

HISTORY

possession of the Pavillion [sic] at the University assigned to my chair.”⁶⁵ In that year he also attended the dinner with Lafayette at the Rotunda, at which Tucker “had the pleasure of treating him to some fine old Madeira that I chanced then to possess, & which he relished very highly.”⁶⁶ Tucker remarried in 1828.⁶⁷ The proctor’s ledgers show that he rented one or more dormitory rooms beginning in July 1829, possibly those adjacent to his pavilion.⁶⁸

In 1826, shortly into Tucker’s residency, the Board of Visitors noted that “some small additions are also necessary for the better accommodation of the Professors in their Pavilions, and of the students in their Dormitories, and for a few other minor objects.”⁶⁹ Some small improvements were made to Pavilion IX in 1826, amounting to \$6.87.⁷⁰

Three years later, in 1829, the Board of Visitors specifically directed the proctor of the university to “make an alteration in the Pavilion now occupied by Professor Tucker, by an addition to the west front, extending the whole length and elevation of the building, and about ten feet in width,” with the provision that “if, in the opinion of the committee the funds of the institution will not now justify the expense, the original cost, with the assent of Professor Tucker, shall be paid by him, to be refunded with interest, as soon as convenient.”⁷¹ It is possible that this addition was not immediately erected, for in 1831 the executive committee resolved to have built “in the rear of Professor Tucker’s and professor Harrison’s pavilions, offices upon the plans indicated in their written applications submitted to the Visitors at the present meeting.”⁷² Apparently the addition had been made by July 1832, when the minutes of the Board of Visitors meeting referred to “an addition to the basement story for the accommodation of Domestic” that had already been built at Pavilion IX.⁷³

In 1832 Tucker, in his role as chairman of the faculty, ordered the whitewashing of dormitories and cellars that had been occupied. He also advocated greater attention to cleanliness in the kitchens, privies, and other parts of the university as a precaution against cholera, whose “malignity,” he said, “can be greatly mitigated by timely precautions steadily adhered to.”⁷⁴ By 1833 work was underway on the water system at the university, and the executive committee of the Board of Visitors directed the proctor to “cause the line of wood pipes connected with the water works to be repaired, and the cistern near Professor Tucker’s pavilion to be completed, and to open an auxiliary supply of water to the cistern next the Lawn, by means of iron pipes connected with the gutters around the roofs of the neighbouring buildings.”⁷⁵ Work around Pavilion IX continued, including repairs to “the roof of the Dormitory on the South Side of Professor Tucker’s pavilion.” The Board of Visitors was reminded to reimburse Tucker for his outlay for repairs and changes, although no details of the work were given. The minutes from August 1837 also referenced the addition, mentioning “the changes & additions now making in the rear of pavilion N^o.