

HISTORY

The years between 1865 and 1900 marked a period of widespread modernization of the campus's water and sanitation systems. During these decades, at least four separate schemes to pipe water to the University were realized, each building off the other. What began in 1869 with running a waterline to the University off the water main that fed Charlottesville eventually evolved into a dedicated waterline running from a reservoir at Observatory Mountain to the University in 1892.⁵⁴ By 1886, a thorough system of sewers and drainage was completed serving the entire University. Corresponding with these developments is the introduction of running water to the pavilions and, ultimately, water closets. In January 1894, Professor Minor made a request to the Board of Visitors to have a water closet built in his pavilion.⁵⁵ Records for 1894 show a total of three hundred dollars spent on improvements at Pavilion X.⁵⁶ The following year, Professor Minor passed away. Succeeding him at Pavilion X was William M. Lile, also a Professor of Law. Professor Lile occupied Pavilion X between 1896 and 1936.

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

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

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

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