

inferred from reliable sources about Albemarle County and the region. For these reasons there is no period plan for this era.

*1817 to 1827: Thomas Jefferson Design and Initial Construction*

The 1827 Period Plan draws on all sources and later documentation to depict the landscape of the Academical Village as initially constructed under the direction and immediate influence of Thomas Jefferson. By 1827, landscape features including walls, walks, and early plantings are established around the Rotunda and east and west pavilions and ranges. Although Jefferson died in 1826, campus development under his influence continues without significant deviation into 1827. As supported by documentation, the plan includes young locusts "about the buildings" presumably on the Lawn, a post-and-rail fence enclosing ornamental trees in the North Rotunda Lawn, a vegetable garden from the north side of the Rotunda to the corner, tree plantings for shaded walks on the South Slopes, brick walks, cobble paving of roads and alleys, grazing lots for professors outside of the core Academical Village, privies at Pavilion II garden and at the Anatomical Theatre, work yards in the back of hotels, and gardens and a small number of smoke houses, kitchens, and stables near the pavilions.

*1828 to 1860: Growth and Development of University*

The 1860 Period Plan documents the significant modification of the vision for the Academical Village as a result of the needs of a growing institution with a growing student body and supporting service and labor force. The plan shows cisterns, limited hotel extensions, modified walls and a proliferation of outbuildings in the pavilion gardens, greatly increased tree plantings, and elaboration of pavilion gardens. Expansion of academic and support facilities is indicated by the presence of the Rotunda Annex and development of the South Slopes including the gymnasium, Dawson's Row, Parsonage, and Varsity Hall.

*1861 to 1880: Civil War & Post-War Recovery*

The 1880 Period Plan records the landscape of the Academical Village at the end of an era of recovery and transition. Recovery and eventual revitalization after the Civil War reaches an apex for the landscape in 1880 when development of the North Rotunda Lawn coincides with landscape beautification programs and modest infrastructure improvements. Pavilion expansions and the addition of outbuildings on the South Slopes alter uses and spatial organization.

*1881 to 1914: Progressive and Campus Beautiful Landscape*

The 1914 Period Plan captures the Academical Village landscape immediately after modernization and redevelopment for expansion in the Campus Beautiful design style. Hailing the Progressive era, the plan includes the implemented works of nationally renowned expert consultants hired by the University including the architectural firm of McKim, Mead & White, landscape and sanitary engineer Ernest W. Bowditch, and landscape architect Warren Manning who envisioned a future "Garden University."<sup>14</sup> University professors and staff, such as William Lambeth, greatly assisted in the landscape developments that were accelerated by the burning of the Rotunda and Annex in 1895. New circulation patterns coupled with redesign of the area around the Rotunda and the formalization and significant expansion on the South Slopes (including new halls and the South Lawn) dramatically alter the character of the Academical Village at this time.

*1915 to 1947: Garden Campus Landscape*

The 1947 Period Plan reveals the physical elaboration of the Academical Village emerging from the prior Campus Beautiful planning efforts. Major landscape changes include increased density on the periphery of The Lawn, altered circulation patterns due to increased automobile usage, and the addition of