

south elevation (including the terraces and Pavilions IX and X) dating from February 1823 [Figure 26]. This beautifully rendered image has been variously attributed to Cornelia Jefferson Randolph and more recently to John Neilson, and it has also been speculated that the hand of Benjamin Latrobe was responsible. Regardless of the attribution, it is the most fully realized image of the Rotunda and the flanking terraces to survive from that time. Significantly, the fenestration does not include the pedimented architraves of the main floor windows that are seen in all of the later photographic images of the building. In fact, none of the pre-1850 drawn images show this important feature. This includes the circa 1827 E. Watts bookbinder label [Figure 28], as well as the various views of the Rotunda and Pavilions as seen from the east.

Only images produced after the construction of the Robert Mills Annex record these window pediments. Even the important series of views of the Rotunda, Pavilions, and Lawn as seen from southern viewpoints fail to record these pediments, although a pediment is shown at the main entrance door beyond the portico. The pediments as they now exist were designed by McKim Mead & White.

EARLY VIEWS OF THE TERRACES

The series of images from the south record the terraces in various forms. The view by engraver Benjamin Tanner from 1826 [Figure 27] appears to be the most accurate, showing arcades flanking the Rotunda steps. Physical and photographic evidence indicates that the arches were in fact lunette-form window openings, originally open and later (probably 1841) fitted with sash.

The original open-arch appearance of the terraces is best illustrated by the March 1824 drawing of the north face of one of the gymnasium arcades by John Neilson [Figure 24].

The development of the plan of the terraces is illustrated by Neilson drawings from 1821 and 1822 [Figures 20-22]. The Peter Maverick plan, as drawn by Neilson [Figure 23], clearly shows the large open spaces that existed beneath the terrace roofs, a condition that was to exist until work undertaken in 1841 to enclose and replan these structures.

The terraces originally had flat, serrated wood shingle roofs, probably covered by a flat deck. The 1826 Tanner illustration shows people on the roof of the west wing, an indication that one could walk on these surfaces. In 1841, hipped roofs were constructed and remained until they were severely damaged in the 1895 fire. Illustrations and photographs record various balustrades along the south edges of the terraces, as well as the absence of such a feature in the period just before the fire. The earliest railings