

## HISTORY

reference has been located as to how this room was used. Owing to its location and small size, it is likely it was possibly used as a sleeping porch or veranda of sorts. The installation of the two oxeye windows on the south elevation may have occurred when the addition on the southeast corner of the building was constructed. These windows are present in a photograph of Pavilion X taken by the Detroit Publishing Company dating to between 1900 and 1906. It may be that the loss of the two windows on the east elevation as a result of the new addition necessitated adding windows to light the stair hall.

As early as the 1891 Sanborn map, a porch along the north side of the 1870's addition is depicted. On the 1920 Sanborn map, this porch wraps around the east side of the building; this can be seen in the aerial photograph of the building. At the east end of the pavilion, the porch turns around the structure. On the first-floor level of the porch on its east end is a small structure attached to the building.

Sometime in the opening years of the twentieth-century, the wood shed or stable located to the south of the kitchen was removed. By 1920, the wood-frame second-floor of the addition discussed above had been removed and replaced in brick, resulting in its present appearance, and a one-story brick garage had been constructed on the east side of the kitchen with a driveway leading up to it on its south side. Professor Lile died in 1936, and that same year, the kitchen and garage are believed to have been razed.<sup>59</sup>

Over the next thirty years, Pavilion X was occupied by two different professors. Following Professor Lile, R. Bennett Bean, Professor of Anatomy, occupied the pavilion between 1936 and 1942, followed by Frederick Deane Goodwin Ribble, Professor of Law, who lived in it from 1942 to 1967. Records suggest that numerous, small projects were performed on Pavilion X throughout the second half of the twentieth-century. Drawings by Frederick D. Nichols, dated October 1956, for French doors and a set of wood steps appear to match the existing doors and a set of steps once located on the east side of the pavilion. Designs dated 1966 located in the Facility Resource Center detail renovations to the kitchen and bathrooms located in the addition.<sup>60</sup> The designs for these spaces closely reflect what was found in the pavilion during the investigation phase of this report, thus suggesting portions of these spaces were likely renovated some time during the second half of the 1960s.

In 1986, University staff discovered that the original Jefferson-period tin shingle roof was encapsulated beneath the later period slate shingle roof. Removal of the slates revealed the entire Jefferson-period tin shingle roof, providing the restoration team with an unprecedented wealth of evidence related to Thomas Jefferson's tin shingle roofing materials and application techniques. As other reports at the University as well as at Monticello and Poplar Forest have described, two tin shingles were made from sheets 10 1/8" by 13 1/4" inches of wrought or rolled iron plated with tin. The edges of each shingle were hemmed on the two long sides, so that they could be locked and nailed to the roof deck boards, and each course lapped two inches over the preceding course. Conceptually, the benefit of this roof type was that it could be applied by workmen with basic carpentry