

substantive decorative features such as the McIntire Amphitheater and the north and south Senff Gates. Shifts in the immediate campus context include the expansion of the hospital complex to the east and the formalization of the Alderman Quadrangle to the west.

1948 to 1981: Jeffersonian Revival Landscape

The 1981 Period Plan encompasses the period of Jeffersonian Revival that guided the transformation of the pavilion gardens prior to contemporary understanding of historic landscape preservation. The intricately planned and directed redesign of the gardens contrasts with larger facilities expansion and landscape beautification under a rubric of increased campus planning. The period plan includes the Garden Club of Virginia work on the West Gardens (1948 to 1952) and the East Gardens under a different series of heritage professionals (1959 to 1966). The plan includes changing development patterns on the South Slopes and further accommodation of automobiles on campus.

1982 to 2013: Current Landscape Preservation

The 2013 Plan records the Academical Village landscape today. It captures the current state of the historic core under the rubric of scholarly research and contemporary preservation and restoration efforts. During this period, physical interventions reflected in the landscape have been conceived and implemented under the increasingly pervasive themes of preservation, accessibility and sustainability.

B4. Academical Village Nomenclature

Nomenclature for certain landscape features at the Academical Village changes over time. The names of roads, ponds, and springs have considerable variability even within the same time period. Clarity is helpful for distinguishing the multiple springs and ponds at the University. The following list describes the primary ponds and springs within and near the Academical Village. The springs are in existence before the University. Locations within the Academical Village are noted with LCA numbers while those beyond area noted by direction. The names are shown together as even in the same historical periods multiple names are often used.

- Spring - large spring near a brick kiln west of the Square (Lawn) beyond the current Academical Village boundary to the west; 1817 is the first mention of a spring in documentary sources
- South Slope Spring by Parsonage - upstream from the Steam Bath Spring, in LCA 5
- Steam Bath Spring - improved for recreation south of Parsonage near Lynchburg Road, associated with Professor J.E. D'Alfonce's "vapor baths," popular with the University community and other locals after 1859, and abandoned after the Civil War, in LCA 5
- Spring near Janitor's Residence - 1834 reference, southwest of the Academical Village (Janitor's residence location is unclear, possibly the same as the South Slope Spring or the Steam Bath Spring), in LCA 5
- Pond or Water Reservoir northwest of the Rotunda - constructed circa 1858 as part of the Academical Village water system designed by Charles Ellet, later known as the Chapel Pond near the location of the Chapel and filled in 1890 prior to water supply redesign, in LCA 2
- Lewis Mountain and Mount Jefferson/Observatory Hill/Reservoir Hill Springs - various individual named springs, the first piped water source, west of the Academical Village
- University Pond or University Ice Pond, Wills' or Cochran's Pond - a dammed pond, fed by Meadow Creek draining from Observatory Hill, expanded to 3-acres by Pratt in 1860s, associated with the University Spring, modified over time, and transformed into a reflecting pool in the designed landscape surrounding the newly constructed Memorial Auditorium in the 1920s, at Nameless Field northwest of the Academical Village