

PRESIDENT'S HOUSE ON CARR'S HILL

6. Letter from President Alderman to Stanford White, 1 May 1906.

7. The firms known to have shown an interest in the design competition or participated included: Parish and Schroeder of New York City; Fuller and Pitcher of Albany, New York; Noland and Baskervill of Richmond, Virginia; Frank P. Milburn of Columbia, South Carolina; R. Lee Taylor of (Taylor & Hepburn) of Norfolk, Virginia; Kirby, Petit, & Green of New York City; and Francis J. MacDonnell of New Orleans.

8. The arrangement that Dr. Alderman describes in his letter is essentially what would be referred to today as "acting as one's own general contractor."

9. This is apparently a reference to Burt Leslie Fenner, who was a partner at McKim, Mead & White beginning in 1906. Fenner's son, Ward Wadsworth Fenner, was also an architect who worked at McKim, Mead & White, but he would have been too young to have worked on the project in 1906.

10. Letter from Taylor & Hepburn, Architects, to Mr. Price, secretary to the president, University of Virginia, 11 June 1906, UVA Special Collections.

11. We would like to thank those who shared with the team the research they had already compiled, including Garth Anderson, Nancy Ingram and several others with whom they have been working, as well as Joseph Lahendro, Brian Hogg, Mark Kutney, Cindy Coleman, Ruta Vasiukevicius and the staff of the Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library at UVA, for making available the various materials upon which this study is based.

12. Although it is not clear that the Aldermans had used MacDonnell's drawings to illustrate what various parties were calling a "New Orleans" house, the coincidence of dates suggests the possibility that what the Aldermans wanted in a floor plan came together in

MacDonnell's submission to the competition. Garth Anderson of the university's Facilities Management Resource Center has research underway into at least one house in New Orleans that may have been the model that President Alderman had in mind.

13. Although most of McKim, Mead & White's correspondence is signed in manuscript with the full name of the firm, instead of that of the individual author, a copy of this particular letter is in the McKim, Mead & White archives with changes penciled-in from Stanford White. This not only indicates that it reflects Stanford White's feelings about the project, it also possibly indicates that this letter may never have been sent.

14. White apparently chose the Doric Order, as built in the actual portico, over the Ionic order that the Aldermans had requested. Although the Ionic order was mentioned in the early list of requirements, the matter had to be revisited after White went to work designing. In criticizing the two most-recent schemes submitted by McKim, Mead & White in the letter prepared nine days before White's death, the Aldermans used a more diplomatic tone about Classical orders, asking White: "Could Ionic columns be used instead of Doric, or are the Doric [sic] demanded by the nature of the cornice." [the sentence was typed without question mark]. Whether White ever had a chance to explain his choice of the Doric order, his choice won over the Ionic in the design as executed.

15. Letter from R. E. Lee Taylor (of Taylor & Hepburn Architects) to President Alderman dated 7 March 1906. In a cover letter that the same architect(s) sent with a proposed design on 11 July 1906, there is a reference to this requirement, emphasizing that there is room for a window in the dining-room mantel.

16. Letter from President and Mrs. Alderman to McKim, Mead & White, 16 June 1906, UVA Special Collections. The Aldermans were specifically objecting to the placement of a bathroom for servants on the second floor, saying it "should be in basement," among the