

PAVILION IX

9 by directions of the professor occupying the same” and including a resolution “that the addition to pavilion N^o. 9 occupied by Professor Tucker which was authorised by a former resolution of this Board and has been recently commenced under a contract made by M^r. Tucker be conducted under the direction of the Proctor subject to the control of the Executive Committee. But this order is not to commit the Board for payment or reimbursement otherwise than they are pledged by the former resolution.” In 1840 repairs were made to window glazing throughout the university, including the eight 12 x 12 lights and six 12 x 18 lights at Pavilion IX.⁷⁶ A later report stated that:

a small addition was made to the rear of the pavilion from an existing exterior porch. The addition created several new rooms on the [ground] floor, and a large covered porch on the [first] floor – perhaps in compensation for the lack of a covered porch in front.

The addition not only expanded what had become very cramped quarters, but also resulted in one of the pavilion’s most attractive interior features – an enormous elliptical arch at the west end of the dining room, with an exaggerated keystone at its center.⁷⁷

Tucker resigned in 1845, noting in his autobiography that this decision was due in part to the fact that the other faculty members were all much younger and that he “had no intimate companions” after the resignation of friend and relative Henry St. George Tucker.⁷⁸ The Board of Visitors passed a resolution in 1845 allowing both Henry St. George Tucker and George Tucker “to occupy their respective pavilions and Dormitories, or other buildings now in their occupancy, until the same may be required by their successors- and that those gentlemen have the usual access to the library, while they remain at the University.”⁷⁹ George Tucker later moved to Philadelphia, noting in his autobiography that he had emancipated “my household servants,” who had presumably been with him at the university and “who had been reared + partly born in my family.”⁸⁰ Tucker died in 1861 at the age of 86 as a result of injuries sustained during a tour of Mobile, Alabama. He was buried in the University Cemetery in Charlottesville.⁸¹

1845-1873, WILLIAM H. MCGUFFEY

By the late 1840s the effects of time and use were beginning to take their toll on the university’s facilities. In December 1847 the tin gutters of the pavilions, dormitories, and other buildings throughout the grounds required repairs totaling \$93.26.⁸² The annual reports from this time chronicle the need for major improvements not only to the water systems but also to the terraces—the combination roof and walkways over the colonnades in front of the pavilions and dormitories. The terraces were bordered by trellis railings that Jefferson had designed.⁸³ The 1853-54 annual report, issued when the annex to the Rotunda was being built, noted that: