hydraulic cement in cisterns at Monticello. Arthur Brockenbrough, the proctor of the university, contracted with Coffee to supply 75 ox sculls, 75 flowers, and 75 lozenges in composition for the drawing-room entablature of Pavilion V. The ornaments were to be delivered to Richmond by October 1, 1822; however, they were evidently not put up until after April, 1823. The proctor charged the Pavilion V account $39.00 for these goods, which he calculated by dividing Coffee's total bill of $390.14 virtually equally among the ten pavilions.[38]

Other ornamental elements for Pavilion V were provided by Peck and Crawford, who had also supplied the "Public Privies." For Pavilion V this firm supplied

Chinese railings for four windows and for a gate, probably for the garden wall.[39]

The painting of the exterior trim and glazing of windows at Pavilion V was done by Edward Lowber of Philadelphia, who was also similarly engaged on the other pavilions, the hotels, and the dormitories. In September, 1823, Lowber was credited with a payment of $289.71 for "Glass, Glazing & 2 coats Paint on sashes" at Pavilion V. In September, 1824, he was paid $215.00, probably for interior painting, since a payment for plasterwork was made at about the same time.[40]

The university allocated overhead costs towards the construction of Pavilion V as follows: for "Stationary, Postage, Traveling expences, &c," $50.46;" Proctor, Bursar, Professors & Clerks Services," $459.80; other "Waggonage cartage & Boatage," $102.67; and other labor expenses, $560.60.[41]

After the second payment was made to plasterer Joseph Antrim in February, 1825, the proctor calculated the cost of Pavilion V up to that point as totalling $11,723.41. During the rest of 1825, a total of only $40.68 in additional expenses was paid.[42]

ALTERATIONS TO PAVILION V

In the summer of 1829, the Board of Visitors adopted a resolution authorizing the construction of "one office, with two rooms" in the rear of Pavilion V. At this time Robert M. Patterson, professor of natural philosophy, was residing there. He had succeeded George Long, professor of ancient languages, in 1828, who had moved in during 1825. Evidently this addition was constructed.[43]

Records indicate that some improvements and repairs were made to Pavilion V and its environs in the 1830s and 1840s. In 1833 the Visitors agreed that "if the Executive Committee should deem it expedient, they shall have an additional well provided in the back court of & in a situation convenient to the pavilions of Professors Patterson & Davis." In 1837 "a fallen wall in the back yard" of Pavilion V was to be rebuilt; three years later the Visitors gave permission "to continue the plank enclosure" in the backyard on the north side of Pavilion V "provided that the old planking, wherever requiring repair, be taken down & neatly renewed & that the whole shall be painted." In 1849 the proctor was directed "to cause such an addition or alteration to be made in the outhouse in Doct: Harrison's yard as to give him an additional room." Glessner Harrison, professor of ancient languages, had moved into Pavilion V in 1835. Harrison remained until 1859, and an important addition was made during his period of residency.[44]

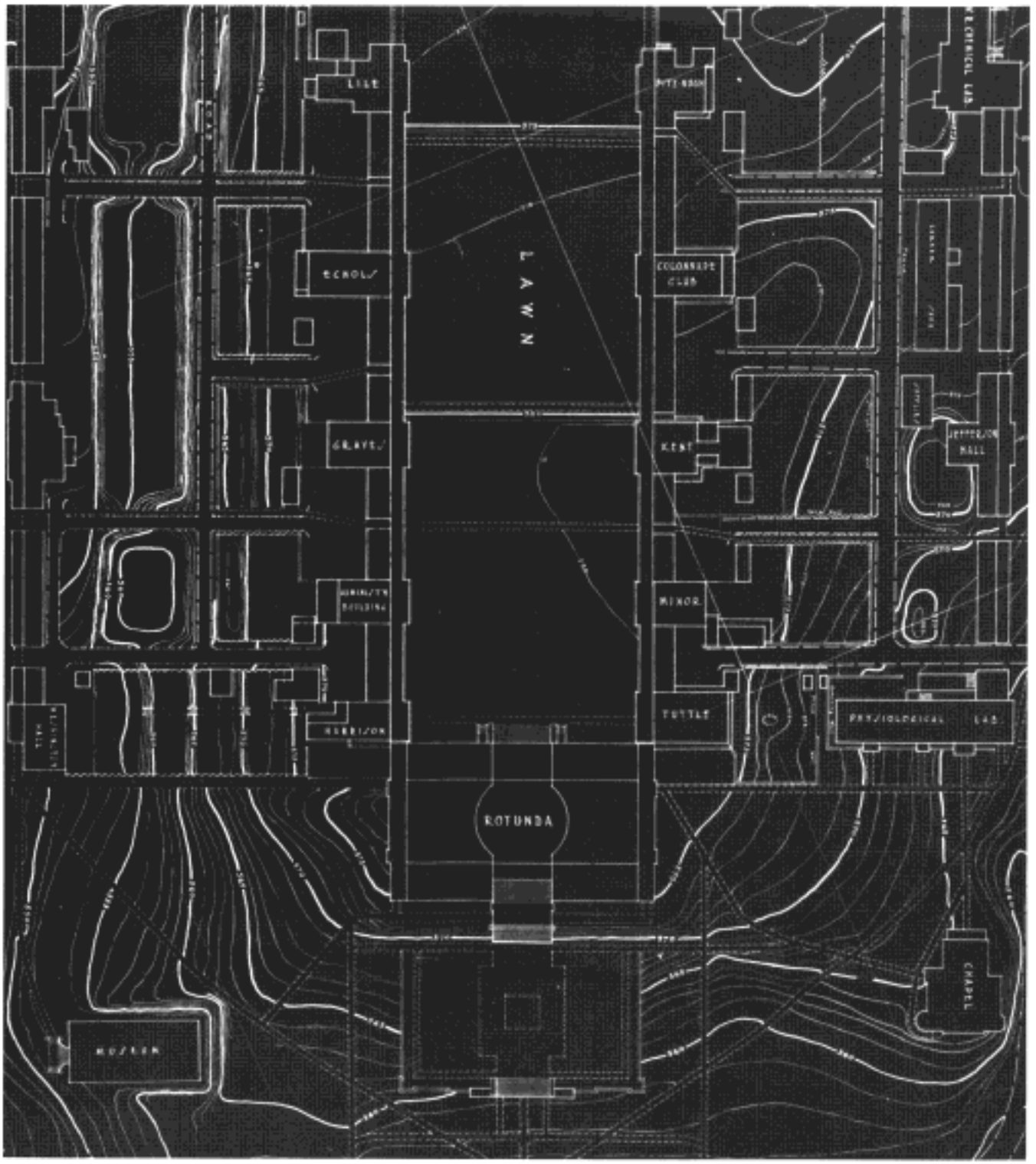
PAVILION V

In 1832, John H.B. Latrobe visited the university and after condemning Jefferson's architectural aesthetics also attacked the conditions of the buildings: "The whole has a shabby genteel look, and is already showing marks left by time in its frail materials. The columns are of stucco, some of the capitals and bases of wood, others imported at immense expense from Italy to be joined to brick and plaster. The mortar is peeling off in many places, showing the red bricks underneath. The wood is yawning, with wide, long splits."[45]

This apparent need for repairs is suggested in an item in the Visitors' minutes of 1837, when it was directed that "the Cellars in Pavilion No. 5" were to "be made dry by draining." Water must also have been a problem upstairs, for at the same time it was noted that the roof was "now in a leaky condition," and it was proposed that it be "raised and covered with slate." Evidently rather belatedly, the Visitors noted that "the Front door of pavilion No. 5 occupied by Doct. Harrison was some years ago damaged in a riot of the Students" and needed repair. The Visitors authorized the proctor in July, 1844, "to cause the front door of Pavilion No. 5 to be duly repaired."[46]

In the fall of 1850, Harrison and the professor of mathematics applied to the Visitors "for some additional buildings in the rear of their respective Pavilions for the accomodation of their families." There must have been a pressing need for extra space at Pavilion V, for in 1850 Harrison and his wife Elizabeth had nine children ranging in age from six months to eighteen years. The minutes record that the Visitors found the request to be "reasonable" and instructed the executive committee "to cause such additional building to be erected by the proctor upon such plan & terms as they may deem advisable & proper."[47]

Evidently those terms included an arrangement by which Harrison advanced the funds for construction of what became the west wing of Pavilion V and the university would then reimburse him. The wing must have been constructed within two years of the Visitors' approval, for in June, 1852, Harrison submitted "an account of advancements made by him for the addition to his Pavilion, and asking that the same be refunded." His account was referred to an inspection committee, which rather than approving or disapproving payment, decided to issue a general policy statement about unauthorized alterations and additions, which, no matter "however trivial and however conducive to convenience," they nonetheless considered to be a "mischievous tendency." They took the occasion to promote the position that "a vigilant care be taken to prevent any alterations of the buildings of the



Detail of topographic map of the university, 1909

University, without proper authority" and warned that the university would not pay bills for unauthorized changes.[48]

Harrison appealed again to the Visitors in September, 1852, for reimbursement and also expressed concern about the resolution on alterations. The Visitors declined to re-examine the matter of reimbursement because they were holding a special meeting but promised to do so at their next meeting; they also made a point "to declare in justice to Dr. Harrison" that the resolution had not been intended "to cast any censure, or to reflect in any manner on the conduct of Professor Harrison." Finally in June, 1853, a year after his initial application, the Visitors agreed to pay for "the actual cost of the addition" and to refund to Harrison the costs he had incurred.[49]

In 1859 Harrison resigned from the faculty after having served for what the Visitors recorded as "more than 30 years of ever increasing usefulness," during which time he "cultivated the taste for classical learning, revolutionized methods of instruction, and raised the standard attainments." He was invited to "continue to use his present House, until such time as it may suit his convenience to move." At his departure, Pavilion V was to be occupied by the professor of natural philosophy, Francis H. Smith, who had been living in Pavilion VI, and Pavilion VI was to be occupied by the newly elected professor of Latin.[50]

During the Civil War, the university buildings suffered from neglect, and in July, 1865, a member of the building committee "reported that much of the roofing was in bad condition," and like the skylight of the rotunda, the pavilions and dormitories "required immediate attention." A report made three years later indicated a recurring problem with water: "The roofs of the Professors Houses, the Hotels and dormitories are said to nearly all leak more or less"; moreover, the gutters were "generally in bad condition." A decade later the committee on buildings and grounds reported to the Visitors that "the floors covering the Colonades on the Lawn are so much decayed as to be dangerous to walk over and almost useless to protect the walks underneath, from the weather." "All the Buildings," including evidently Pavilion V, were also "suffering for a renewal of external paint." The Visitors authorized repair of the floors over the colonnades and the sum of $1,000 for painting; presumably some of these improvements were made at Pavilion V. In the spring of 1880, painting was done at all of the pavilions; at Pavilion V, an area equal to 339 square yards was painted. At this time 269 windows were glazed; perhaps some were in Pavilion V.[51]

In 1903, the Visitors authorized the expenditure of up to $900 "to change and repair the pavilion now occupied by Prof. Smith, for the joint occupancy of Profs. Smith and Kent." Kent, who taught English, had married a daughter of Smith. In 1907, Smith resigned and was appointed emeritus professor of natural philosophy. When his son-in-law, Professor Kent, died in 1917, Smith was given permission to remain at Pavilion V until September 1, 1918, rent free. Apparently there was an expectation that Professor Smith would move out in 1918, for the Visitors passed a resolution in June, 1918, providing that when that pavilion "becomes vacant," the courtyard between it and Pavilion III would "be restored to its original state as designed by Mr. Jefferson; that the whitewashed board fence, wood shed and coal houses be removed." The concern was that "This alley is the most prominent cross axis of the University, and in its encumbered state is very unsightly." Smith, however, remained at Pavilion V until his death in 1928, at which time he was 99 years old and had lived in the same pavilion for nearly seven decades.[52]

When the Visitors met in the spring of 1929, they agreed that Pavilion V should "be converted into two residences." The front portion, facing the Lawn, was assigned to James Southall Wilson, professor of English, and the back part to Professor C. M. Sparrow. The occupants were to "pay for electric current and heat furnished from the University's lines" and to keep the interiors "in good repair . . . at their own expense." A portion of the income from a bequest was to be used to pay for the conversion. Professor Sparrow resided in Pavilion V until his death, and in 1942 his section was assigned to Professor T. P. Abernethy. Wilson remained at Pavilion V until his retirement in 1951. Later that year his portion was assigned to Dr. Alfred Chanutin.[53]

PAVILION V

NOTES

The original spelling, capitalization and punctuation of these documents have been retained in quoted excerpts, except that a period has been inserted if one did not appear at the end of a sentence, and the first word of each sentence has been capitalized.

1. University of Virginia, Board of Visitors (hereafter, BV), Minutes, Oct. 7, 1817, transcript, Manuscripts Div., Univ. of Va. Library (hereafter, BV, Min).

2. Thomas Jefferson (hereafter, TJ) to Joseph Cabell, Feb. 19, 1819, Thomas Jefferson Papers, Univ. of Va. Library (hereafter, the name of this collection is omitted).

3. BV, Min., Feb. 26, 1819.

4. *Richmond Enquirer,* March 12, 1819.

5. Ibid.

6. The TJ correspondence regarding John Perry is extensive; numerous letters are indexed in *The Jefferson Papers of the University of Virginia* (Charlottesville: Univ. Press of Va., 1973). For a reference to Perry's work at Poplar Forest, for instance, see John Perry (hereafter, JP) to TJ, July 6, 1819.

7. JP to BV, March 27, 1819.

8. JP to BV, March 27, 1819.

9. James Dinsmore (hereafter, JD) to [TJ], March 27, 1819.

10. JD to [TJ], March 27, 1819.

11. TJ to Thomas Munro, March 4, 1815, Henry E. Huntington Library, San Marino, Cal. JD to [TJ], March 27, 1819.

12. Richard Ware to Nelson Barksdale, March 26, 1819. JD and JP to Nelson Barksdale, April 1, 1819. TJ to James Breckenridge (hereafter, JB), July 8, 1819.

13. TJ to Richard Ware (hereafter, RW), April 9, 1819. TJ to Arthur S. Brockenbrough (hereafter, ASB), May 17, 1819.

14. TJ to ASB, Sept. 1, 1819. TJ to ASB, May 28, 1819. TJ and Charles Cocke to Thomas Cooper, Oct. 15, 1819. TJ to Breckenridge, July 8, 1819.

15. TJ to ASB, June 27, 1819.

16. TJ to Cooper, July 11, 1819. George W. Spooner (hereafter, GWS) to ASB, Aug. 9, 1819. Proctors' Papers, Manuscripts Division, Univ. of Va. Library (hereafter, PP).

17. TJ to Trustees of East Tennessee College, May 6, 1810, quoted in Fiske Kimball, *Thomas Jefferson, Architect* (1916; reprint, New York: Da Capo Press, 1968), p. 74. TJ to Benjamin H. Latrobe, Aug. 3, 1817, quoted in Kimball, p. 190. For a discussion of Latrobe's influence on the design of Pavilion V, see Kimball, pp. 76-78.

18. TJ to William Thornton, [May 9, 1817], quoted in Kimball, p. 75. TJ to Latrobe, June 12, 1817, quoted in Kimball, p. 188. TJ to Latrobe, Aug. 3, 1817, quoted in Kimball, p. 191. TJ, Univ. of Virginia Specification Book, Univ. of Virginia Library. William Bainter O'Neal, *Jefferson's Fine Arts Library* (Charlottesville: Univ. Press of Va., 1976), pp. 248-265.

19. GWS to ASB, Aug. 9, 1819, PP. GWS to ASB, Aug. 20, 1819, PP.

20. Proctors' Ledger, 1819-25, p. 43, PP. JP, receipt, March 27, 1820, PP (Pavilion V was called by its earlier name, Pavilion III). Statement showing where to find the vouchers, Sept. 14, 1819, May 14, 1823, PP. JP, receipt, Jan. 28, 1820, PP.

21. Proctors' Journal, 1819-28, pp. 77, 67.

22. Proctors' Journal, pp. 148, 160, 152, 158. Building accounts for the original buildings (hereafter, BA), Proctors' Records, Box 17, p. 43. In 1822, Perry was credited with a payment of $158 for hauling lumber; this may have been the date when the 1819 charge was posted rather than a new charge.

23. TJ to Charles Yancey, July 23, 1821, quoted in Kimball, pp. 193-194. Proctors' Journal, p. 149. BA. Invoice, D. M. & C. Warwick to ASB, July 27, 1823, PP.

24. Proctors' Journal, pp. 26, 59, 69. BA. See for example, John Van Lew & Co. to ASB, April 10, 1821; June 18, 1821; Aug. 2, 1821, PP.

25. TJ to ASB, Aug. 17, 1819. BA. Proctors' Journal, p. 43.

26. Proctors' Journal, pp. 147, 153, 161. [ASB], Memo of Hugh Chisholm's Prices for Plastering, [1819]. BA.

27. *Richmond Gazette,* Jan. 10, 1823.

28. Proctors' Journal, pp. 173, 43, 258. BA. Receipt, Lil[baum] P. Perry, June 27, 1823, PP. JP to ASB, June 26, 1823, PP.

29. TJ to JB, July 8, 1819. TJ to JB, July 29, 1819. Building receipts for Pavilion II, 1820, PP.

30. BV, Min., Oct. 4, 1819. TJ to Cocke, April 9, 1821. TJ to Thomas Applebaum, April 16, 1821. Receipt, A. Garrett, April 13, 1821, PP.

31. TJ, Memorandum on Capitals for the University, July 4, 1823.

32. Ibid.

33. Bernard Peyton to ASB, Sept. 18, 1823, PP. TJ to E. S. Davis, Aug. 27, 1823.

34. ASB to TJ, Sept. 20, 1823.

35. ASB to TJ, Sept. 20, 1823. TJ to Applebaum, Oct. 8, 1823.

36. Proctors' Journal, pp. 170, 26. A Bill of the Cost of 4 Corinthian Capitals . . ., July 3, 1823, PP. ASB, Memo on Capitals, July Aug., 1823, PP.

37. Contract, ASB and Joseph Antrim, March 22, 1820, PP. TJ, Sept. 25, 1824. Proctors' Journal, p. 49.

38. Agreement, ASB and William J. Coffee, March 18, 1822, PP. Coffee to ASB, April 19, 1823, PP. Proctors' Journal, p. 26. For biographical information on Coffee see Bradford L. Rauschenberg, "William John Coffee, Sculptor-Painter," *Journal of Early Southern Decorative Arts,* 4 (Nov., 1978), pp. 26-48.

39. Proctors' Journal, p. 159.

40. Proctors' Journal, p. 257.

41. BA.

42. Proctors' Ledger, p. 49.

43. BV, Min, July 20, 1829.

44. BV, Min, July 19, 1833; Aug. 18, 1837; July 7, 1840; July 29, 1849. The term "outhouse" may have meant an outbuilding.

45. John H. B. Latrobe to [?], Aug, 1832, in John E. Semmes, *John H. B. Latrobe and His Times* (Baltimore: Norman Remington Co., 1917), p. 247.

46. BV, Min., Aug. 18, 1837; July 4, 1844.

47. BV, Min., Sept. 25, 1850.

48. BV, Min., June 28, 1852.

49. BV, Min., Sept. 20, 1852; June 28, 1853.

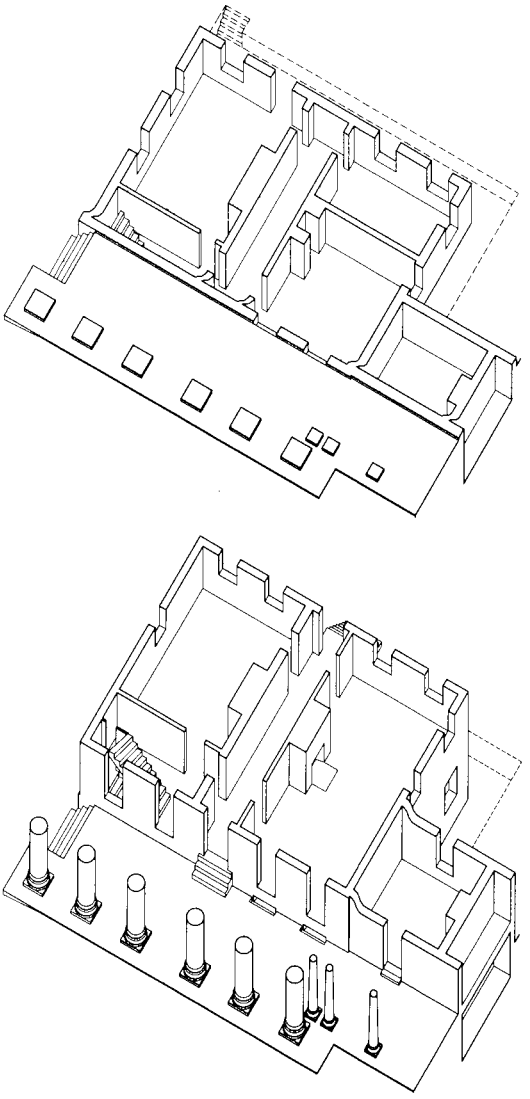
50. BV, Min., June 28, 1852.

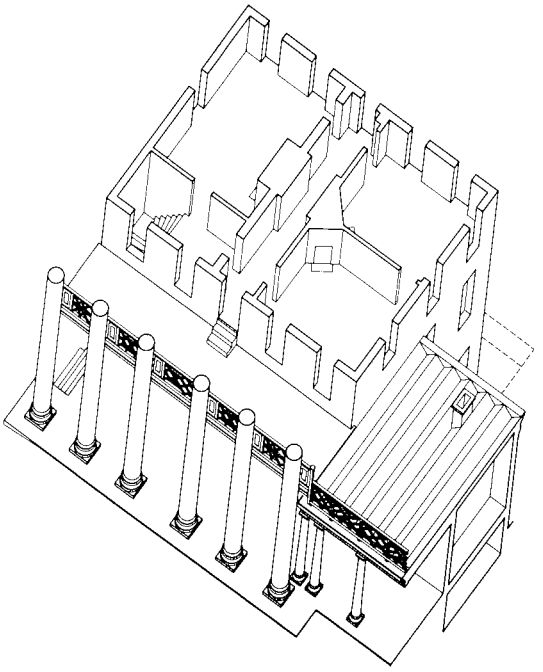
51. BV, Min., July 6, 1852; June 27, 1877. Proctors' Ledger, 1879 80, entry for G. I. Bowyer.

52. BV, Min., Nov. 10, 1903; Nov. 27, 1917; Dec. 28, 1917; June 10, 1918; April 30, 1929.

53. BV, Min., April 30, 1929; March 17, 1931; May 5, 1937; June 12, 1942; June 8, 1951; Oct. 12, 1951. See also BV, Min., Dec 14, 1951, and March 14, 1952, for discussion of care by both occupants.

PAVILION V





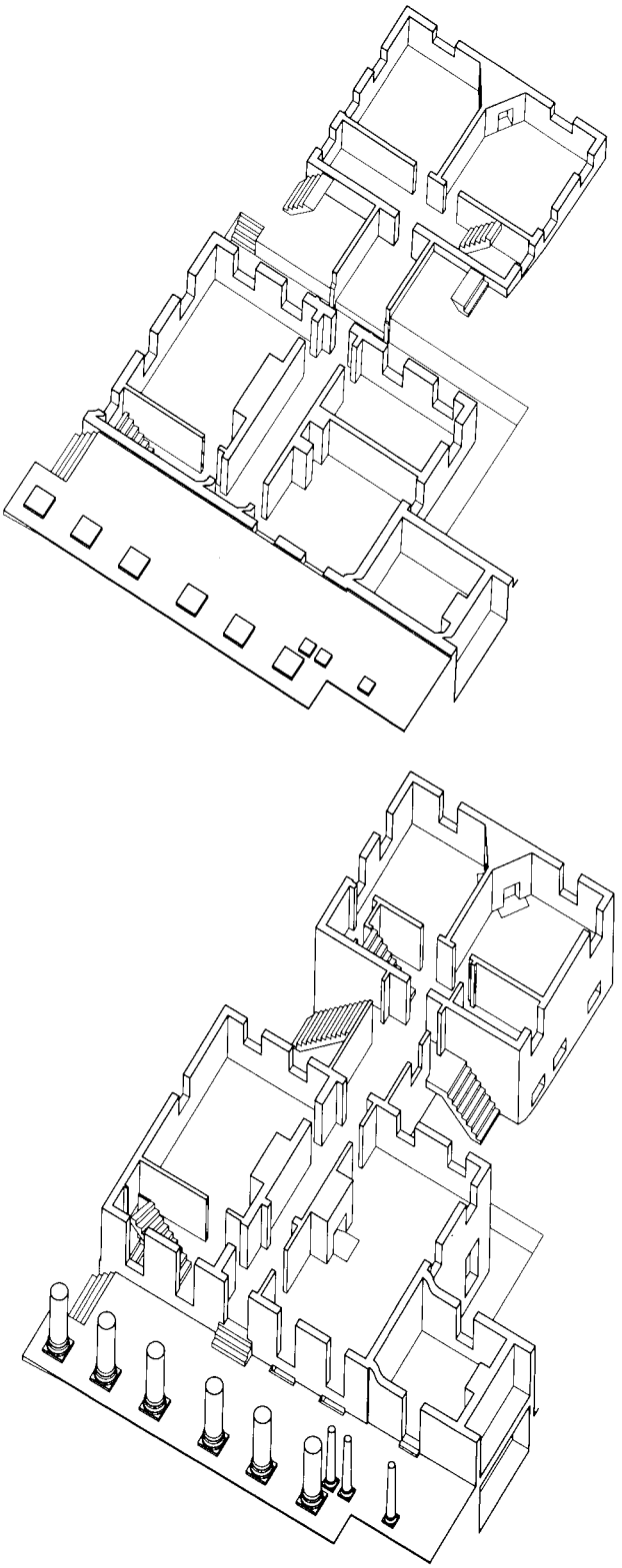
1819-1823

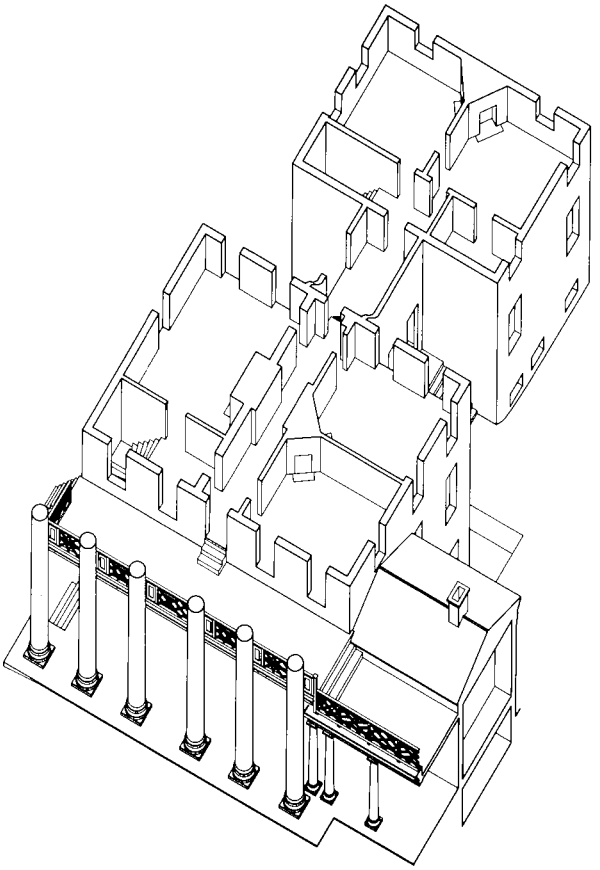
Top left, basement after completion of the pavilion circa 1819-23. The basement, as constructed, was nearly identical to the Jefferson floor plan. The large room was used as the kitchen.

Bottom left, first floor after completion of the pavilion. The large room was used as a lecture space. The smaller room was the professor's dining room or study.

Above, second floor after completion of the pavilion. The three rooms were used as living quarters. The only access to the attic was through a hatch in the central hall ceiling.

PAVILION V





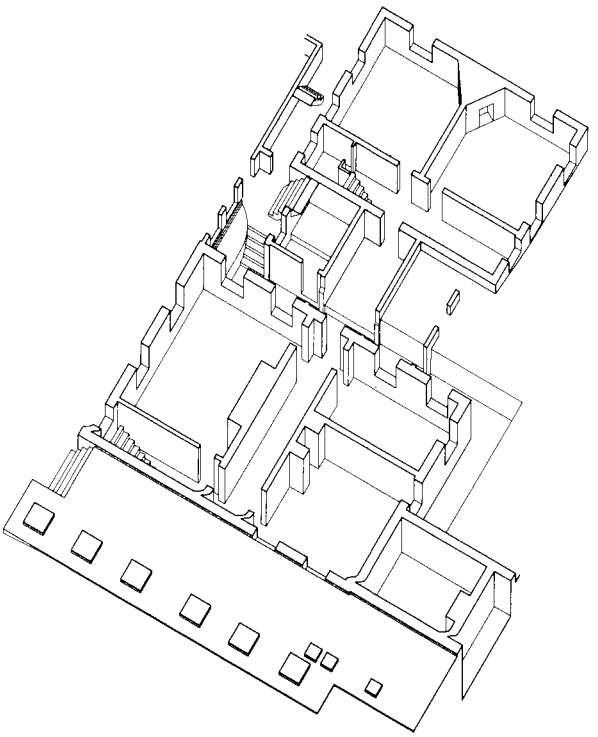
1850

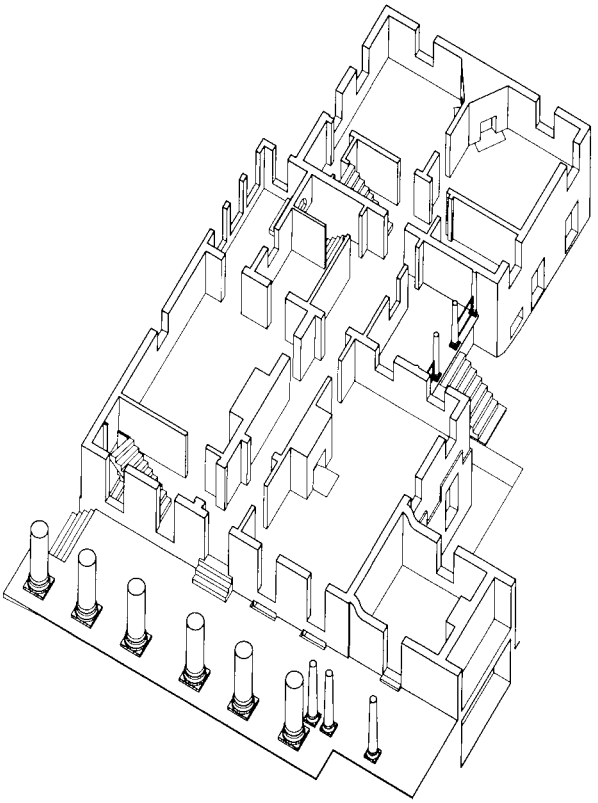
Top left, basement after completion of the circa 1850 rear addition. Access to the new hyphen was through a door in the west end of the central hall; the original kitchen door became a window.

Bottom left, first floor after completion of the circa 1850 rear addition. The hyphen had north and south entrances, with stairs descending from each entrance to ground level. During the nineteenth century, a door frame copying the east entrance was inserted to divide the central hall into two spaces.

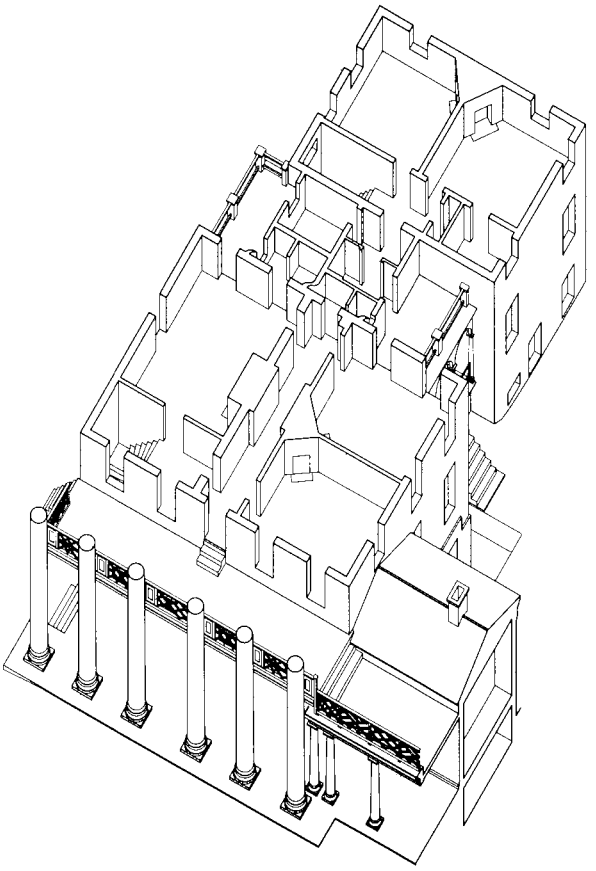
Above, second floor after the completion of the circa 1850 rear addition. There was a large window or door opening in the south wall of the hyphen.

PAVILION V





HISTORY



CIRCA 1903-1929, EARLY CHANGES

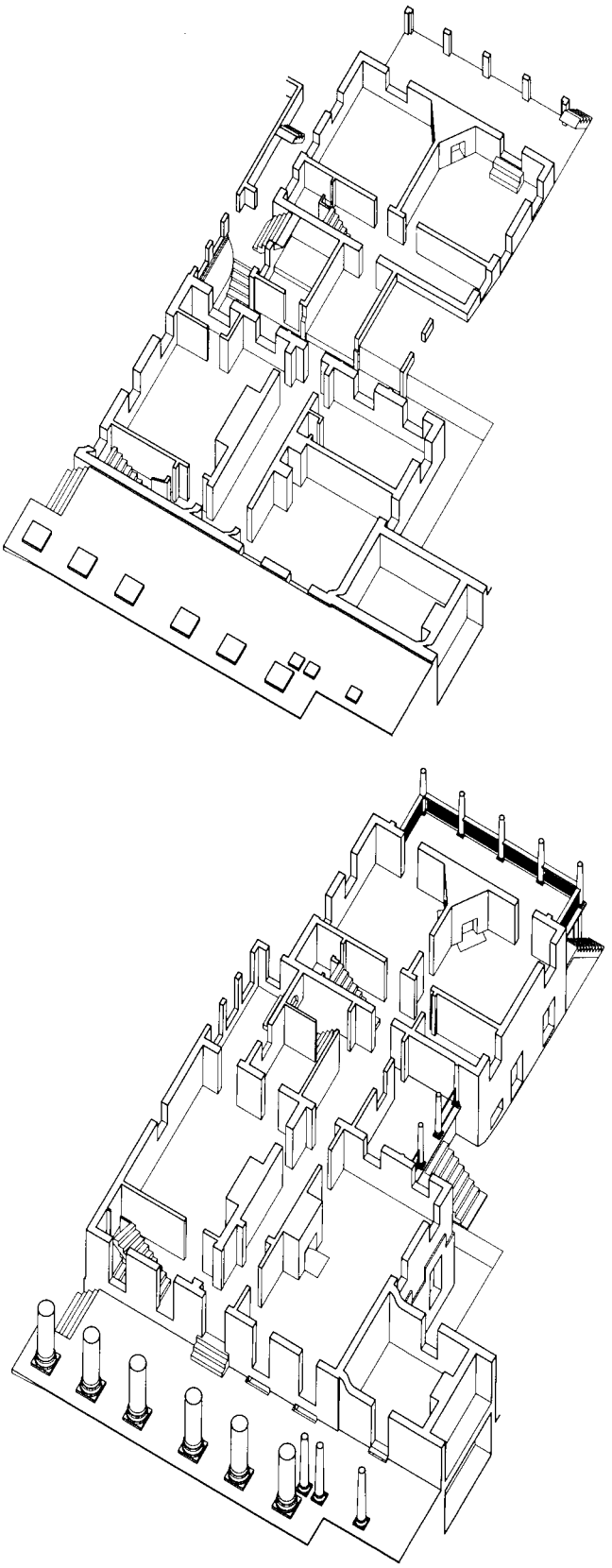
In the early twentieth century, a number of modifications took place in the hyphen and rear addition. Physical evidence and paint analysis reveal that there were at least two generations of changes. The three axonometrics on this page show the earlier changes.

Top left, basement. In the rear addition, the stair has been moved to the south end of the hall. A room has been added immediately south of the circa 1850 hyphen. By the early twentieth century, the basement windows had been enlarged.

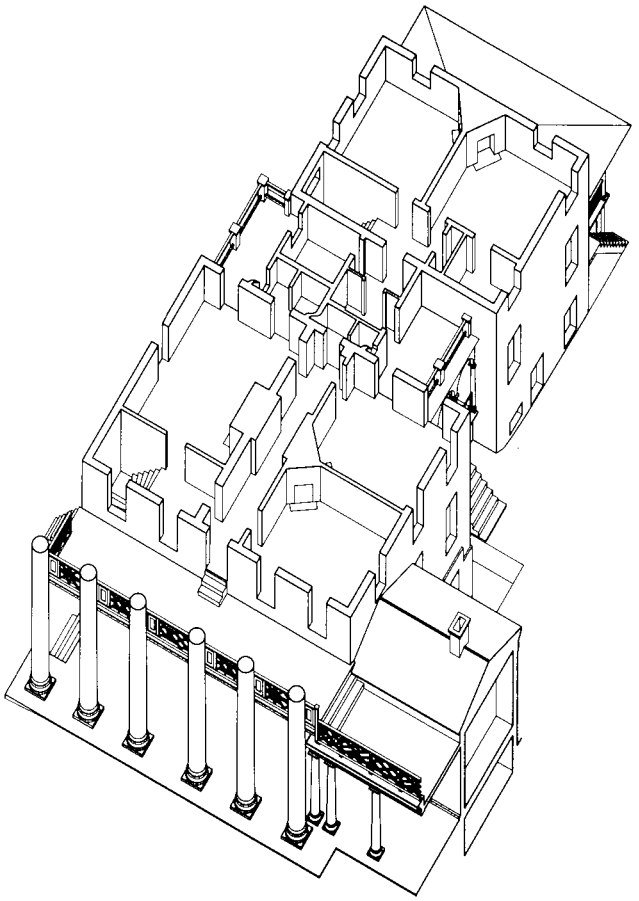
Bottom left, first floor. The pavilion was modified to form two separate residences. The addition south of the hyphen created a room (conservatory?) with three large, arched windows. A porch was added to the north facade as a formal entrance to the rear residence. A wide, arched opening was inserted between the original pavilion's central and front stair halls.

Above, second floor. The roof of the hyphen was raised, and rooms were added immediately south of the hyphen. The hyphen passage was divided into three rooms, of which two may have been bathrooms. A closet was built in the small room at the north end of the rear stair hall, and a decorative window was inserted in the south wall of that stair passage.

PAVILION V



HISTORY



CIRCA 1903-1929, LATER CHANGES

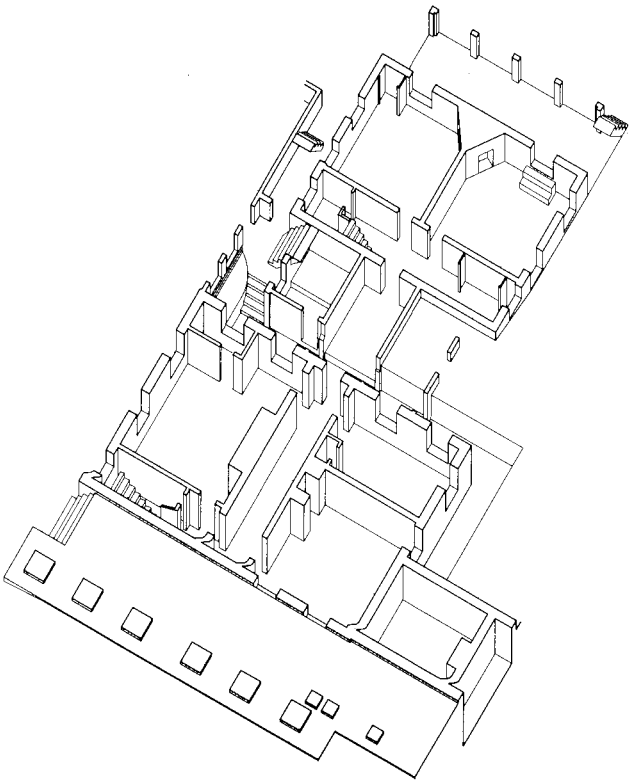
The three axonometrics on this page show the later changes made in the early twentieth century.

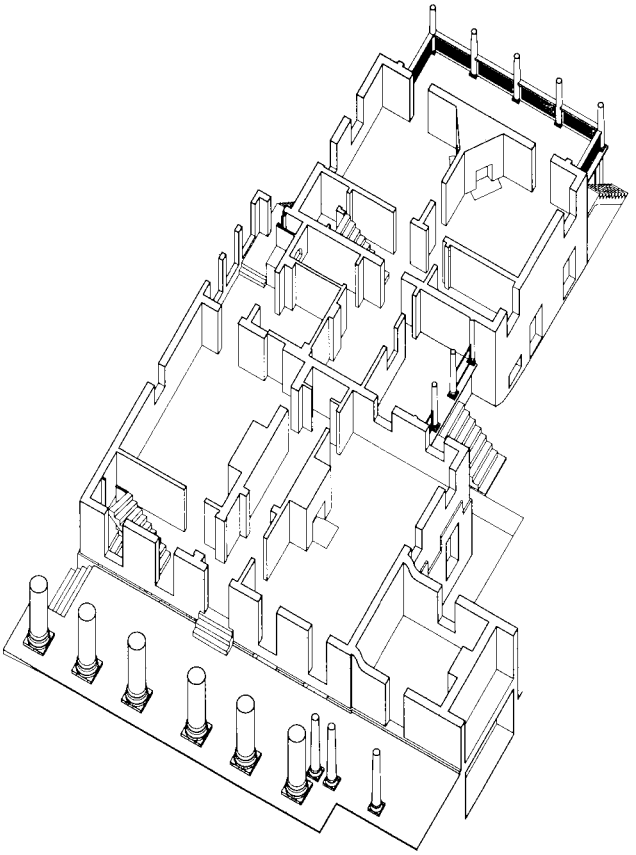
Top left, basement. A bathroom was installed in the original kitchen. Partitions to the west of the front stair created a closet.

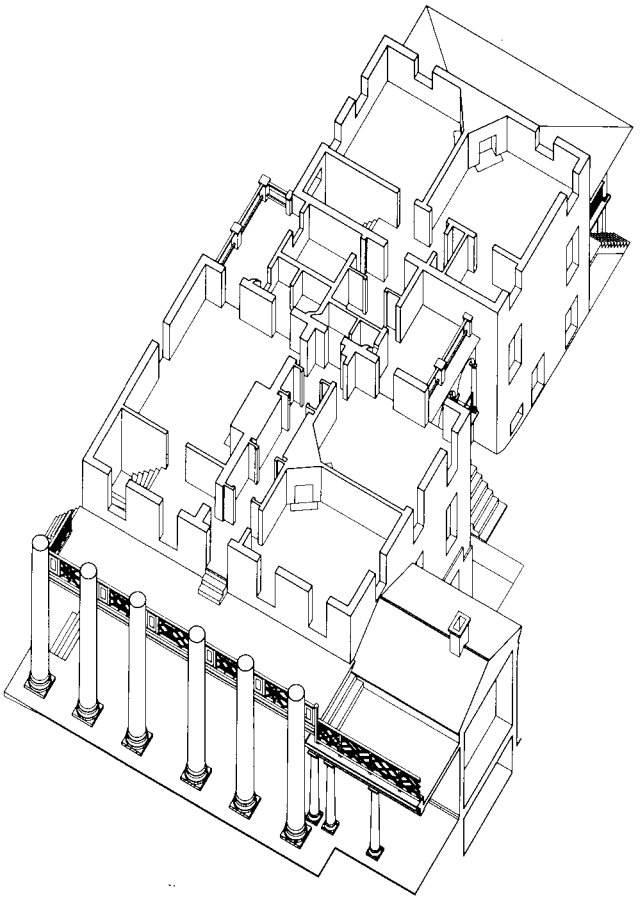
Bottom left, first floor. A porch was added to the west facade.

Above, second floor. The bathrooms may have been inserted or remodeled at this time.

PAVILION V





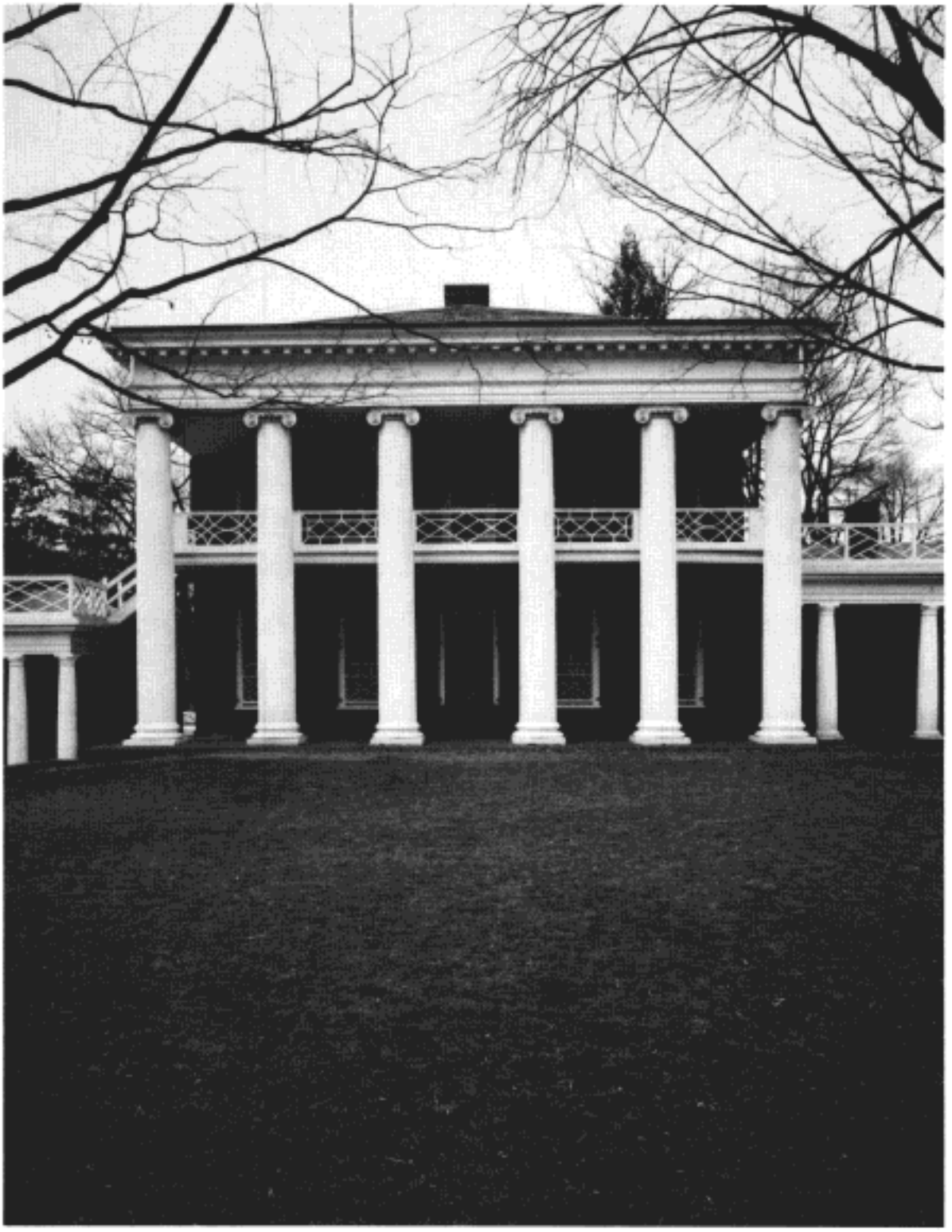


1992

Top left, basement in 1992.

Bottom left, first floor in 1992. Sometime in the twentieth century a toilet room was inserted into the west end of the central hall, dividing the pavilion and rear addition into completely separate residences. The original west entrance was enclosed within the west wall.

Above, second floor in 1992. In the mid- or late-twentieth century, large closets were added to the central hall, and the bathrooms were renovated.



East facade of Pavilion V