

University of Virginia, Pavilion II
East Lawn, University of Virginia
Charlottesville
Virginia

HABS No. VA-193-H

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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, PAVILION II

HABS No. VA-193-H

Location: East Lawn
University of Virginia
Charlottesville
Virginia

Present Owner: University of Virginia

Present Status: Restored and occupied faculty residence

Present Condition: Excellent

Statement of Significance: Pavilion II is one of the ten pavilions which face the Lawn, the original central grounds of the University of Virginia, founded by Thomas Jefferson in 1819. Along with the four other pavilions which stand on the East Lawn, Pavilion II was designed by Jefferson in the course of fifteen days in 1819, when he was seventy-six years of age. The structure was substantially completed by 1821.

Pavilion II is notable for its undisputed authorship, its adaptation of the dimensions and details of an ancient Roman temple, its architectural innovations, its finely carved exterior and interior entablatures, its list of distinguished residents, and its situation as part of one of the finest architectural ensembles in America.

General History

Pavilion II, on the East Lawn of the University of Virginia, is part of an architectural ensemble that has earned words of high praise throughout its history. Soon after its completion, the Lawn was visited by Harvard scholar George Ticknor, who wrote: "(It is) a mass of buildings more beautiful than anything architectural in New England, and more appropriate to an university than can be found, perhaps in the world."¹ Architect Stanford White later spoke of the physical setting of the University as "the most perfect and exquisite group of collegiate buildings in the world." And early in this century, architect/historian Fiske Kimball characterized the whole as "the greatest surviving masterpiece of classic revival in America; the most magnificent architectural creation of its day this side of the Atlantic."²

The origins of the University of Virginia, as an institution and as an architectural creation, date back to the late 18th century. The idea for a model university had been germinating in Thomas Jefferson's mind for ten years or more before he arrived at a solution in 1805.³ Writing to Dr. Priestly in 1800, Jefferson criticized the College of William and Mary: "...eccentric in its position, exposed to all bilious diseases...We wish to establish in the upper country an university on a plan broad, liberal and modern."⁴ In reference to its ideal form, Jefferson wrote in a letter to Littleton Tazewell in 1805: "...an university should not be an house, but a village."⁵ Thus was revealed Jefferson's unique notion of an academical village plan for his university, with library, lecture rooms, faculty residences and student dormitories arranged around a central green space. In 1815 Jefferson sketched a rough plan of nine

identical equidistant pavilions connected by student rooms and colonnades, facing an open-ended square⁶ (see Appendix, figure 1). *In the course of the following year, with the aid of Benjamin Latrobe, Jefferson finalized the present scheme of ten pavilions of varying designs flanking a central rotunda (Maverick engraving, Appendix, figure 2). *

These pavilions were to be "a small and separate lodge for each professorship, with only a hall below for his class, and two chambers above for himself".⁷ Each was to be "a model of taste and good architecture, no two alike, so as to serve as specimens for the Architectural lecturer".⁸ Their classical orders were to be derived from Palladio's Four Books of Architecture and Freat de Chambray's Parallele de l'Architecture Antique.

What had begun as Albemarle Academy in 1803, and continued as Central College (1816),⁹ was in 1817 being reorganized as the future University of Virginia. In June of that year a 153-acre parcel of land, one mile from Charlottesville, (along with another 43-acre parcel 5/8 of a mile away), was purchased from John M. Perry by the proctor of Central College for a consideration of \$1475.25.¹⁰ The larger parcel was to become the Lawn area, and the following October the cornerstone of Pavilion VII was laid.

By 1819 the West Lawn pavilions were substantially completed, and in that year Jefferson undertook the design of the five pavilions of the East Lawn, a task which he accomplished within fifteen days. In a letter dated June 5, 1819, Jefferson mentioned that he was about to begin the drawings for the East Lawn; in a letter dated some two weeks later, he referred to the drawings as nearly finished. At this time Mr. Jefferson

* Appendices included in HABS Field Records accompanying this report.

was seventy-six years of age.¹¹

For the particular design of Pavilion II, Jefferson adopted the order, entablature frieze and dimensions of the Temple of Fortuna Virilis in Rome. He referred to Palladio's drawings for the unusual two-sided Ionic capitals (which, according to Palladio, were unique in ancient Rome),¹² and the ornate frieze of cupids, garlands and ox skulls (Appendix, figures 3 and 4). The cornice of Pavilion II's upstairs parlor was also derived from Palladio (Appendix, figure 5).

For the plan of Pavilion II, Jefferson resorted to Robert Morris' Select Architecture. In his masterly plan (Appendix, figure 6), Jefferson provided a small entry to shield the other rooms from draughts. The large lecture room to the right of the entry measured 20' by 40' (one of the largest pavilion rooms he designed), with alcoves on either side of the fireplace.¹³ The professor's office was situated to the left of the entry, with the stair hall and the "free-standing" stair behind it. Upstairs were the professor's parlor, with access to the balcony and to the other pavilions, two bedrooms and a dressing room. In the basement was a vast kitchen, along with a pantry and servants' quarters.

It is not commonly known that, preceeding this finalized plan for Pavilion II, Jefferson did an earlier study for the structure, which has survived (Appendix, figure 7). This design was five, rather than three, bays wide on its first floor. The portico used engaged columns and what appear to be niched openings on either side. The floor plan was substantially the same as later built. As with all his other pavilion drawings, Jefferson listed measurements and specifications on the back of this study (Appendix,

figure 8).

Records show that the pavilions of the East Lawn were constructed more or less in order; beginning at the northern end; thus Pavilion II was one of the first begun. Like Pavilions IV and VI (and possibly VIII and X), Pavilion II was constructed by Richard Ware, a Philadelphia builder.¹⁴ The bricks were molded and burned in the neighborhood by John Perry, Curtis Carter, William Philips, Nathaniel Chamberlain and A.B. Thorn. Much of the lumber for Pavilion II was supplied by Perry's Hydraulic Mills near Charlottesville. Both the exterior and interior friezes were executed by W.J. Coffee, an artisan from the North. Since local stone had proved too hard and flinty for the carving of the Ionic capitals, these were ordered from Carrara, Italy at a cost of \$60 apiece. The greater part of the glass and hardware came from firms in Richmond, namely John Van Lew & Co., and Brockenborough & Hume. A.H. Brooks did the work of sheeting all the pavilion roofs with tin.¹⁵ The total cost of Pavilion II was listed as \$10,863.57.¹⁶

Records state that by 1821, six pavilions were finished and ready for occupancy.¹⁷ It seems safe to assume, given the order of their construction, that the sixth pavilion was number II. In 1822 it was noted that some of the carved marble capitals ordered from Italy had not yet arrived,¹⁸ and possibly these were the last finishing touches on the pavilion.

The University officially opened in 1825, with forty students and a number of European professors. The pavilions were to be rent-free for these professors, but were to be "enclosed and improved" at their own expense. Pavilion II was designated as the School of Anatomy and Surgery, but remained uninhabited for two years. Until the appointment

of Dr. Johnson, the anatomy classes were taught by Professors Dunglison and Emmet, who lived in Pavilions X and I respectively.¹⁹ It is likely that they used the lecture room of Pavilion II for anatomical demonstrations, since the Anatomical Theater was not begun until 1826 and not ready for use until the following year.²⁰ The room was also used for meetings of the Patrick Henry Society until 1829.²¹

In 1827 the University appointed Dr. Thomas Johnson as Demonstrator of Anatomy and Surgery, the first addition to the original corps of professors.²² Dr. Johnson became Pavilion II's first resident in June 1827,²³ and was appointed to the chair of Anatomy and Surgery in 1831.

By 1829 the lecture room of Pavilion II was no longer used for anatomical demonstrations and lectures, which now took place in the Anatomical Theater. As eventually happened in all the pavilions, the lecture room of Pavilion II became its drawing room.

Dr. Augustus L. Warner succeeded in the chair of Anatomy and Surgery in 1834, and resided in Pavilion II for the next three years.²⁴

In August of 1837, Dr. James L. Cabell succeeded to the chair of Anatomy, Physiology and Surgery,²⁵ the first of a long line of distinguished residents of Pavilion II. Dr. Cabell was a nephew of Joseph C. Cabell, who as a member of the General Assembly was extremely helpful to Thomas Jefferson in founding his university. For more than fifty years Dr. Cabell served the University with distinction. Under his hand, the Medical department grew until it became, before his death, one of the most prominent schools in the

country for instruction in the theory of medicine.²⁶
In 1846 he was appointed Chairman of the Faculty,²⁷ and
in later life served as first president of the National
Board of Health, and as president of the American Public
Health Association.

In the course of his career, Dr. Cabell revealed a great
capacity for original inquiry. He contributed frequent
articles to professional and scientific journals, and
was ahead of Darwin in publishing a work that recognized
the theory of evolution, his 1859 "Testimony to the Unity
of Mankind".²⁸ He also anticipated by many years Hugo de
Vries' theory of mutations.

In 1861 Dr. Cabell was given leave to serve as surgeon
for the Confederate States, while retaining his teaching
post at the University.²⁹ He and the other medical pro-
fessors walked to the Charlottesville hospital every day
to treat the Confederate wounded. When General Sheridan
invaded the town it was feared that the school would be
burned, but General George Custer ordered that the property
be given every protection.³⁰

Dr Cabell inhabited Pavilion II for a total of fifty-three
years, the longest term of residence in pavilion history.
He resigned his professorship in 1889 for reasons of ill
health, but was allowed to retain the pavilion as long as
he wished. He died in June 1890.³¹

Pavilion II passed that year to Dr. William C. Dabney,
another important figure in the history of the University's
Medical School. As professor of the practice of Medicine,
Obstetrics and Medical Jurisprudence, Dabney was instrument-
al in reorganizing the Medical School, effecting sweeping
changes in its programs. By establishing and maintaining

a dispensary at the University for charity patients, Dr. Dabney introduced a revolutionary concept to medical education: the practical demonstration of facts stated in the lecture room. Dr. Dabney was a distinguished authority on several subjects in the medical profession, and made as many as fifty highly important contributions to medical literature.³² He was also the first president of the Medical Examining Board of Virginia.³³

Dr. Dabney died in August 1894. In June of 1895, Dr. Augustus H. Buckmaster succeeded to the chair of the practice of Medicine, Obstetrics and Gynecology, and to the residency of Pavilion II.³⁴

In October of that year Pavilion II narrowly escaped destruction during the Rotunda fire. A brisk north wind had swept the fire from the Annex southward to the Rotunda, and would almost certainly have spread it to Pavilions I and II had there not been a sudden and fortunate change in wind direction. At the height of the fire, wet blankets were spread over the north wall of Pavilion II and kept soaking by bucket brigades. To this day Pavilion I still bears scorch marks on the rafters in its attic.³⁵

Dr. Buckmaster was the last medical man to inhabit Pavilion II, and he retained it for less than a year. In March of 1896, Professor James A. Harrison was given the choice between Pavilion II and Pavilion VIII,³⁶ and chose number II. Professor Harrison, head of the School of Teutonic (later, Modern) Languages, was an able and creative student of the writings of Edgar Allen Poe. He edited a 17-volume edition of Poe's work, published in 1902 and still considered the best and most complete edition of Poe.³⁷

Professor Harrison resigned in March 1909 due to failing

eyesight,³⁸ and Pavilion II passed that year to C. Alphonso Smith, Professor of English and former dean of the graduate school at the University of North Carolina. Professor Smith was one of the ablest lecturers in the University's history; in his seven years on the faculty his English classes were among the most popular in the school.³⁹ He was invited to lecture at the University of Berlin from 1910 to 1911, where he was well-received. He wrote several important works in the field of American literature, his specialty being the history and structure of the English language.

Professor Smith was perhaps the most indefatigable laborer for the School of Education's Extension Lecture System, organized in 1912-1913. He travelled throughout the South between the years 1913 and 1916, and from January to March alone in 1913 spoke on sixteen different occasions. Smith also was president of the Folklore Society at the University, and conducted a nationwide search in 1913 for versions of old ballads that had originated in Virginia.⁴⁰

Professor Smith answered the call of war in 1917 and left to join the Naval academy. By May of 1917 Professor William Harry Heck occupied Pavilion II.⁴¹ Professor Heck was the first bona fide professor of education at the University.⁴² He had been instrumental in forming the Extension Lecture System in 1912-1913, which was calculated to spread the scholastic usefulness of the University. Professor Heck was the system's first director, and he appointed twenty-seven lecturers to represent every department of the school.⁴³

During World War I Heck was the assistant Secretary of the General Education Board, and specialized in hygiene in the public schools.⁴⁴

Professor Heck was lecturing on the dangers of influenza

during the Great Epidemic of 1918-1919, when he tragically caught it himself and died in January 1919. In 1922 the school's library in Peabody Hall was named for him.⁴⁵

In March 1919 Pavilion II was assigned to Professor Ivey Foreman Lewis,⁴⁶ another long-term resident of the pavilion (thirty-four years). In 1934 Lewis, a professor of Biology, succeeded Mr. Page as Dean of the University. Of Dean Lewis, James Southall Wilson was to write: "His office was administered with simplicity, sympathy and dignity...Students have come into closer relationship with Dean Lewis than with any other officials of the University, and many have expressed their respect and affection". Dean Lewis enjoyed a national stature in the world of science as well. At various times he served as president of the American Society of Naturalists, the Botanical Society of America and the American Biological Society.

At the time of his retirement in 1953, Dean Lewis was dean of both the University and the College. In 1959 he was awarded the Thomas Jefferson Award, the highest accolade that can be given a faculty member.⁴⁷

In the course of his residency in Pavilion II, Dean Lewis became very interested in its history. He contributed some relevant material to the Manuscripts Room of Alderman Library, including a list of residents and a sketch of the original floor plan of the pavilion (Appendix, figure 9). Though records prove wrong his contention that Drs. Johnson and Warner did not occupy Pavilion II, his floor plan is reasonably accurate, and it was likely through Dean Lewis' influence that Pavilion II was chosen in 1952 as the first pavilion to be restored to its original Jeffersonian design, and to serve as a model for later pavilion restorations.

From 1953 to 1956 Pavilion II underwent extensive renovation and restoration under the supervision of Mr. Frederick D. Nichols, renowned authority on Jeffersonian architecture. Its walls were rebuilt on the original headers, and its spaces recreated to be as exactly as possible as they were in Jefferson's day.⁴⁸

In 1956 Lewis Hammond, professor of Philosophy, moved into the newly restored pavilion. From 1951 to 1960 Professor Hammond served as the dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, and from 1960 to 1966, held the chair of the Department of Philosophy. Hammond also served as president of the Society of Philosophy and Psychology, and was assistant Dean of the summer session for many years.⁴⁹

Professor Hammond lived in Pavilion II for twenty years, retiring in 1976. That year Pavilion II received its eleventh and present occupants, the Edwin Floyds. Dean Floyd was the former head of the Department of Mathematics; his work as a mathematician has been praised in the highest terms.⁵⁰ In 1966 he was named the Robert C. Taylor Professor of Mathematics, and in 1974 was appointed dean of the faculty of Arts and Sciences. In 1981 Dean Floyd became provost and vice president of the University. In the fall of 1981 he was awarded the University's prestigious Thomas Jefferson Award.⁵¹

The Floyds, like the Hammonds before them, have expressed an ongoing delight with pavilion life, and call the greatest advantage to living on the Lawn as "knowing the students".⁵² In such spirit they confirm and continue Jefferson's original notion of communal life in an academical village.

History of Alterations

The first recorded alteration to the original plan of Pavilion II occurred as early as July 1829. Dr. Johnson asked that "a partiton be erected across the west end on the first floor of that pavilion so as to extend the entry of that pavilion to the south side of the house". This may have been to create a private entrance for the professor on the south side of the structure, with the main entrance giving access to the professor's office only (an arrangement similar to Pavilions III and VII). At the same time, Johnson asked that the floors of the pavilion be planed where they required it.⁵³

In July of 1834 Dr. Warner asked to be allowed to make unspecified "alterations about the house and lot".⁵⁴

In 1839 Dr. Cabell requested permission to make interior changes to Pavilion II, and to be reimbursed by the school later.⁵⁵ In 1841 Dr. Cabell asked to "renew the porch in the rear of Pavilion II, and enlarge it to the size of that of Pavilion IV."⁵⁶ This may have been the long addition which is reflected on the 1913 plat of the grounds (Appendix, figure 12). Records do show an addition to Pavilion II being built sometime between 1832 and 1865 for a cost of \$700.99.⁵⁷

In 1845 there were serious student riots on the Lawn, in which many pavilion windows were broken. Thus the glass panes of Pavilion II-at least those in the windows facing the Lawn-are probably not original.⁵⁸

In 1912 central heating was installed in the pavilion, and in May 1917 Professor Heck requested that needed repairs be made to the building by way of painting and

papering. Because of war shortages, these repairs were postponed.⁵⁹

The present two-story addition to Pavilion II (Basement and first floor) was constructed sometime between 1913 and 1923. The 1913 plat of the central grounds (Appendix, figure 12) shows "Cabell's porch" still on the pavilion, while a scale model of the University, built in 1923 and now standing in the lobby of Miller Hall, shows the present addition in place. It was likely constructed in the early 1920s, as even the most minor repairs were difficult to fund during the war years.

When Dean Lewis retired and was about to leave Pavilion II, he helped persuade the Board of Visitors to hire Frederick D. Nichols, newly arrived at the University, to restore the original Jeffersonian spaces of the pavilion. Structurally Pavilion II was still sound, but Jefferson's finely proportioned interiors had been lost. An arch had been cut between the two rooms in front. A partition had been built in the living room, the old lecture hall, which cut off the windows on the southeast wall. The free-standing staircase had been pushed against one wall.

The later partitions were removed and it was discovered that the stair and rooms were originally framed exactly as shown on Jefferson's drawings. The restoration followed this original plan as closely as possible. When restored to its intended lines, the living room merited praise as one of Jefferson's most exciting spaces. The free-standing stairs were completely reconstructed on the old headers. In the reordered space of the old professor's office, the original mantel had been at some point replaced by a Greek revival mantel, while the fireplace in the room directly

below in the basement had been blocked up. Consequently this mantel was moved upstairs to the professor's office, and the basement fireplace permanently sealed.⁶⁰

With the structural restoration completed, attention turned to the finishing touches on Pavilion II. An original Franklin stove used by Thomas Jefferson at Monticello was installed in the upstairs parlor (master bedroom). True to Jefferson's idea of heating the upstairs rooms, the other bedrooms also acquired stoves in their fireplaces, these in an American Empire design with brass ornaments. The Hammonds completed Mr. Nichols' restoration work with oriental rugs, plush velvet sofas and a collection of Jefferson's personal texts.⁶¹

Since 1976 the Floyds have given Pavilion II an oriental flavor, reflecting the fashion for chinoiserie in the Federal period that is so well exemplified in the "Chinese Chippendale" railings which surround the Lawn. The rooms of the pavilion are now replete with Chinese vases and oriental carpets; oriental prints hang in almost every room, some on loan from the Bayly Museum. Structurally Pavilion II is again true to its intended plan; artistically it is likewise true to the spirit of the age which gave it life, thanks to the historically sensitive tastes of the Floyds.

Chain of Title/List of Residents

Location of Records: Transfer Reference Deed Books (DB) are located in the Records Room of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, Albemarle County Courthouse, Charlottesville, Virginia. Historical references to Pavilion II are located in the Minutes of Rectors and Visitors, Manuscripts Room, Alderman Library, University of Virginia, and in several works on the history of the University (cf. Bibliography).

Original Sale of Land:

June, 1817 DB 20-356.

To: Alexander Garrett, proctor of Central College
From: John M. Perry and his wife Francis
Two parcels of land, "...one mile above Charlottesville, on the publick road to Staunton". One parcel consisted of 43 acres, while the second 153-acre parcel, $\frac{5}{8}$ of a mile away, "...comprise the top and part of a mountain". It was on this second parcel that the Lawn was built. Total cost of the land was \$1421.25.

Since the original sale, the land and the buildings thereon have remained the property of the University of Virginia.

List of Residents:

Minutes, Rectors and Visitors, University of Virginia, Vols. 1-2, p. 107:

Dr. Thomas Johnson, Demonstrator of Anatomy and Surgery, is assigned to Pavilion II, June, 1827.

Minutes, Vols. 1-2, p. 329-330:

Dr. Augustus L. Warner succeeds Dr. Johnson in the chair of Anatomy and Surgery and is assigned Pavilion II, July, 1834.

Minutes, Vol. 3, p. 387:

Dr. James L. Cabell succeeds Dr. Warner in the chair of Anatomy, Physiology and Surgery, and is assigned Pavilion II, August, 1837.

Minutes, Vol. 5, p. 182.

Dr. Cabell resigns; Dr. William C. Dabney is assigned Pavilion II; Dr. Cabell is allowed to retain the pavilion "until it is convenient for him to move", June 1889.

Minutes, Vol. 5, p. 290:

Dr. Cabell dies; Dr. Dabney acquires Pavilion II, June 1890.

Minutes, Vol VI, p. 457:

Dr. Dabney dies, August 1894.

Minutes, Vol. VI, p. 479:

Dr. Augustus H. Buckmaster succeeds to the chair of the practice of Medicine, Obstetrics and Gynecology and is assigned Pavilion II, June 1895.

Minutes, Vol. VII, p. 82:

Professor James A. Harrison, head of the School of Teutonic Languages, is given the choice between "Professor Buckmaster's pavilion or Professor Venable's pavilion (VIII), March 1896. (Harrison later chooses Pavilion II).

Minutes, Vol. VIII, p. 228:

Professor Harrison resigns; Pavilion II is assigned to Dr. Charles Alphonso Smith, professor of English, March 1909.

Minutes, Vol. IX, p. 71:

Professor William Harry Heck, of the School of Education, is assigned Pavilion II, November 1916.

Minutes, Vol IX, p. 130:

Ivey F. Lewis, professor of Biology, is assigned Pavilion II, March 1919.

From 1953, when Dean Lewis retires, until 1956, Pavilion II undergoes extensive renovation and is unoccupied.

In 1956, Lewis Hammond, professor of Philosophy, moves into the restored pavilion.⁶²

In 1976, when Professor Hammond retires, Dean Edwin Floyd acquires Pavilion II, and still occupies the pavilion at the present time (May 1982).⁶³

Footnotes

- ¹Frederick D. Nichols & Ralph E. Griswold Thomas Jefferson Landscape Architect Charlottesville, the University Press of Virginia, 1978, p. 164.
- ²Philip Alexander Bruce History of the University of Virginia 1819-1919 The Lengthened Shadow of One Man Vol. I New York, Macmillan Co., 1920, pp. 246-7.
- ³Desmond Guinness & Julius Trousdale Sadler Jr. Mr. Jefferson Architect New York, the Viking Press, 1973, p. 120.
- ⁴Paul Barringer, James Garnett & Rosewell Page The University of Virginia Its History, Influence, Equipment and Characteristics New York, Lewis Publishing Co., 1904, p. 16.
- ⁵Guinness & Sadler, p. 120.
- ⁶William B. O'Neal Pictorial History of the University of Virginia Charlottesville, the University Press of Virginia, 1976, p. 12.
- ⁷Frederick D. Nichols The Architectural Drawings of Thomas Jefferson Charlottesville, the University Press of Virginia, 1968, p. 8.
- ⁸Ibid., p. 9.
- ⁹Barringer, University of Virginia, p. 18.
- ¹⁰Deed Book 20, Office of the Clerk, Circuit Court, Albemarle County Courthouse, Charlottesville, p. 356.
- ¹¹Guinness & Sadler, p. 120.
- ¹²Andrea Palladio The Four Books of Architecture New York, Dover Publications, 1965, p. 94.
- ¹³Nichols, Architectural Drawings, p. 9.

- ¹⁴Bruce, Vol. I, p. 256.
- ¹⁵Ibid., p. 281.
- ¹⁶Ibid., p. 287.
- ¹⁷Minutes, Rectors & Visitors, Manuscripts Room,
Alderman Library, University of Virginia, Vols. 1-2,
p. 16.
- ¹⁸Ibid., p. 16.
- ¹⁹Bruce, Vol II, p. 107.
- ²⁰Guinness & Sadler, p. 142.
- ²¹Minutes, Vols 1-2, p. 223.
- ²²Barringer, University of Virginia, p. 126.
- ²³Minutes, Vols. 1-2, p. 182.
- ²⁴Ibid., pp. 329-330.
- ²⁵Minutes, Vol. III, p. 387.
- ²⁶Barringer, University of Virginia, p. 126.
- ²⁷Minutes, Vol. III, p. 506.
- ²⁸Virginius Dabney Mr. Jefferson's University A
History Charlottesville, the University Press of
Virginia, 1981, p. 16.
- ²⁹Minutes, Vol. IV, p. 828.
- ³⁰Dabney, p. 28.
- ³¹Minutes, Vol. VI, p. 182.
- ³²Dabney, p. 32.
- ³³Page, University of Virginia, p. 363.

³⁴Minutes, Vol. VI, pp. 457/479.

³⁵Dabney, p. 261.

³⁶Minutes, Vol. VII, p. 82.

³⁷Dabney, p. 32.

³⁸Minutes, Vol. VIII, p. 15.

³⁹Dabney, p. 50.

⁴⁰Bruce, Vol. V, p. 218.

⁴¹Minutes, Vol. IX, p. 71.

⁴²Dabney, p. 105.

⁴³Bruce, Vol. V, p. 217.

⁴⁴Ibid., p. 204.

⁴⁵Dabney, p. 105.

⁴⁶Minutes, Vol IX, p. 130.

⁴⁷Dabney, p. 441.

⁴⁸Ibid., p. 393.

⁴⁹Dabney, p. 334.

⁵⁰Ibid., p. 458.

⁵¹University of Virginia Alumni News, January-February 1982, Alumni Association, p. 26.

⁵²Elizabeth Lasch, "Pavilion II", Cavalier Daily, October 25, 1978.

⁵³Minutes, Vols. 1-2, p. 223.

⁵⁴Ibid., pp. 329-330.

55 Minutes, Vol. III, p. 213.

56 Ibid., p. 442.

57 Barringer, University Of Virginia, p. 207.

58 Bruce, Vol. III, p. 328.

59 Minutes, Vol. IX, p. 166.

60 Frederick D. Nichols, "Restoring Jefferson's University",
from Building Early America, edited by Charles E. Peterson,
Radnor, Pennsylvania, the Chilton Book Co., 1976, p. 330.

61 Kathy Cruze & Barbara Martelle "Pavilion II: Tradition
of Medical Men", Cavalier Daily, October 8, 1974.

62 Ibid.

63 Lasch, "Pavilion II".

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of Medical Men", Cavalier Daily, October 8, 1974.

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Deed Book 20, Office of the Clerk, Circuit Court, Albemarle
County Courthouse, Charlottesville, Virginia.

Interviews:

Mr. Frederick D. Nichols, March 1982.

Dean & Mrs. Edwin Floyd, March-April 1982.

Mr. James E. Kinard, University History Officer, May 1982.

General Statement

PAVILION II is a high-style, $2\frac{1}{2}$ -story Roman revival temple front structure with a full height pedimented Ionic portico. It was designed as a combination faculty residence and lecture hall by Thomas Jefferson in 1819, completed by 1821 and designated as the School of Anatomy and Surgery in 1825. Its dimensions, unique two-sided Ionic capitals and garlanded entablature frieze were adopted from Palladio's drawings of the Temple of Fortuna Virilis in Rome. Its fully pedimented front, with roof carried continuously from front to back (like those of Pavilions I and IV), presaged the coming of the Greek revival, when pure temple front structures like it were built across the country in the 1820s, '30s and '40s.

Originally Pavilion II consisted only of a simple rectangular block, attached on its south wall to the one-story student dormitories which connect all the pavilions. In the 1840s a narrow porch addition was built on the east (garden) side of the pavilion, which was replaced in the 1920s by the present 2-story (basement and first floor) addition. Many familiar elements of Jeffersonian design appear on the facade of Pavilion II: triple-hung windows, Chinese Chippendale railings, Roman revival decorative forms, and the characteristically innovative use of iron tie rods to support the upper balcony so that the Ionic columns remain unengaged, said to be the first use of such rods in this country.

Its significance lies in its clearly established authorship, its Roman revival style, its finely carved exterior frieze and interior cornicework, its long list of distinguished residents, and its situation as part of one of the most beautiful and significant architectural ensembles in America.

Exterior Description

Overall Dimensions: The original structure measures 34'1" by 40'2". From ground level on the facade to the top of the columns measures approximately 21'10"; to the cornice soffit, 25'10"; to roof peak, 35'5". Due to the sloping site, an additional 8'6" of basement wall shows on the east (garden) side.

Foundations: Pavilion II has a high brick foundation with a plain brick water table. Thickness is approximately 17½". Wall height from exterior ground level to bottom of sill ranges from approximately 6" on the facade (west side) to 8'6" on the east side of the structure. The foundation wall on the north side has been stuccoed, with a 3' wide brick gutter running directly below it.

Exterior Sheathing: All exterior walls are of brick laid in Flemish bond, except for the south wall, laid in 5-course American bond. The front facade is of smooth refined brick, with mortar joints originally painted; the side and back walls were built of somewhat coarser brick. The tympanums of the east and west pediments are of flush boards.

Structural System: The original structure is of load-bearing brick walls, of approximately 14" thickness. Wood pegs as well as nails were used in construction of the roof.

Porches: The full height pedimented portico of this temple front structure is comprised of four Ionic columns built in brick, stuccoed and painted white. Each column has an attic base and an Ionic capital carved of Carrara marble. The portico forms part of the covered colonnade which surrounds the Lawn.

The ceiling of the lower portico is the platform for the upper balcony. This balcony, 34' across and 9'8" deep, is protected by Chinese railings and is connected to the other pavilions by means of the walkway over the colonnade.

A porch was added to the back of Pavilion II sometime in the 1840s and removed in the 1920s, when the present addition was built.

Chimneys: The single original massive chimney, designed by Jefferson to serve the entire pavilion, still stands in the center of the structure. Construction is of 5-course American bond brick, with stepped

shoulders and a corbelled cap on the exterior, and elaborate arch construction for support on the interior. The common bond stack is not original. At present the chimney serves six of its former seven fireplaces with six separate flues, each measuring 6" by 9".

Doorways/Doors: As opposed to Pavilions III and VII, which have separate entrances to the professor's office, Pavilion II has one main entrance, centrally situated on the facade. A set of double, 6-panelled doors with simple architrave moulding surrounds and a transom fanlight leads into the pavilion. The original garden entrance, which now connects the original and later sections of the structure, is identical to that on the front except for the removed double doors. A slightly less tall set of doors, also 6-panelled but with no transom light, leads from the former upstairs parlor to the outside balcony.

Windows/Shutters: Two full length, triple-hung windows with 6/6/6 lights flank the main entrance on the facade of Pavilion II. The surrounds are simple architrave mouldings. The panes measure $11\frac{1}{2}$ " by $17\frac{3}{4}$ ", with muntins $\frac{3}{4}$ " wide. The rest of the windows on the main floors of the pavilion are similar, but have 6/6 lights. Two fanlighted lunette windows are set into the tympanum spaces of the east and west pediments. 3/6-light windows prevail in the basement rooms. Two smaller, 6-paned windows are set into wells below the full length windows on the facade; only 6" of these windows show above ground level, and the wells are covered by wire mesh grates.

Shutters of the fixed-louvre type are used for every opening of the two main floors of Pavilion II except for the balcony doors. The full length windows have double shutters for the upper and lower portions; the rest of the shutters are single, and all are held back by iron shutter catches.

Roof: The roof is a low pitch gable, to suit the temple proportions of classical antiquity. Originally sheathed in tin, the roof is now covered in slate. The deeply molded cornice, with cyma recta moulding above egg-and-dart and dentil ornament, adorns the pediments and periphery of the pavilion, while the ornate garlanded entablature frieze (which, like the rest of the cornice, was adopted from the Temple of Fortuna Virilis) appears only on the facade of the structure.

Interior Description

Floor Plans: The basement floor plan, according to Jefferson's scheme, consisted of five rooms: stair hall, kitchen, servants' quarters, pantry and store room, with fireplaces in the kitchen and servants' quarters. At some undetermined time the original wall separating the east and west sections of the basement was removed, the kitchen and servants' quarters expanded and a new wall (materials indicate early 20th century) built approximately 5½' in from the foundation wall. This narrow space is now a storage area. In the 1950s renovation the mantel in the servants' quarters was removed to the professor's office directly above, as the original mantel from this room had been replaced during the Greek revival period. The servants' fireplace, which had been blocked up, was subsequently sealed permanently. This room is now a laundry room, while the old kitchen is a large recreation room.

The main floor of Pavilion II is a central hall plan with its original Jeffersonian design restored in the 1950s. The former lecture room of the School of Anatomy and Surgery, which spans the length of the original block, is situated to the right of the shallow entrance hall, while to the left is the old professor's office and behind it, the stair hall. The lecture room, one of Jefferson's most exciting spaces and the largest pavilion room he designed, is now the living room. The professor's office is used as a study.

On the second floor of the pavilion were originally two bedrooms, the professor's parlor and a dressing room, arranged on either side of a long narrow hallway which spans the width of the pavilion. The parlor, with its cornice of ox skulls and rosettes and its double doors to the balcony, is now the master bedroom; its fireplace holds a Franklin stove once used by Jefferson at Monticello. The smaller bedrooms retain their original uses, while the dressing room has been divided into two bathrooms.

Stairway: The stairway of Pavilion II is frequently called "free-standing", though strictly speaking this applies only to the initial run on the first floor. It is a dog-leg stair with both landing and winders, open string with ornamental brackets. Characteristic of Jefferson's stair designs, the balusters are simple and the entire structure somewhat narrow. During the

1950s restoration, the original framing of the staircase was discovered (much as Jefferson had designated), and subsequently followed.

Flooring: The flooring, which is original, is of pine planking throughout the pavilion, approximately 5" wide.

Wall and Ceiling Finish: Walls are plaster on brick on the original external walls, plaster on lath on the interior walls; the latter all date from the 1950s restoration.

Doorways/Doors: The only original doors left in the pavilion are the 6-panelled double doors of the main entrance and those on the balcony directly above. The rest date from the 1950s restoration. They are all designed in three tiers of moulded panels, painted and grained.

Interior trim: All of the doors and windows of Pavilion II have similar architrave surrounds. The windows on the two main floors have three recessed moulded panels on each jamb and one above the upper sash. The fireplaces are all of simple Federal design, with carved dentil work below the shelves. All the main rooms have finely moulded cornices. The cornice of the upstairs parlor by W.J. Coffee is especially exquisite, consisting of a succession of triglyphs, ox skulls and rosettes. All the rooms, save those in the basement, have simple baseboards. The three downstairs rooms, plus the old parlor, also have cyma reversa chair rails, approximately 4' from the floor.

Hardware: Though most of the original interior hardware of Pavilion II was lost during its many alterations, the original iron shutter hinges and catches have survived on the exterior, as well as the H hinges of the front doors and the original tie rods which Jefferson used to support the balcony.

Site and Surroundings

The Lawn: Pavilion II stands at the northeast corner of the Lawn, adjacent to the Rotunda terrace. Its main axis runs east-west, with its temple-front facade facing west onto the Lawn. Behind and below it stands Hotel B, now known as Washington Hall. From this vantage point it is easy to see that Pavilion II and the rest of the Lawn buildings stand on a hilltop site. The site was specifically chosen for its healthy orientation, as opposed to the low "disease-prone" ground of the College of William and Mary.

Jefferson's first rough sketch in 1815 of nine pavilions surrounding an open-ended square (Appendix, figure 1), shows a hasty but important notation in the center: "grass and trees". Clearly Jefferson intended the Lawn to be planted with trees and not left a grassy sward, as has often been suggested.

It is not known what species of tree Jefferson had in mind in 1815. But the pavilion facades were meant particularly to be clearly viewed by students of architecture and anyone else interested in the classical orders. The trees on the Lawn would have to be such as not to obstruct these views. Consequently Jefferson purchased in 1823 a number of locust trees,⁰⁴ suitably feathery-leaved and open-branched. These however were gradually replaced with maple trees, which, at least during the growing season, defeat Jefferson's purpose of architectural education in the round.

Another feature of the Lawn which has been replaced in the course of time is the gaslight, with which the Lawn was once ringed. An early 20th century photograph of Pavilion II shows one of these graceful lamp standards just outside the pavilion door (Appendix, figure 13).

The Garden: Thomas Jefferson's decision to enclose the hotel and pavilion gardens of his university with serpentine walls was based on economy as well as aesthetics.⁰⁵ Not only would curving walls create more sunny sheltered angles to nurture young plants, but they could be built higher than a straight wall of equal 1-brick thickness.

The garden walls were among the last features of the Maverick plan to be carried out. The Rectors and Visitors decided in 1819 that, though the pavilions

would be rent-free for the incoming professors, the gardens would have to be enclosed and improved at the professors' own expense.⁶⁶ Nevertheless the University did elect to "plant the gardens, east and west", in 1830,⁶⁷ by which time the serpentine walls were probably completed.

In June of 1853, Dr. Cabell was allowed to take down the wall separating his garden from that of Hotel B (then called "Moot Court") and use the entire space himself. The result was one of the finest and largest pavilion gardens of the Victorian period; it descended the hill below the pavilion on four broad terraces (Appendix, figure 12). This scheme survived until the 1960s. Biologist Ivey Lewis grew many unusual species in this garden during his long residency (1919-1953), and a Cucumber tree he planted still flourishes there.

The 1913 plat of the grounds also shows some ancillary buildings in the large garden of Pavilion II, of unknown origin or purpose.

The year 1952 saw plans for the restoration of Pavilion II in the making, and the completed restoration of the West Lawn gardens, a project funded by the Garden Club of Virginia and designed by landscape architect Alden Hopkins. In 1960 his assistant Donald Parker undertook the reconstruction of the East Lawn gardens. With the aid of archaeologist James Knight, and the Maverick engraving, the serpentine walls and conveniences were rebuilt on their original lines, and Pavilion II's garden became once again a much smaller, almost square space, arranged on two levels.

Parker found sufficient evidence for the kind of gardens Jefferson would have designed, by the plans, letters and lists of plants he left behind.⁶⁸ He devised a formal, pleasant plan around existing dogwood, mimosa, ginkgo, walnut and pine trees. In the lower garden muscadine grapes and common figs espaliered lend interest to flowering shrubs and a contrast to phlox, jonquils, iris, hyacinths and columbine.⁶⁹

Footnotes

⁶⁴ Frederick D. Nichols Thomas Jefferson Landscape Architect Charlottesville, The University Press of Virginia, 1978, p. 170.

⁶⁵ Ibid., p. 164.

⁶⁶ Minutes, Rectors and Visitors, Manuscripts Room, Alderman Library, University of Virginia, Vols. 1-2, p. 96.

⁶⁷ Nichols, op. cit., p. 170.

⁶⁸ Ibid., p. 172.

⁶⁹ Brochure, "The University of Virginia and Its Founder", University of Virginia Alumni Fund.

PROJECT INFORMATION

This documentation was undertaken by the School of Architecture at the University of Virginia, under the direction of K. Edward Lay, Professor of Architecture. The material was produced by Michael D. Sullivan, Graduate Student in Architectural History, during the Spring Semester, 1982. The material was not produced under HABS supervision, but was donated to the Survey.