

PAVILION X

HISTORY

Design of Pavilion X

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

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

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