

## HISTORY

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

You will now permit me to give you my method of Putting up this kind of work its as follows. Let John Hemmings Put up all the Small parts of the Enrichments with very Strong Glue made very Hot and Layed on to Each Ornament with A Small brush then to Gently rub the Enrichment to the wood. The Human masks and the Ox Sculls Should be Put up with white Lead As Stiff as Book binders Paste, and in to One of those Small holes that is in Every Peice; A Small Screw should be Put, Only let him take the Precaution to have the Screws too Small, then too Large and that he must not drive the Screw Head too Close on the work but Only in Such A way that the Screw may Just bite The ribands at the Chin of the Human mask you will find I was obliged to make in lead owing to the too great thinness for Composition, but Shall not make any Extra Charge on that Acct, theas of Corse he will Sprig or mask with the Stiff white lead, the Ox scull must be Put up in the Same maner with the Exception of the Husks which must be Glued up, he will finde A great many more Husk Sent than he will want to Enable him to Sute his methops, I have Also Sent to Spare of All the other Enrichments.

When the whole of the Ornaments of A Room, are Put up John Should then mix up A Small Quantity of Dry white lead whiting and good drying Oil, to make A Paste for the Purpose of Stopping the Joints. And I must not for-get to Say that he will have no Occations to Soak or Place by the fire theas Ornaments as they Are allredy ajusted to Put them up as hear directed which Same direction I have given to Mr. Brockenbrough in my letter of Advice to him of the Shipment of the whole of the Enrichments for the University<sup>30</sup>

### *Improvements to Pavilion X*

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

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

“... the attention of the Board to the want of access to the attics of their houses. The Board are aware that there are no storerooms to the Pavilions and that the attics which might be converted to this purpose are useless owing to such want of access.”<sup>34</sup>

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