Name: Date:

**Shoaibi Probie Quiz #3 – Architecture, Rotunda and Lawn**

“Architecture is my delight, and putting up and pulling down, one of my favorite amusements.”

*-Thomas Jefferson, as recorded by Margaret Bayard Smith*

*Remember, this is a closed Probie packet quiz. You can take as much time as you need.* ***Due: Thursday, October 27th by 7pm.***

# **Out of 82 points**

**Part I: This Week**

Did you attend an Office Hour? Who is one Guide you met while you were in there?

Have you started working on your Admissions outline?

# **Part II: Obligatory Date Section *(11 points)***

1. Jefferson’s Birth (month/day/year): April 13, 1743

1. Jefferson’s Death (month/day/year): July 4, 1826
2. Jefferson’s friend from France: Marquis de Lafayette
3. Jefferson serves as President of US (years): 1801-1809
4. Number of children with Sally Hemings: 6 in total, 4 survived will take both
5. Construction of Central College begins (cornerstone: year): 1817
6. Jefferson’s wife’s name: Martha Wayles Skelton

# Annex added to Rotunda (year): 1853

# The Great Rotunda Fire (month/day/year): October 27, 1895

1. Rotunda Rebuilt (years): 1895-1899
2. Rotunda Restored to original Jeffersonian design (year):1976

**Part III: Short Answer *(47 points total)***

1. Classical Hierarchy: Please list the five orders of classical architecture, in hierarchical order from highest (#1) to lowest (#5). Then describe how the hierarchy of orders are incorporated in the original Academical Village. *(10 points)*
2. Composite
3. Corinthian
4. Ionic
5. Doric
6. Tuscan
7. Was Jefferson a professionally trained architect? How did he gain knowledge about architecture? *(3 points)*

Jefferson was a self-taught architect. His first exposure to books on architecture came in the library at William and Mary and at the extensive private collection of William Byrd. He was introduced to Italian Renaissance architect Andrea Palladio and his *Four Books of Architecture.* These books focused strongly on the architecture of Greece and Rome, which greatly influenced Jefferson’s projects… the academical village! Jefferson preferred the classical designs of Greece and Rome because they were models for the present day and represented virtues of purity and order.

1. What is “form and function”? Give examples of this concept in the Rotunda or on the Lawn. *(2 points)*

Jefferson incorporates elements that are both functional/practical (providing shelter) but also artistic/aesthetically appealing (symmetry) Examples include:

* The Dome Room bookshelves are practical, but hidden to maintain the aesthetics of the room.
* Floating balconies make pavilions seem like one-story structure (maintaining the classical form), but the balconies were also functional and useful.
* Pavilions are classically beautiful, but they also had a distinct purpose in Jefferson’s mind: to serve as three-dimensions architectural textbooks and symbols of civic virtue.

1. Tell me three similarities to Monticello: *(3 points)*

Can take a lot here

-Neoclassical architecture

-Monticello was Jefferson’s experiment, UVA the complete architecture

-French influence

-Columns

-Polladio

-natural lighting

-dome room

-the “teeth”

1. The Rotunda is modeled off of which building? Where is that building, and what was it used for? How is the Rotunda substantially different than that building physically and symbolically? *(5 points)*

The Rotunda is modeled off the Pantheon in Rome. The Pantheon was a Roman temple to Jupiter.

-Physically: The Rotunda has 6 columns instead of 8, 1 pediment instead of 2, and many windows. The Rotunda’s 77-foot diameter makes it ½ the diameter of the Roman Pantheon (thus ¼ its area and 1/8 its volume), essentially making it a half-scale model. Also unlike the Pantheon, Jefferson’s Rotunda is a perfect sphere within a perfect cylinder. The Rotunda also differs in that it was divided into three floors. (The Pantheon is a cavernous room, with one floor extending all the way up to the Dome providing a breathtaking view — one that Stanford White would later use to justify the Rotunda’s post-fire remodeling, claiming he divided the interior simply for reasons of economy.)

-Symbolically: The Pantheon, while originally built as a temple for Jupiter and later consecrated to all the pagan gods, had been converted into a catholic church and given the name Rotunda (from the Latin rotus, meaning round). After the transition from paganism to Christianity, domes often came to represent the heavens or cosmos. Jefferson’s Rotunda, as a secular seat of learning (though with spaces below for various religious worship), with its vast expanse of space, symbolized Enlightenment curiosity. The Dome Room’s designation as the library was also certainly a symbolic one, putting the active pursuit of knowledge at the center of the University

1. What did Jefferson name his summer home? *(1 point)*

Poplar Forest

1. Which building in Richmond did Thomas Jefferson design and what was this building based off of? *(2 point)*

The Virginia State Capitol based off the Maison Carrée, a Roman temple in Nimes, France.

1. What happened on the “Night of A Thousand Toasts”? Which French visitor was present and what was his relationship to Jefferson? *(3 points)*

Jefferson invited his old friend the Marquis de Lafayette to the US to see the newly developed country he had helped save from the British. Hundreds of residents greeted Lafayette and former Presidents Jefferson and Madison, were a large flag draped from the Rotunda reading, “Welcome our Country’s Guest.” Thirteen official toasts were made for each of the 13 original states, and many more unofficial thus “the Night of a Thousand Toasts.” Lafayette toasted: “Charlottesville and her University – an admirable establishment, the immense and ever increasing advantages of which, public and local, her friends are delighted to anticipate. James Dinsmore (a carpenter for the University) toasted Jefferson, “The founder of the University of Virginia.”

1. Who designed the new Rotunda after the 1895 fire? Which architecture firm did he represent? *(2 points)*

Stanford White of the New York firm McKim, Mead and White.

1. How many floors did Thomas Jefferson’s Rotunda have? The Stanford White Rotunda? The modern Rotunda? *(2 points)*

TJ: 3, Stanford: 2, Modern:3

1. Name 3 major changes Stanford White enacted when he rebuilt the Rotunda after the Fire. *(3 points)*

Examples include…

1. Closed off the lawn with the construction of Old Cabell

2. Combined the two floors, making the library a single floor, two stories high

3. Interior decoration was far more ornate

4. Green of the dome

1. Name 2 ways that the 2014-2016 Rotunda Renovations will make the building “one that you walk into, not walk past.” *(2 points)*

Answers may vary, but should be more personal.

1.

2.

1. What was the Rotunda Dome Room’s original use? Describe 3 modern uses of the Rotunda Dome Room? *(4 points)*

The original dome room was a library. It is still used today as a site for admissions information sessions, class/dorm dinners, special faculty events, speaker series, etc…

Answers will really vary here but you get the gist.

1. What was Jefferson’s last view at the University? Why do you think this view might be important symbolically? (*2 points)*

In June 1826, a few weeks before Jefferson's death, he stood at the top of the dome room stairs and looked out the center window over the Lawn. This was his favorite view of the University. Below, workmen were lifting the first of the marble Corinthian capitals that Jefferson had ordered from Italy. A student brought Jefferson a chair, “wherehe sat for twenty minutes or so, watching the lifting of the first marble capital to the top of its pillar, the one at the southwest corner. This concluded, he left the Grounds and never returned.” Since he was perhaps looking to the mountains in the distance, many consider the open view to the south a symbol of the limitless freedom of the human mind. Basis for graduation (fouth-years facing the Blue Ridge Mountains reflecting their responsibility to now spread their knowledge to the rest of the world… which especially works if you end your tour facing the South).

1. Name one characteristic/story related to a Pavilion that you would want to talk about on a tour. *(1 point)*

Answers may vary.

1. Tell me a story about the Lawn (think about our first class and how to bring history to life!) *3 points*

Their stories should have a beginning, middle, and end. If they enact different senses and make it come alive for you, then they did it right!

**Part V: Tour Preparation *(28 points)***

1. In what way was classical architecture intended to enlighten the student body? What virtues did Jefferson want to instill in his students and why? *(3 points)*

This is a very long answer, but should include the main points about

The main concept Jefferson took away from his childhood tutoring was the concept of fama: your lasting contribution, your legacy, the memory you leave behind. This is why he kept every letter he wrote, why he kept building things, why he was always drawn back to the public life to make a difference, and why he wrote his own epitaph.

Classicism guided all the founding fathers in shaping their republican institutions, but they were ultimately not very optimistic about democracy. Seeing as the only democratic example the world had had was Athens (which was full of demagogues), after the Revolution the question became: how do you stop this cycle of virtue, decadence, and decay? How could their fama protect the democracy?

So one of the big reasons Jefferson founded UVa was to produce good, republican citizens that would continue to innovate, so that the Revolution his contemporaries fought for wouldn’t die. **UVa’s Greek and Roman architecture and buildings would remind his students of this; their environment and surroundings put the founding fathers’ virtues all around them.**

But arguably more than their political resonance, his choice of buildings lay with their geometric perfections, order, and symmetry. Jefferson’s love of mathematics and geometry, combined with his aptitude for precision, measurement, and rules of proportion, went hand in hand with the principles of classical architecture. Jefferson believed that certain ancient buildings exhibited a perfection that should be followed. He said: “What is beautiful is harmonious and proportionable; what is harmonious and proportionable is true, and what is at once both beautiful and true is of consequence agreeable and good.” The Roman Pantheon’s perfect spherical form became an icon for him, adopting it for his unused 1790 scheme for the US Capitol, and also UVa’s Rotunda.

1. Discuss Jefferson’s involvement and participation in the construction of the University. What makes it Mr. Jefferson’s University? *(3 points)*

Jefferson oversaw the entire construction of the academical village. As early as 1810, Jefferson had been describing the structure of a school that would eventually become the layout of the Academical Village. In 1814, he presented one of his first plans to the Board of the Albemarle Academy. His plan called for nine identical pavilions, three each around

three sides of an open square. The three sides would all have covered walkways, so students would never be exposed to the elements while going to class (a design similar to the terraces and all-weather passages of Monticello where plantation activity could continue shielded from rain). The fourth-side was left open, presumably for expansion.

The entire design was based on Greco-Roman architecture which exemplified classical virtues – ideals Jefferson wanted instilled not only in the architecture but in the student body. Although Jefferson didn’t personally construct buildings and had help from other architects, the design of UVa was inspired by his collegiate experience at William and Mary. This included his belief in making knowledge the focal point of his school (the center of the school was a library and not a church).

1. How would you use the Maverick Engraving to talk about the original design of UVa and what made it a controversial institution? *(2 points)*

The Maverick Engraving was completed in 1822 by Peter Maverick and provided the public’s first visual knowledge of the University to prospective students. The engraving is slightly inaccurate as it represents an idealized version of Jefferson’s plan. Can include:

* It reveals Jefferson’s innovative design for his university, believing “Large houses are always ugly, inconvenient, exposed to the accident of fire, and bad in case of infection. A plain small house for the school and lodging for each professor is best…in fact a University should not be a house but a village.”
* In the back of Jefferson’s mind was his distaste for the layout of his own alma mater, William and Mary, but it did encourage what he liked best about his own college experience: students interacting with their faculty both in and out of the classroom. (Feel free to use Quotes from the Jefferson section on William and Mary to highlight his aversion for its set-up.)
* He also put the library at the center, the first American university not centered around a chapel or a church, which was controversial.
* Huge reason Jefferson founded the University was his belief that freedom could only be preserved by an enlightened populace; in 1805, while initially planning a university, he wrote: “I have looked on our present state of liberty as a short-lived possession unless the mass of the people could be informed to a certain degree.” He even let students study whatever disciplines they found interesting.
* Jefferson’s educational intent included only a select portion of the population and excluded women and African-Americans. Only the most talented and privileged of young men would proceed to the University. His was not the wider freedom of opportunity for all that we have come to expect in the twentieth century.

1. What is the statue of Jefferson on the Main, or second, floor of the Rotunda (now in Special Collections) known as? When was it sculpted? How tall is the statue of Jefferson, excluding the base? How much does the statue weigh? Why has it been chipped? *(5 points)*

The Galt Statue was completed in 1861 by Alexander Galt. The statue is life-size (6’2½) and is 1 ½ tons of Carrara marble. The statue once stood in the Dome Room and students saved it during the fire of 1895. They first tried used ropes to lower the statue onto a library table, but the table immediately collapsed beneath the statue’s weight. Working frantically, students maneuvered the statue onto a mattress, down the west staircase and out the main door just as the Rotunda became an inferno. The statue suffered almost no damage, save the chips in his cloak. Point the chip out to tourists; a tangible reminder helps them connect to the fire story. Also point out that the statue today serves as the mailbox for several secret societies.

1. In what ways did William and Mary inspire Jefferson’s design? *4 points*

Basically, he wanted a clean and open learning environment. He modelled it against the Wren Building.

1. Describe the Bass-Otis Portrait of Jefferson as if giving a short tour stop on it. Provide a description and relevant details. *(3 points)*

Should Include:

* Painted in 1816 and portrays Jefferson in his study at Monticello
* It is a noticeably poor physical presentation of Jefferson but numerous aspects of the portrait can be interpreted as displaying various aspects of the man’s personality:
  + Books: his love of reading and extensive library
  + Column: love of architecture
  + Scroll in his left hand: over 20,000 letters written in his lifetime
  + Globe: love of travel

1. Traditionally, guides spoke on student self-governance in the Board of Visitors room. What space will you use to talk about self-governance and Jefferson’s political philosophy? Write a short stop on it the two ideas. *(3 points)*

Answer may vary. Should include student self-governance stemming from anti-federalism, but also how they see that in practice today.

1. How has the Lawn changed since Jefferson’s day? Is there unanimity about how much change we should tolerate? Explain how you would discuss the dichotomy between progress and preservation on a tour. *(5 points)*

Answers will vary (needed to have at 2 of these):

a. Rotunda fire

b. Stanford White Rotunda reconstruction

c. Construction of Cabell, Cocke, and Rouss Halls. Restoration of Pavilion X

e. Questions about whitewashing on columns

f. Usage of the lawn (fewer classes in Pavilions etc)

There is not unanimity on how much change we should tolerate; rather, there is much debate about how much of Jefferson’s design should be restored and how much of the elements of change (such as the whitewashed columns) should be preserved. Although the lawn is a public space, many visually see the space as reminiscent of the slave south which appears counter to progress. There is, in effect, a constant dialogue about the degree of change that should be tolerated, and that dialogue is still going on today. (2 points for explanation)

**Rotunda Artifacts / Facets of the Lawn *(OPEN BOOK! 6 points )***

List 3 places that you would like to talk about on a tour and briefly explain how you would fit it into your overall narrative.

Answers may vary.

1.

2.

3.

**Extra Credit *(6 possible points)***

1. Which Greek character is depicted on the frieze of both Pavilion I and the President’s Reception room? *(1 point)*

Apollo Kouros

1. Who in the groupme is supermonkey222? *(1 point)*

Camille Freeman

1. Which probie had a birthday last week? *(1 point)*

Joe Reigner

1. Which probie had their parents come on both the Architecture tour and the Historical Super tour? *(1 point)*

Stuart Forrester

1. Which probie’s parents met in the guide service back when they were in college? *(1 point)*

Conor Boyle

1. What is the name of the amazing all you can eat restaurant that Care and some of the probies attended last Friday? Sushi King (and if they put “Love Sushi King” then just give them a 100% on this quiz honestly)