

## PAVILION IX

At the top of the sheet of drawings for Pavilion IX Jefferson had written “Latrobe,” suggesting that Latrobe had provided the design of the façade including an entrance niche, an element that Latrobe had incorporated into his own designs. It has also been suggested that the entrance to Pavilion IX may have been influenced by the Hotel de Guimard in Paris, designed by Claude-Nicholas Ledoux and built in 1770. Latrobe may have drawn Jefferson’s attention to this building, but Jefferson would also have known of it through architectural books that he owned, including Johanne Karl Krafft’s book of plans and elevations of houses in Paris, which Jefferson purchased in 1804; it included a plate with an elevation, section, and plans of the Guimard house. He may also have become familiar with the house during his years in Paris.<sup>49</sup>

Construction of Pavilion IX was well underway by the end of September 1820, when Arthur Brockenbrough submitted his report for inclusion in the university’s annual report to the Literary Fund. Included in the report was a payment of \$3,506.75 to contractors Carter and Phillips for “brick work last year in pavilions No. 1 and 5, and five dormitories, &c.” George W. Spooner was paid \$2,084.57 for “carpenter’s work on pavilion No. 5 west,” for a hotel and 10 dormitories, and for lumber. Master joiner John Neilson was paid a smaller amount, \$1,486.57, for “work and lumber for pavilion No. 5 west, and pavilion No. 5 east, with seven dormitories.” Peter Myers, another mason, did a small amount of brick work on pavilion 5 west for \$11.56. Apparently the roofing was also in place by that September, for A. H. Brooks was paid \$798.47 for “covering...with tin” Pavilion IX, along with roofing three other pavilions and installing pipes in another pavilion. Brockenbrough estimated it would cost \$18,000 to complete the “3 other pavilions now building,” including Pavilion IX.<sup>50</sup>

Over the winter of 1820-1821 little construction work was done, the contractors being hampered by cold weather and by the university’s shortage of funds to pay them.<sup>51</sup> Early in January 1821 mason John M. Perry signed an agreement with Curtis Carter to purchase for \$520 “all the bricks” belonging to Carter, along with a horse and stable, to finish the work that Carter had begun at the university, and to do it “finished in a nice and workman-like manner and have the work finished as soon as the season will permit him to do the same.”<sup>52</sup>

A few days after the April 1821 meeting of the Board of Visitors, Jefferson wrote that the buildings for the professors’ “accommodation and that of the Students will indeed be completed in no great time,” although he feared not having the funds from the state to hire the professors to begin teaching.<sup>53</sup> Jefferson wrote to the Board of Visitors on September 30, 1821, giving them an update on the finances of the university and on the status of construction: everything was finished except for some of the dormitories, one pavilion and