

A separate analytical section draws on the documented landscape history of the University to address African American contributions and considerations for commemoration. This section summarizes the pervasive influence of enslaved and free African Americans on construction and daily life in the Academical Village and suggests that interpretation of these roles can honor the contributions.

The synthesis of archaeology and future directions presents archaeological findings by principal feature types within the Academical Village. This section discusses the formation and transformation of the archaeological record of the Academical Village and broadly summarizes the kinds of disturbances that have impacted the archaeological record, the places where these impacts have been most pronounced, and the locations that retain significant potential for future research.

C. FINDINGS SUMMARY AND FUTURE RESEARCH DIRECTIONS

This general discussion of findings of investigative efforts also identifies topics that are recommended for further historical and archaeological research. In-depth archival research, described above, revealed that the holdings at the University of Virginia Libraries contain the vast majority of primary and secondary sources. Other collections filled in gaps or duplicated materials about the evolution of the Academical Village landscape. Documents, photographs, and maps contained within The Albert and Shirley Small Special Collections Library of the University Library were particularly relevant. Of the many record groups studied within Special Collections, the David Skinner Collection and the Edwin M. Betts Memorial Collection of University of Virginia Prints, Photographs and Illustrations were particularly helpful and contained numerous prints, negatives, and other data that could be investigated further to provide additional details. Digitization and re-creation of the circa 1930s Betts tree survey, for example, would facilitate the comparison of trees at this important period before early tree losses due to age and mid-twentieth century changes. To extend the analysis of the Betts tree survey, beyond that undertaken herein, by examining the survey with groups of period photographs and maps dating from the 1870s to the 1950s, may reveal additional information about the historic tree cover of the Grounds.

Another area of future study could address in greater detail the topic of documenting African American contributions to the development of the Academical Village landscape. Additional archaeological investigation and focused analysis of documents that record the history of social relations of labor can bring into focus a more complete picture of these contributions and the interactions of people during the early years of University construction through the post-Civil War years.

During the early 20th century William Lambeth and Warren Manning worked together on a wide range of landscape development plans and projects. Their individual contributions to this period are not well understood and further research into those years and the specific undertakings may aid in attributing the works to either Lambeth or Manning or alternately affirm their collaboration.

While the integrity issue is addressed in the analysis effort, the finding that LCAs 1 to 4 and LCA 5a South Lawn each express a distinct period overall could be supplemented with further analysis. An additional investigation into the nuances of change and continuity for each character-defining landscape feature would contribute to the understanding of historic character expressed by each LCA in greater detail.

Archaeological findings in this CLR indicate that there are several avenues for future research on the Grounds. The potential to recover important information on the history of the University exists through the continued archaeological study of various landscape features. Archaeological potential