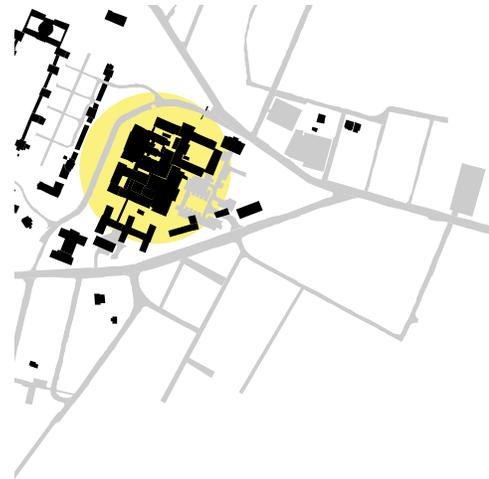


Health System development 1920 to 1945

In 1906, President Alderman engaged landscape architect Warren H. Manning to begin a study of the University Grounds. Manning, immersed in the City Beautiful tradition, was particularly well-versed in horticulture and plantings. According to landscape historians, Manning's conception of the City Beautiful focused more on regional and neighborhood centers than on monumental civic buildings. His work at the University demonstrated his facility with beaux arts quadrangles. Only portions of the Manning master plan were ultimately built, but his plan included the Hospital Drive area where the first hospital was developed. William Lambeth - Professor of Medicine, Chairman of the Department of Physical Education, and Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds - also worked with Manning. Due in great part to the efforts of Lambeth and Manning, the landscape of the University became an important design consideration.

In their plans, the University's landscape began evolving into a more urban design. Thus, Manning's rational beaux arts planning modules were not organized by either ornamental promenades or productive agricultural lawns, but as small units within a whole that was linked to the broader urban fabric. With the increasing density of the University and the encroaching development of the town, green space and landscape features became important design elements, forming the experience



Health System development 1945 to 1965

within and between the buildings along with balancing architectural assemblages inside and outside the University boundaries.

Following the construction of the south wing in 1907, Pelz's repeating pavilion scheme was abandoned for larger, self-contained additions. The first of these was the 1916 Steele Wing. The largest building to date, the Steele Wing doubled the capacity of the hospital and accommodated in its basement the outpatient department formerly housed in the Dispensary. Next, the McIntire Wing was completed in 1924 for obstetrical, pediatric services and interns' quarters. The Teachers' Preventorium was constructed in 1928. Connected by a corridor and bridge to the McIntire Wing, the Preventorium had a flat roof with a large deck for heliotherapy treatment, exposing patients to sunlight and fresh air. Constructed with a payroll deduction from Virginia's teachers, this facility provided low-cost health care for the state's poorly paid teachers (a valuable service in the era before health insurance).

The vital and complementary relationship between medical care and medical education, so firmly established in 1901, attained a tangible architectural expression in 1929. That year, a substantial addition to the hospital complex was completed to house the Medical School. For the first time, all of the medical departments were brought together in a single



Elevation drawing, west facade, University of Virginia Hospital, ca. 1904, Paul J. Pelz, architect