

A black and white photograph of a golf course. In the background, a large clubhouse with a gabled roof and a porch is visible, surrounded by trees. The foreground shows a grassy field with several people, likely golfers, standing or walking. The sky is bright and clear.

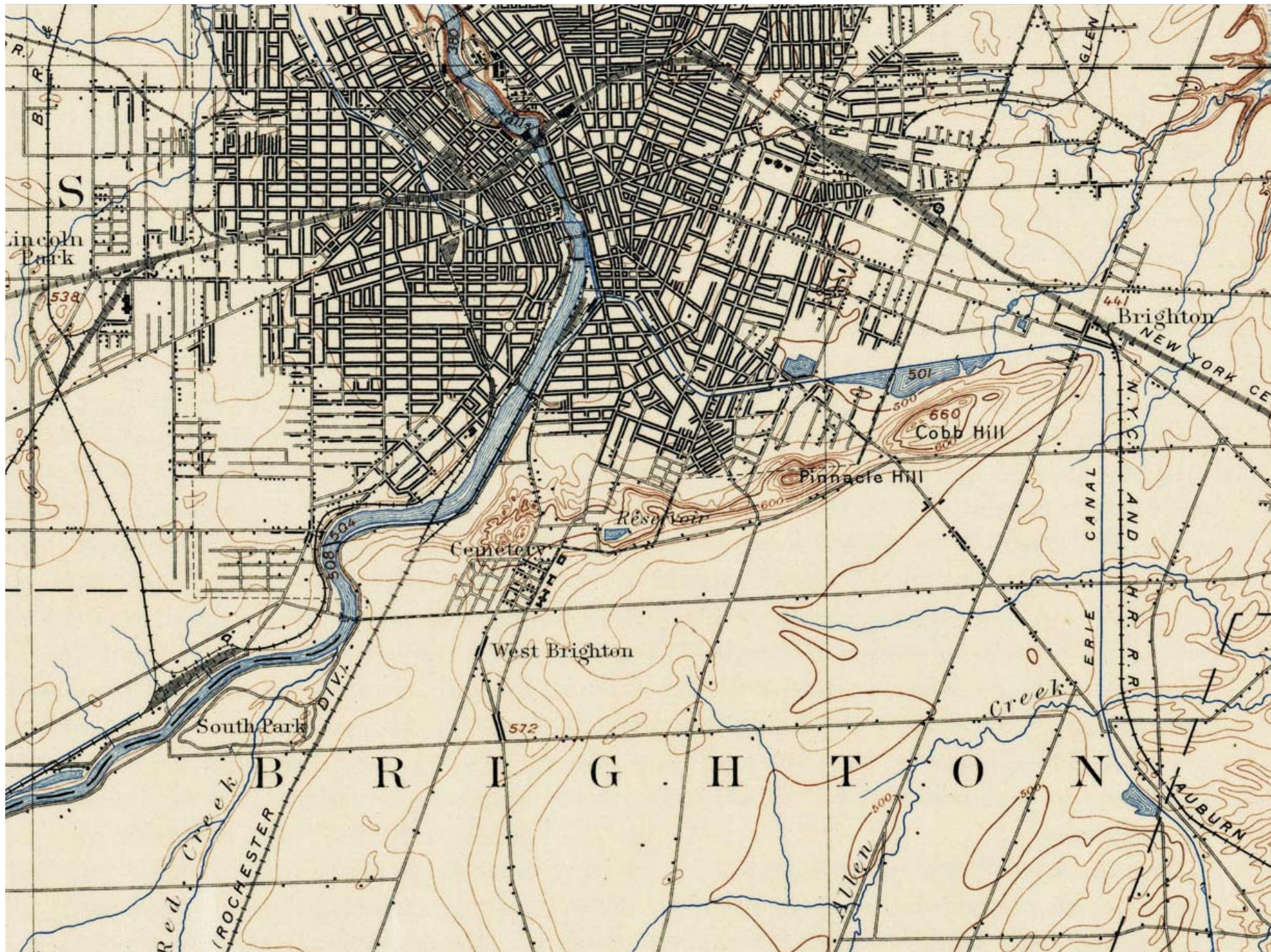
Environmental History of River Campus

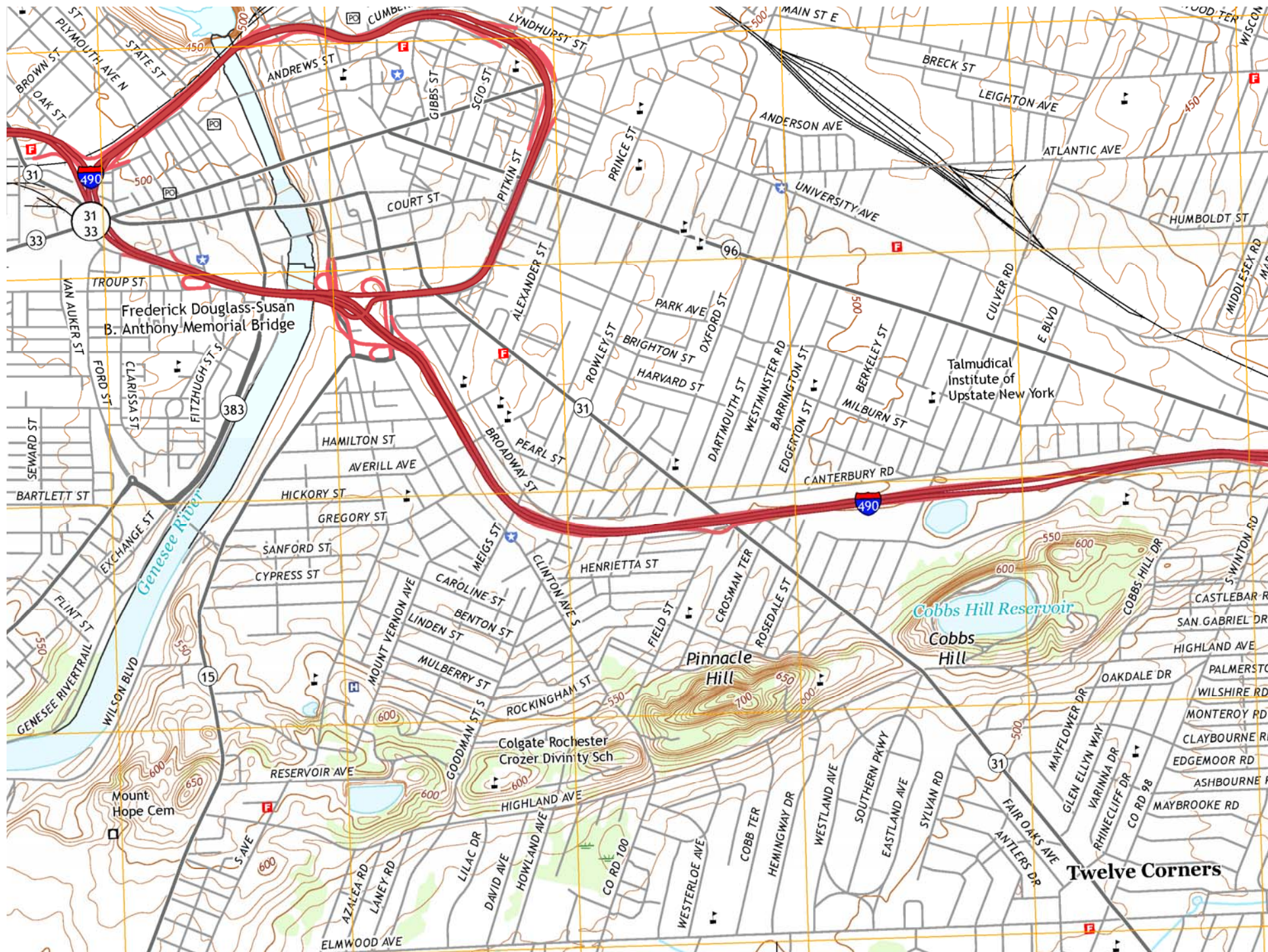
October 26, 2021

Glaciers



Oak Hill, Where a Continental Glacier Deposited It About 50,000 Years Ago—Photographed More Recently from a Point across the Genesee River, Showing Elevation of New Campus Site in Background





Early Inhabitants

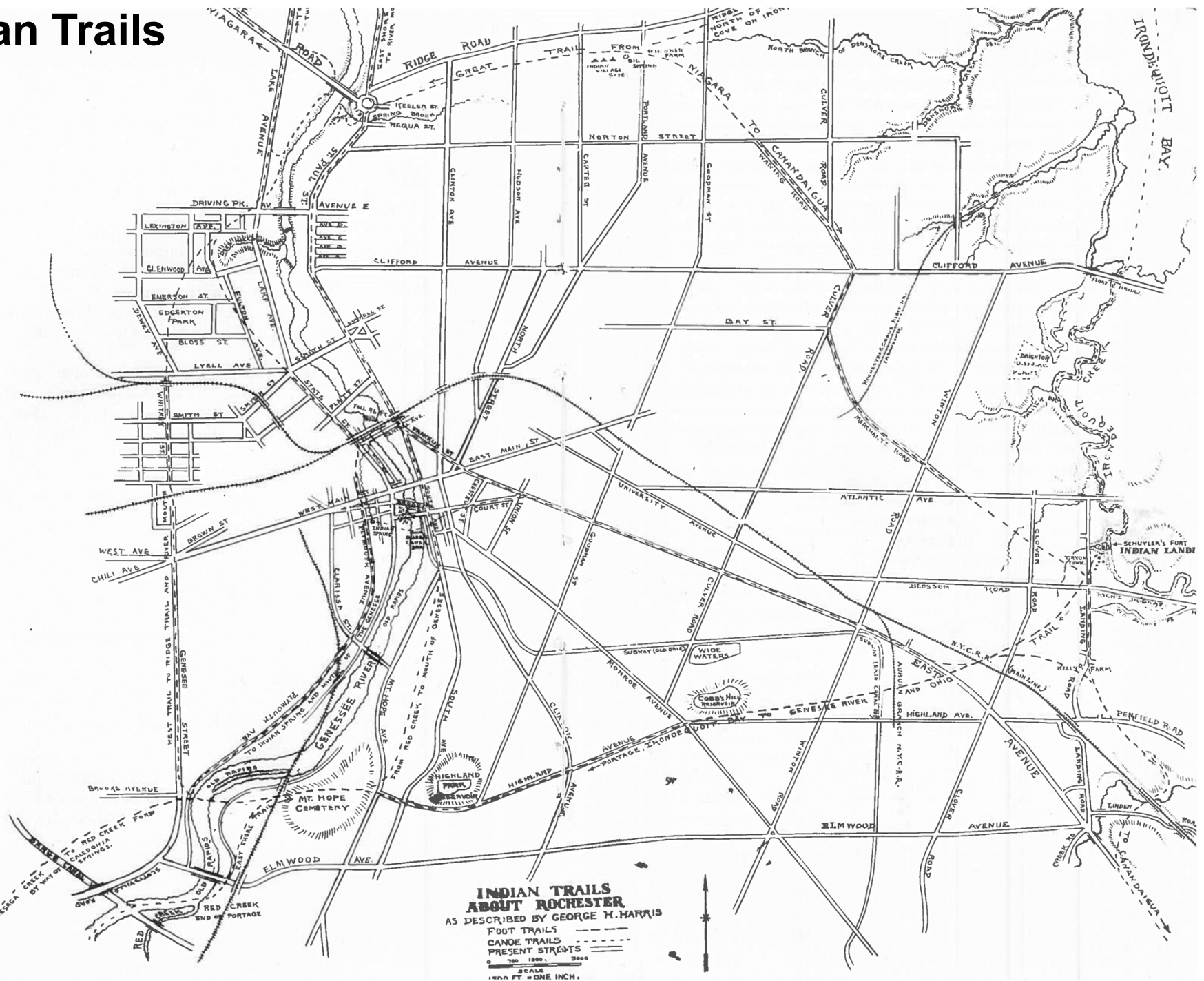
- Much of what we know about the early inhabitants of the River Campus is from the work of George H. Harris.
- Born in 1839, he lived on Oak Hill as a young boy and was fascinated by all the Indian artifacts in the area.
- He befriended some local Indians, learned their language and culture, and published *Aboriginal occupation of the lower Genesee country* in 1884.

1884 George H. Harris

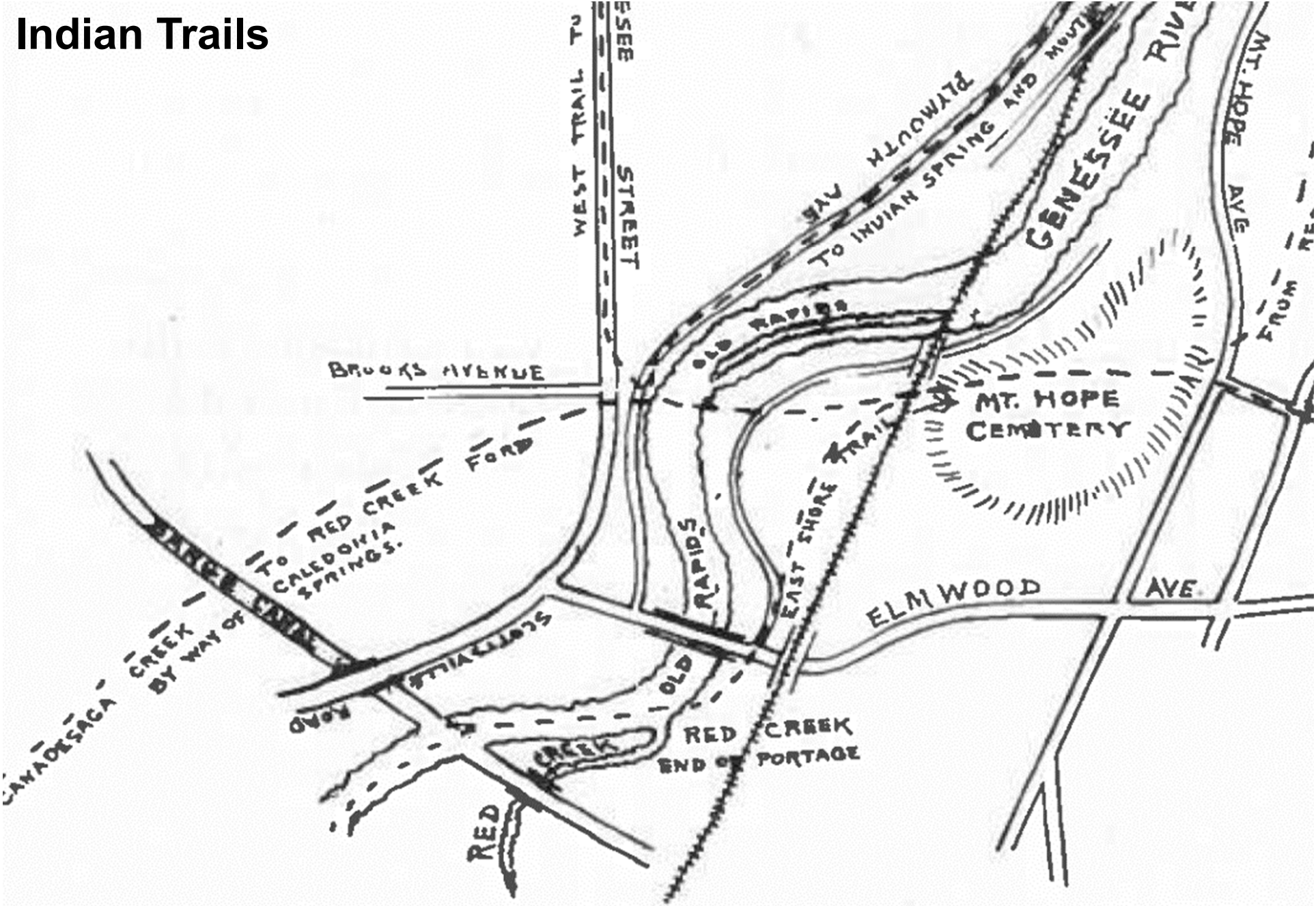
A prehistoric town, covering all the surface of Oak hill, once existed there. Stone relics were found on every foot of the ground from the feeder dam to Red creek, by the early settlers.

In their anxiety to distance Sullivan's soldiers, Butler's men rid themselves of everything possible at this ford. Ammunition and arms were buried in the ground near the springs and concealed in hollow trees in the vicinity. In 1816 Mr. Boughton found ninety-six pounds of bullets in the bottom of a rotten stump, and several other discoveries of bullets, bars of lead, etc., have been made by various parties.

Indian Trails



Indian Trails



1938

Cornfed Indians Liked Oak Hill

By GEORGE D. SELDEN

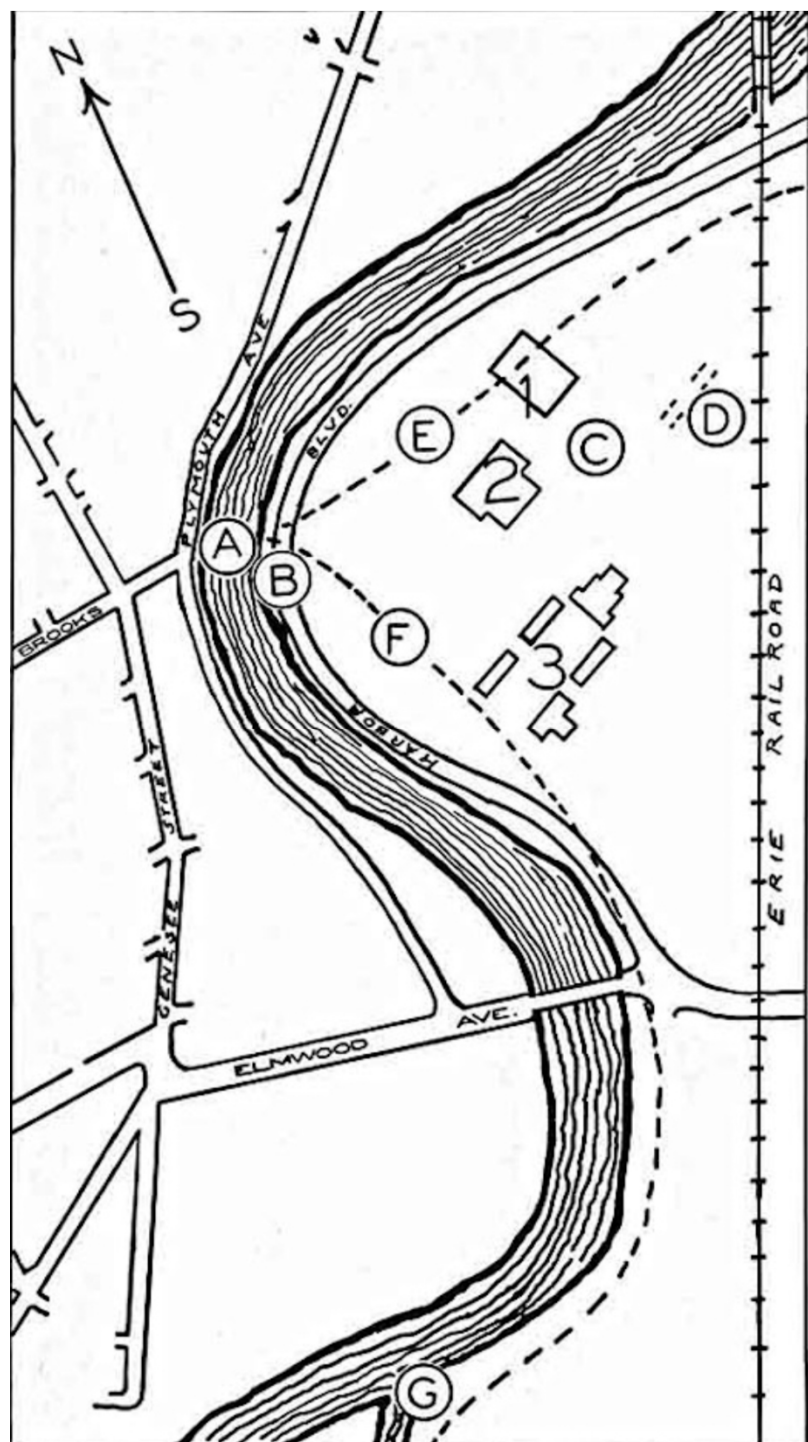
Mr. Selden, son of George B. Selden, '65, "horseless carriage" inventor, is an authority on primitive Indian cultures. Early in the present century he searched the northern part of the River Campus, then farmland, for Indian remains, and this article is based upon his own discoveries and upon conversations with earlier finders of pre-Iroquois artifacts. The ancient campus dwellers, while not as advanced as the relatively enlightened Senecas, were corn-growers, according to evidence unearthed by Mr. Selden and others. They lived in individual shelters rather than in a long house of the Iroquois type, and their only equivalent of a modern Todd Union was a rude fort upon the steep slope overlooking the athletic field.

Near the southern margin of the River Campus, on the River Boulevard, the State of New York has set an iron inscription plate telling that the campus was the site of an ancient Indian town. If this arouses your curiosity and you search diligently enough you will find only one printed reference to it. In Peck's "History of Rochester, 1886" George H. Harris notes: "A prehistoric town covering all the surface of Oak Hill once existed here. Stone relics were found on every foot of the ground from the feeder dam to Red Creek by the early settlers."

Stimulated by this statement, the writer, with more enthusiasm than knowledge, searched the ground some thirty years ago, hoping for a rich reward. This resulted

At this time it is impossible to make a scientific study of all the material from the River Campus site, as so much of it has become scattered and lost. But probably we are as nearly correct in our surmises as some future searcher will be who studies the remains of our refuse and concludes that our only occupation was breaking automobiles.

The Indians had climbed the ladder from the hunter-fisher stage to the more secure status of agriculturists; they went down before the metal-using white man. As the process of extermination began about 1630, when the first French and English traders began selling metal implements, firearms and firewater to the red men, and



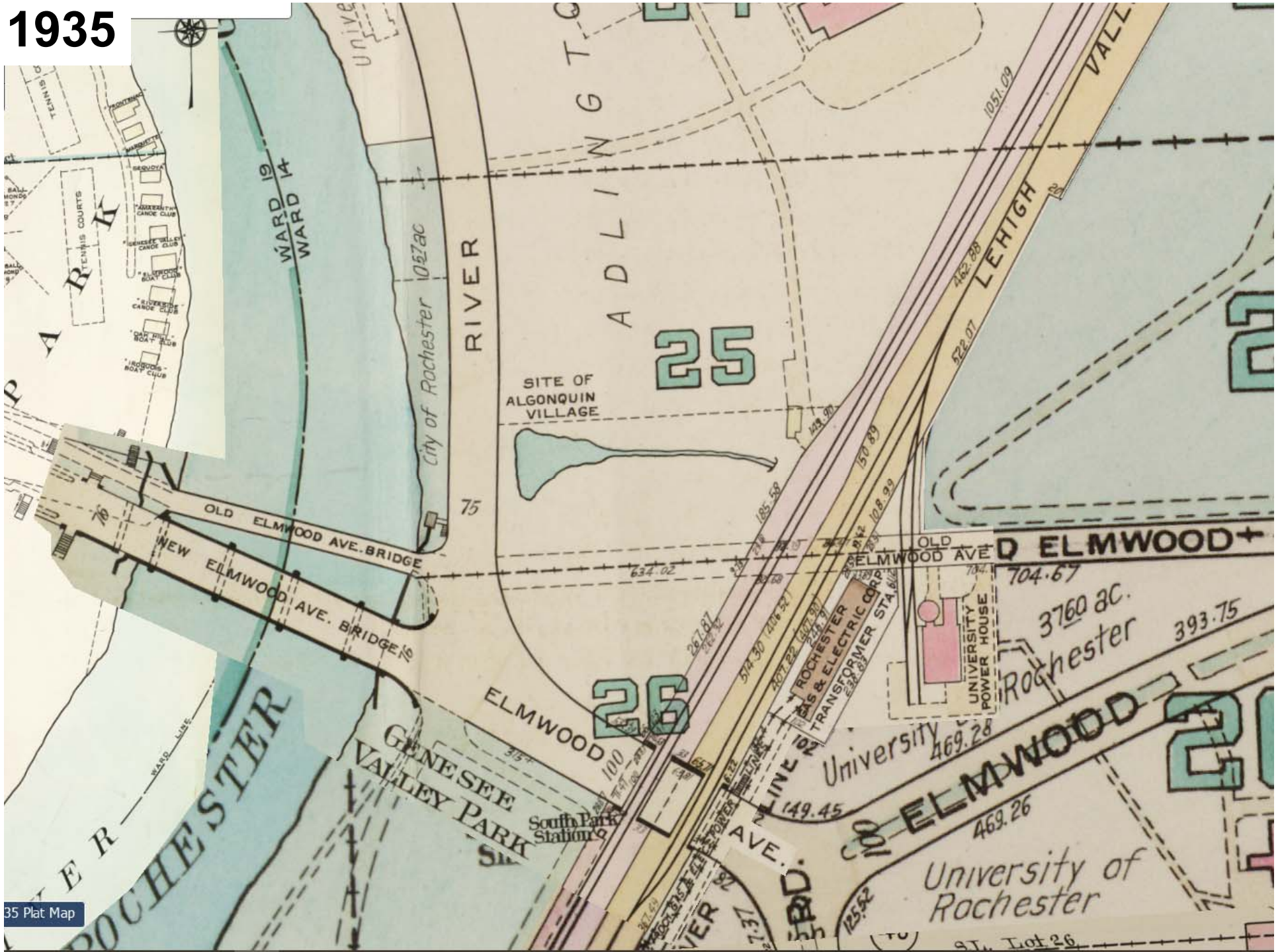
INDIANS MADE FREE USE OF THE RIVER CAMPUS CENTURIES AGO

This sketch map shows the position (A) of the ford at the eastern end of Brooks Avenue, used by Indians and early settlers. Near this ford, on the River Campus (B) British and Loyalist regiments and their Indian allies, fleeing before the raiding Colonials led by General Sullivan, concealed a store of bullets and lead plates. At (C) George Selden found traces of Algonkian lodges, and primitive utensils used in grinding corn; the fort of these Indians was on the nearby hill, at (D).

From the river ford a trail (E) went along the Pinnacle range to the Indian Landing on Irondequoit Bay; another (F) led southward by way of the bank of Red Creek to the Seneca village of Totiakton, near Rochester Junction. Where Red Creek joins the Genesee, (G) a large store of arrowheads, made from chert found in the outcropping limestone nearby, was discovered by early settlers.

For reference, some of the present River Campus buildings and features are shown, and indicated by numbers; (1), the Athletic Field; (2), the Alumni Gymnasium; (3), The Eastman Quadrangle.

1935





INDIAN TOWN
IN PRIMITIVE WILDERNESS
HERE WAS A LARGE ALCONKIN
VILLAGE WHOSE BARK CABINS
AND TILLED FIELDS COVERED
NINE ACRES

UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER JUNE, 2002

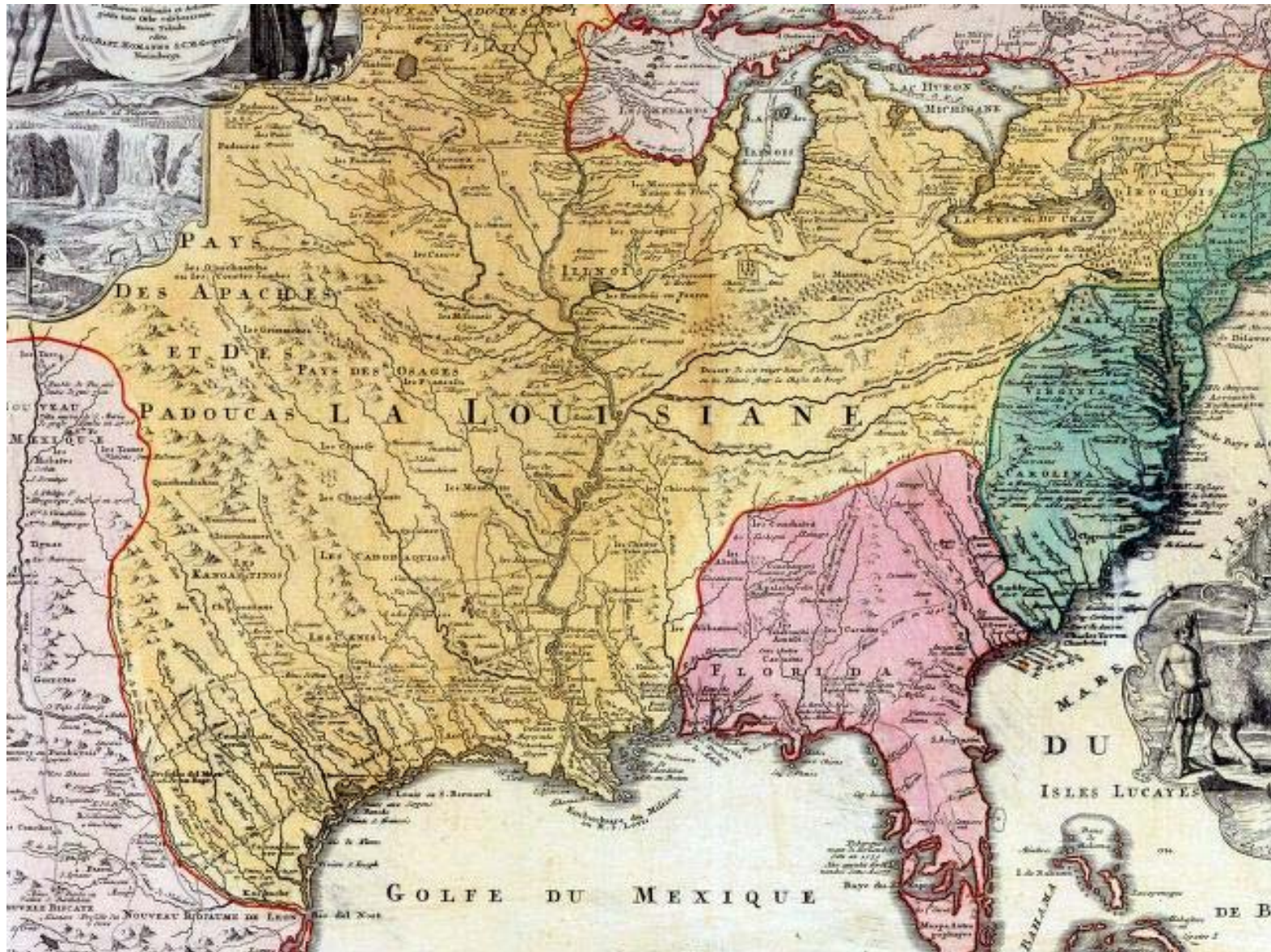
French Explorers

- Étienne Brûlé (1592-1633) is thought to be the first European in the Genesee Valley in 1615
- Killed and eaten by the Hurons
- Robert Cavalier de la Salle and Rene Gelinee's visited the region in 1669 and probably visited the Oak Hill area as mention is made of building a road and warehouse there.

English Visitors

- Wentworth Greenhaigh visited the area in 1677 to secure Indian assistance against the French.
- He is thought to have brought the first horses into the Genesee Valley.

New France and Louisiana 1687



Jacques-René de Brisay de Denonville, Marquis de Denonville

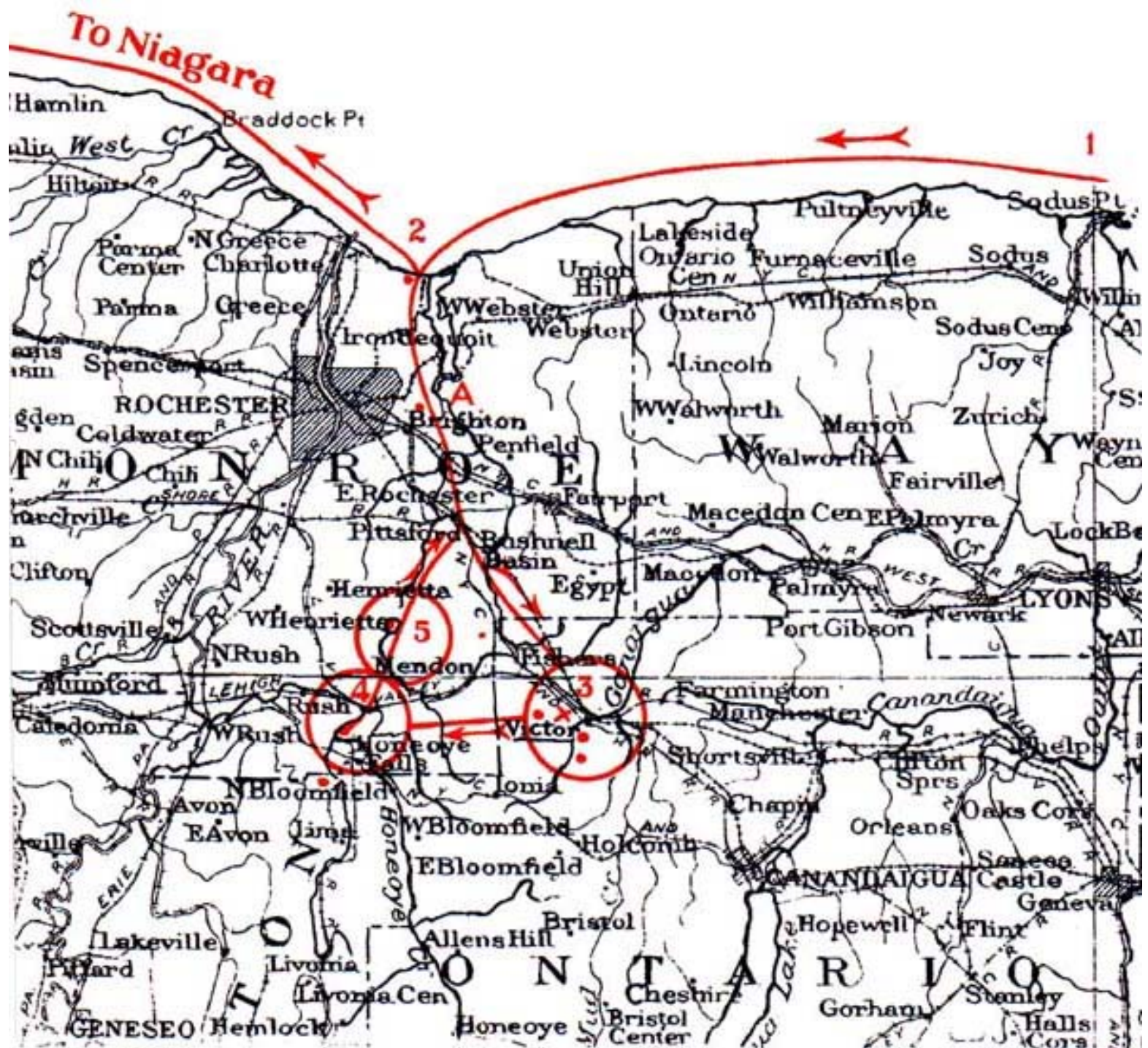
- Governor of New France 1685-1689
- Captured English fur trading posts on Hudson's Bay in June 1687
- He then invited the 50 Chiefs of the Iroquois to meet under a flag of truce at Fort Frotenac
- The chiefs were captured and sent in chains to France to be galley slaves





Denonville's Expedition - 1687

- Expedition around Lake Ontario in July & August 1687 to punish Senecas who had aided English & Dutch attacks against the French fur trade
- Attacked and burned Seneca settlement at Ganondagan
- Denonville then established a fort on the Niagara River



NEW



YORK

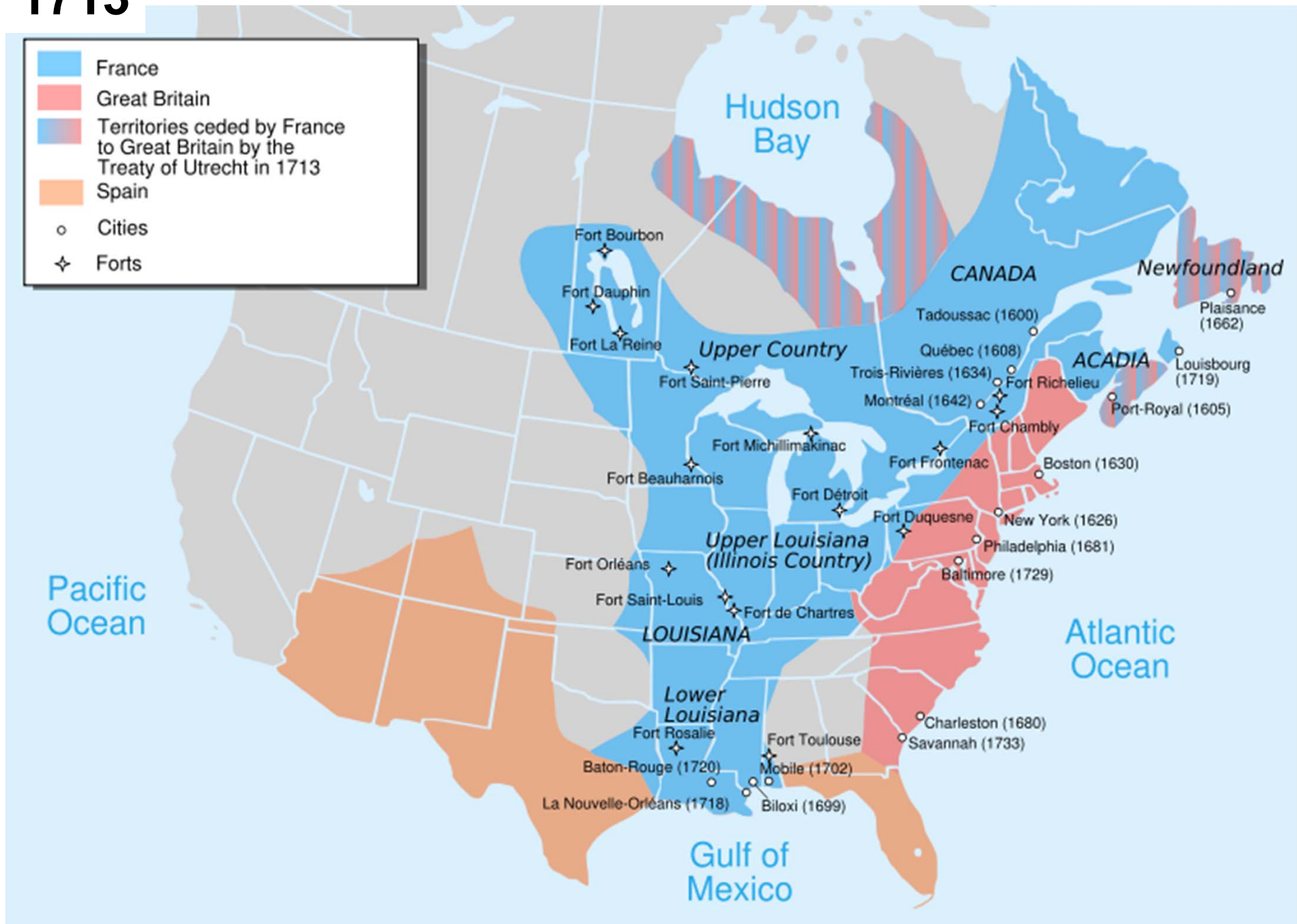
TOTIAKTON

"IN THE GREAT BEND"

JULY 1687, FRENCH VICTORS
OVER SENECA'S LIFTED THEIR
STANDARDS AND CLAIMED THIS
COUNTRY FOR LOUIS XIV

STATE EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT 1936

1713



EXPLANATION.

- M. Indian Villages
- A. American Towns
- Indian Trails
- Boundary Rivers
- L. Lakes
- S. Salt Springs

Vowel Sounds.

- a as in father
- e as in met
- i as in machine
- o as in son

**MAP OF
OF
HO-DE-NO-SAU-NEE-GA
OR THE TERRITORIES
OF THE PEOPLE OF THE LONG HOUSE.
IN 1720.**

Exhibiting the Boundaries of the Iroquois with the Aboriginal Names of their Villages, Lake, Rivers, Streams & ancient Localities, and the Courses of their principal Trails.

BY
LEWIS H. MORGAN
1851.

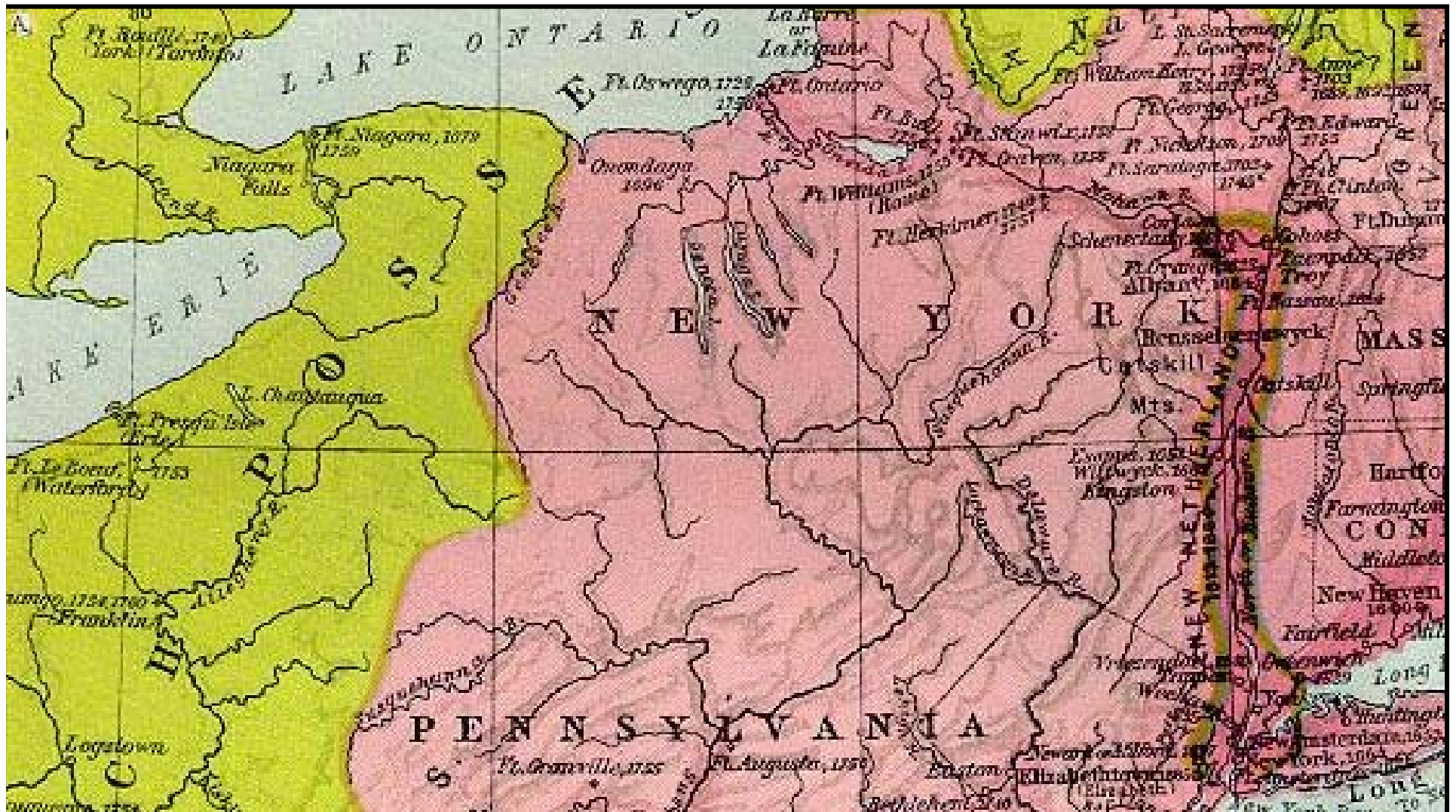
GAW-NANE-GEN.
SIRHA-DAG-GE-CA.

1720

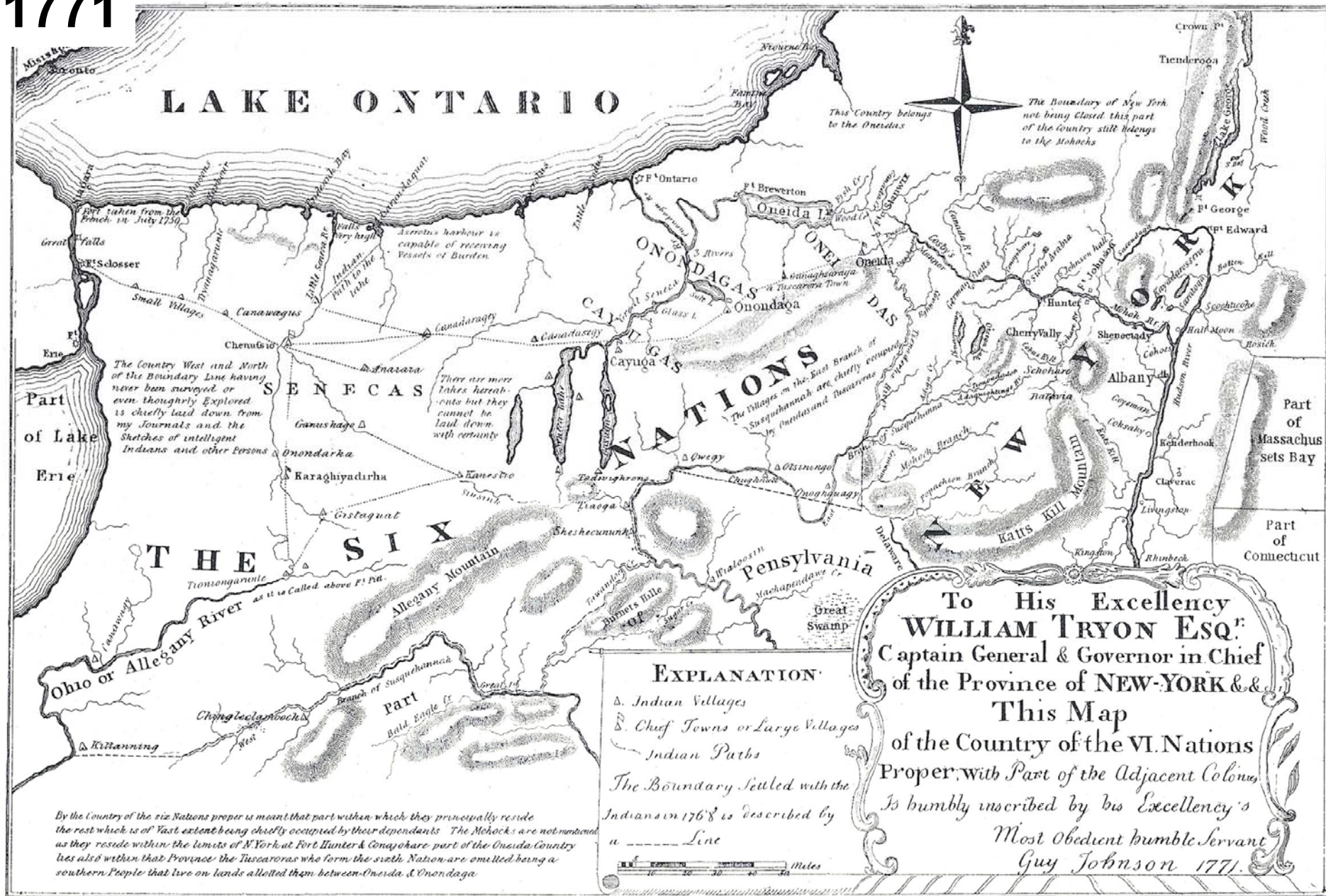


New York in 1750

- The mighty Genesee River separated Britain and France.



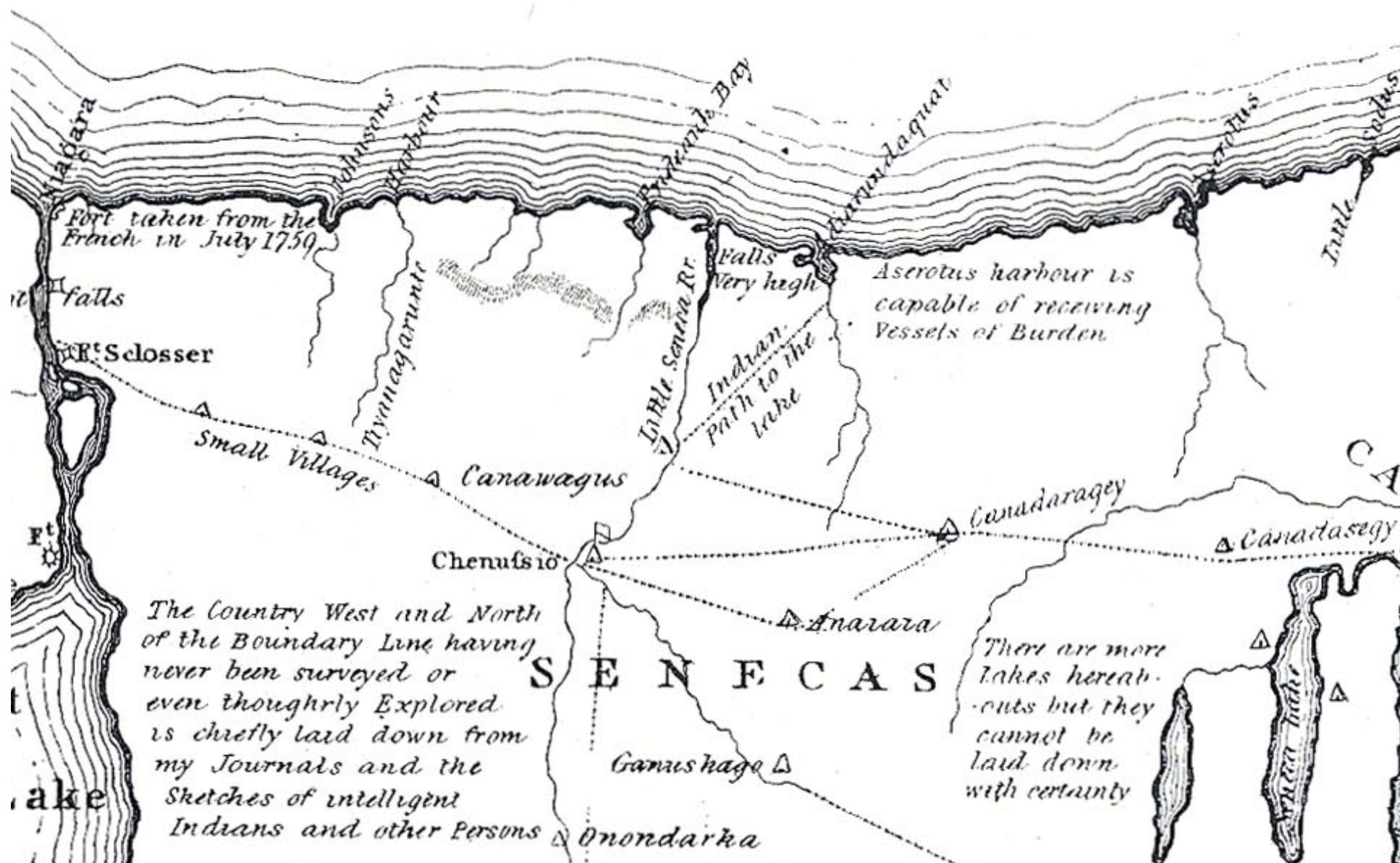
1771



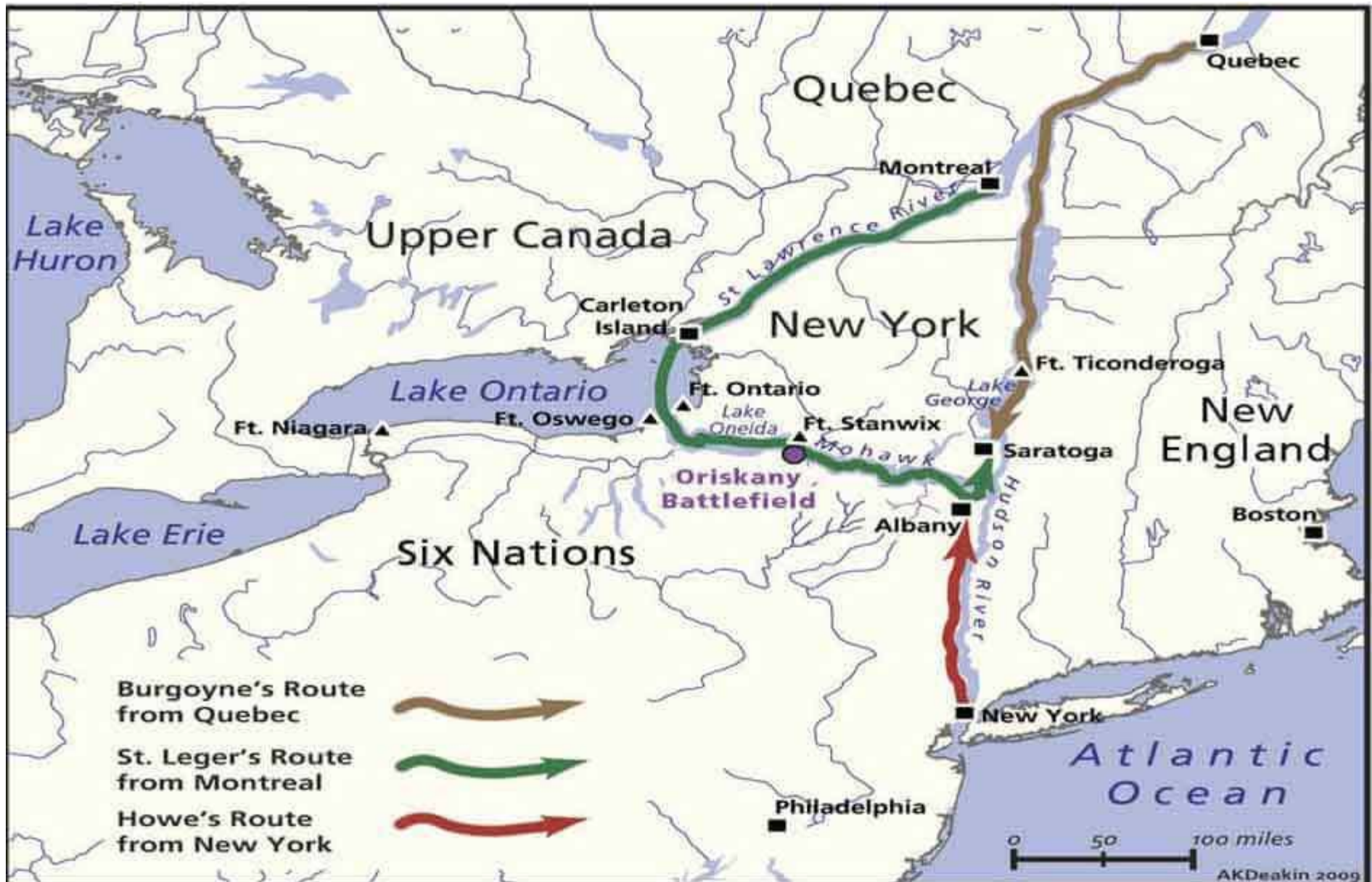
THE LAND OF THE IROQUOIS.

1771

LAKE ONTARIO

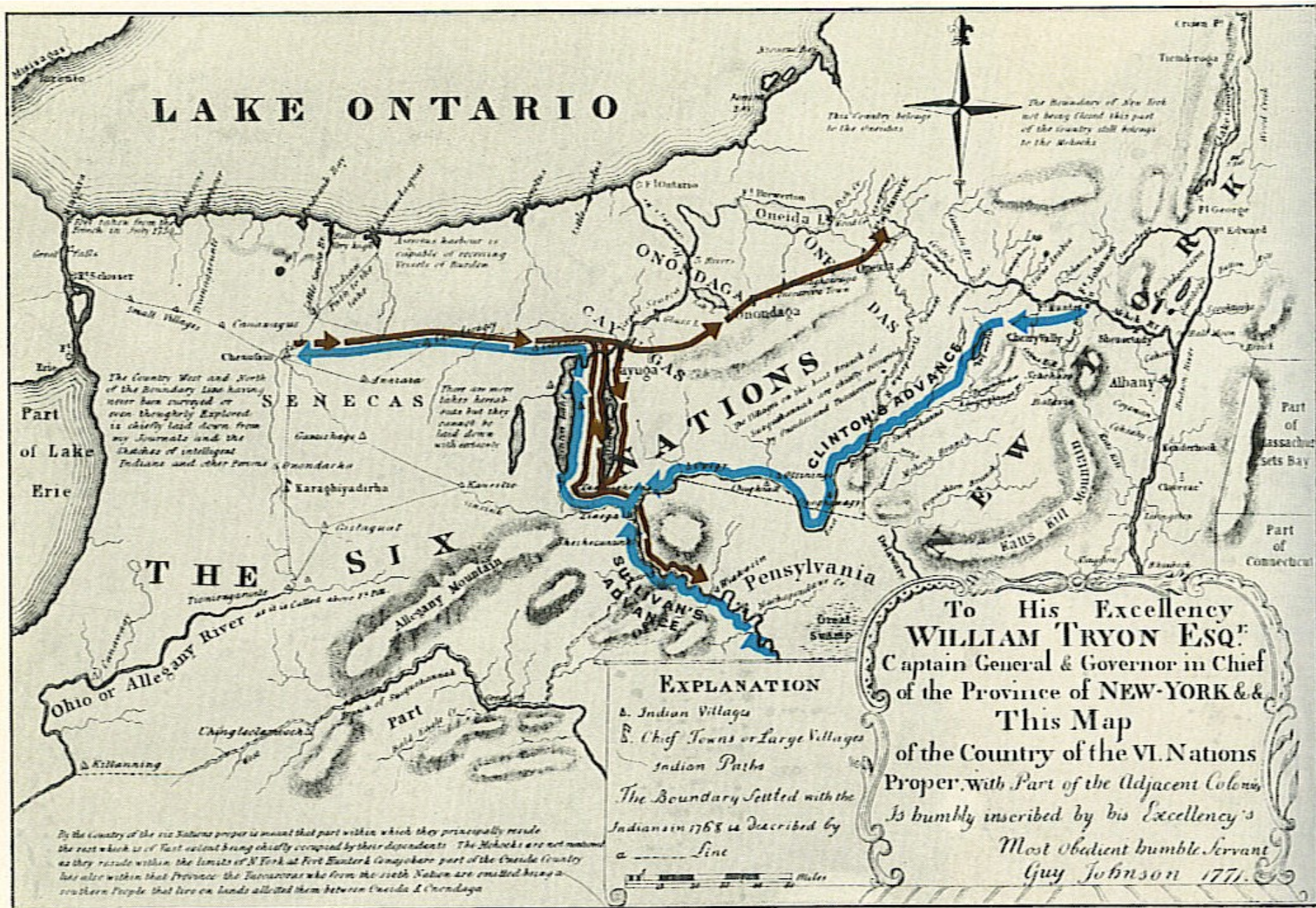


Revolutionary War



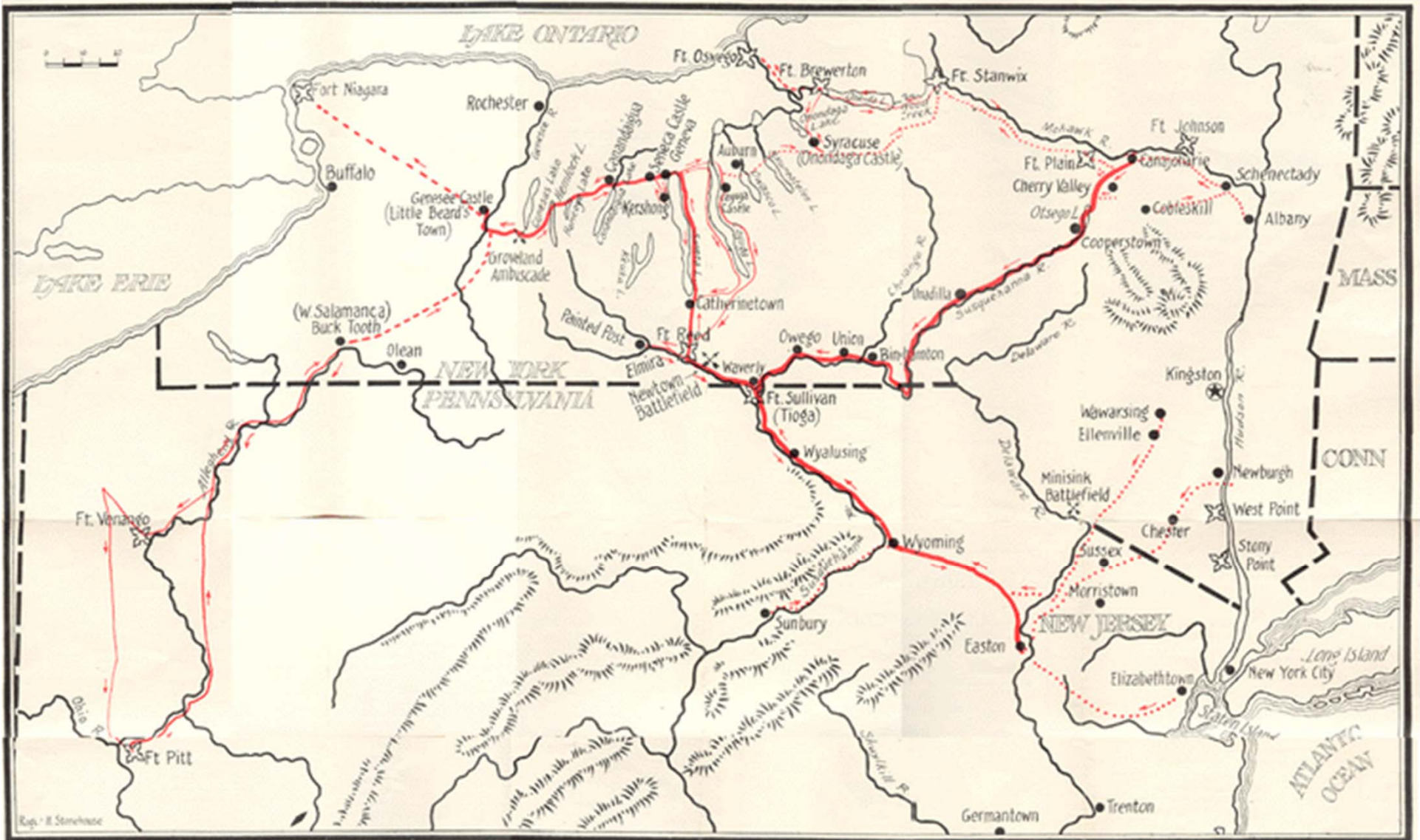
Sullivan Expedition

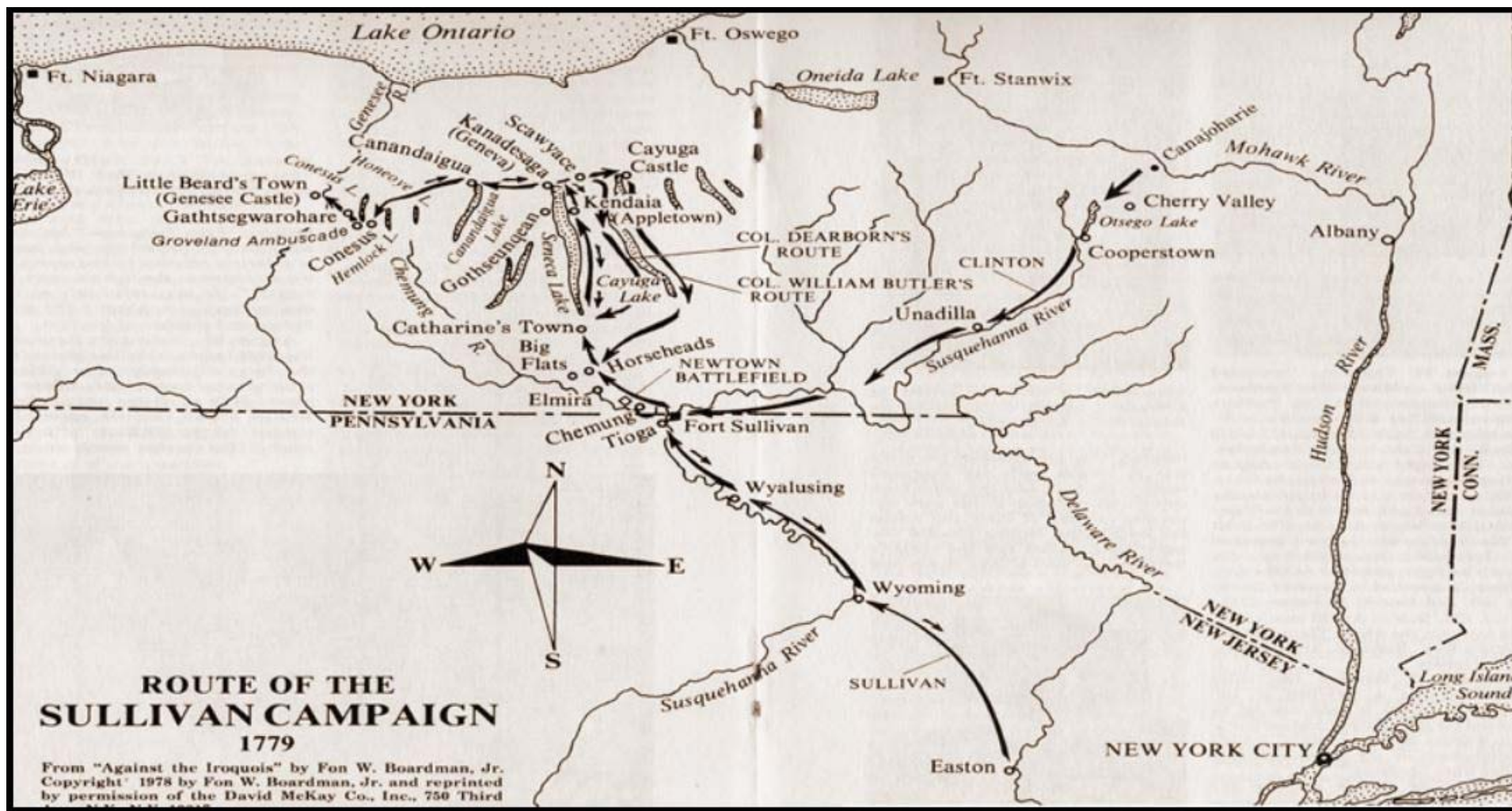
- In summer 1779, the Sullivan Expedition was commissioned by General George Washington to punish the Iroquois who had been helping the British and to expel the British from Western Pennsylvania and New York.
- Sullivan's troops methodically destroyed 40 Iroquois villages, and an enormous quantity of stored corn and vegetables throughout upstate New York.
- The Iroquois never recovered from the damage inflicted by Sullivan's soldiers, and many died of starvation that winter.
- The tribes allied with the British continued to raid Patriot settlements until the end of the war.



The routes of the punitive expedition of Clinton and Sullivan (advance in blue, return in brown) are shown on Guy Johnson's 1771 map of the area. The two forces met at Tioga for the combined attack on the Six Nations.

Clinton-Sullivan Expedition - 1779





British Retreat Through River Campus

- Butler's Rangers, who had been at Cherry Valley, escaped after the Battle of Newton by going up the east side of the Genesee River.
- Because the water was high, the retreating British were unable to cross the river at the rapids, and buried a cache of ammunition on the east side of the river on what is now the River Campus, then continued to the mouth of the river where boats took them to Fort Niagara.
- This cache of 96 pounds of ammunition was found in 1816.
- Sullivan's forces came down the river in boats to pursue the British; remains of these were found near the rapids in 1810.

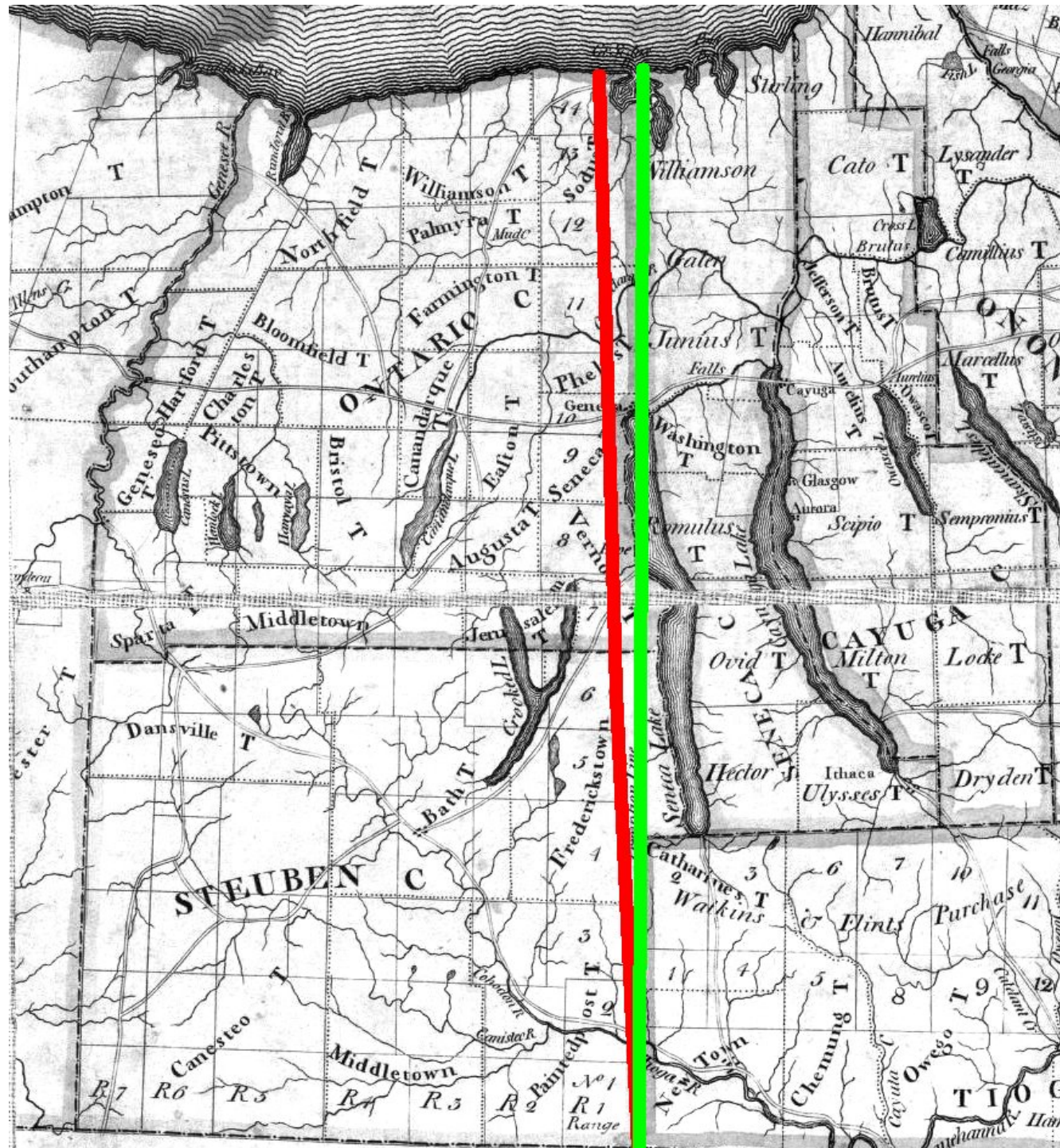


Treaty of Hartford 1786

- December 16, 1786.
- Massachusetts ceded its claim to sovereignty and jurisdiction of the region to New York State, but retained ownership of the western part of the state.
- It retained the pre-emptive right to obtain aboriginal title from the Iroquois nations for six million acres of land.
- Any purchaser of those rights from the Iroquois would have to obtain Massachusetts' approval.

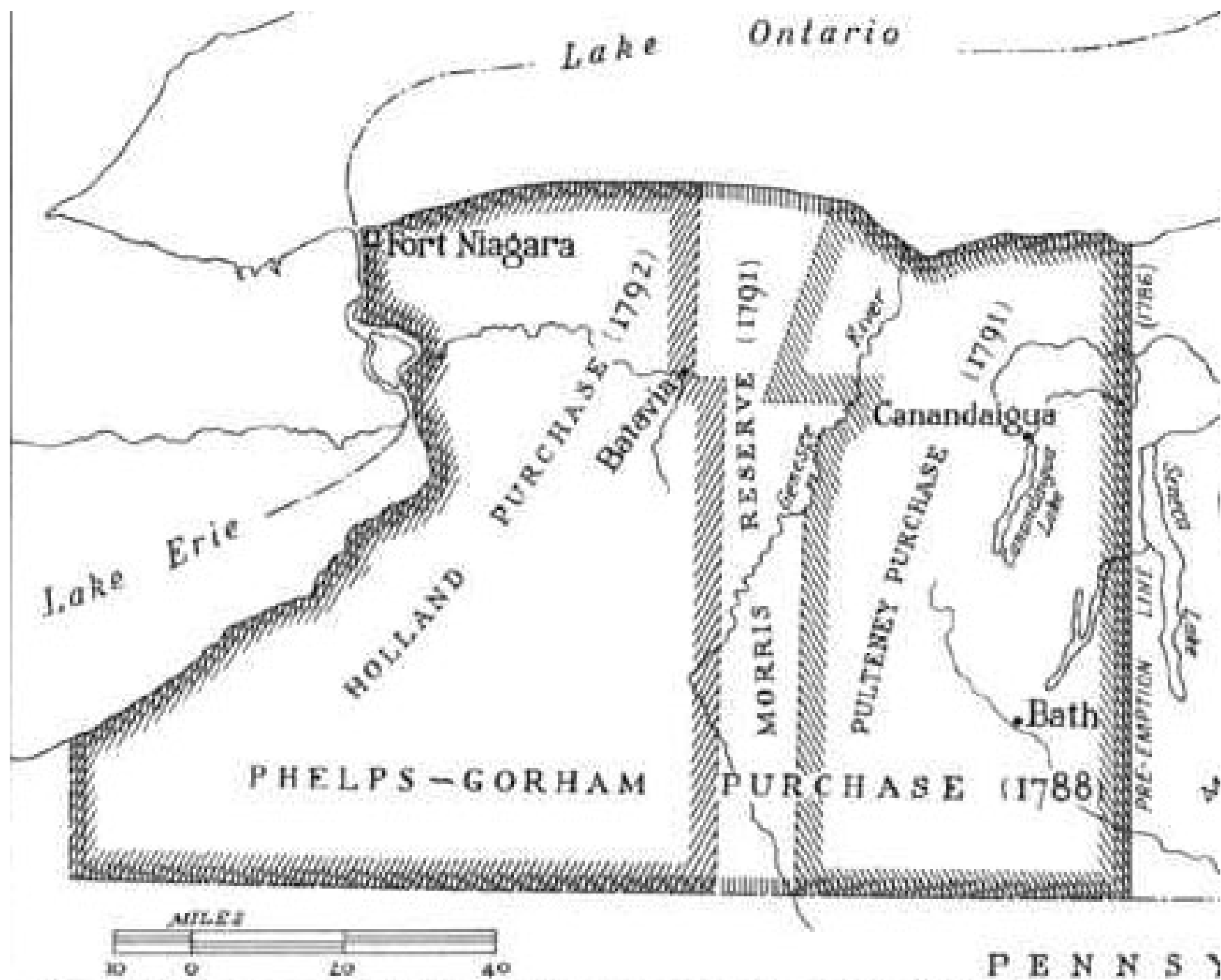
Preemption Line

- The Preemption Line divided the land owned by New York from that awarded to Commonwealth of Massachusetts by the Treaty of Hartford of 1786.
- It was defined as the meridian (north–south) line from the eighty-second milestone of the Pennsylvania–New York survey line at $76^{\circ} 57' 58''$ W northward to Lake Ontario.
- The first surveyor got it wrong and a re-survey was done which increased the size of the Phelps & Gorham Purchase.



Phelps & Gorham Purchase 1788

- On April 1, 1788, Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham bought the preemptive rights from Massachusetts, which gave them the exclusive right to negotiate with the Iroquois and obtain clear title to the land.
- For this preemptive right, they paid Massachusetts \$1,000,000 (£300,000) or 16 and 2/3 cents an acre, to be paid in three annual installments.
- But first Phelps and Gorham had to go up against competing companies and persuade the Iroquois to give up their title to the land.

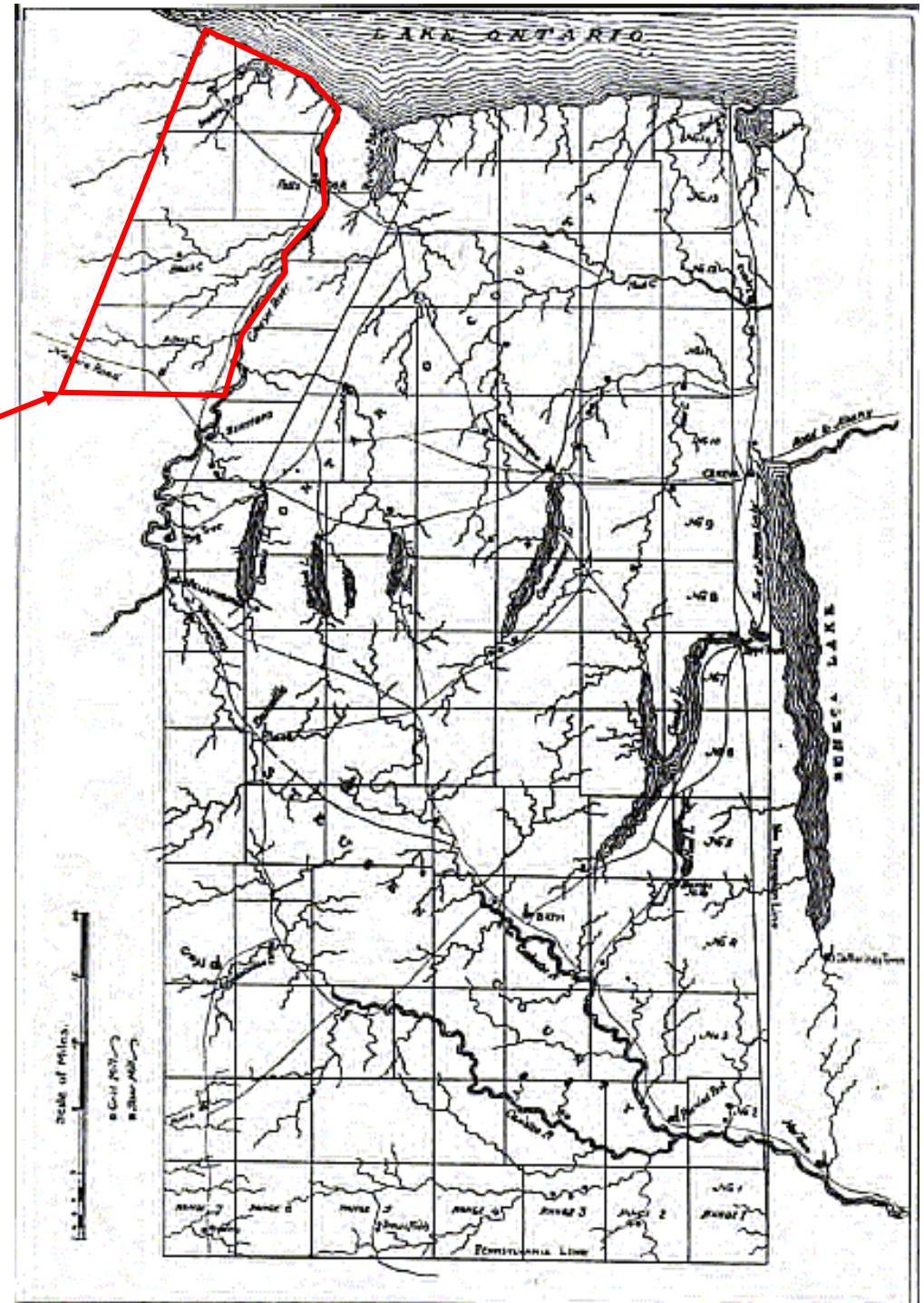


Buffalo Creek Treaty July 8, 1788

- Phelps and his company paid the Indians \$5,000 cash and promised an annual annuity of \$500 to their heirs forever.
- The agreement gave them title to 2,250,000 acres from the Preemption Line to the Genesee River.
- They also suggested that a grist mill be built on the Genesee River to grind the Indian's wheat into flour.
- Phelps convinced the Indians to part with an area 12 miles wide by 28 miles long containing about 200,000 acres for the construction of mills on the west side of the river.
- The Indians thought this Mill Yard Tract was very large, but assumed that the purchasers knew how much they needed.

Area of Phelps &
Gorham purchase for
which rights were given
by the Iroquois

Mill Yard
Tract



Land sales

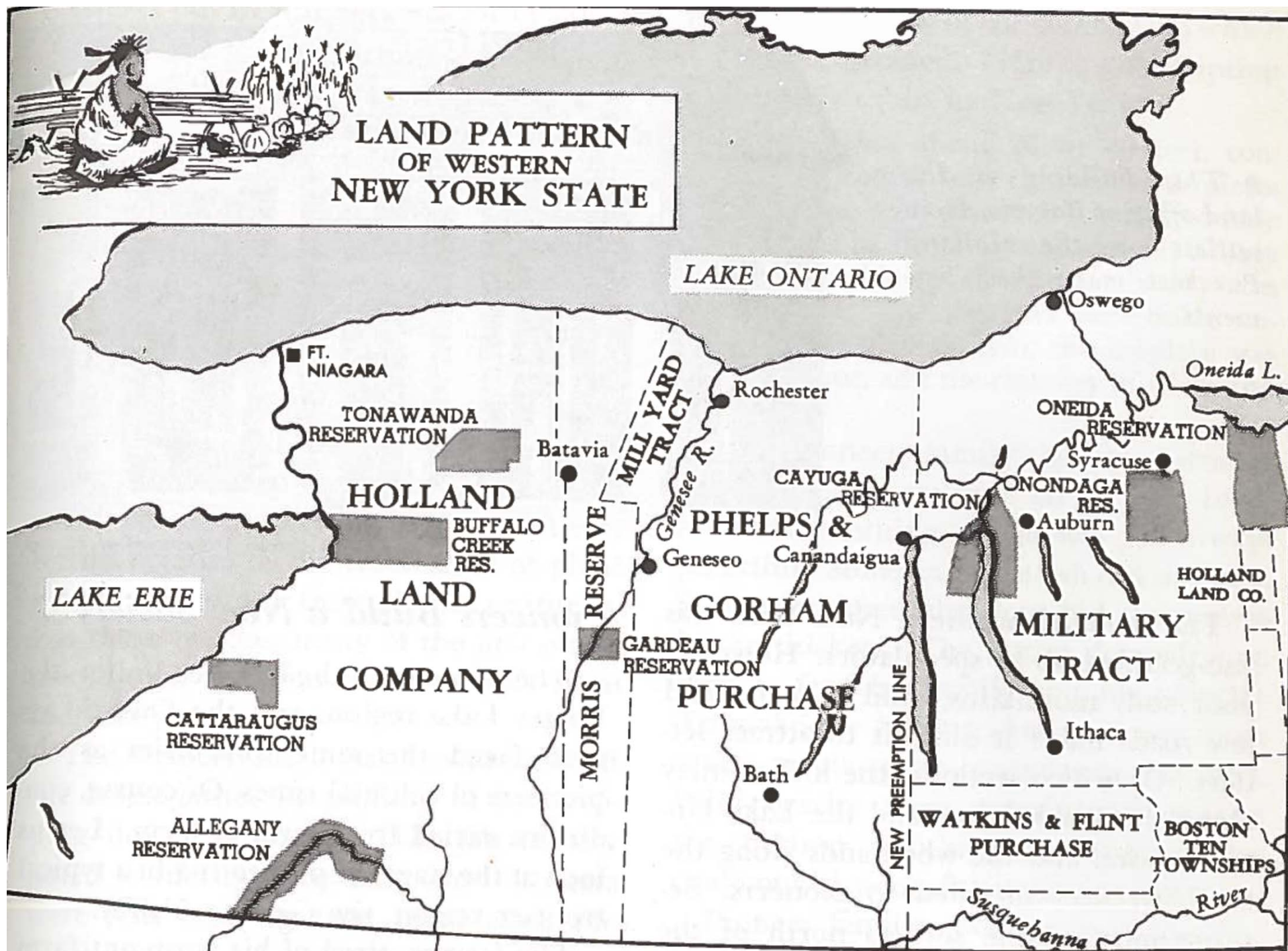
- Massachusetts confirmed the sale on November 2, 1788.
- Phelps opened one of the first land sales offices in the U.S. in Suffield, Connecticut and another in Canandaigua.
- During the next two years, they sold 936,000 acres, but the lack of any form of roads into this wilderness, other than narrow Indian trails, precluded the success of their endeavors.
- They also granted 100 acres to Ebenezer “Indian”
Allan, on condition that he built a grist and sawmill.

Reversion and Resale of Remaining Land

- By early 1790, Phelps and Gorham realized that they would be unable to make the second payment on the preemptive right to the lands west of the Genesee River, comprising some 3,750,000 acres.
- After negotiations, Massachusetts agreed to accept the land west of the Genesee on March 8, 1791.
- On March 12, 1791, Massachusetts sold the rights to Robert Morris.
- Morris kept 500,000 acres for himself (known as the Morris Reserve) and sold rights to the remaining land to a group of Dutch investors known as the Holland Company in a series of transactions.

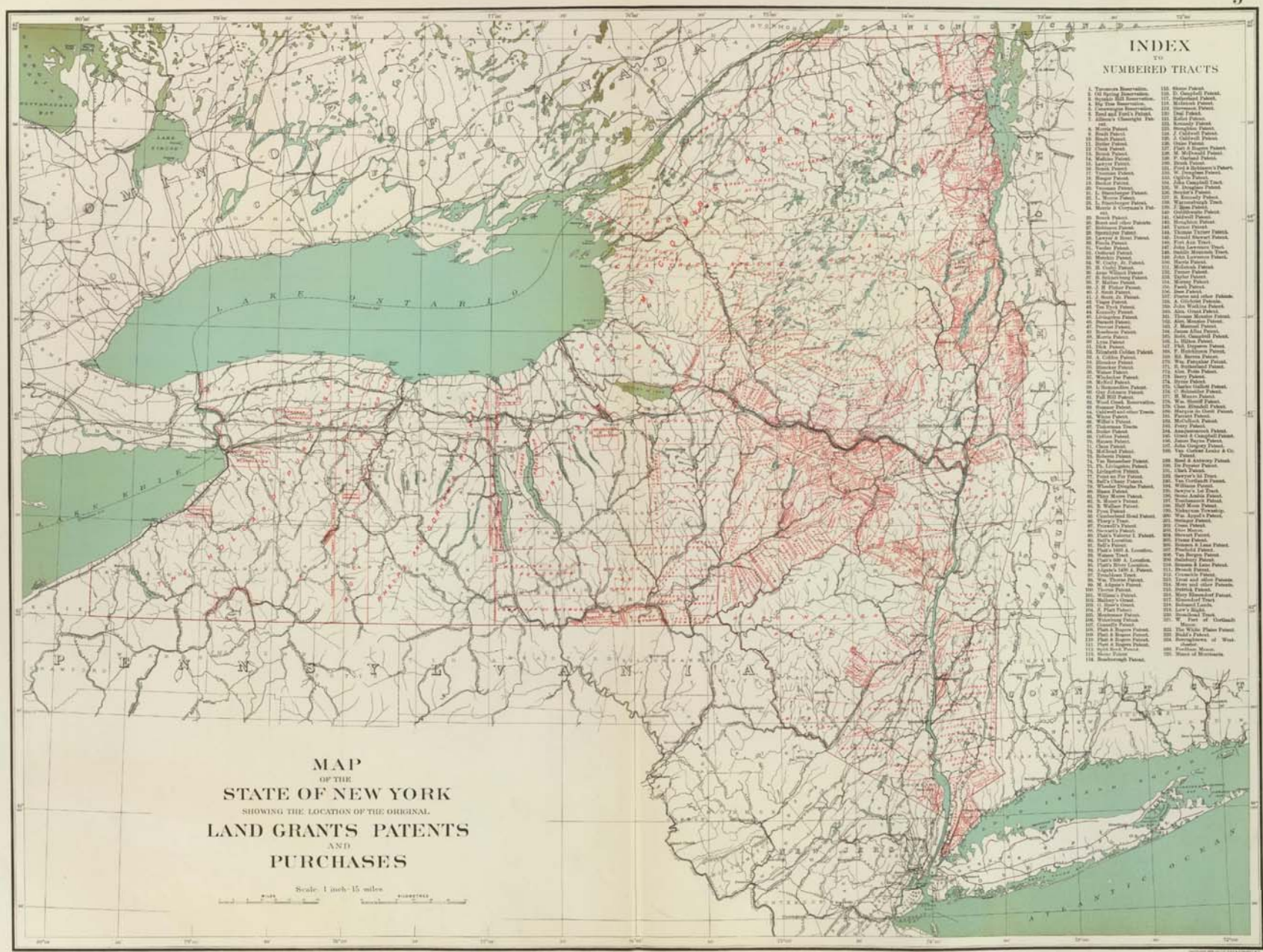


LAND PATTERN OF WESTERN NEW YORK STATE



Hundred Acre Tract

- On September 30, 1788, Phelps and Gorham transferred 100 acres along the Genesee River to Ebenezer “Indian” Allan (or Allen) when the proviso that he would build grist and saw mills.
- He had his mills in operation by the summer of 1789.
- The theory that local Indians would bring their wheat to the mill to be ground into flour, but a lack of roads made it difficult to bring wheat to the mill and deliver flour to potential customers.



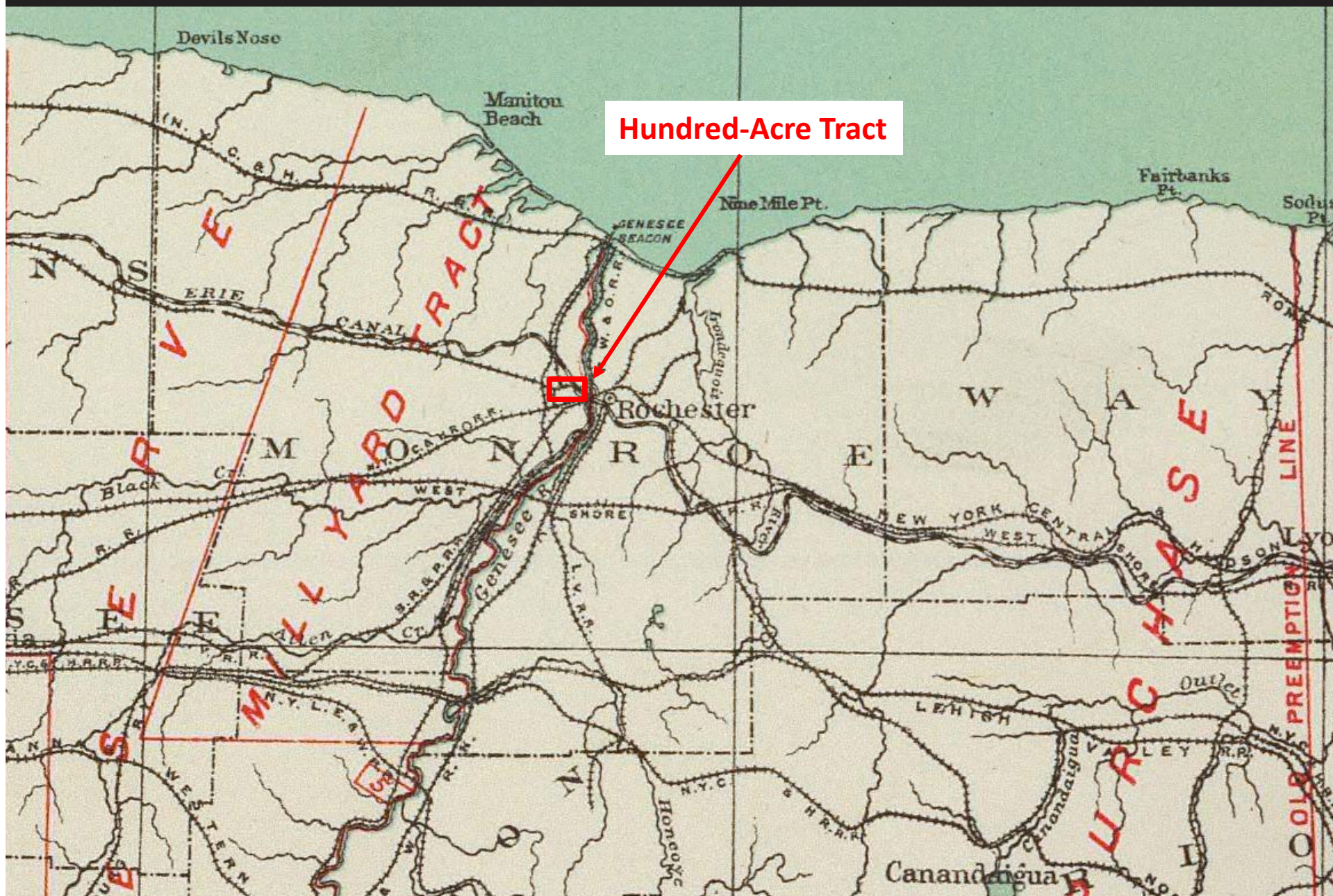
MAP
OF THE
STATE OF NEW YORK
SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE ORIGINAL
LAND GRANTS PATENTS
AND
PURCHASES

Scale: 1 inch = 15 miles

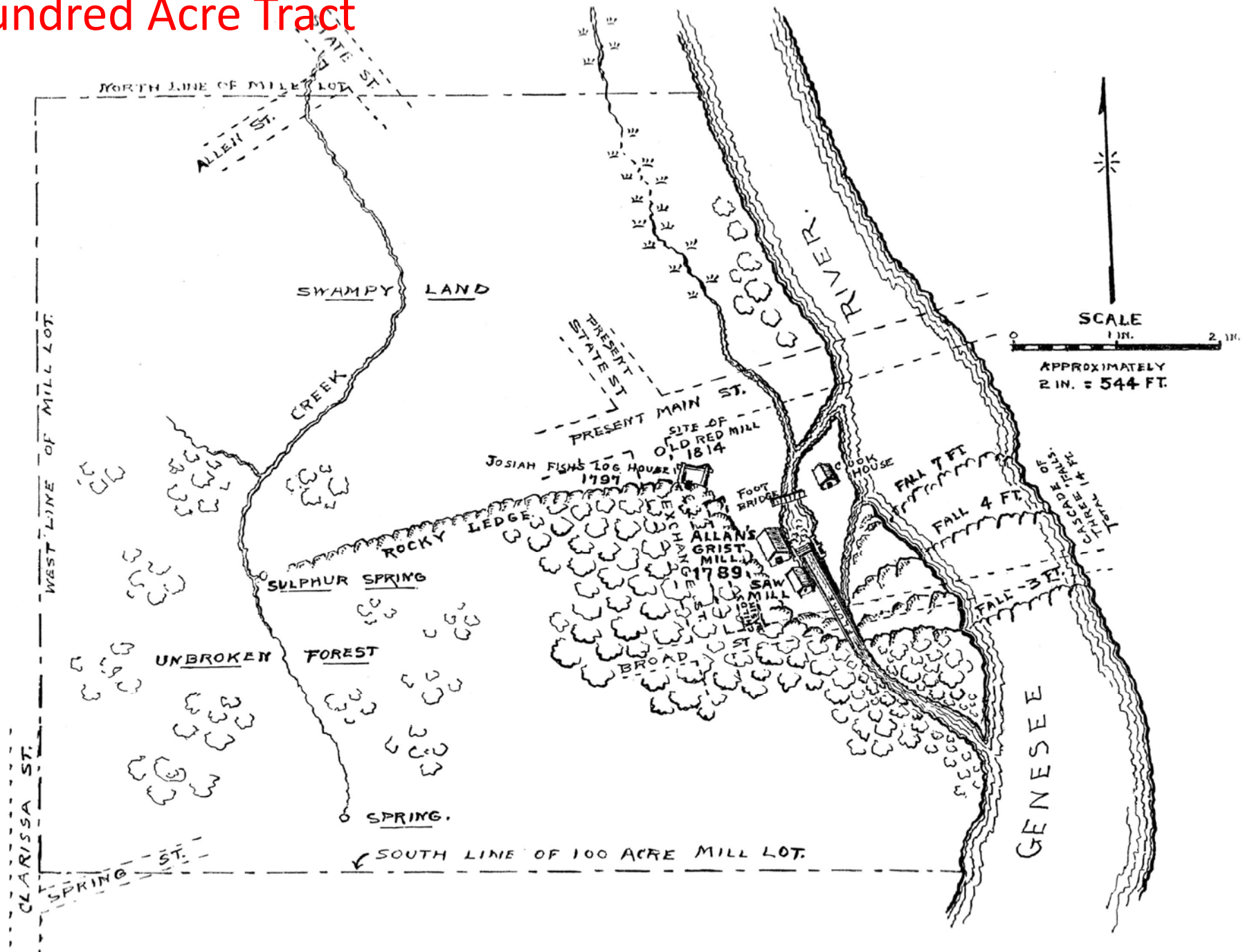
INDEX
TO
NUMBERED TRACTS

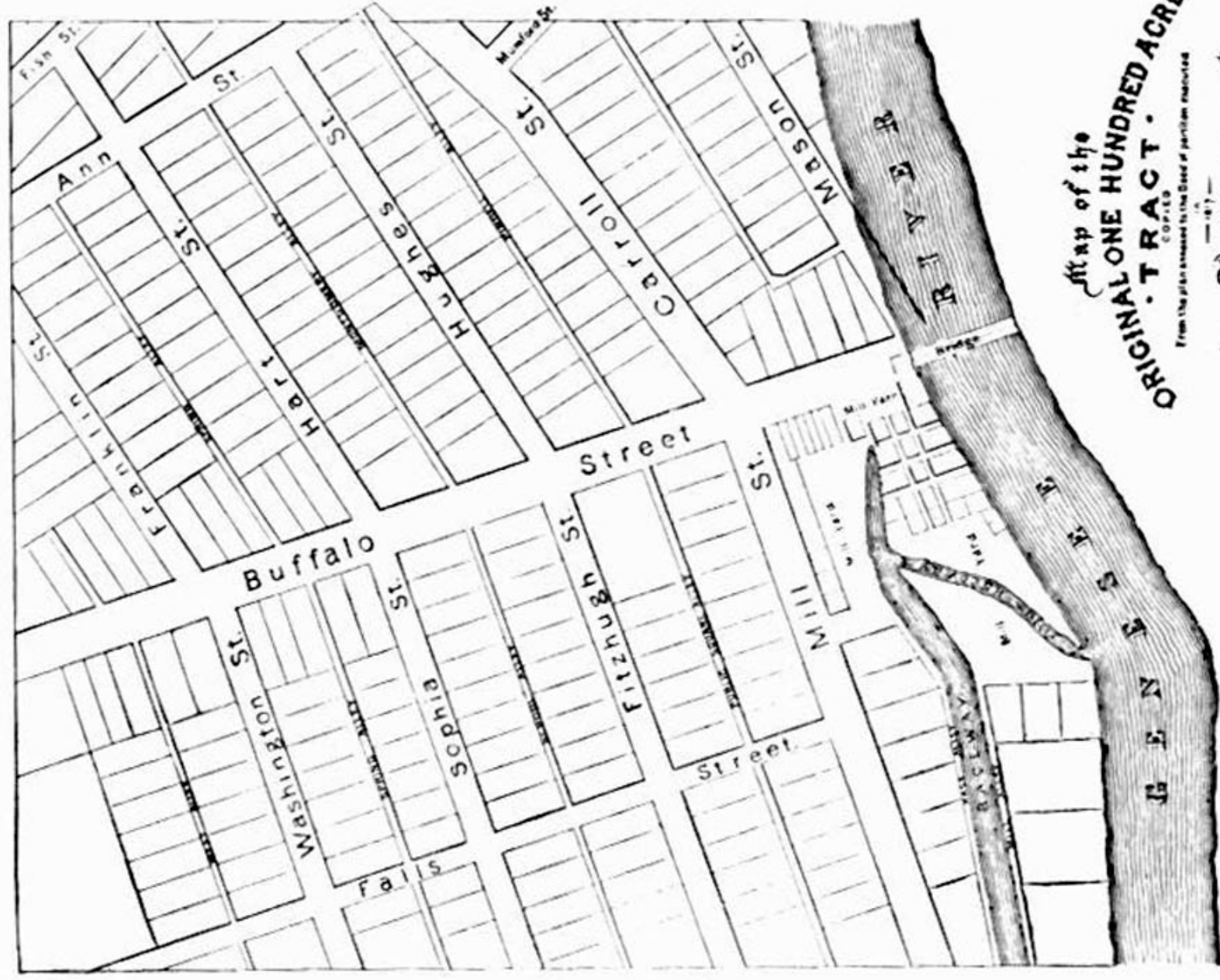
- 1. Transient Reservation
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Hundred-Acre Tract

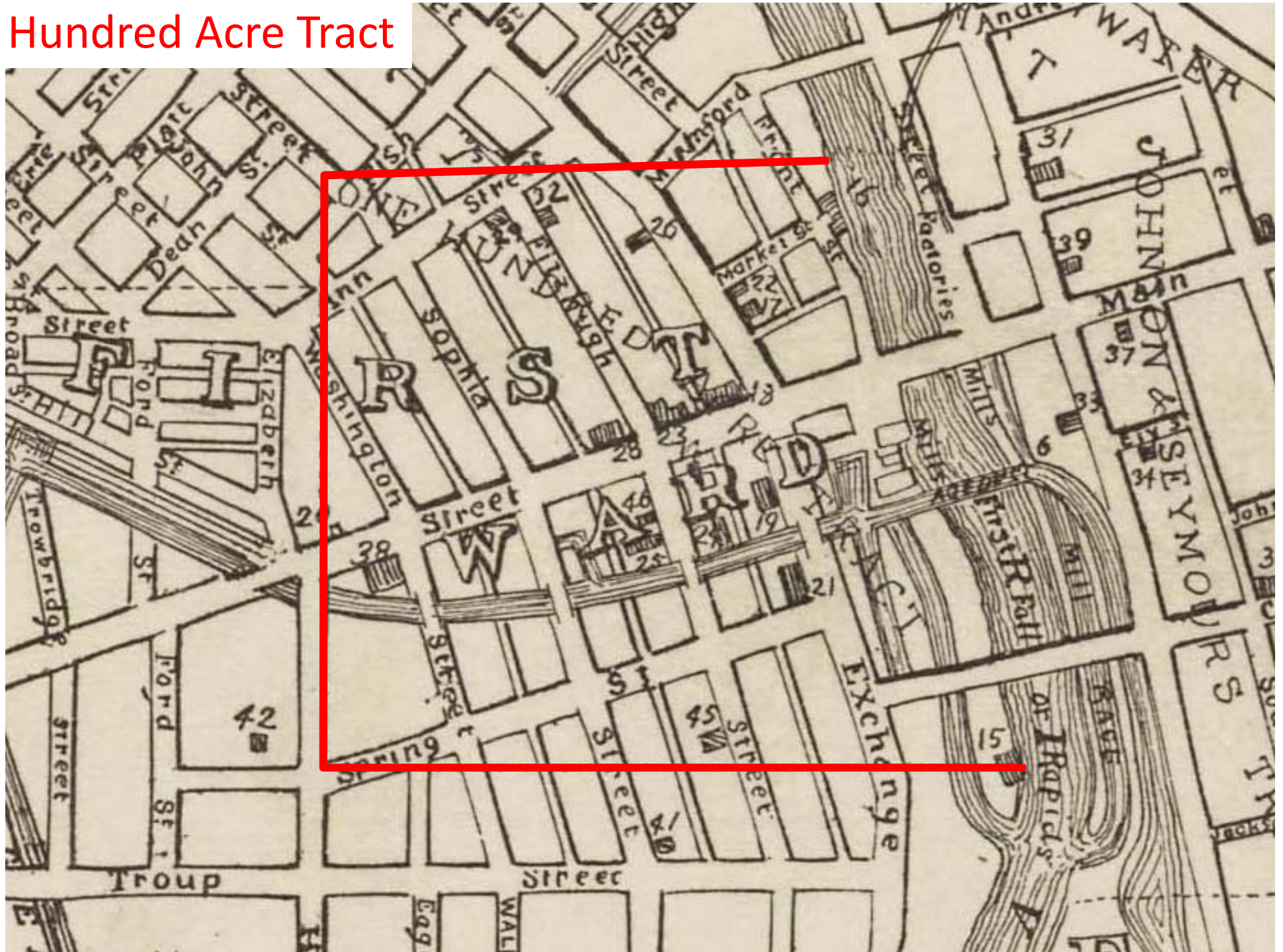


Hundred Acre Tract



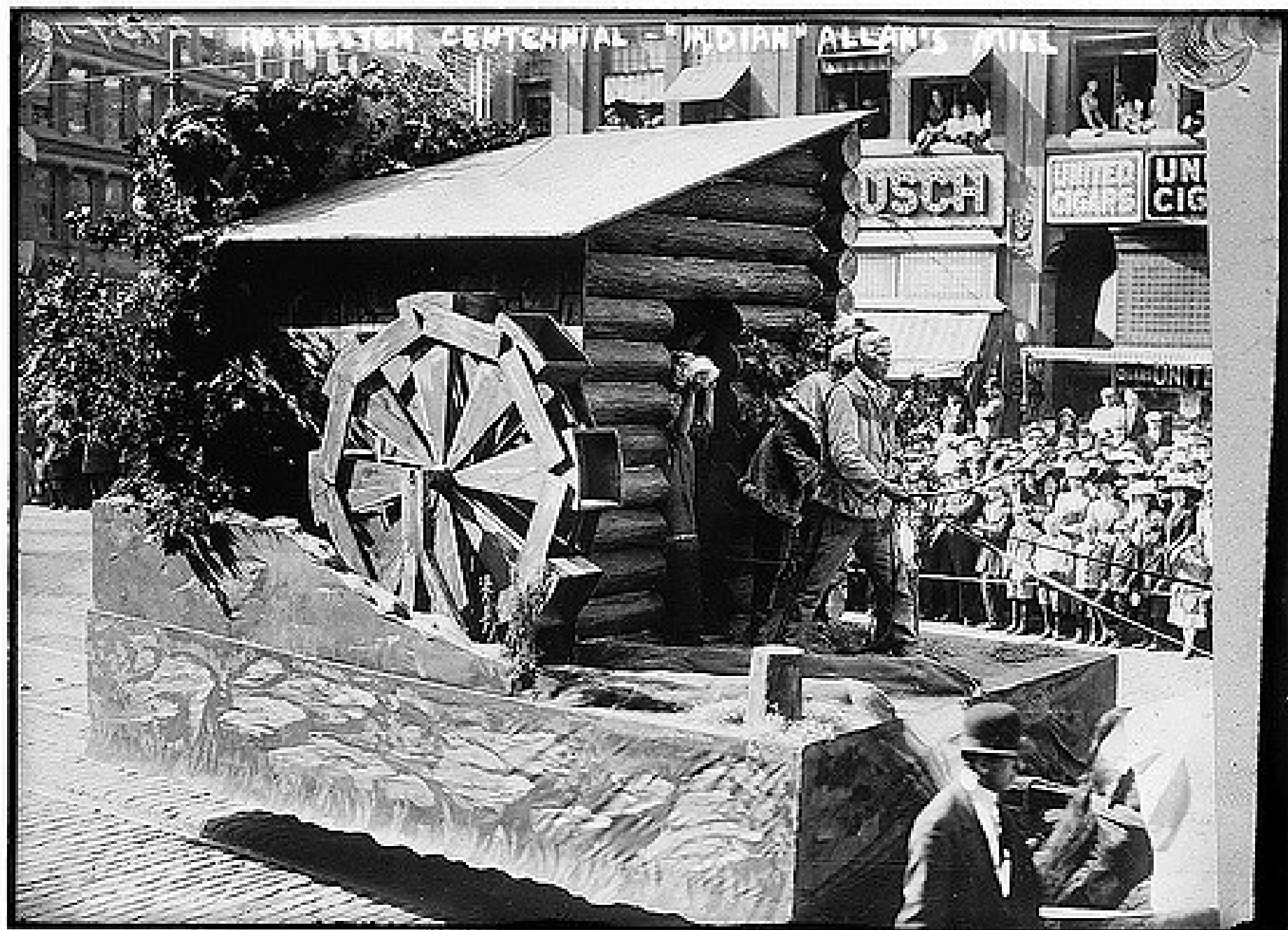


Hundred Acre Tract



Indian Allan's Mill 1789







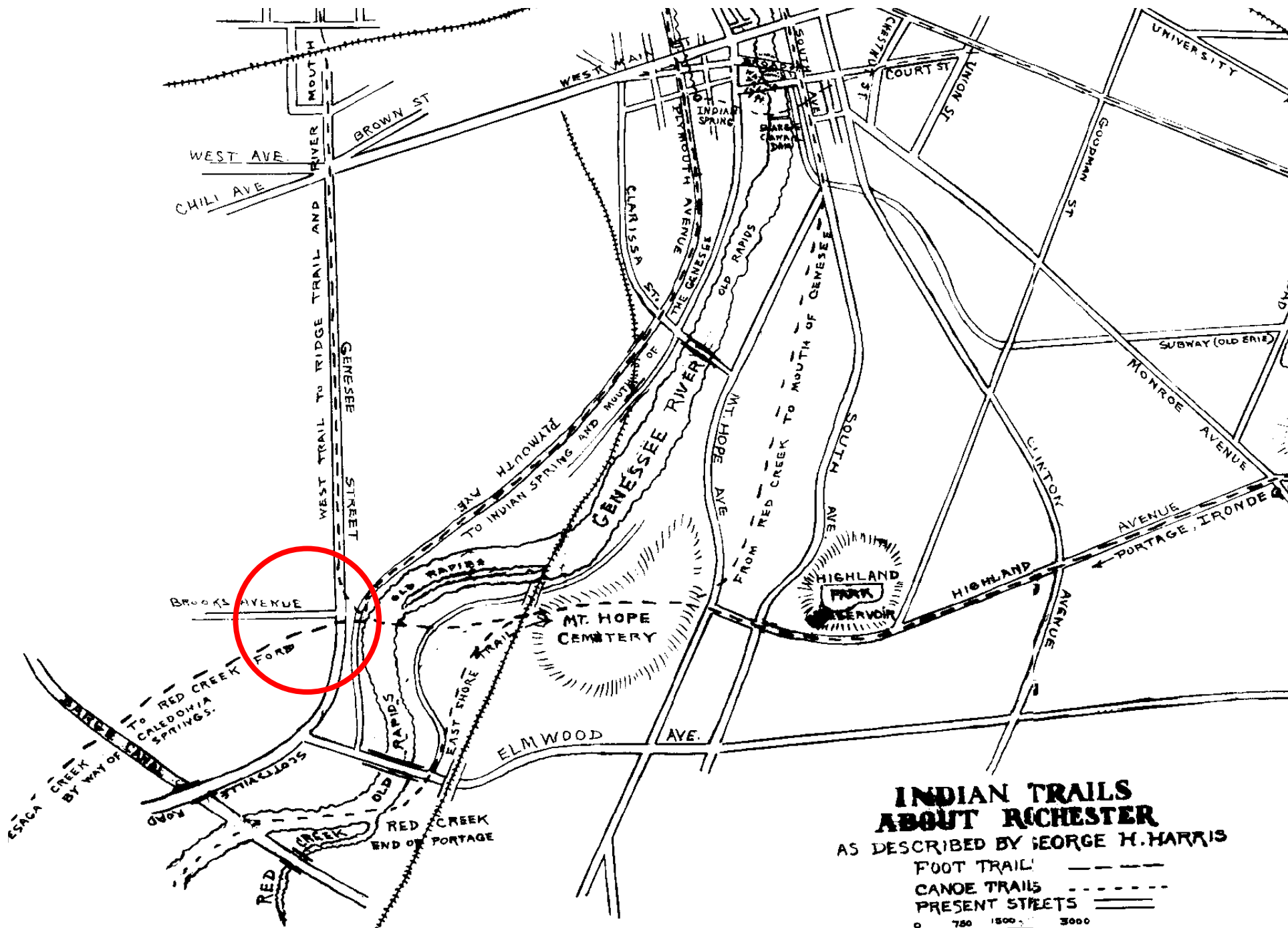
Location of
Allan's Mill

Fate of the First Mill

- Allan sold the mill site to Benjamin Barton in 1792.
- Charles Williamson acquired the property in 1794 for Sir William Pulteney.
- The mills fell into a state of disrepair and were likely abandoned by 1804.
- Nathaniel Rochester, William Fitzhugh, and Charles Carroll bought the tract on November 8, 1803, which became the center of downtown Rochester.
- The first permanent settlers arrived in 1812.
- Nathaniel Rochester moved to the village bearing his name in 1818.

Castletown

- In 1790 James and William Wadsworth purchased 2,000 acres of land from Phelps and Gorham for 80 cents an acre.
- They later purchased an additional 4,000 acres of wilderness land for 50 cents an acres.
- The Wadsworths ultimately owned 70,000 acres on the west side of the Genesee River and could walk from Geneseo to Rochester without leaving their own land.
- In 1800 James Wadsworth built a tavern and store at the Rapids and hired Isaac Castle to manage them.
- This was probably the first tavern opened in the Genesee country.



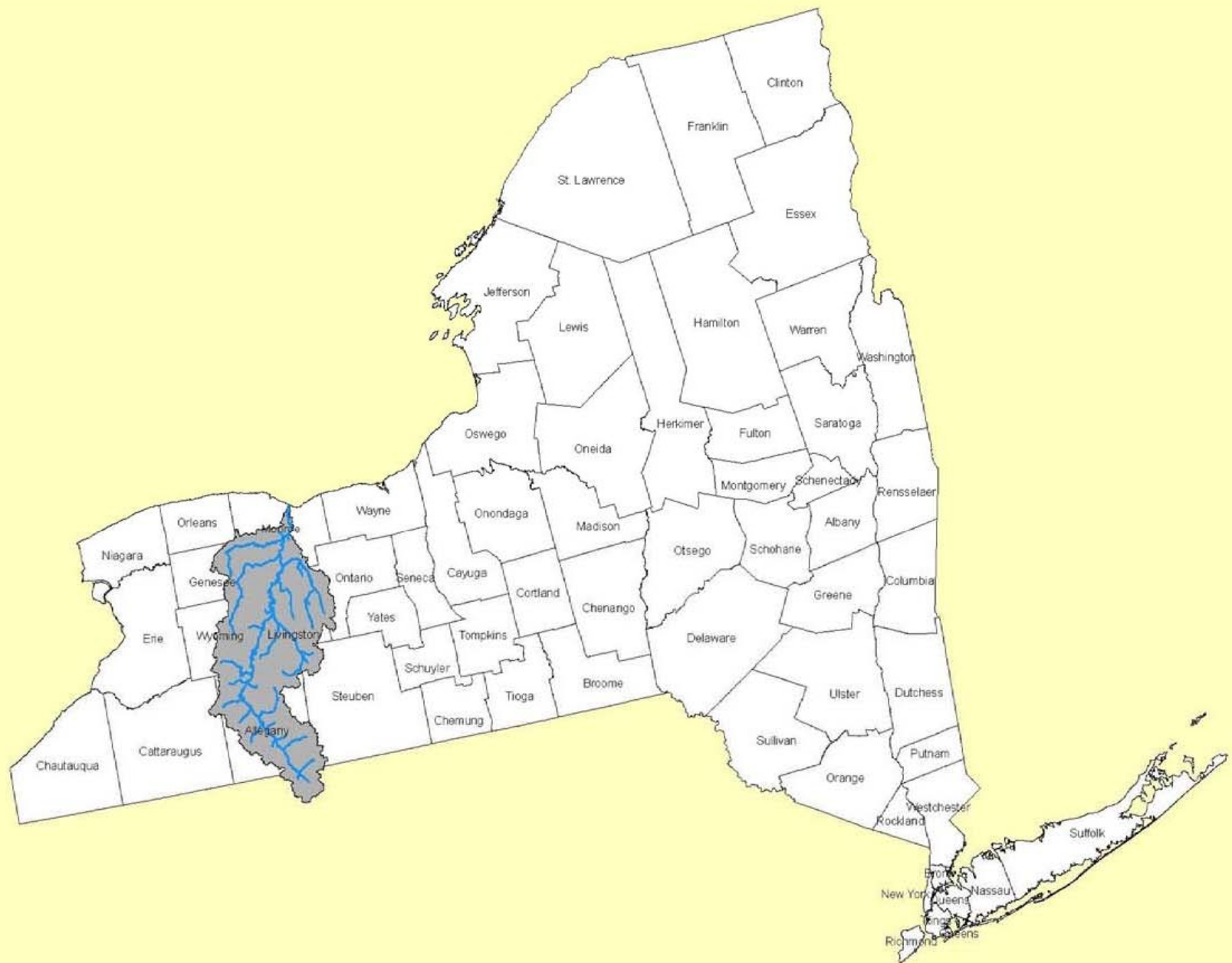
**INDIAN TRAILS
ABOUT ROCHESTER**
AS DESCRIBED BY GEORGE H. HARRIS

FOOT TRAIL — — — —
CANOE TRAILS - - - - -
PRESENT STREETS — — — —

0 750 1500 3000
SCALE
1500 FT. = ONE INCH.

Castletown

- Wadsworth anticipated that boats traveling down the Genesee would unload their cargoes of lumber and grain at the Rapids, where it would be carried by wagons to the flour mills on the falls and then taken down to the lower river for shipment to Canada and other markets.
- For two decades, boats loaded with lumber, pork, barrel staves, flour and grain were poled along the Genesee River.
- The opening of the Erie Canal in 1822 included a connection with the river through the canal feeder across from Castletown, eliminating the need to transfer freight at that location.



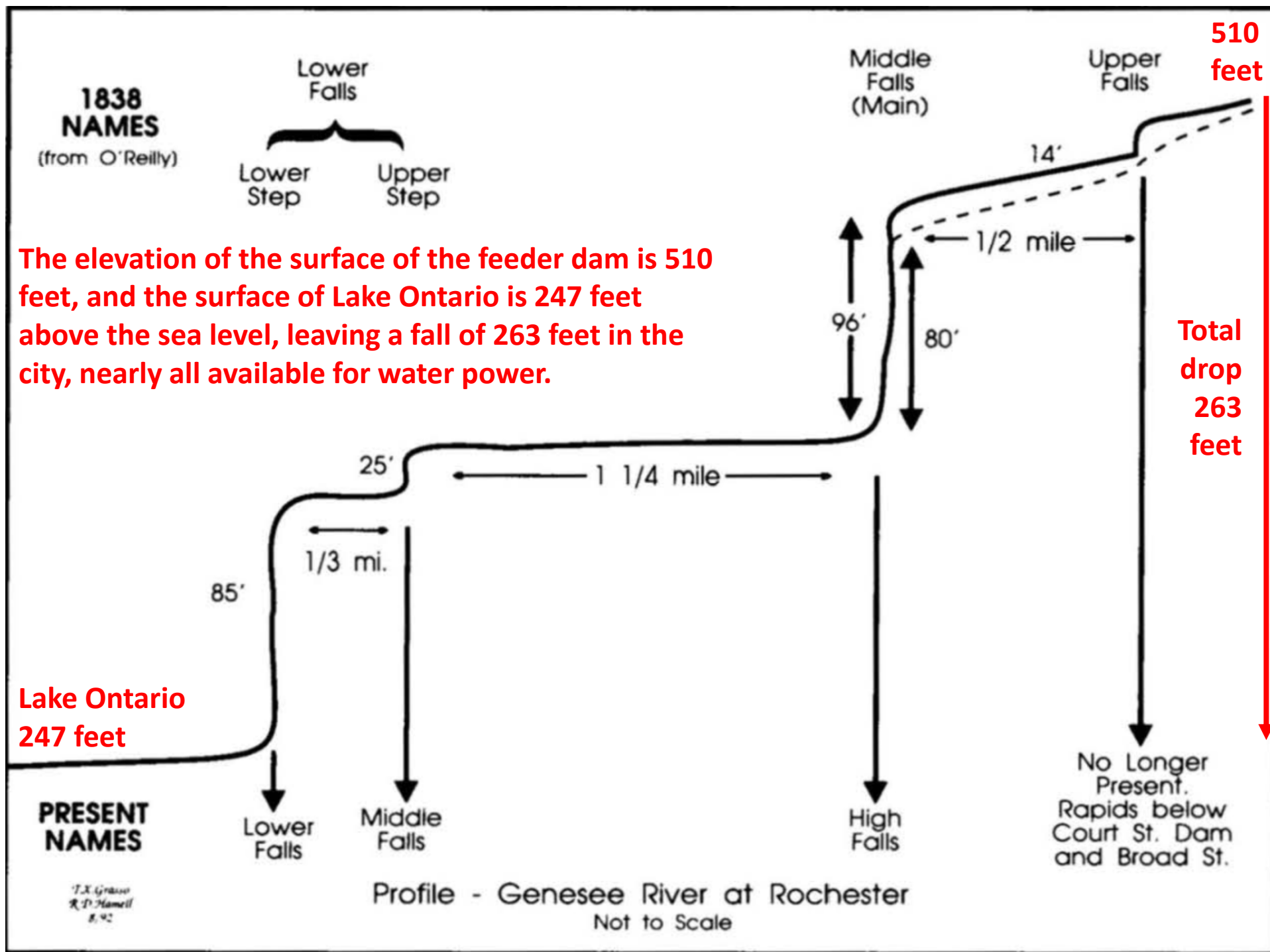
**Genesee River Watershed
Location Map**

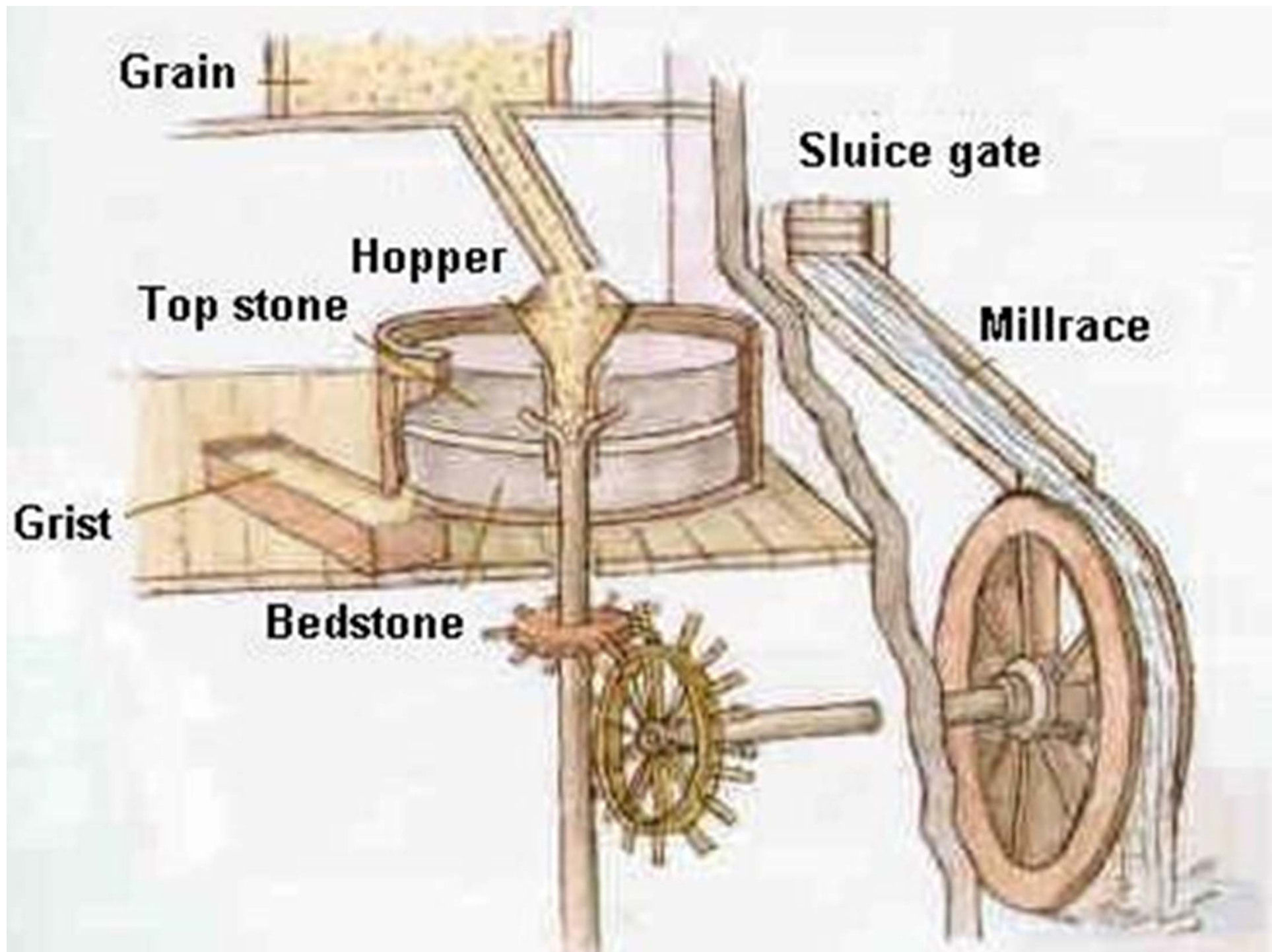
Genesee River Basin



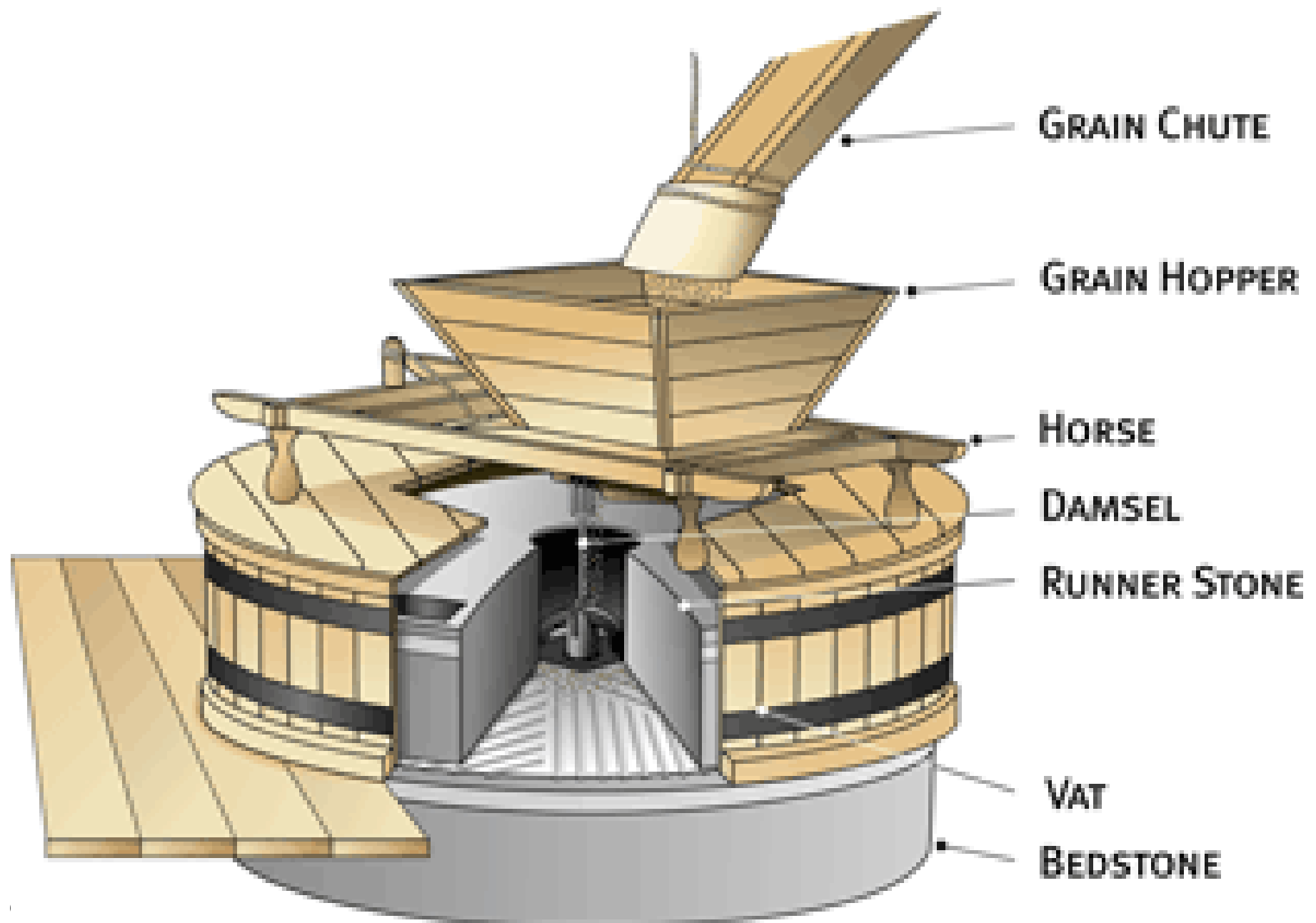


014235 UPPER GENESSEE FALLS, ROCHESTER, N.Y.





CROSS SECTION OF THE MILLSTONES





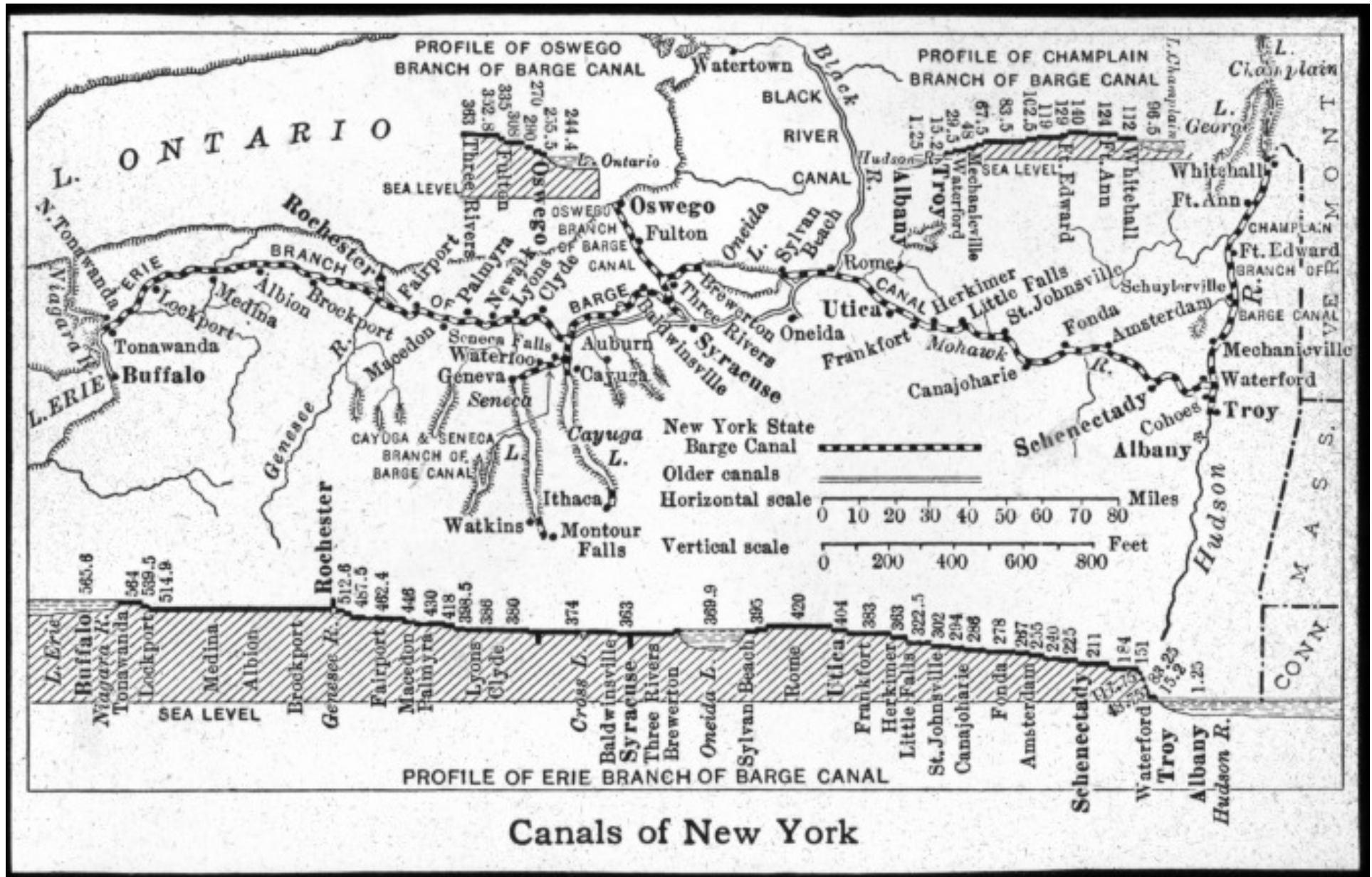
Early Flour Trade

- The lack of roads made travel and trade to the east and west virtually impossible.
- The best available market was across the lake in Canada.
- In 1805, 103 barrels of flour, 70 barrels of pork, 121 of whiskey, and 681 kegs of wine were exported.
- In 1811, 7,250 barrels of flour, potash, wheat and pork left Charlotte for Canada.
- Trade with Canada was interrupted by the War of 1812, but local and military requirements increased
the market for flour.

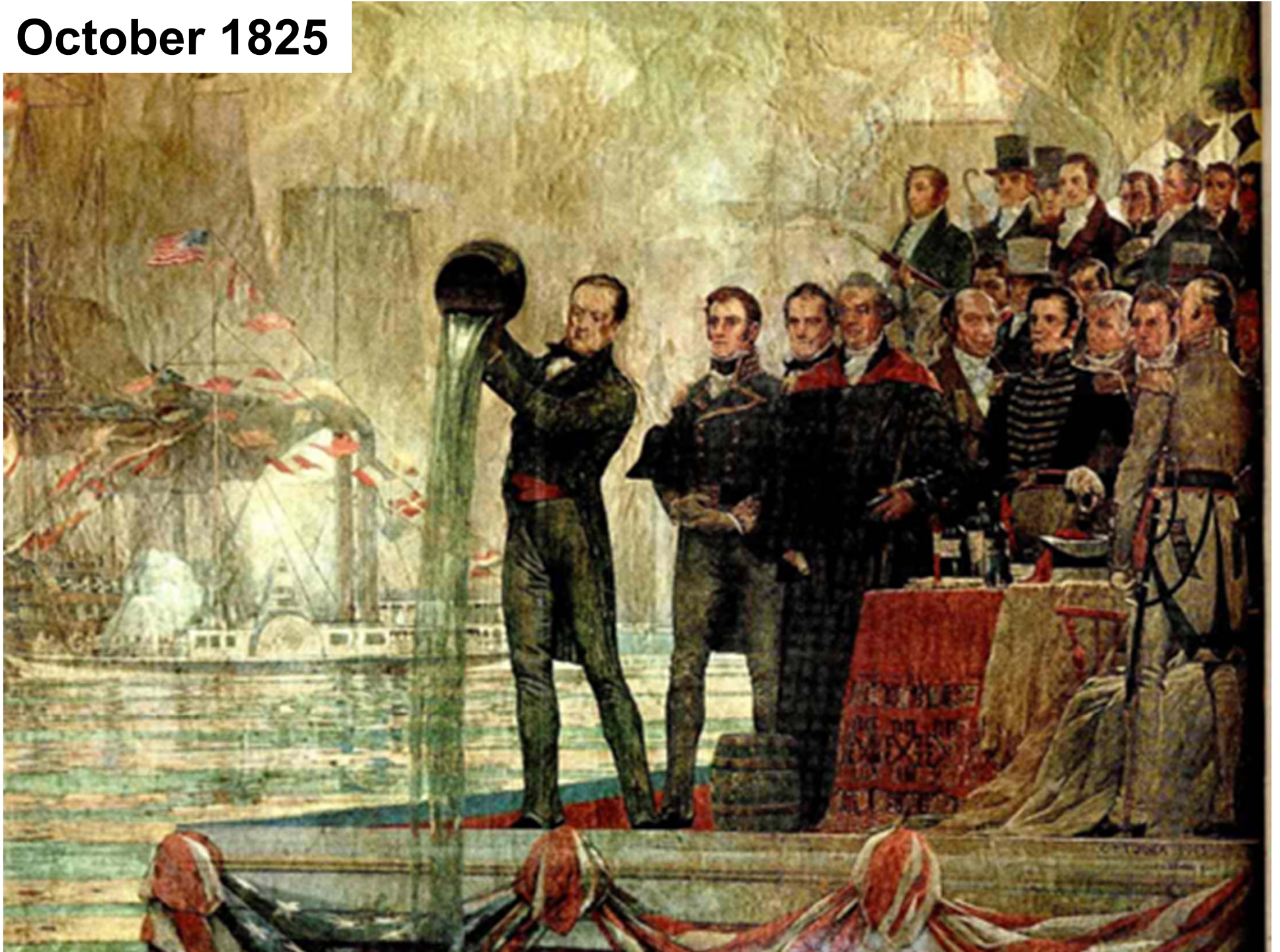
Erie Canal

- After a long struggle construction began on July 4, 1817 near Rome, New York.
- The canal reached the east side of the Genesee River in October 1822 and included a feeder canal that supplied water from the Genesee River to the canal and also allowed boats to travel between the canal and river.
- The first of two aqueducts that carried the canal over the Genesee River was completed in 1823.
- The canal was completed in October 1825.

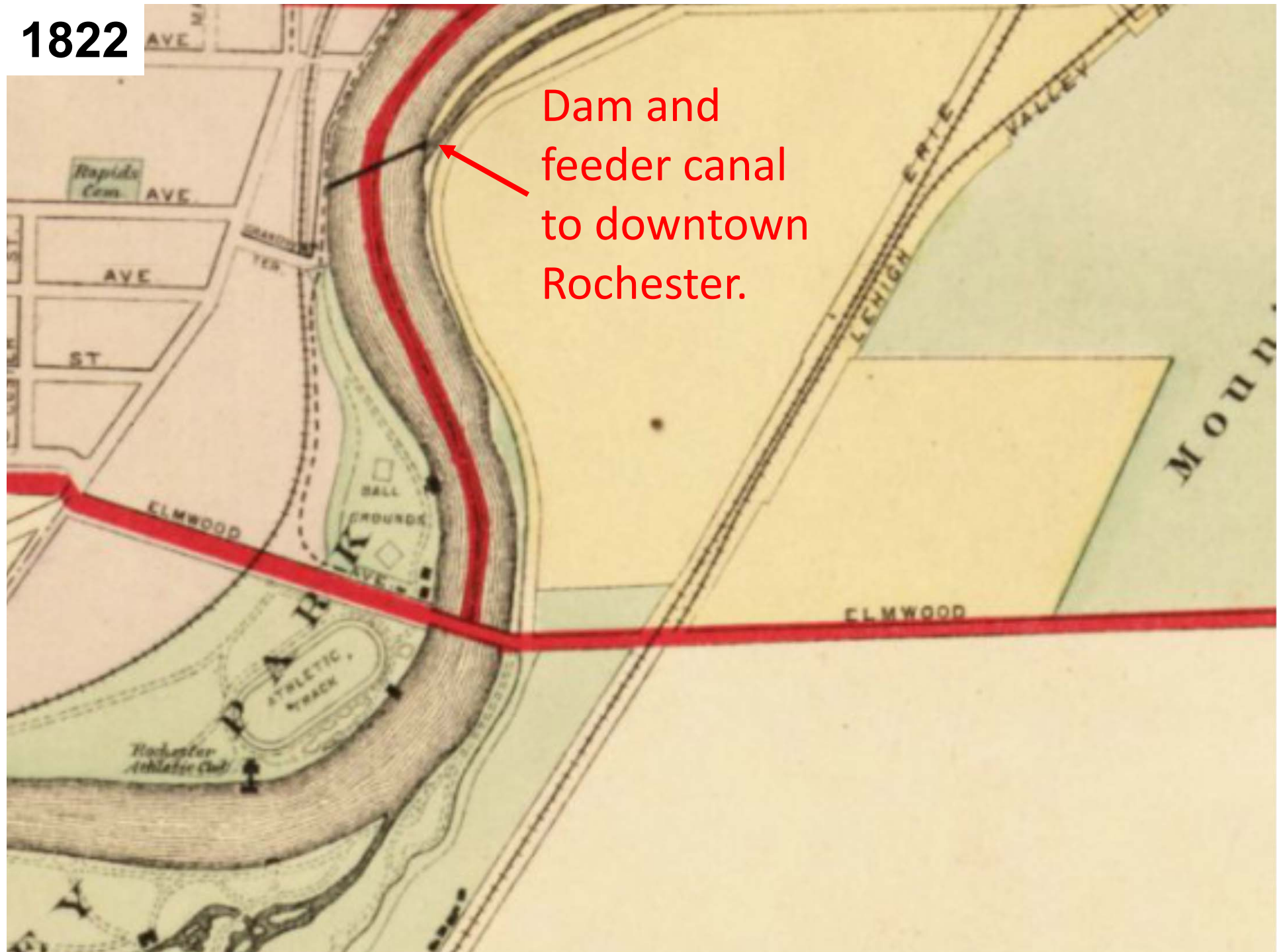
Erie Canal 1825



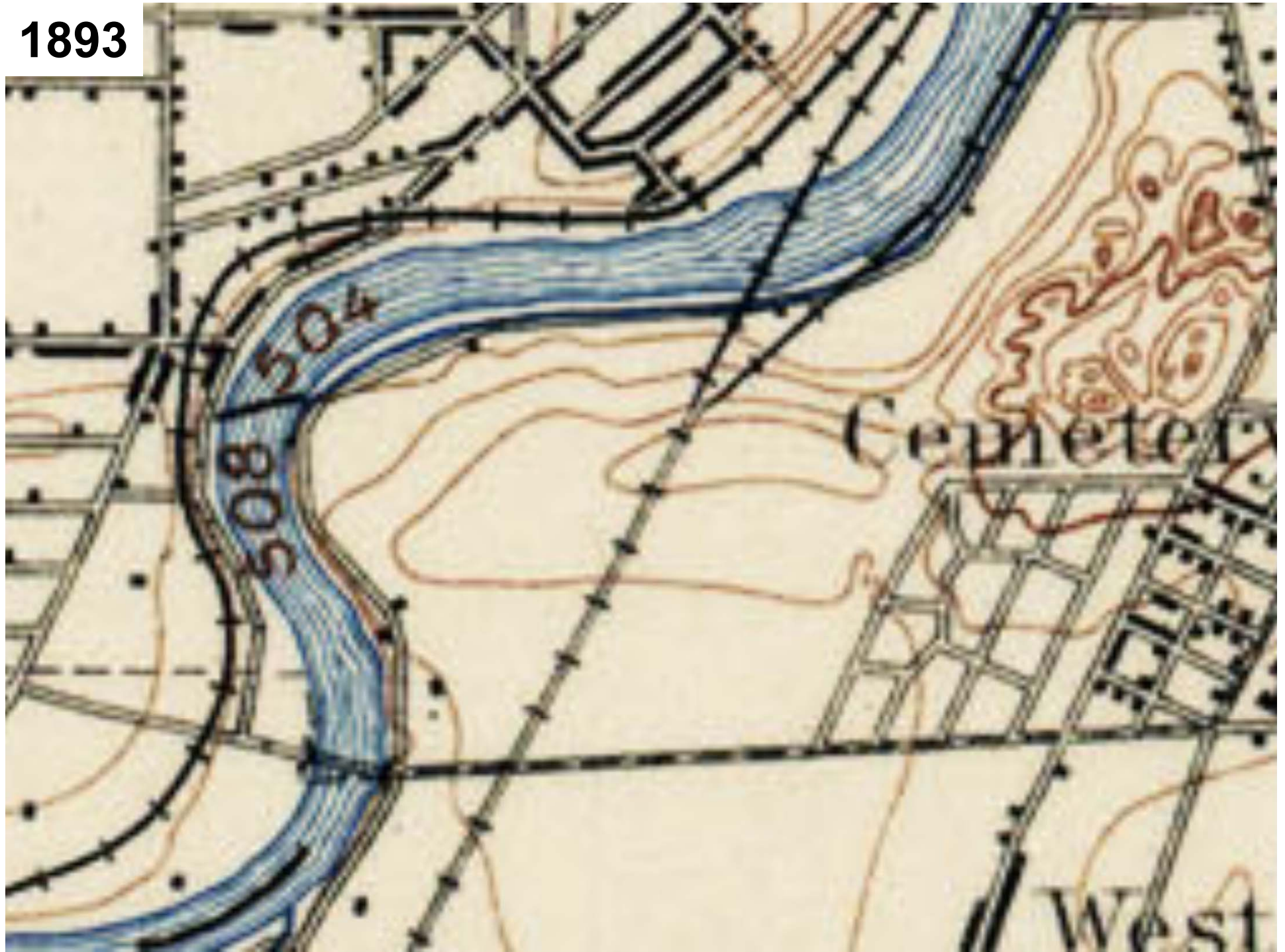
October 1825

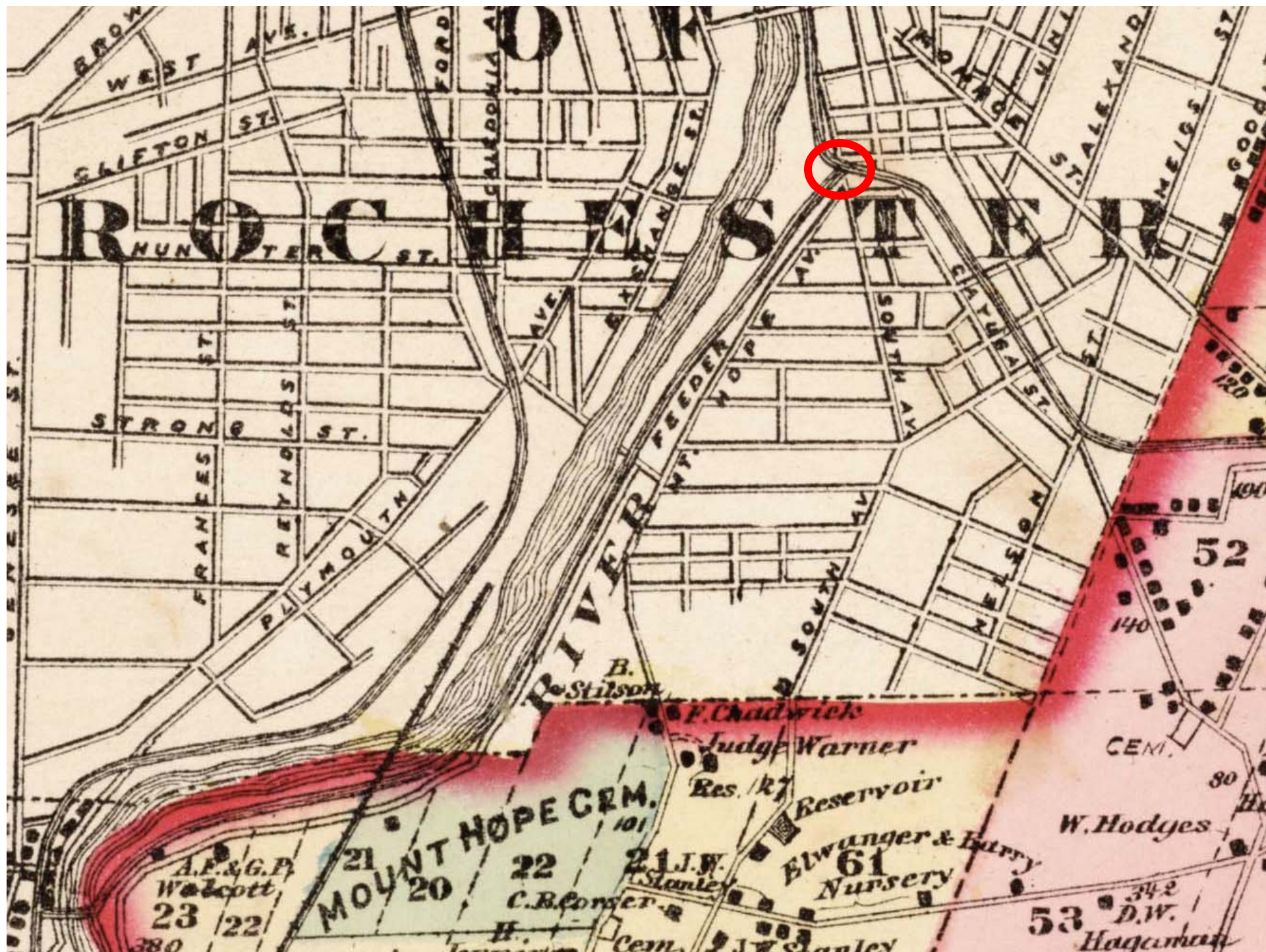


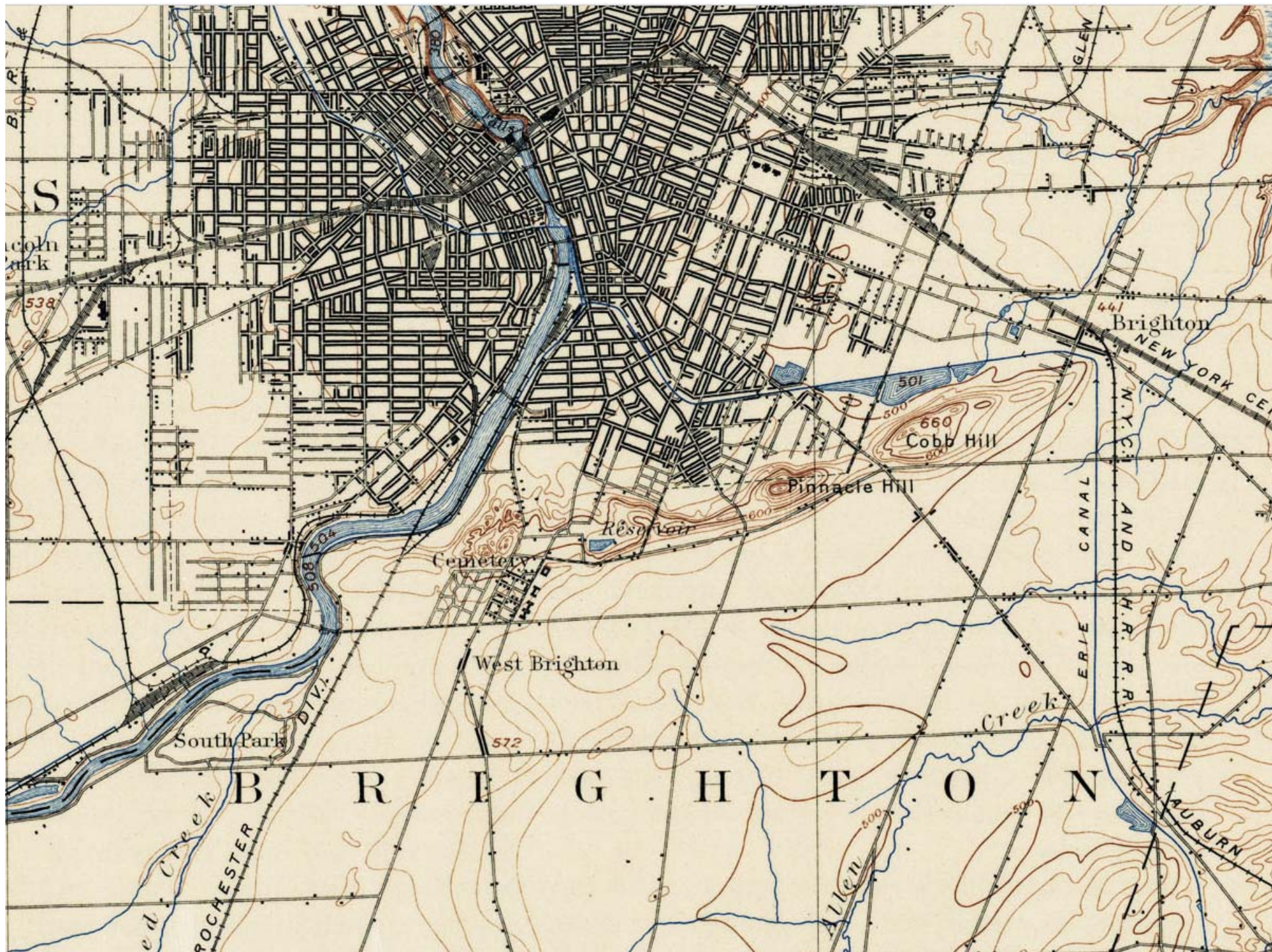
1822



1893







Original and New Aqueducts

- The second aqueduct was completed in 1842



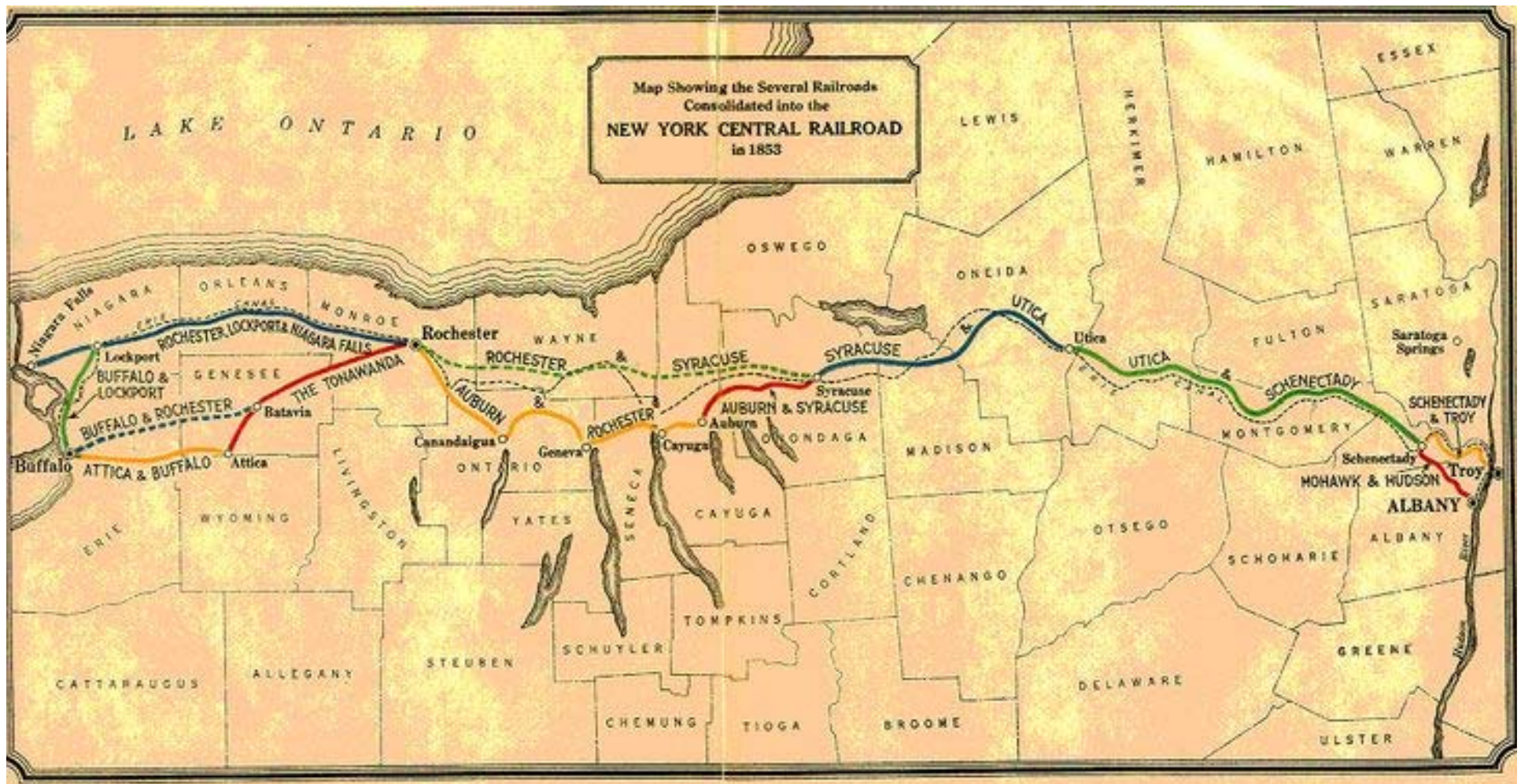
Aqueduct under Broad Street



Railroads

- The first railroad arrived in Rochester in 1837 from Tonawanda.
- The second in 1841 from Auburn.
- These and other railroads across New York combined in 1853 to form the New York Central.

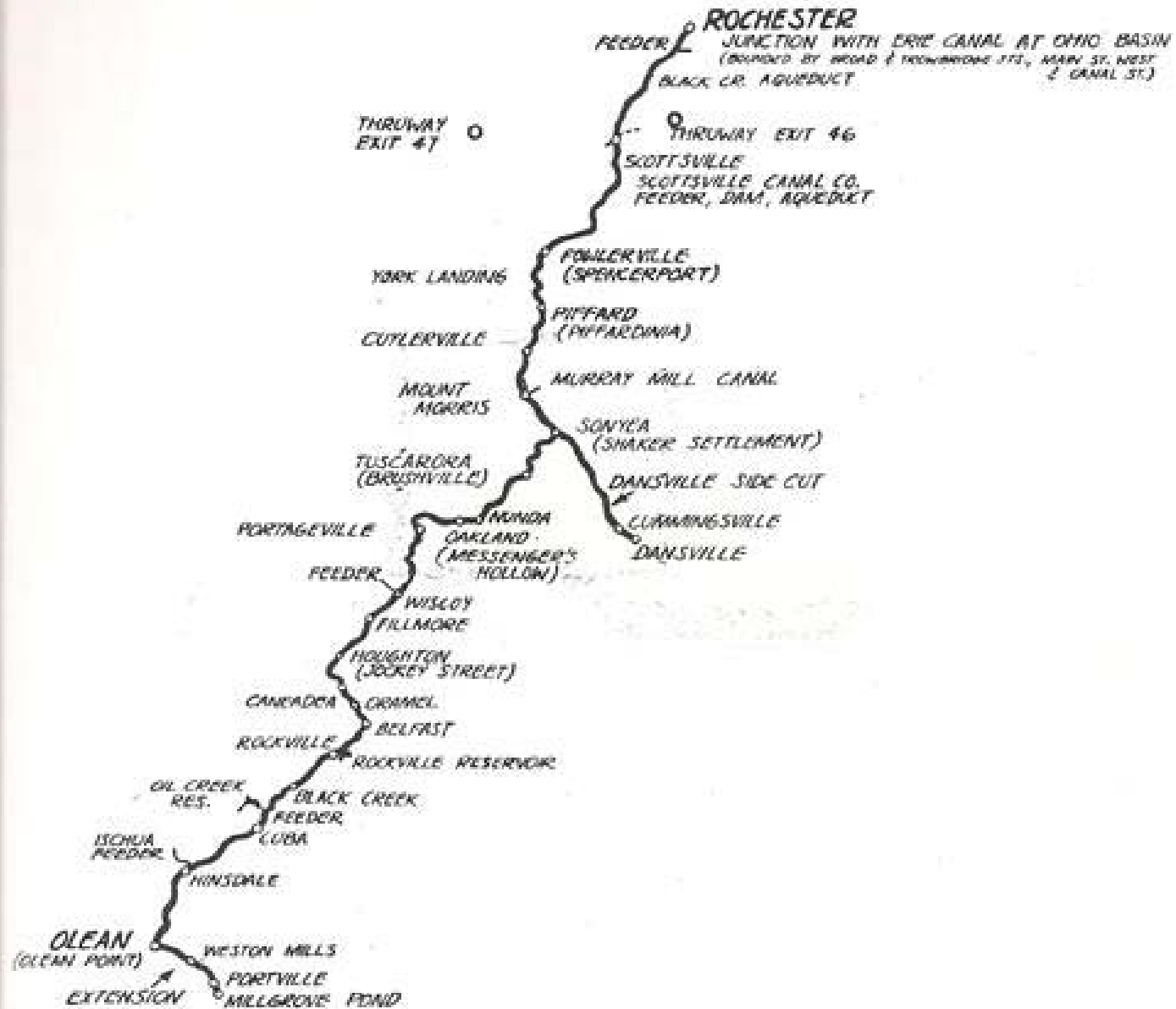
New York Central



More Canals

- The success of the Erie Canal led to the construction of several other canals in New York and other states, but none were as successful as the original Erie Canal.
- The Genesee Valley Canal was designed to connect Rochester with the Allegheny River system, which would open up a trade route to the coal fields of Pennsylvania and the entire Mississippi River Valley.
- The canal was completed in 1862 but was abandoned in 1878 due to poor economics.

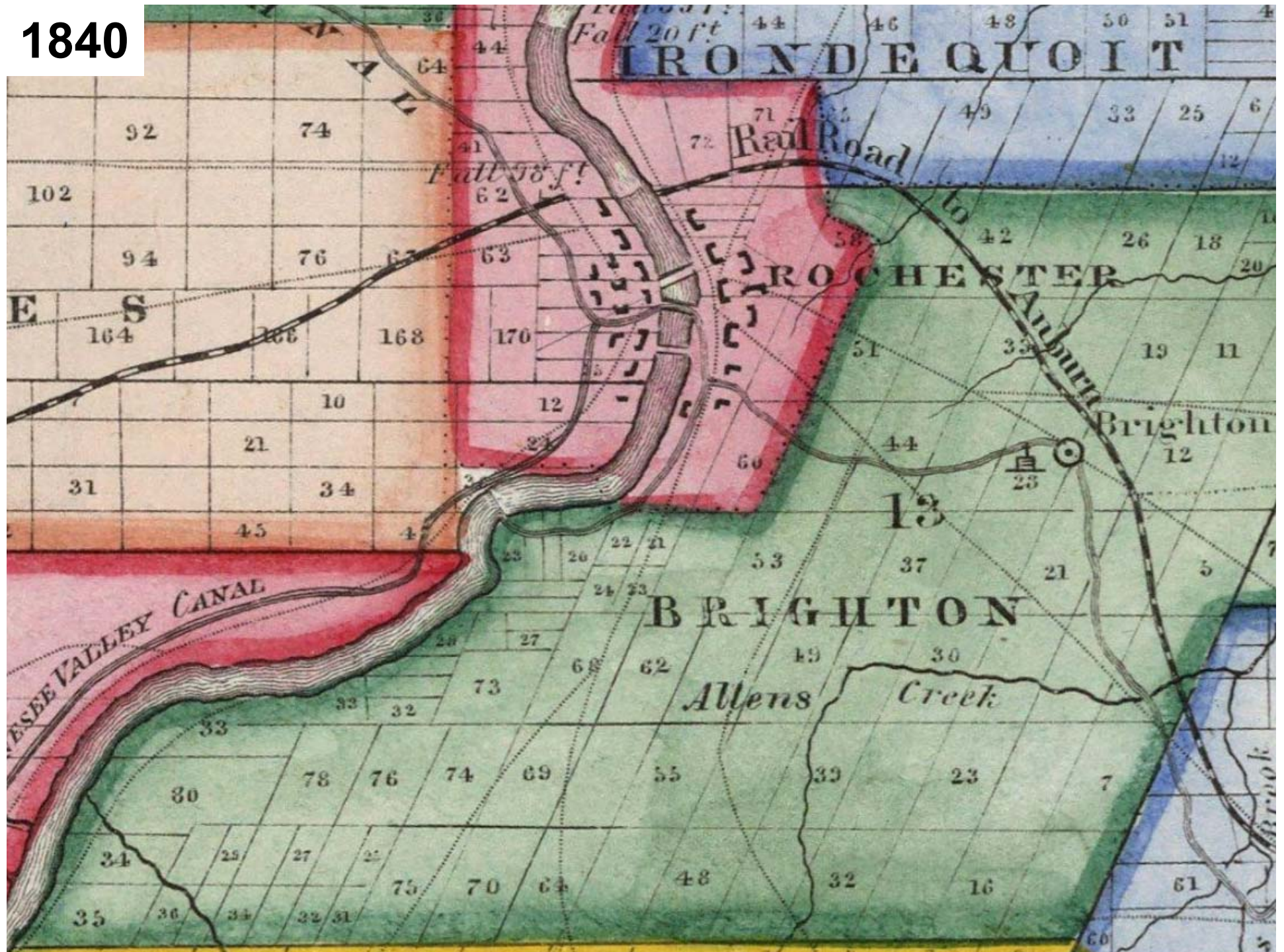
Genesee Valley Canal - 1838



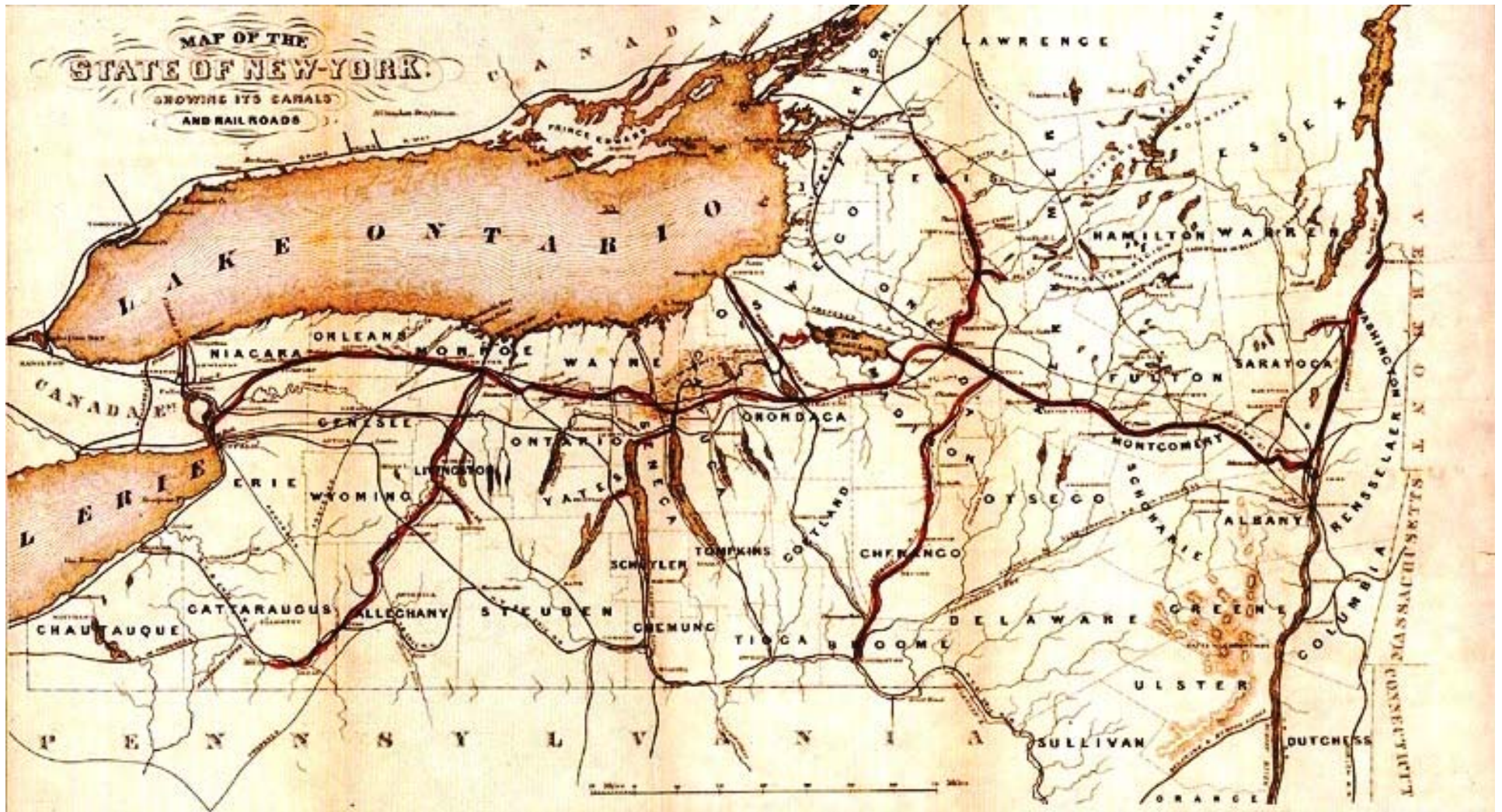
Genesee Valley Canal in Letchworth Gorge



1840



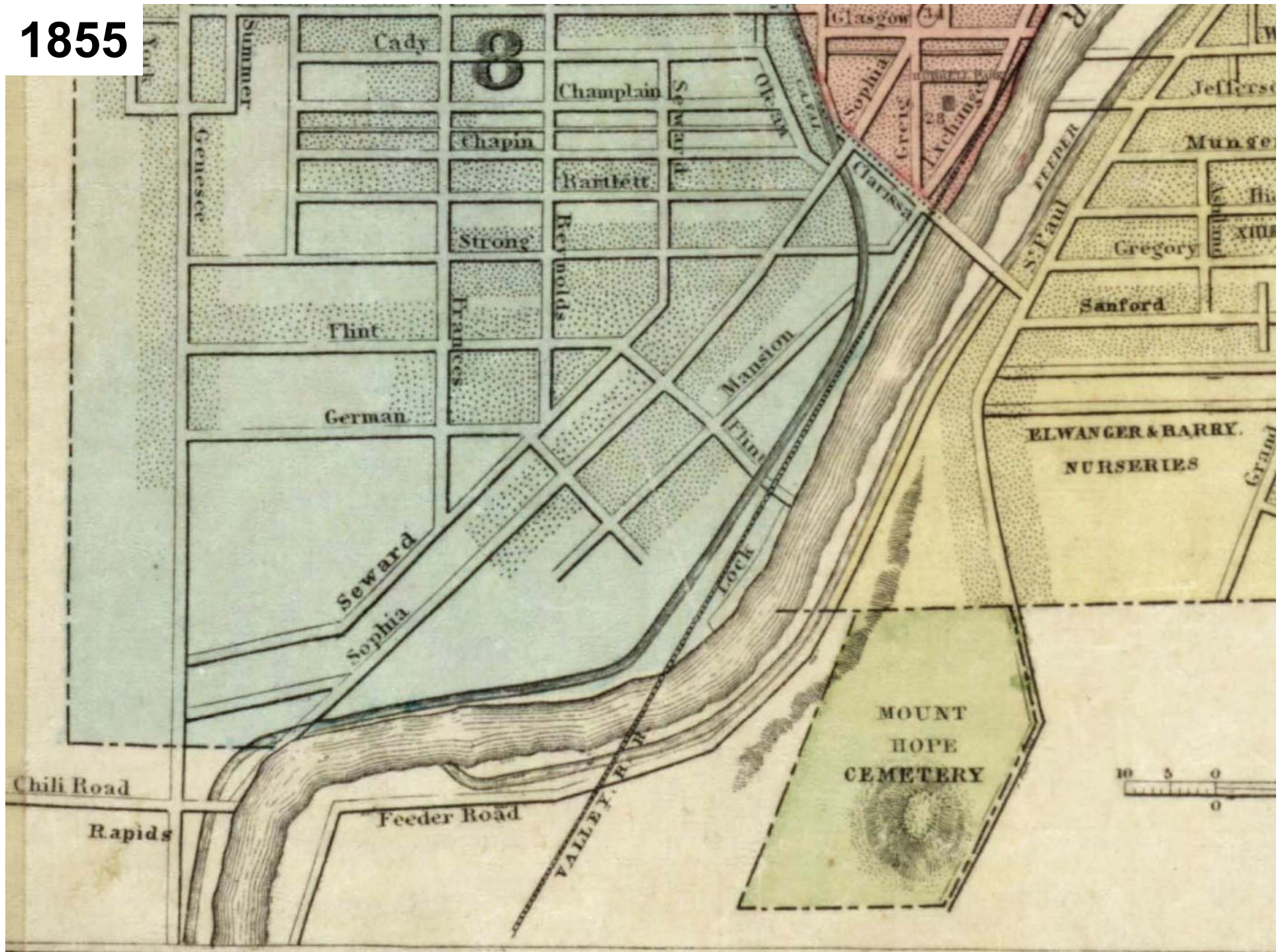
Canals and Railroads 1853



Genesee Valley Railroad

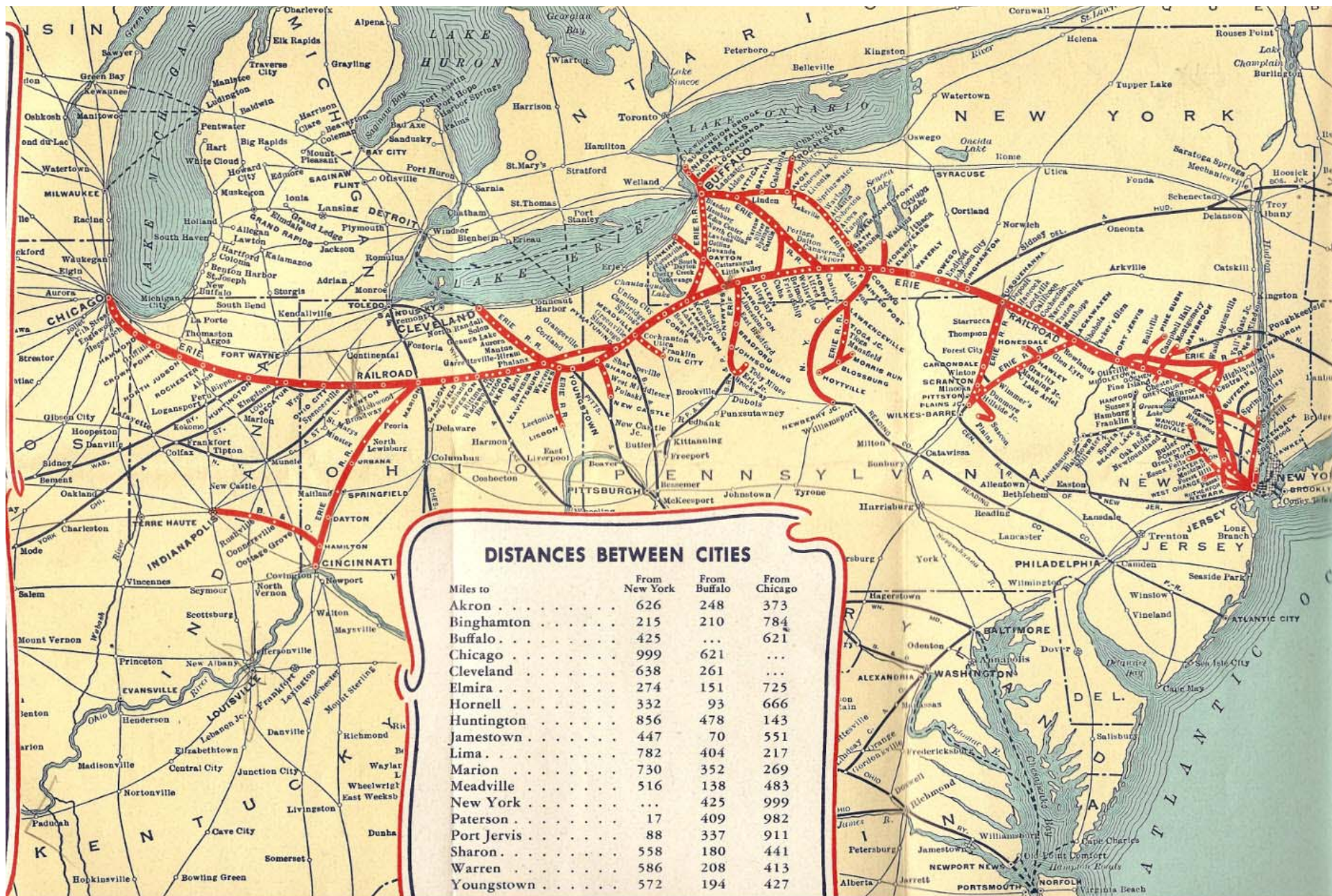
- The Genesee Valley Railroad entered Rochester in 1854 using a six-foot gauge, while most other railroads used 4 feet 8½ inches.
- The railroad passed through what became the River Campus.
- The railroad was leased by the Erie Railroad in 1856 and operated as a part of the Erie system
- On June 22, 1880, the entire trackage of the Erie was converted to standard gauge.

1855

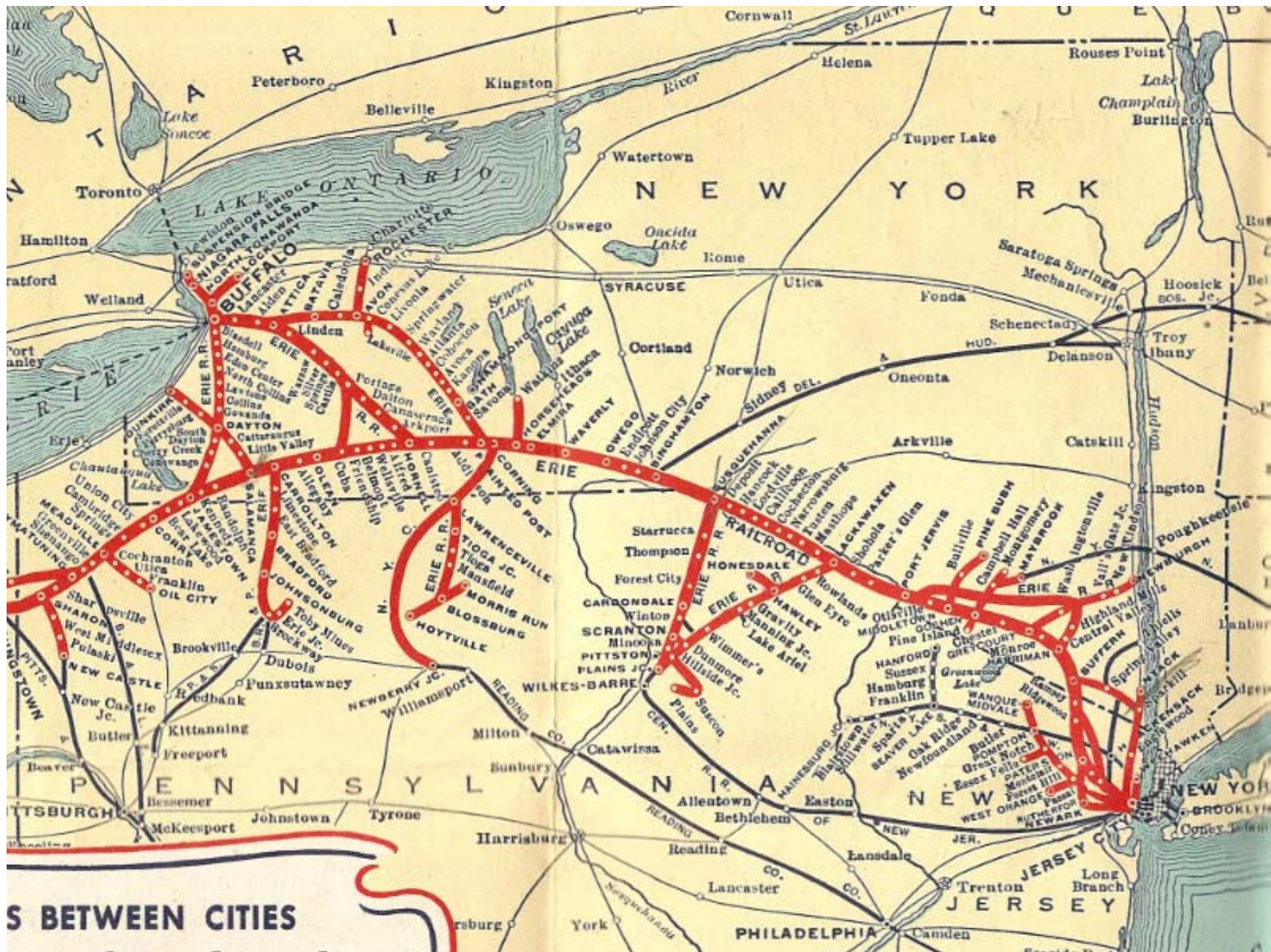


1858

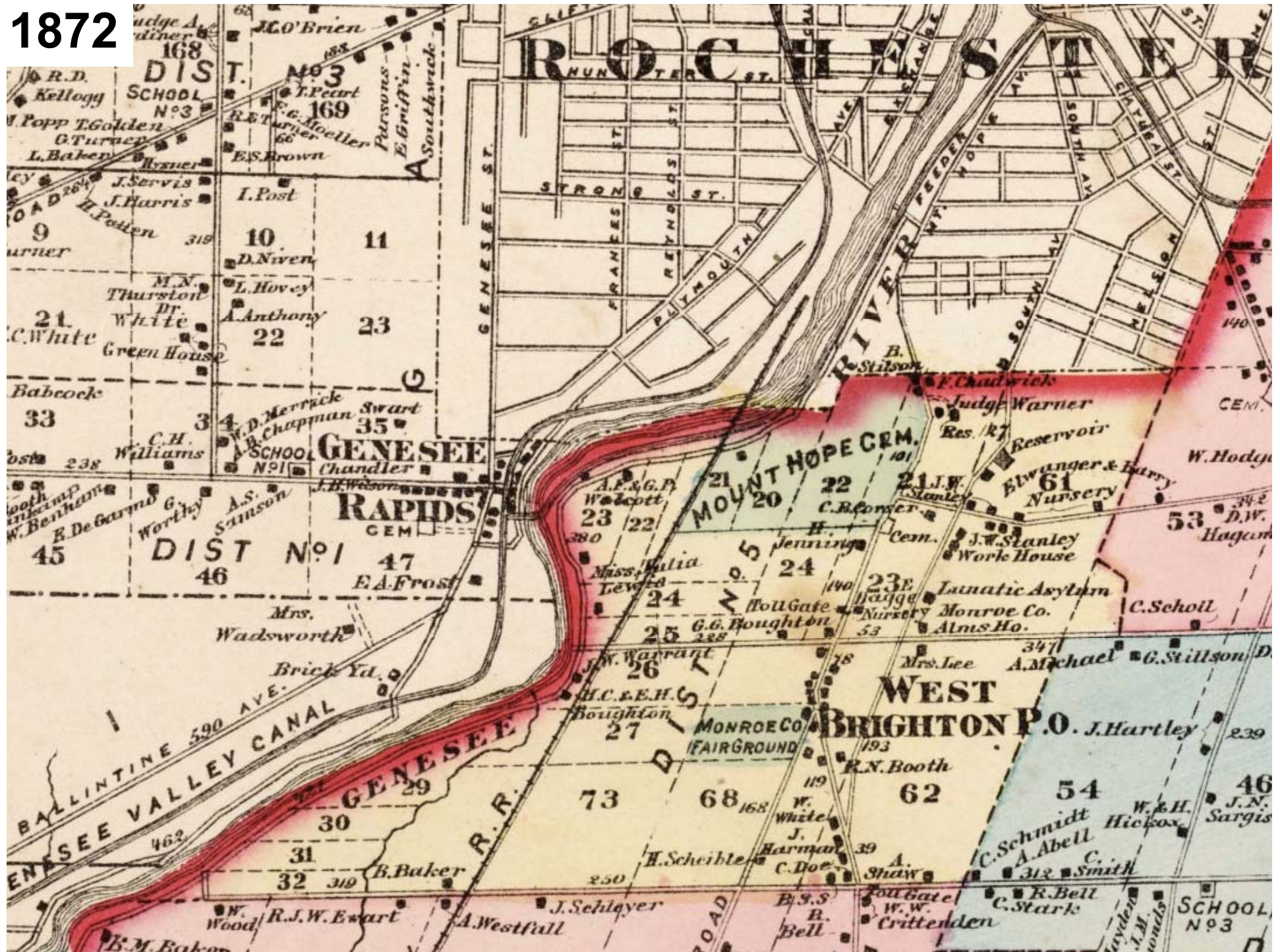




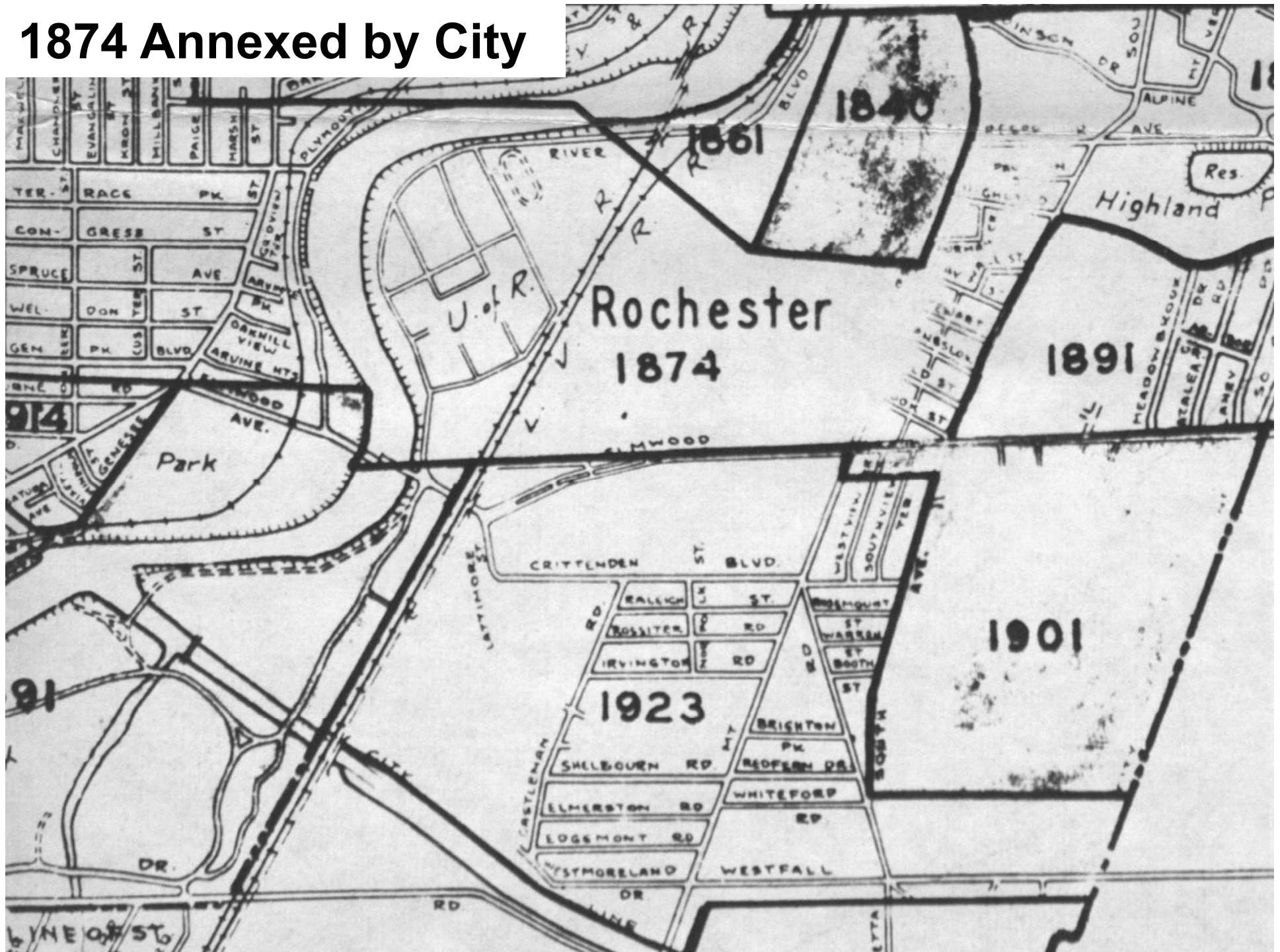
★ MAP OF ERIE RAILROAD AND CONNECTIONS ★



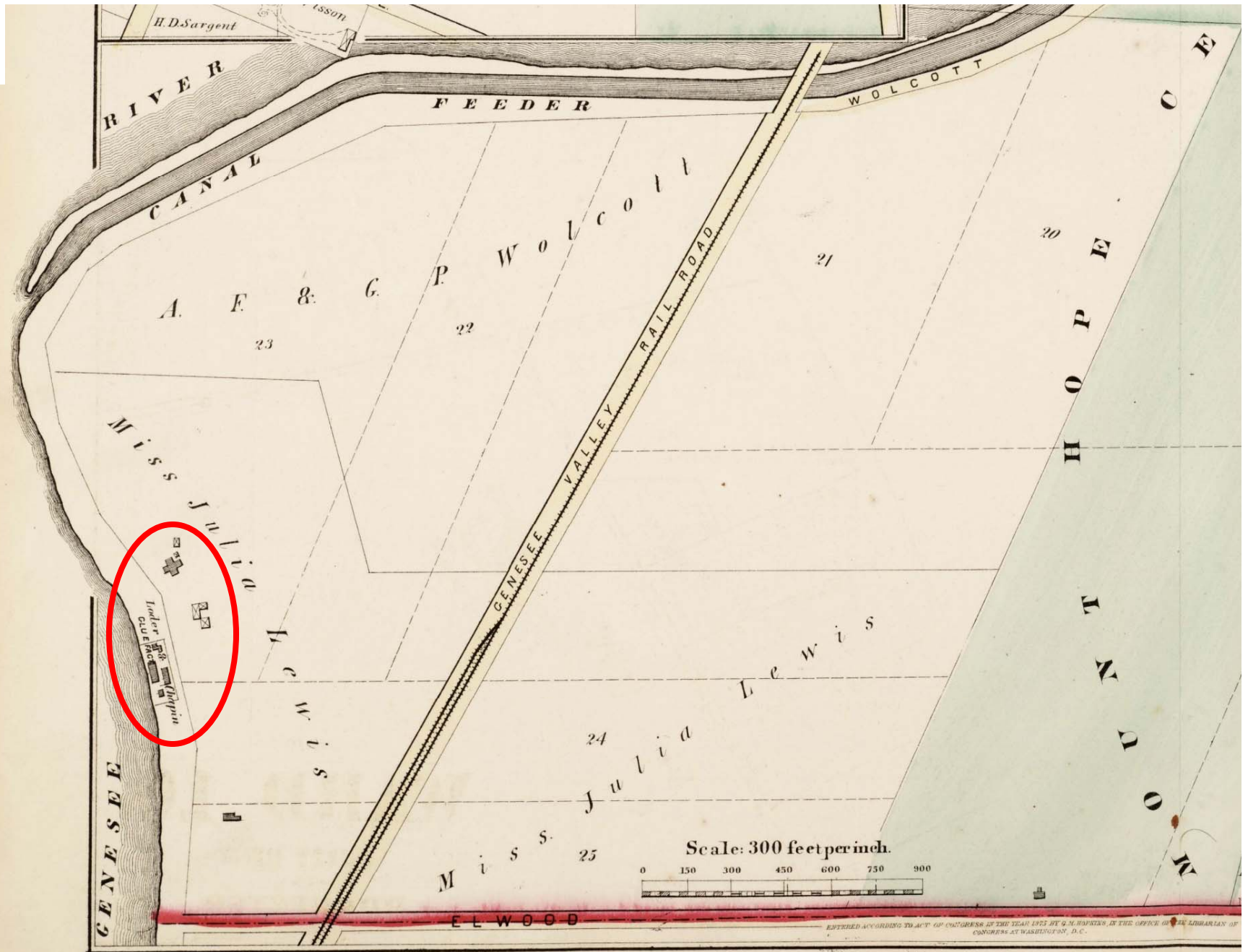
1872



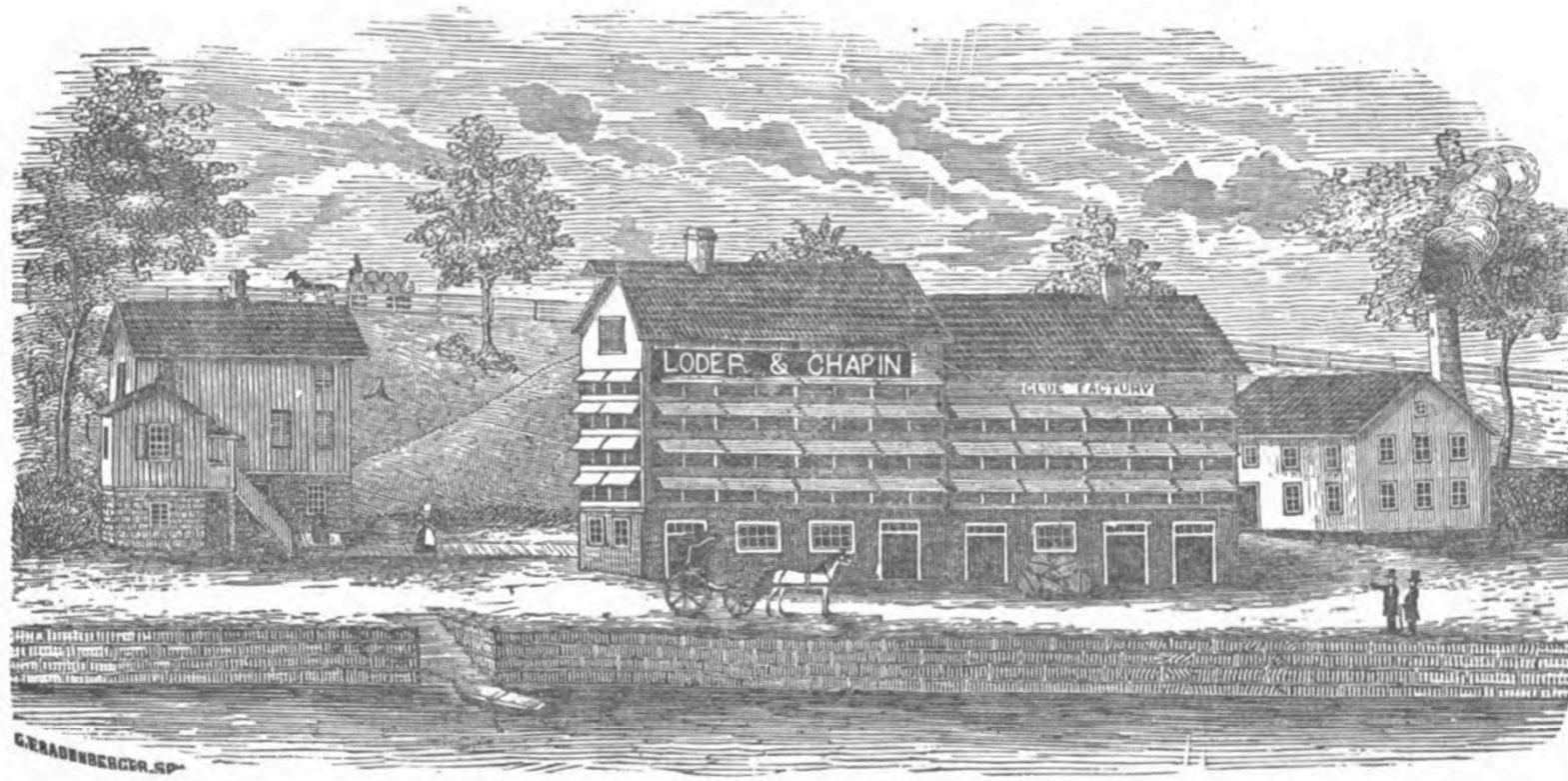
1874 Annexed by City



1875



1847



LODER & CHAPIN,

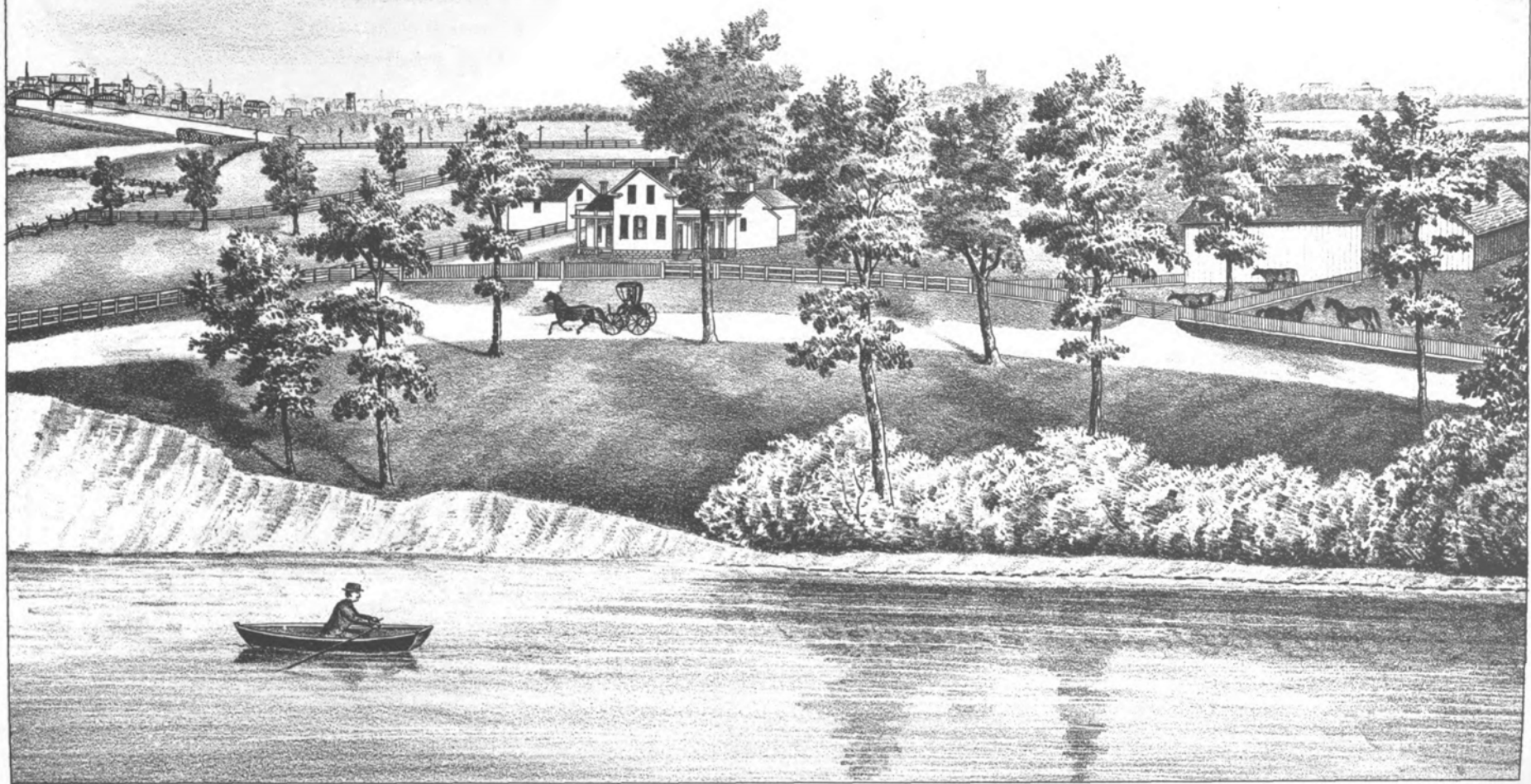
(SUCCESSORS TO ROTHEGANGAL & LODER.)

Manufs. of Glue, Sand Paper, Curled Hair & Neat's Foot Oil.

Office and Factory on Wolcott Street, Rochester, N. Y.

A supply of the above articles constantly on hand, and warranted free from all adulteration. Cash paid for Sising and Switches. Orders through the Post Office will
E. A. LODER. receive prompt attention. **H. B. CHAPIN.**

1877



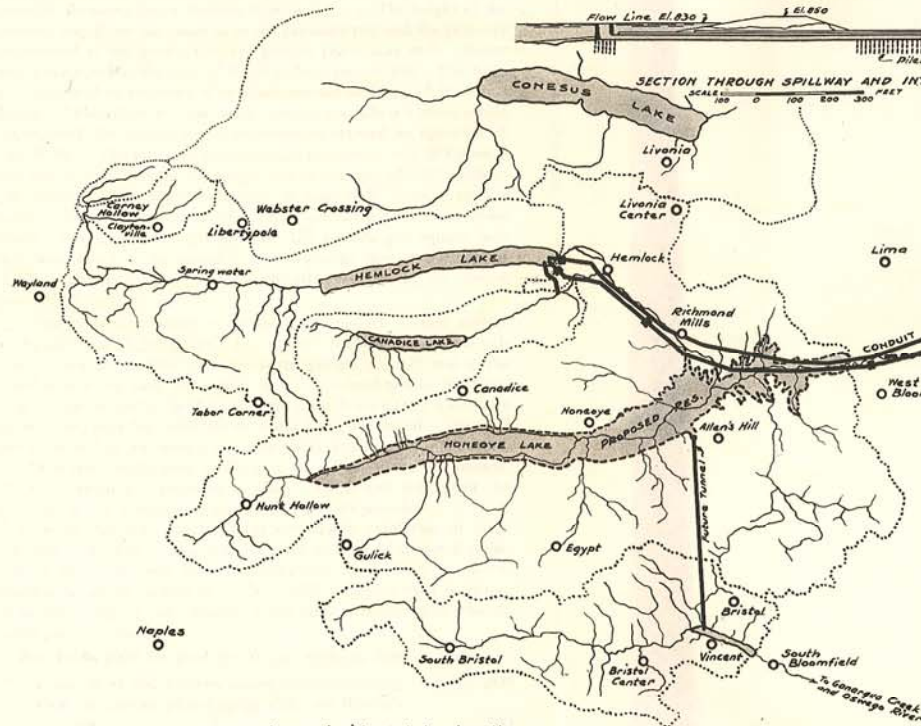
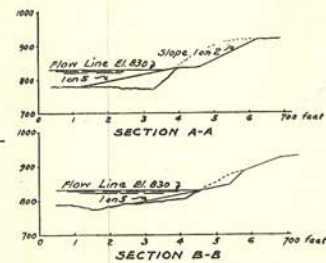
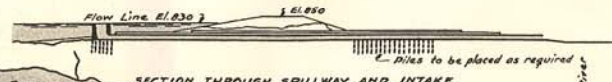
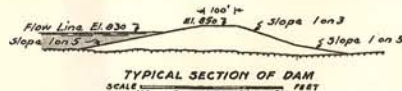
PROPERTY OF JULIA F. LEWIS, BRIGHTON, N.Y.

1876 Hemlock Lake Water Supply

PROC. ROCH. ACAD. SCIENCE

VOL. 7, PLATE 23

Total drainage area of Honeoye Creek,
from State Engineer's Report, 1925 --- 273.3 sq.mi.
Catchment area above proposed dam --- 107.0 sq.mi.
Combined catchment area for
Canadice Lake and Hemlock Lake --- 65.0 sq.mi.



NOTE- This plan is intended to show the general nature of the project and not exact locations or any other details.

SCALE 1 2 3 4 5 6 MILES

ROCHESTER WATER WORKS

MAP SHOWING PRESENT WATER SUPPLY
AND POSSIBLE FUTURE SUPPLY FROM
HONEOYE LAKE & CREEK AS RECOMMENDED
BY HARRISON REDDY & ALLEN HAZEN.

Scales as indicated. Jan. 26, 1932.

P.A.C.

1876 Hemlock Lake Water Supply



Wolcott Distillery

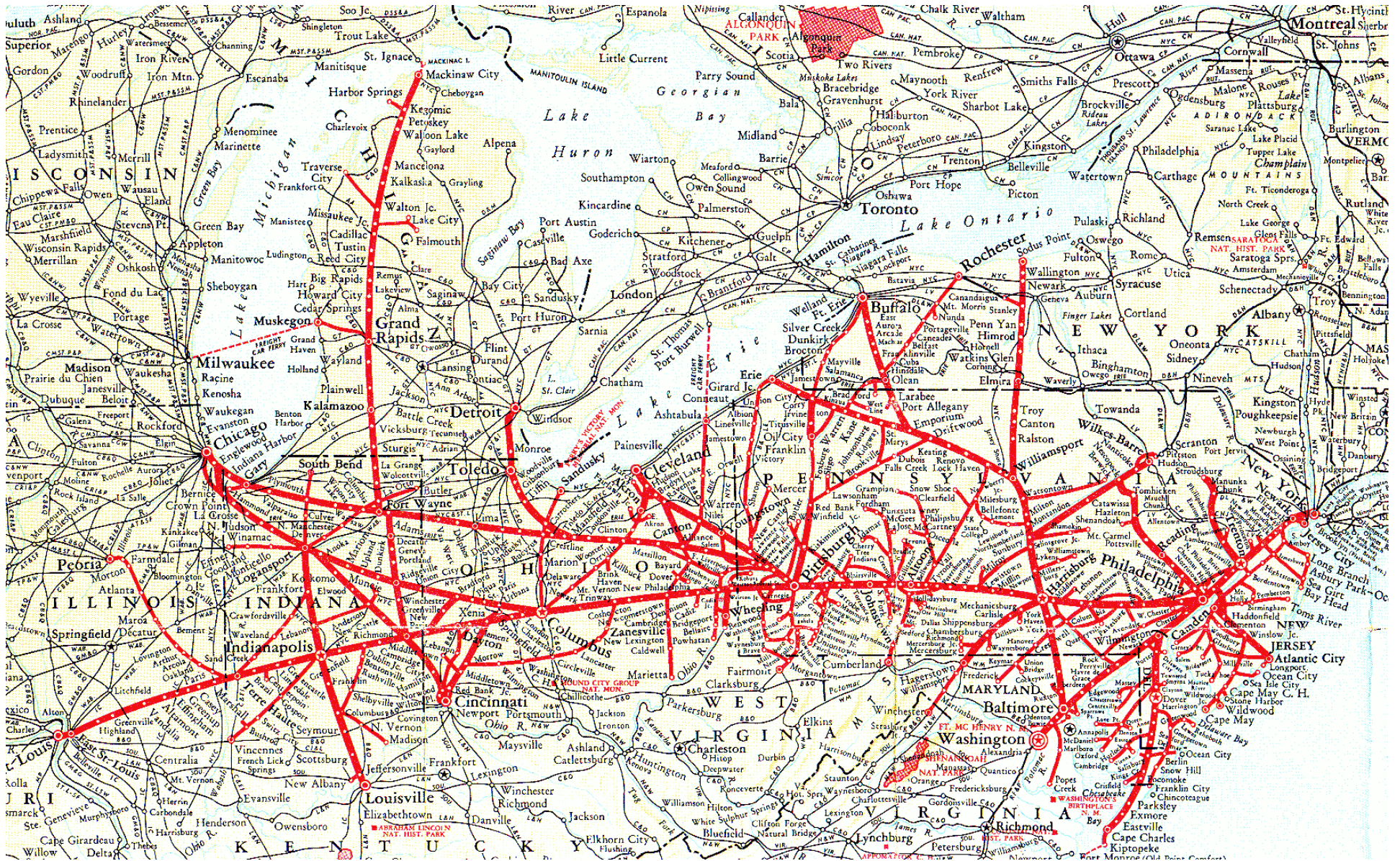
- Although there are references to a distillery on Oak Hill, the only one nearby was owned by the Wolcotts next to the Clarissa (now Ford) Street bridge.



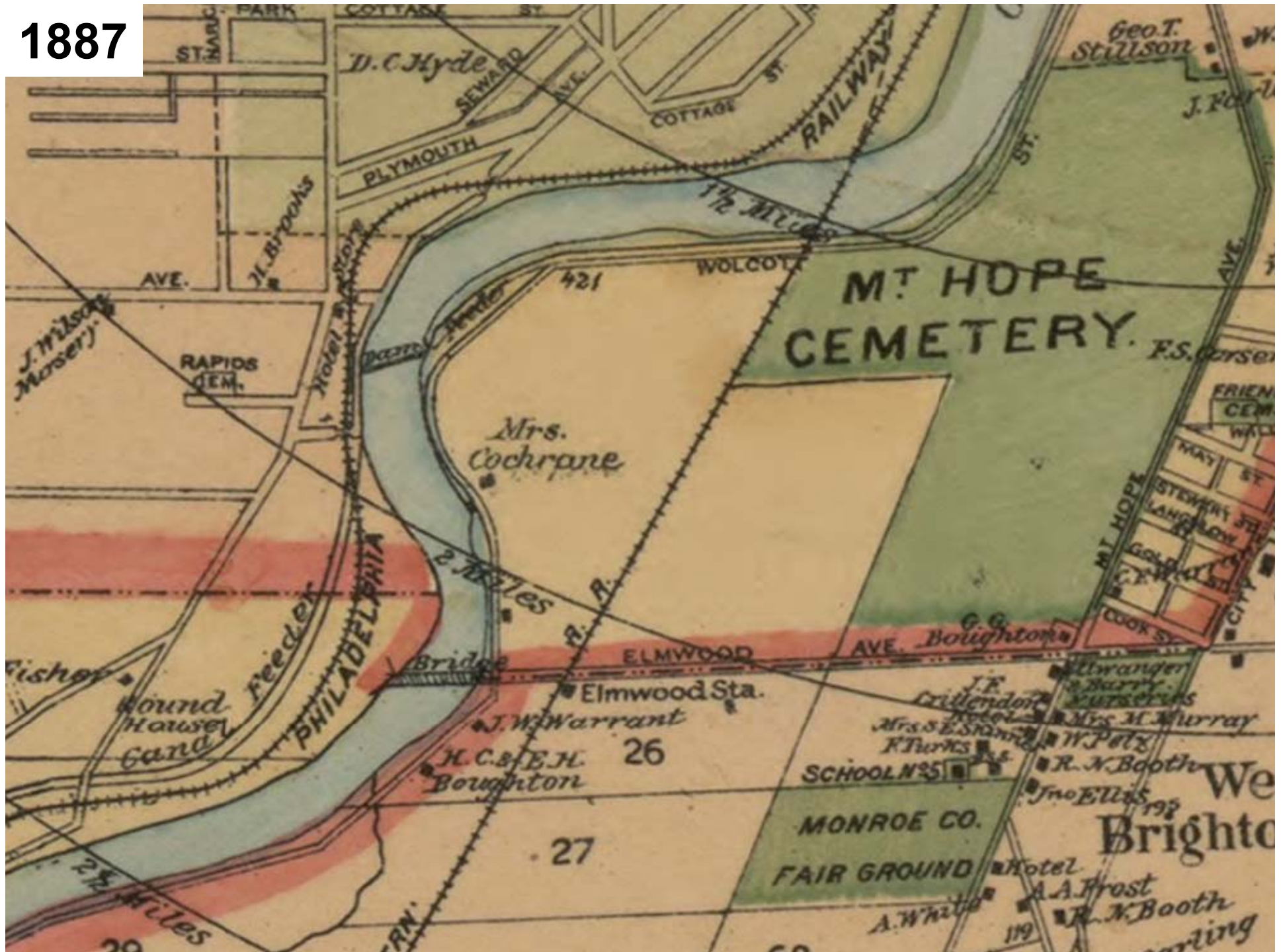
Genesee Valley Canal Railroad

- The abandoned Genesee Valley Canal was sold in 1880 and a railroad was opened on the former canal bed in 1882.
- The railroad was later leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad and operated as a part of that system.

Pennsylvania Railroad



1887



1888

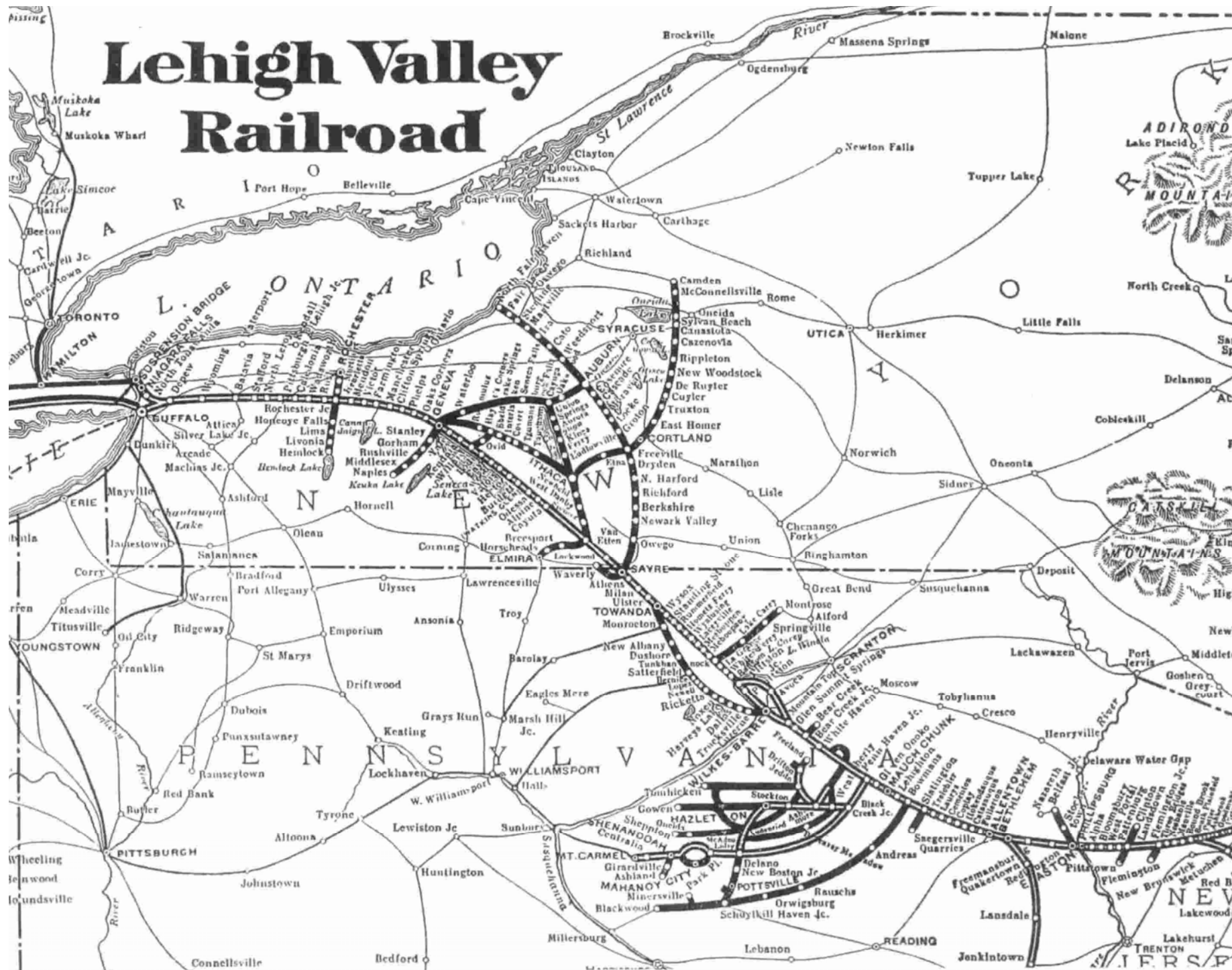


1892 Lehigh Valley Railroad

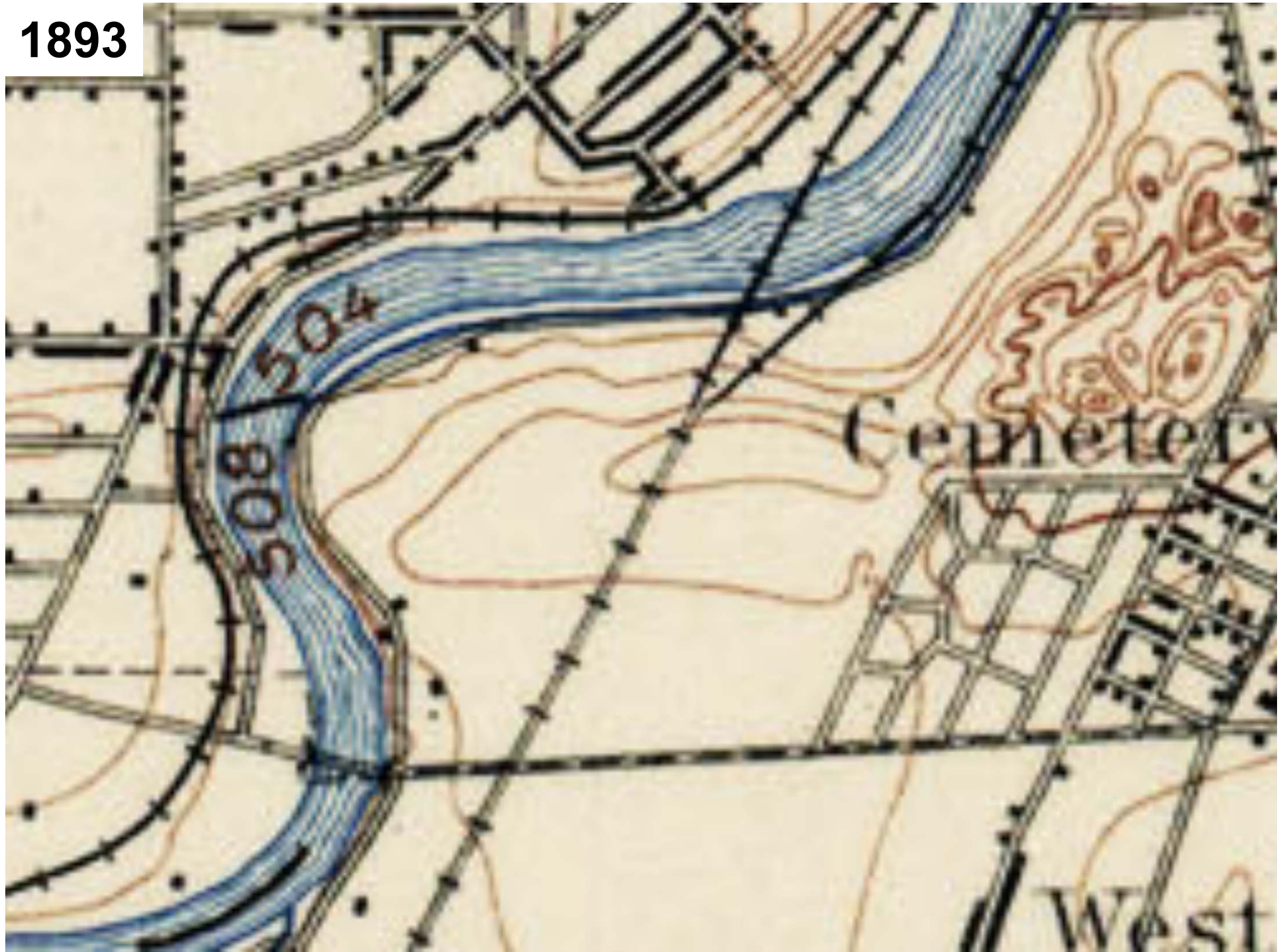
- Entered the city from the south through campus.
- Opened on September 1, 1892.
- Their station is now the Dinosaur Bar-B-Que



Lehigh Valley Railroad



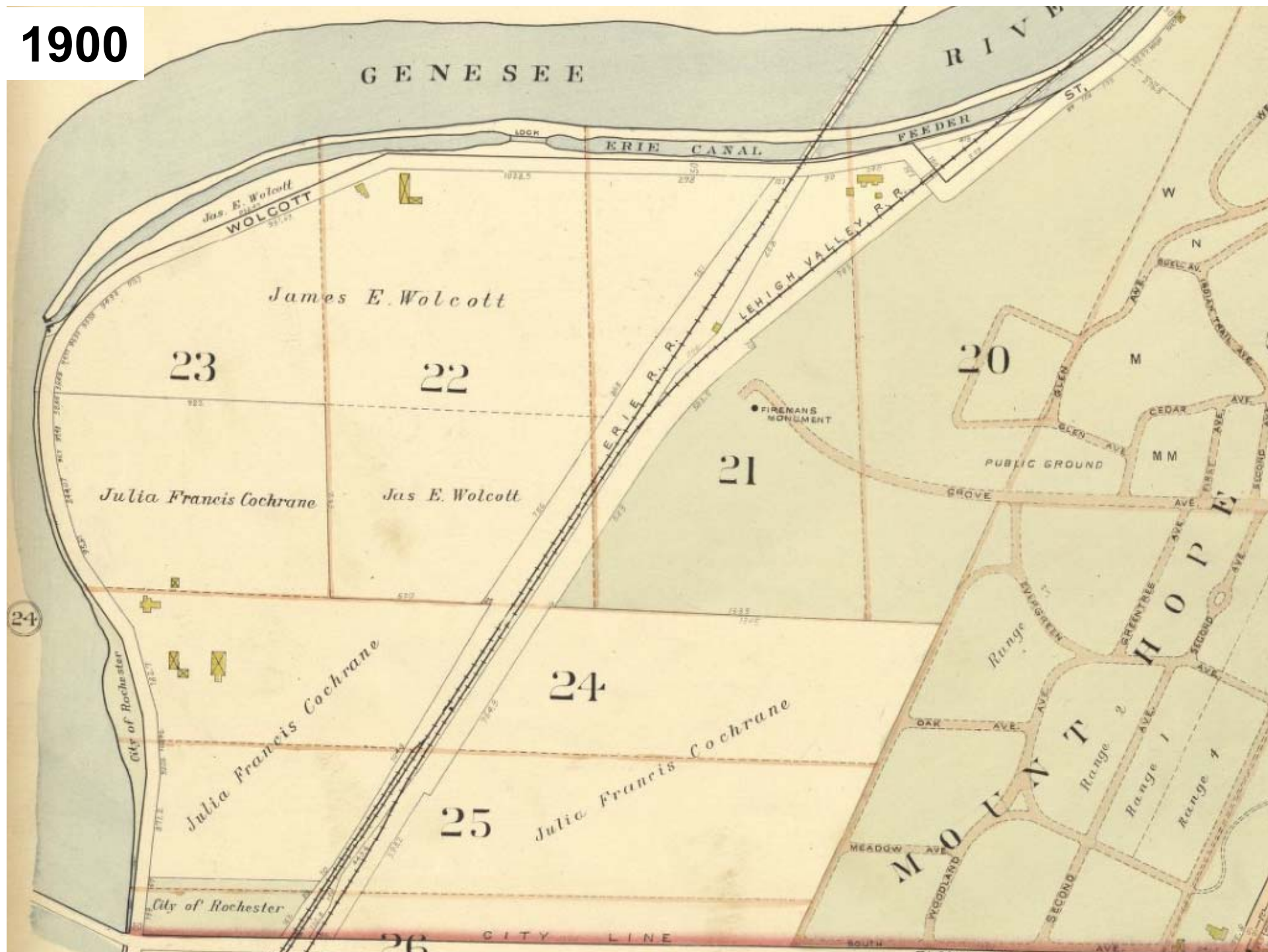
1893



1892 Erie Canal Feeder and Lehigh Valley Railroad



1900



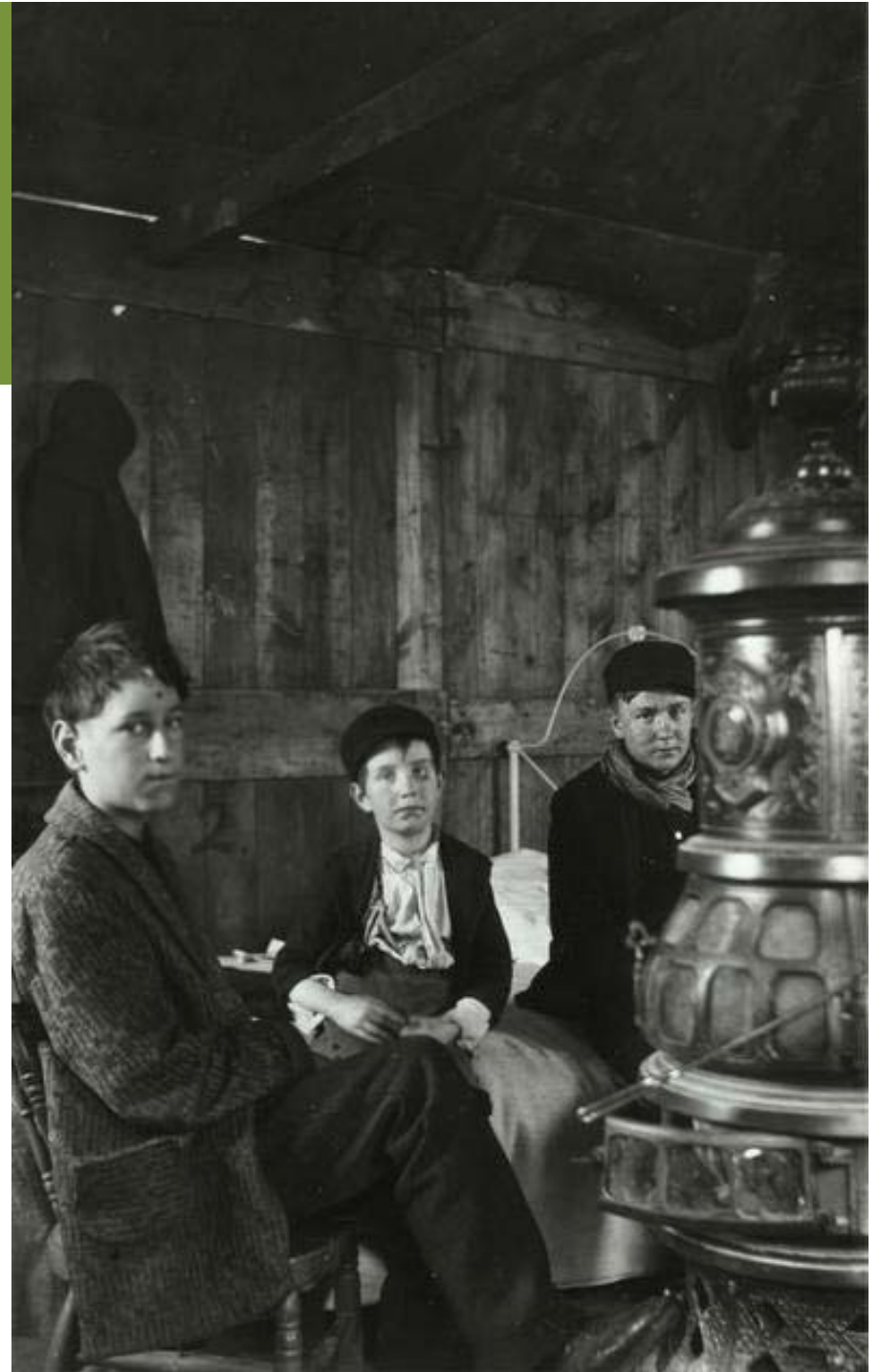
Hope Hospital ca 1902



Hope Hospital ca 1902



Hope Hospital Smallpox Patients 1902



Hope Hospital Burned May 1903



1904

RIVER BOULEVARD
1904

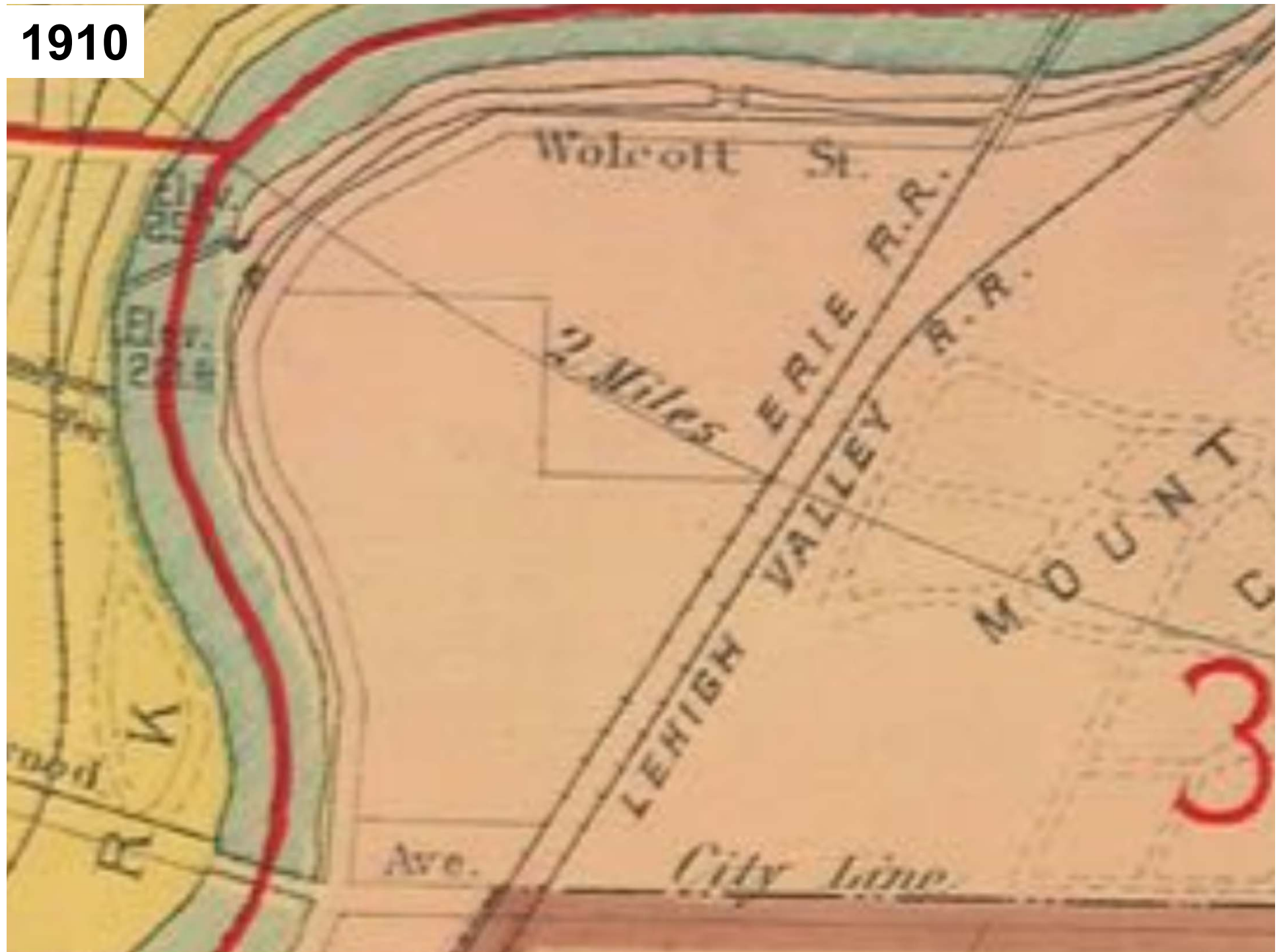
Morley Turpin, University archivist, wanted a photograph of the old Canal Feeder swimming hole—the boulevard, and the lower portion of the present men's campus, are merely incidental in the picture.



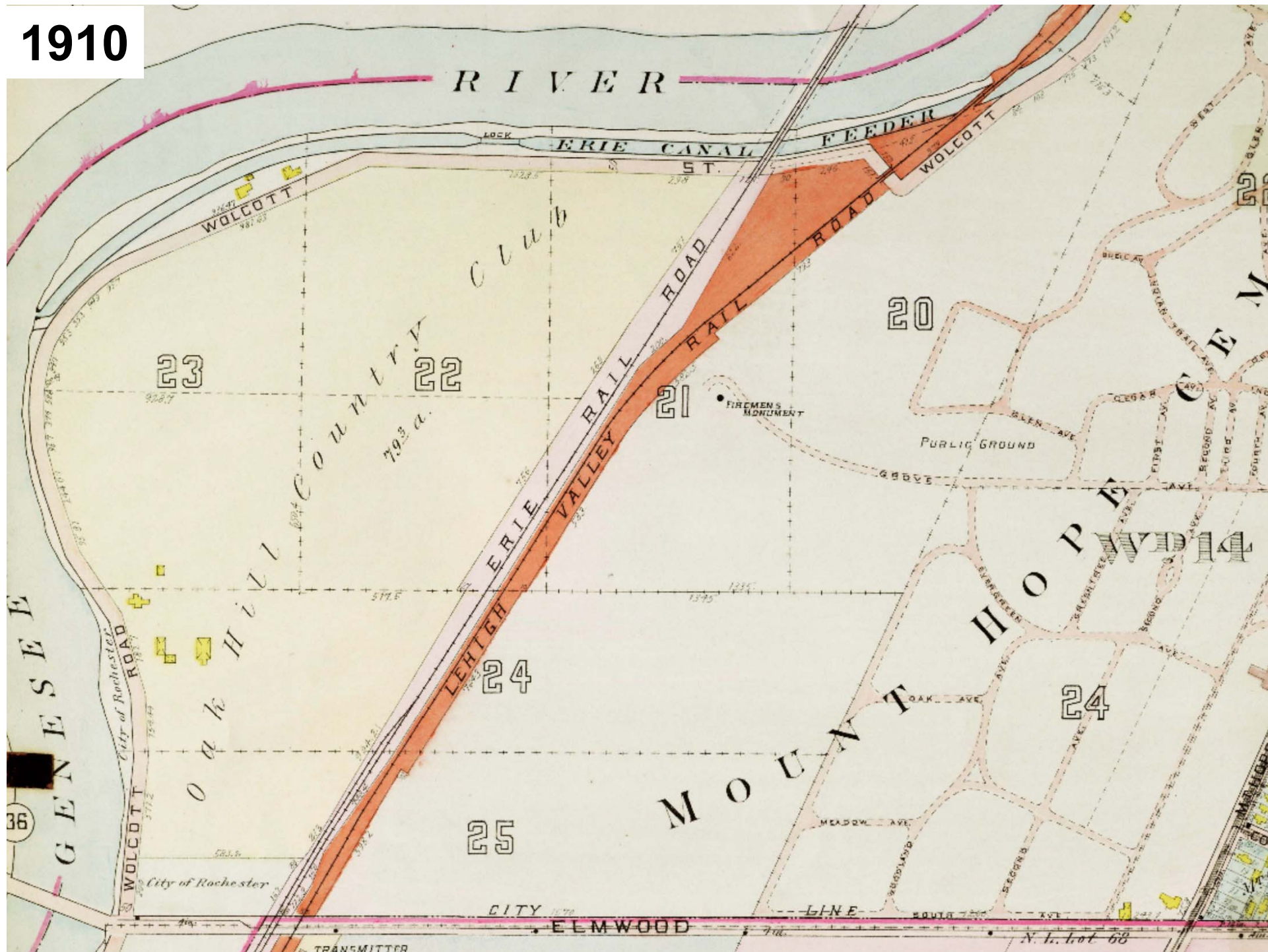
Oak Hill Country Club

- A group of local golf enthusiasts leased 80 acres of land on Oak Hill in 1901 for a new golf course.
- They bought the property in 1906 for \$34,000.
- The first club house was an old farm building.
- The club build a second club house in 1911.

1910



1910



First Club House



1911 Club House





Oak Hill Country Club, Rochester, N. Y.



Oak Hill in 1913

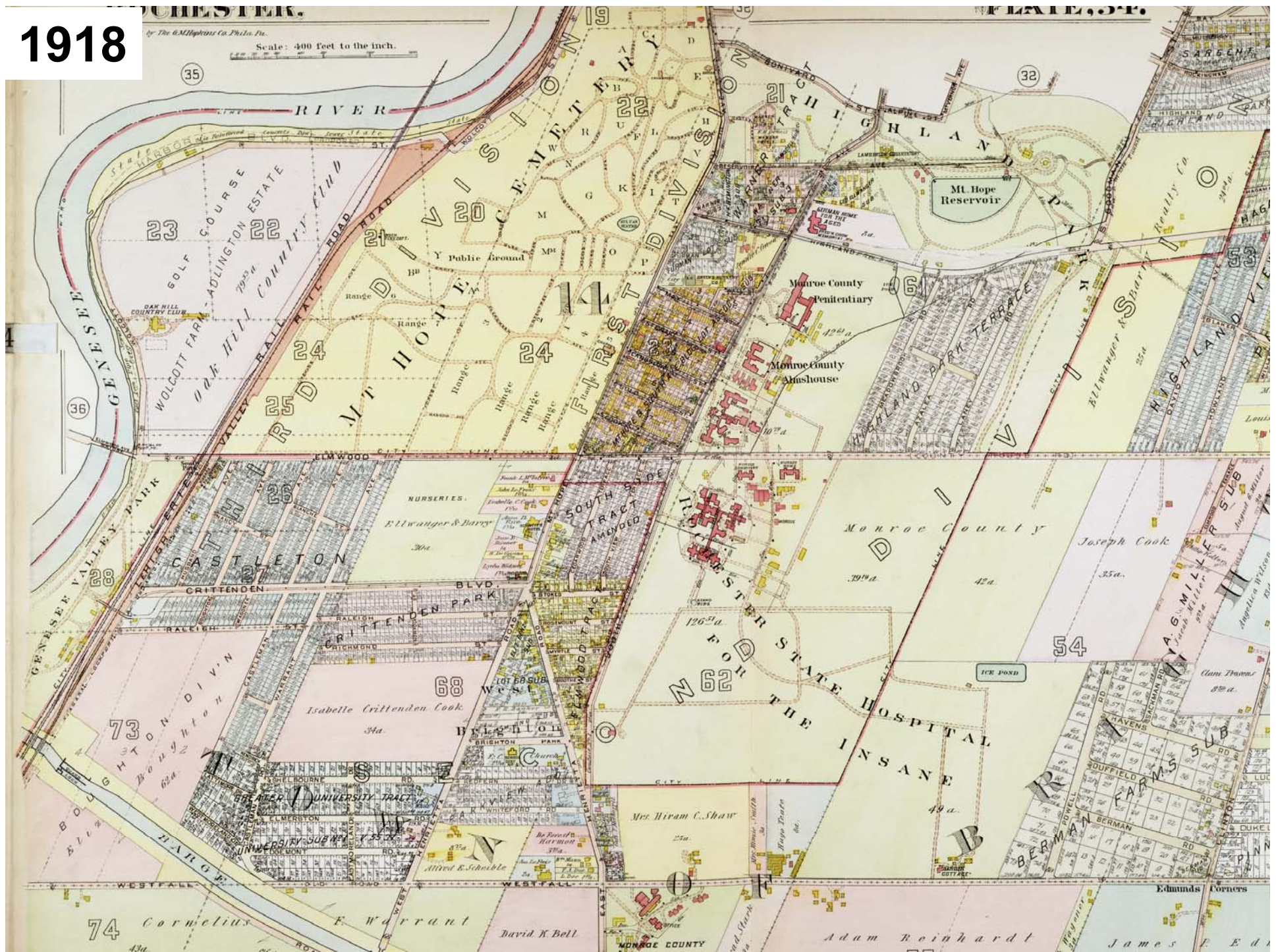


Oak Hill Golf Course

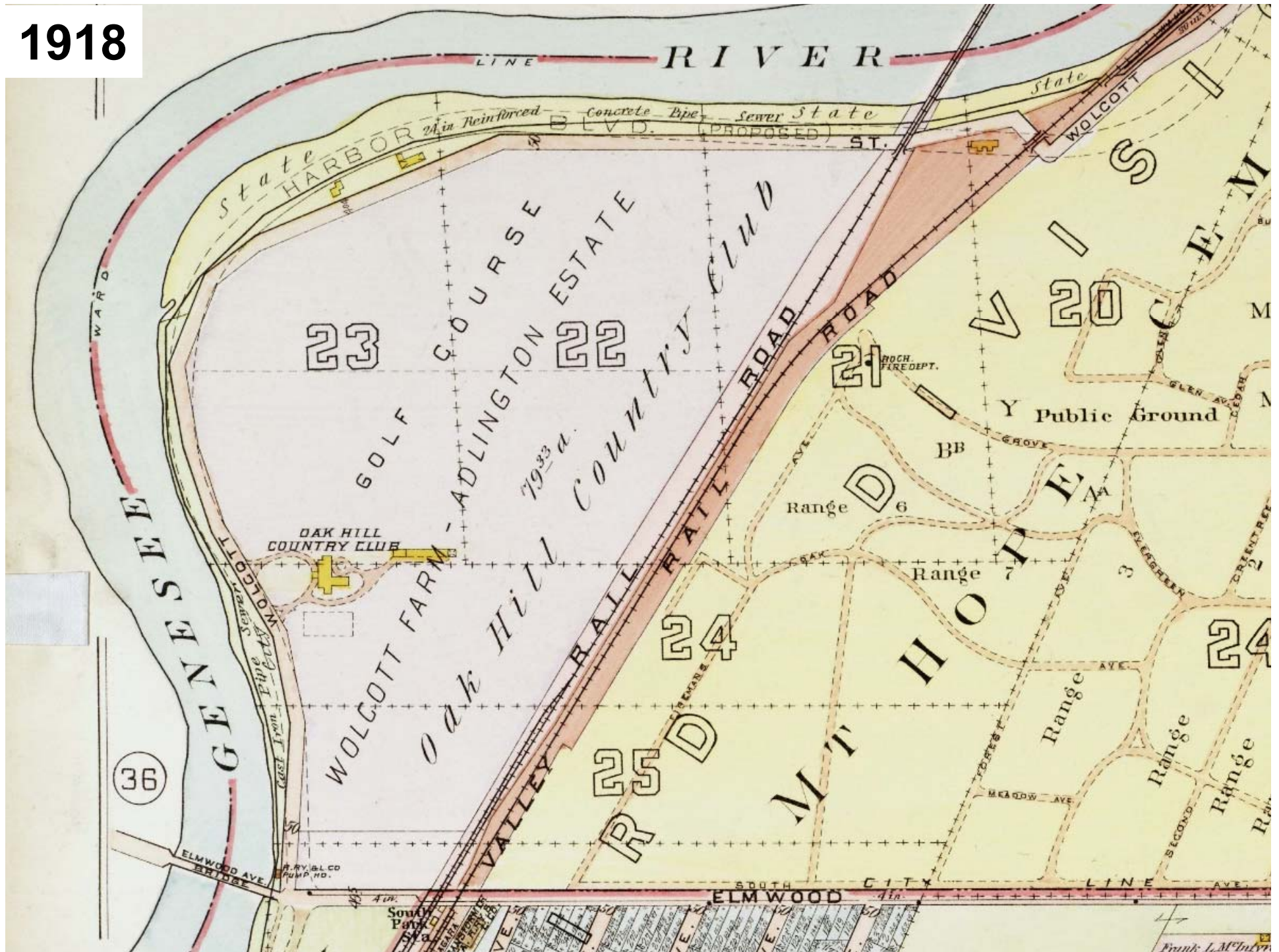
- Layout of Oak Hill Golf Course



1918



1918



New York State Barge Canal

- The Erie Canal was rebuilt and expanded as the Barge Canal from 1905 to 1918.
- The larger canal could carry bigger boats and had fewer, but larger locks.
- In Rochester the old Erie Canal through downtown was abandoned after the new Barge Canal opened south of the city.
- I-390 was later built adjacent to the canal, which passes between Mid-Campus and South Campus.

Barge Canal – Opened 1918



The last section of the new Barge Canal to be opened was the Genesee River crossing in May 1918



Barge Canal Terminal

- The new Barge Canal included a freight terminal in downtown Rochester, which was built just south of the Lehigh Railroad Station (now Dinosaur Barbeque).
- The Genesee River was dredged to allow 12-foot draft barges to reach the new terminal.
- Material from the dredging was used to fill in the old feeder canal that ran along what is now Wilson Boulevard.
- The bed of the river is now 500 feet above sea level and the water level is 513 feet.

Dredging the River



Medical Education

- Several medical colleges were established by the end of the 19th Century, but their value in training physicians was debatable.
- New York had 11 Medical Schools in 1910, when Abraham Flexner was commissioned by the Carnegie Foundation to study Medical Education in the United States.
- He found that most schools suffered from an overall lack of standards and quality, and recommended that new medical schools be established rather than try to fix the existing ones.

1910

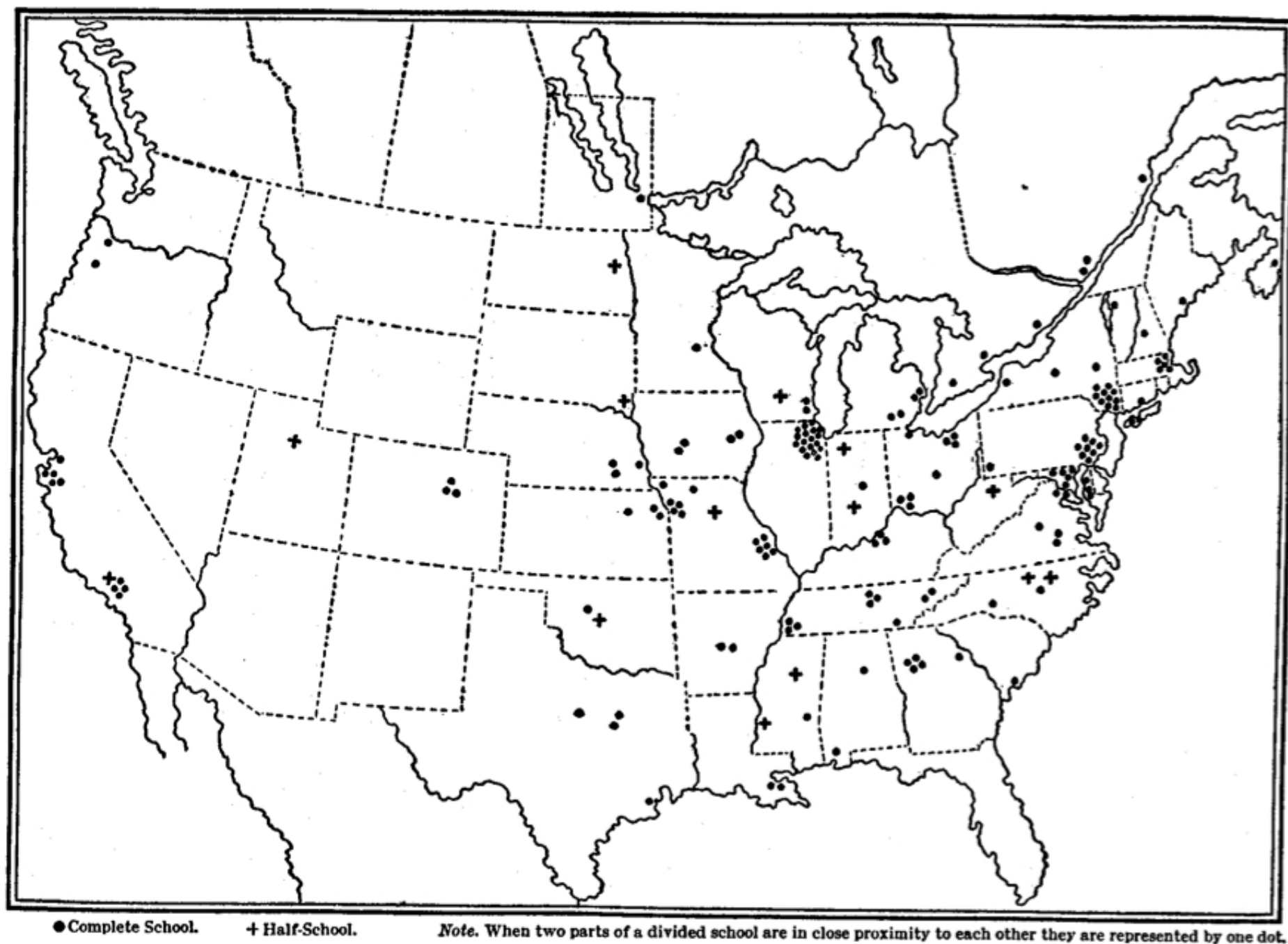
**MEDICAL EDUCATION
IN THE
UNITED STATES AND CANADA**

**A REPORT TO
THE CARNEGIE FOUNDATION
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING**

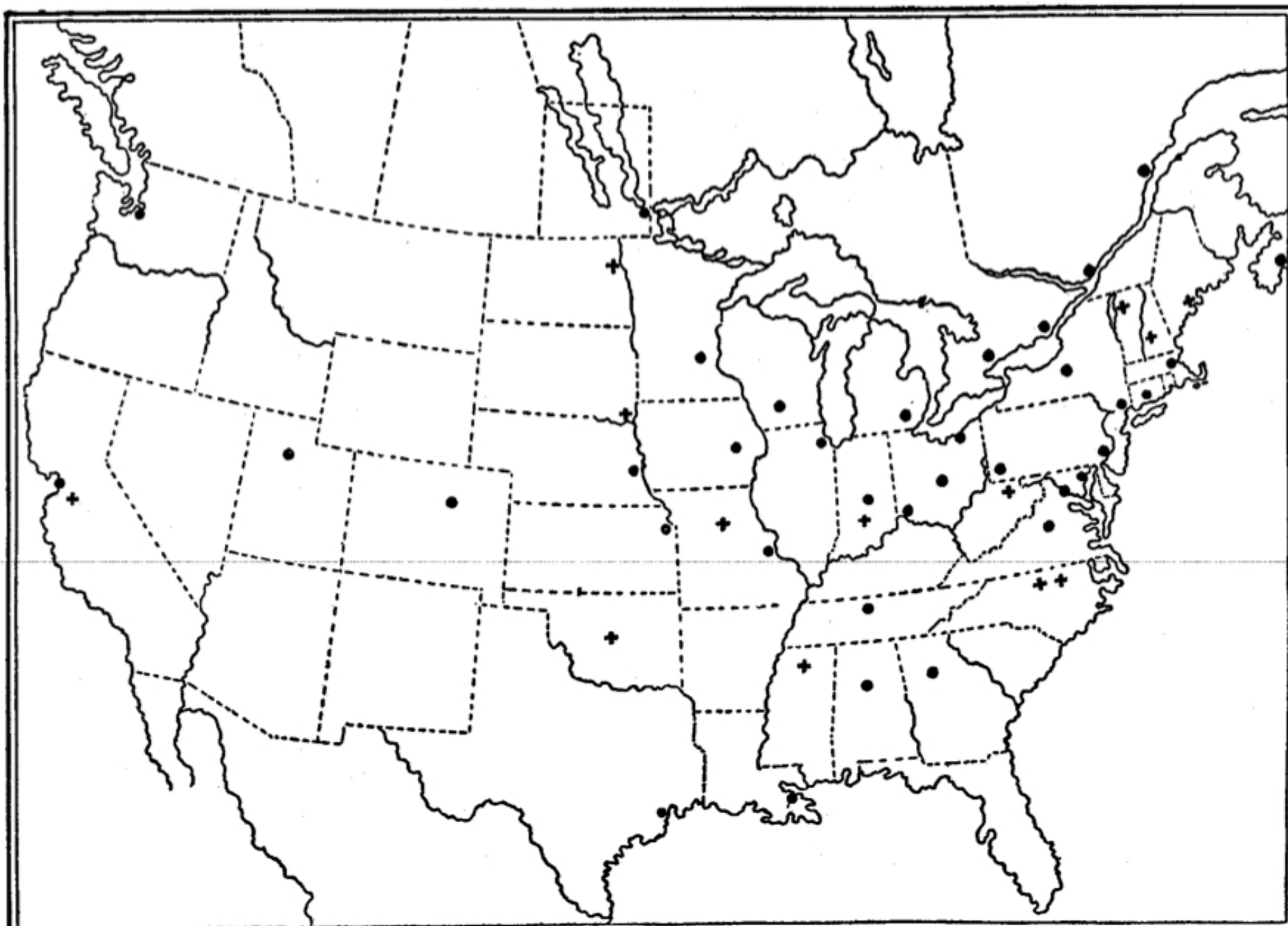
**BY
ABRAHAM FLEXNER**

**WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY
HENRY S. PRITCHETT
PRESIDENT OF THE FOUNDATION**

I. MAP SHOWING THE ACTUAL NUMBER, LOCATION, AND DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICAL SCHOOLS



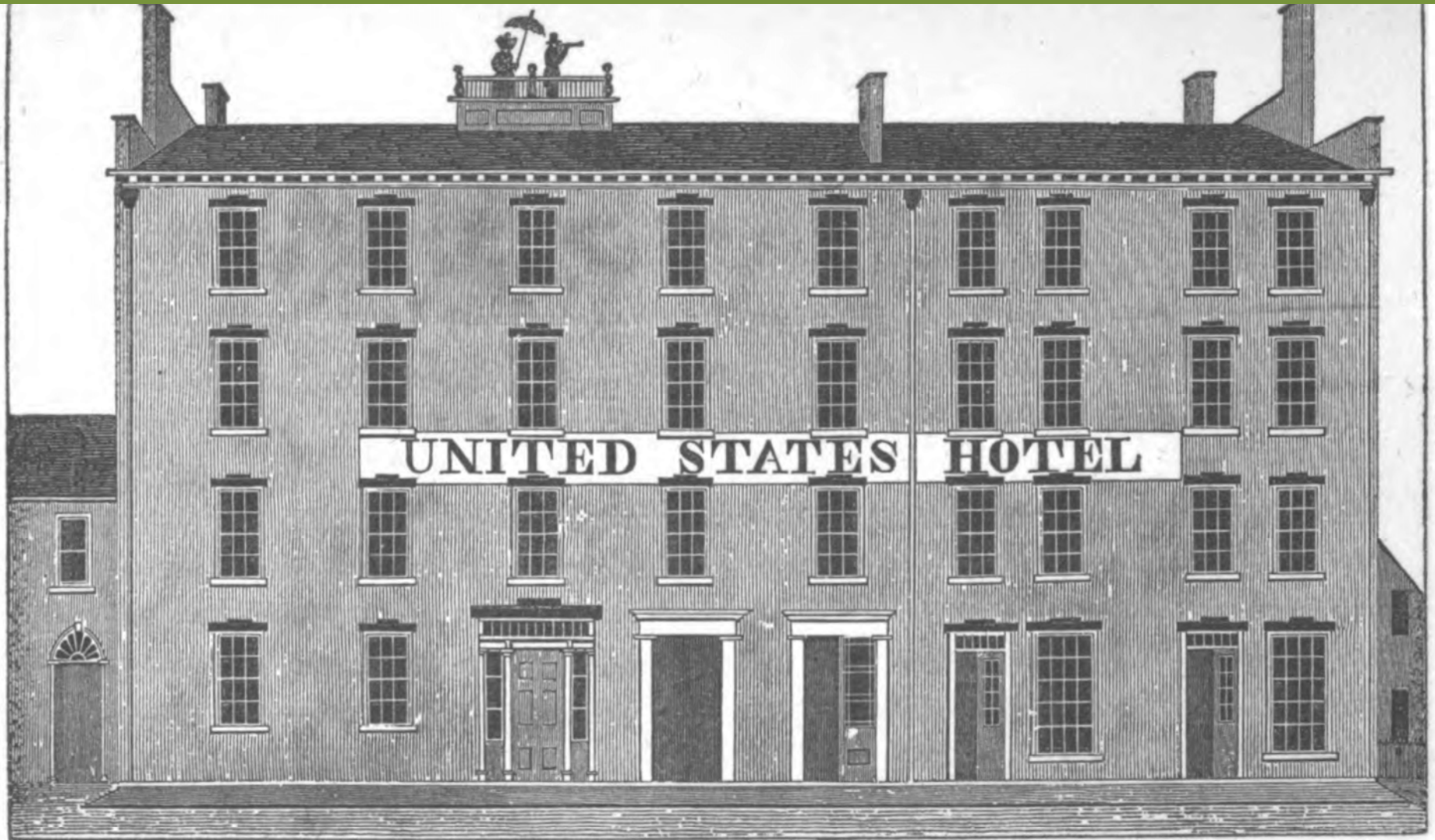
II. MAP SHOWING THE SUGGESTED NUMBER, LOCATION, AND DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICAL SCHOOLS



New Medical School

- In 1920 Abraham Flexner met with UR President Rush Rhees to propose that the University construct a new Medical School.
- Rhees suggested they meet with George Eastman, whose financial and political support would be necessary.
- Eastman agreed to provide \$4 million plus his existing Dental Dispensary if John D. Rockefeller's General Education Board would agree to donate another \$5 million.
- It was publicly announced on June 15, 1920.

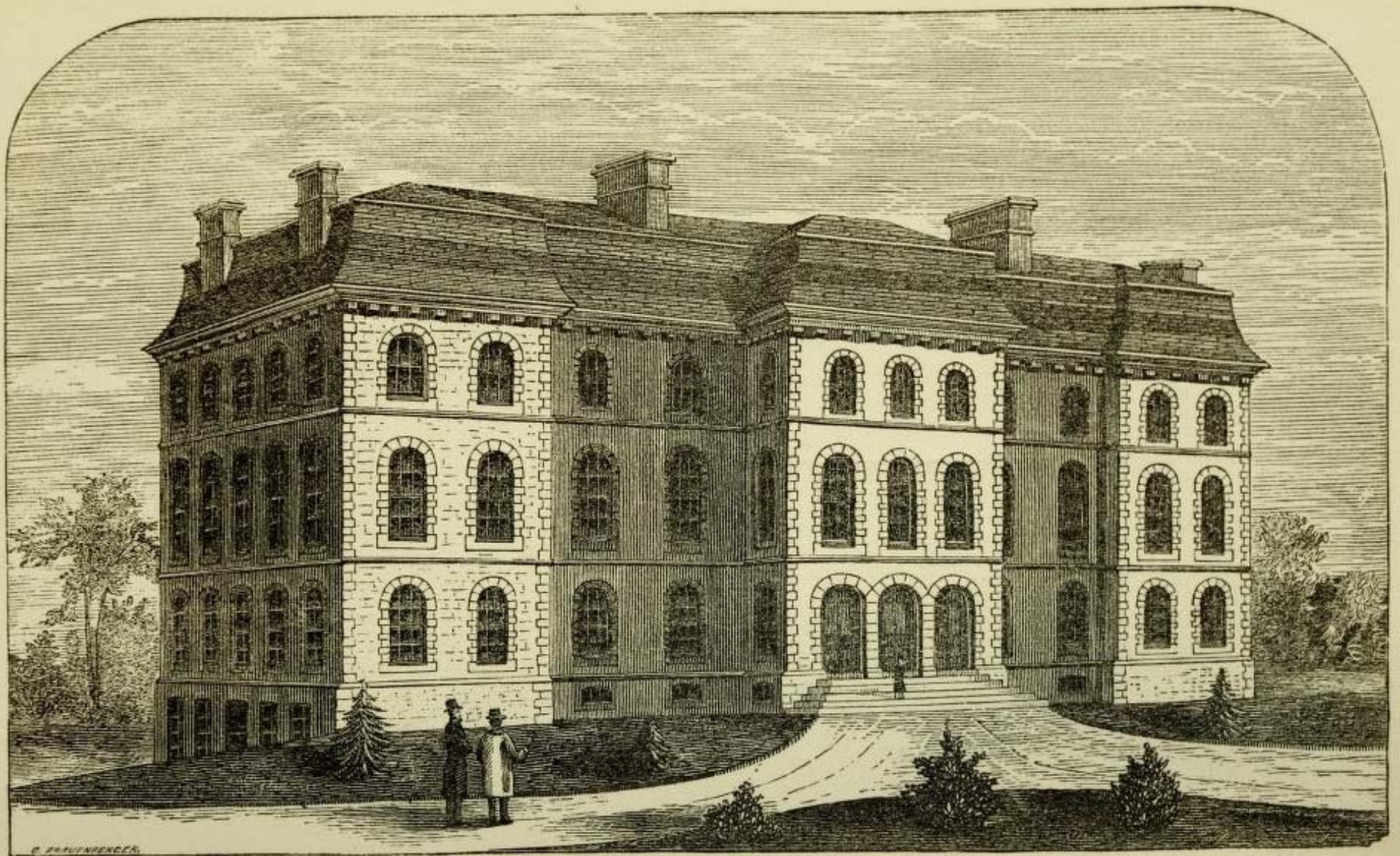
University of Rochester 1850



UNITED STATES HOTEL.

Kept by George Gates. The Tonawanda Railroad termination and the junction of the Erie and Genesee Valley Canals are close to this Hotel. Built of brick and stone, with a wing extending to the rear.

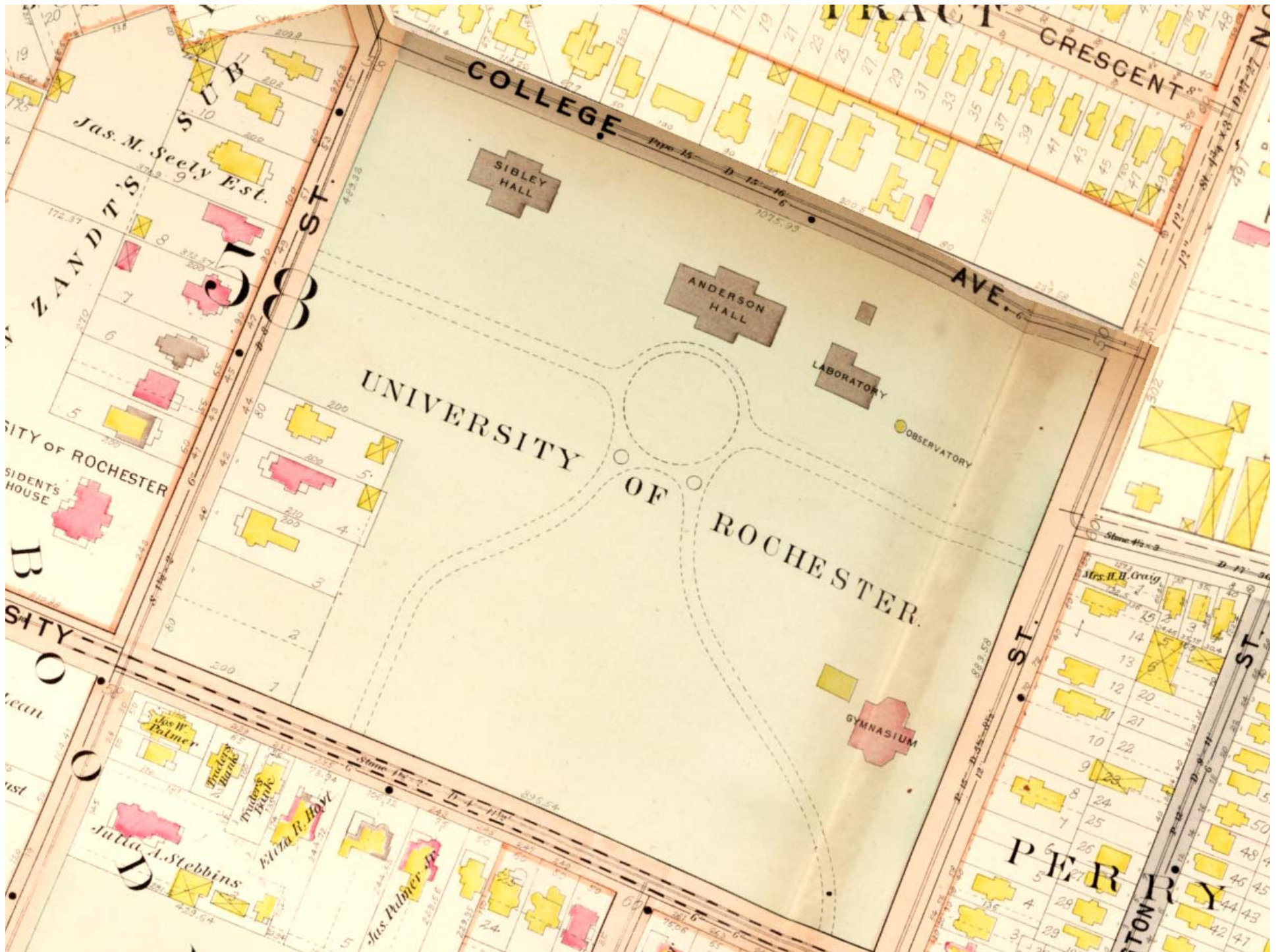
University of Rochester 1861



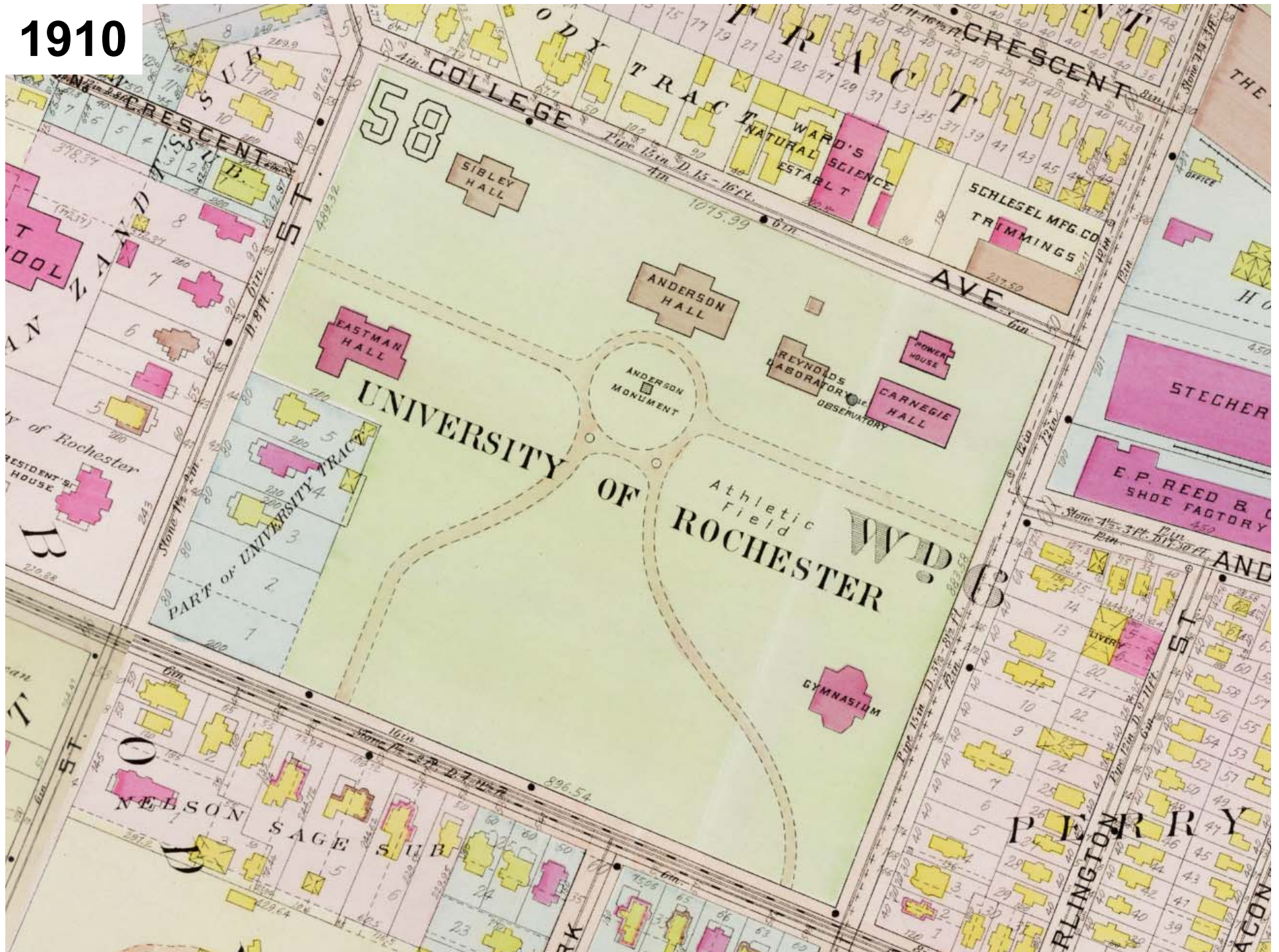
ANDERSON HALL.
[UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER.]

1888

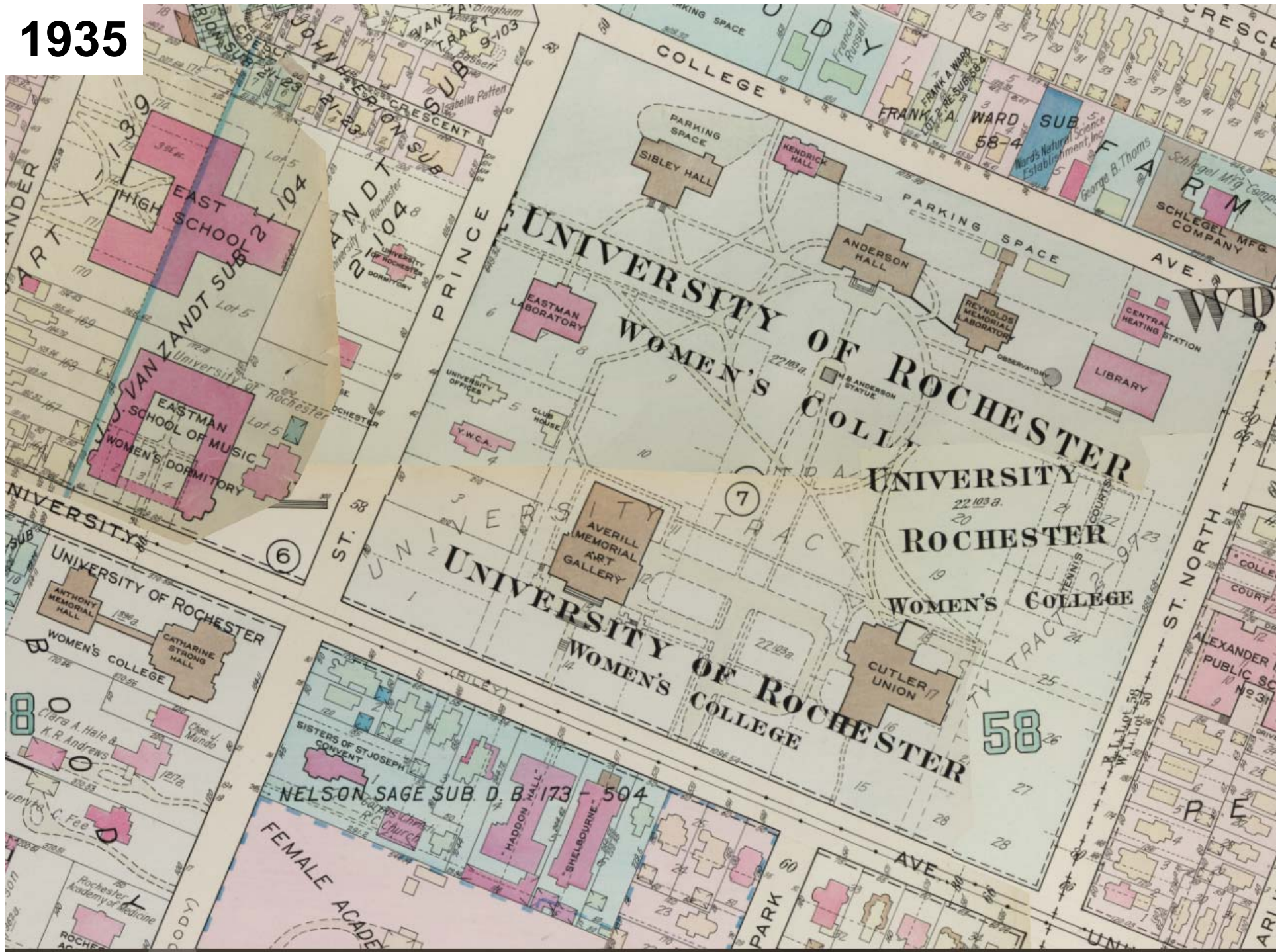




1910



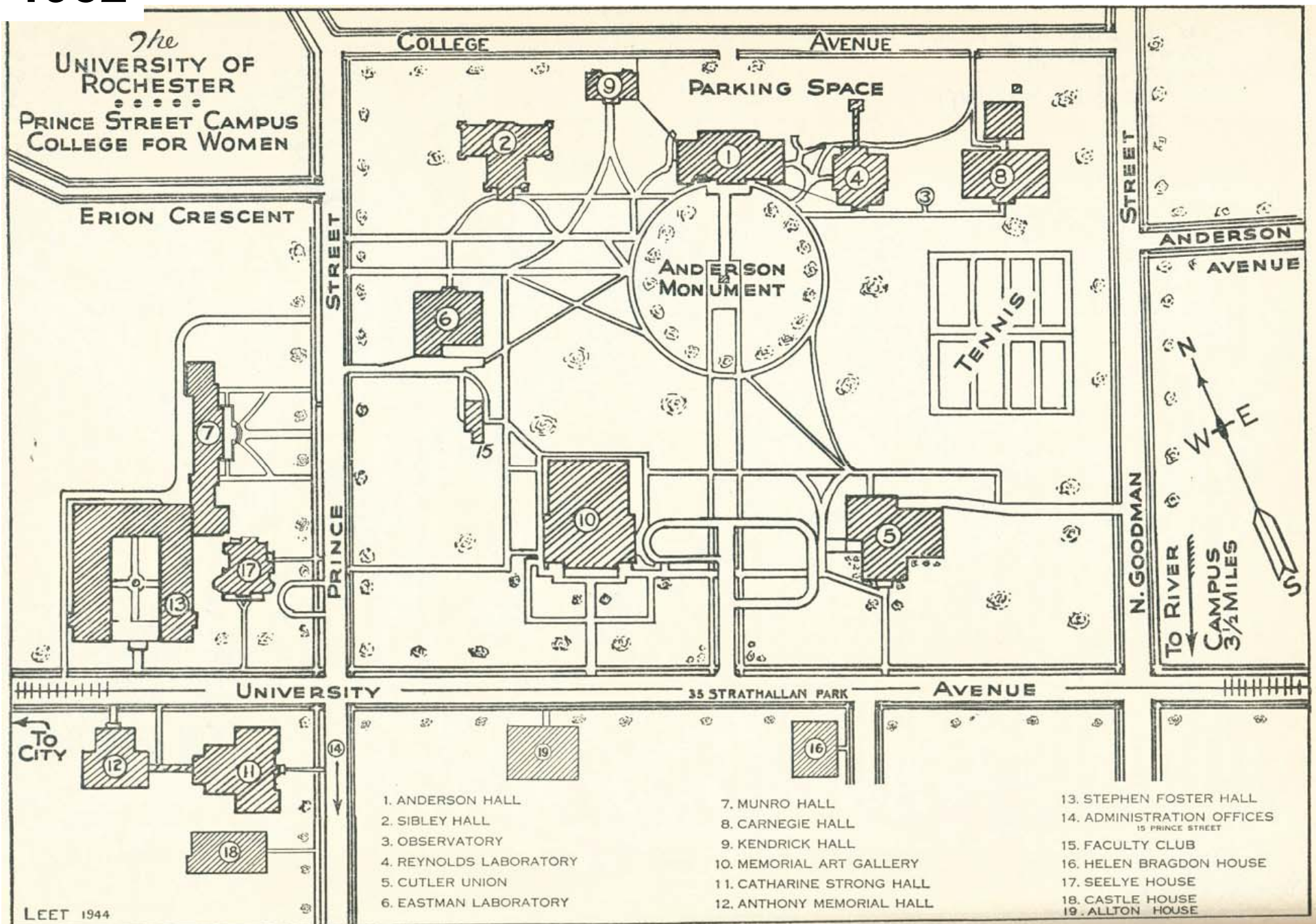
1935



Prince Street Campus around 1950



1952



And a New Campus?

- It was clear that the existing campus on Prince Street was not large enough to house a new Medical School.
- Some University trustees had been exploring the idea of building a new campus when the new Medical Center was proposed.
- Ideally an adjacent property could be secured to house a new, larger academic campus.
- After exploring several options, the University selected adjoining sites on Elmwood Avenue, which was then “out in the country.”

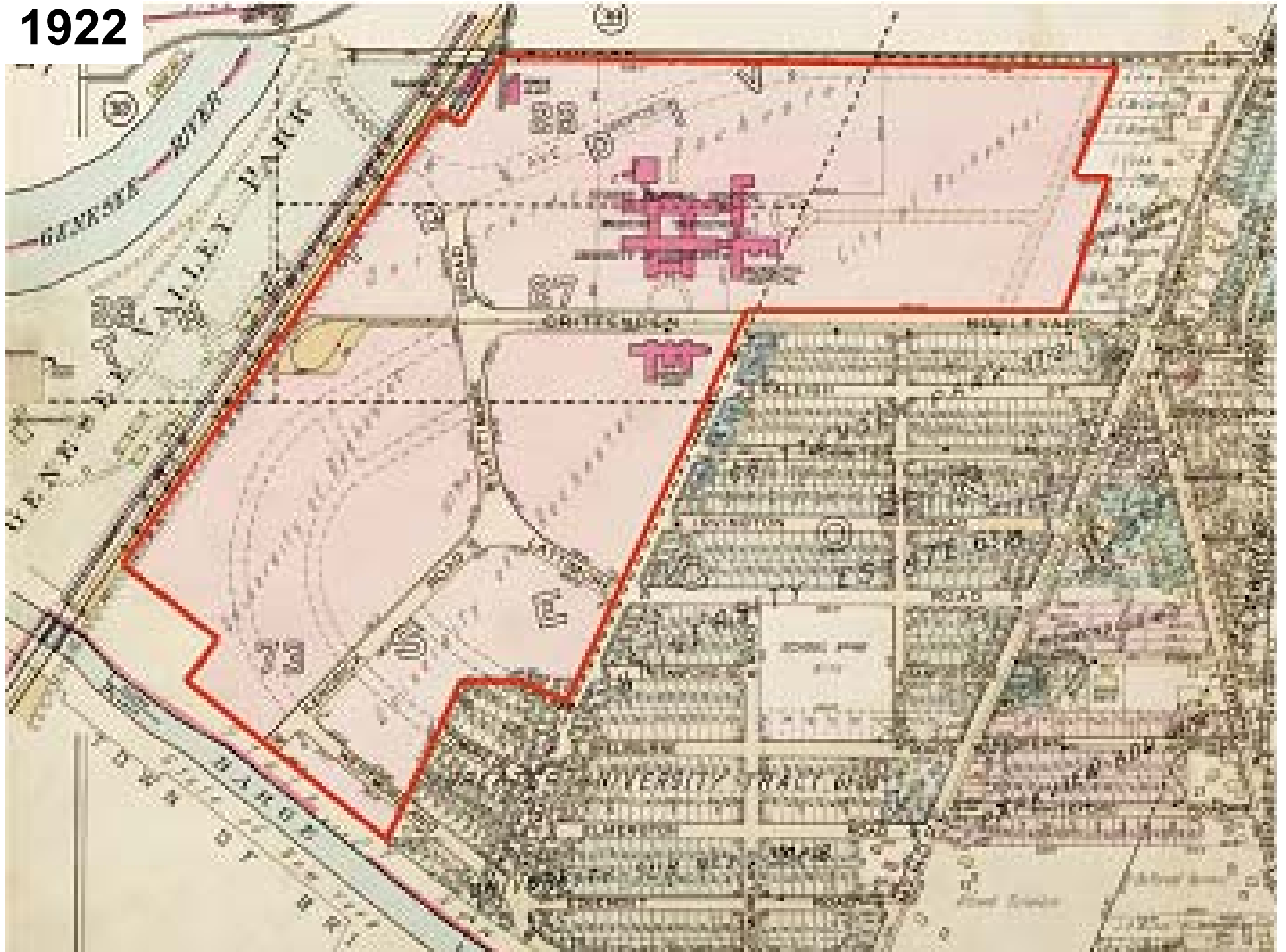
Oak Hill Negotiations

- The University began a study of the Oak Hill site for a new campus in December 1921.
- On January 23, 1922, the club managers agreed to a transfer of property.
- The University then proceeded to purchase of 97 acres of land between Elmwood Avenue and the new Barge Canal for the new Medical Center in early 1922.

1923



1922



Animal House November 1922

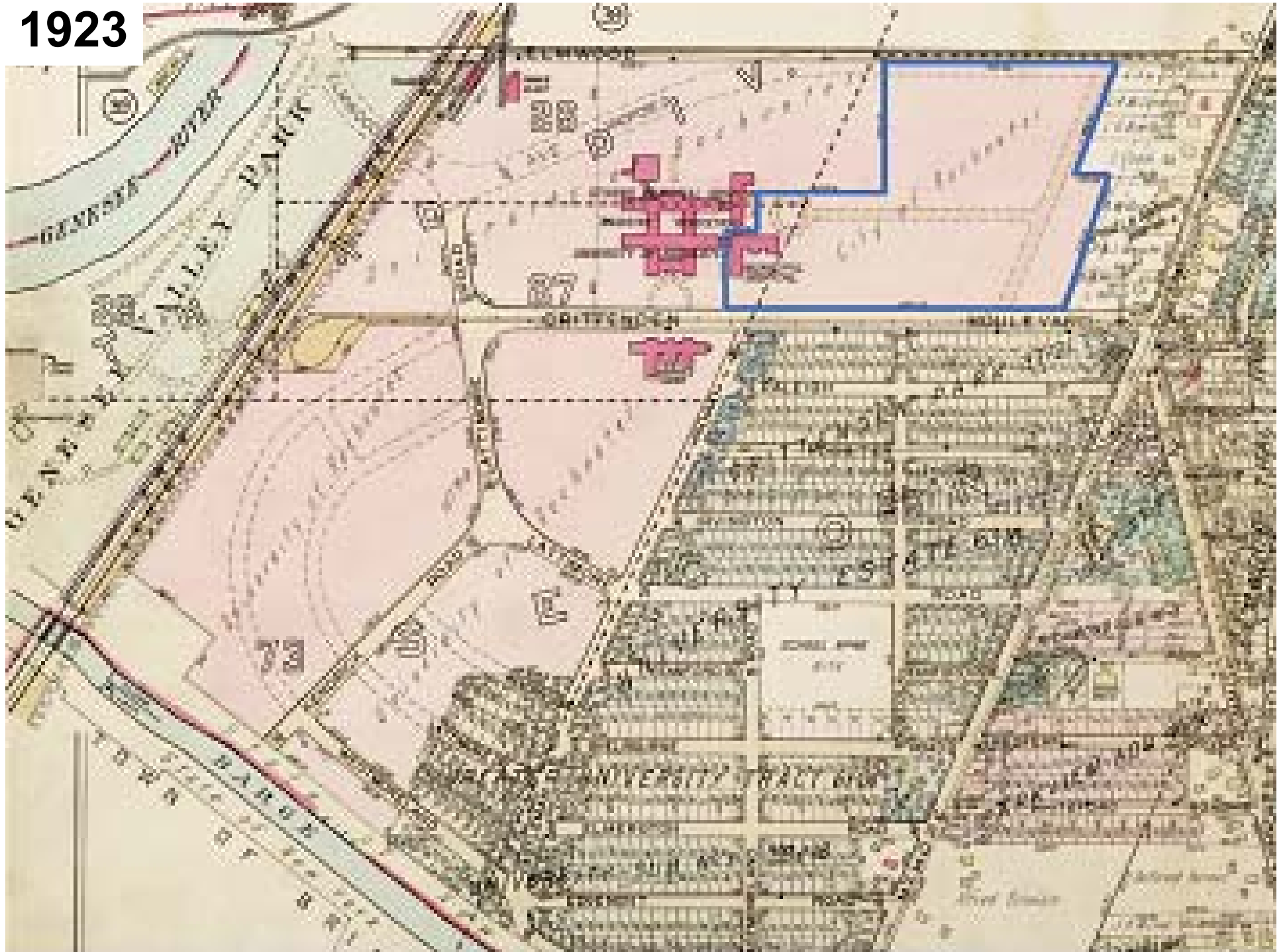
- First building on the new Medical Campus.



New Municipal Hospital

- The City of Rochester approached the University about co-locating a new Municipal Hospital adjacent to the University's new hospital.
- The city annexed the area in January 1923 and in April the University sold 26.5 acres to the City for a new Municipal Hospital.
- The City also agreed to reroute Elmwood and build an underpass beneath the two railroads.
- The city also opened Lattimore Road (later renamed Kendrick) and built a new bridge over the Genesee River.

1923



1924



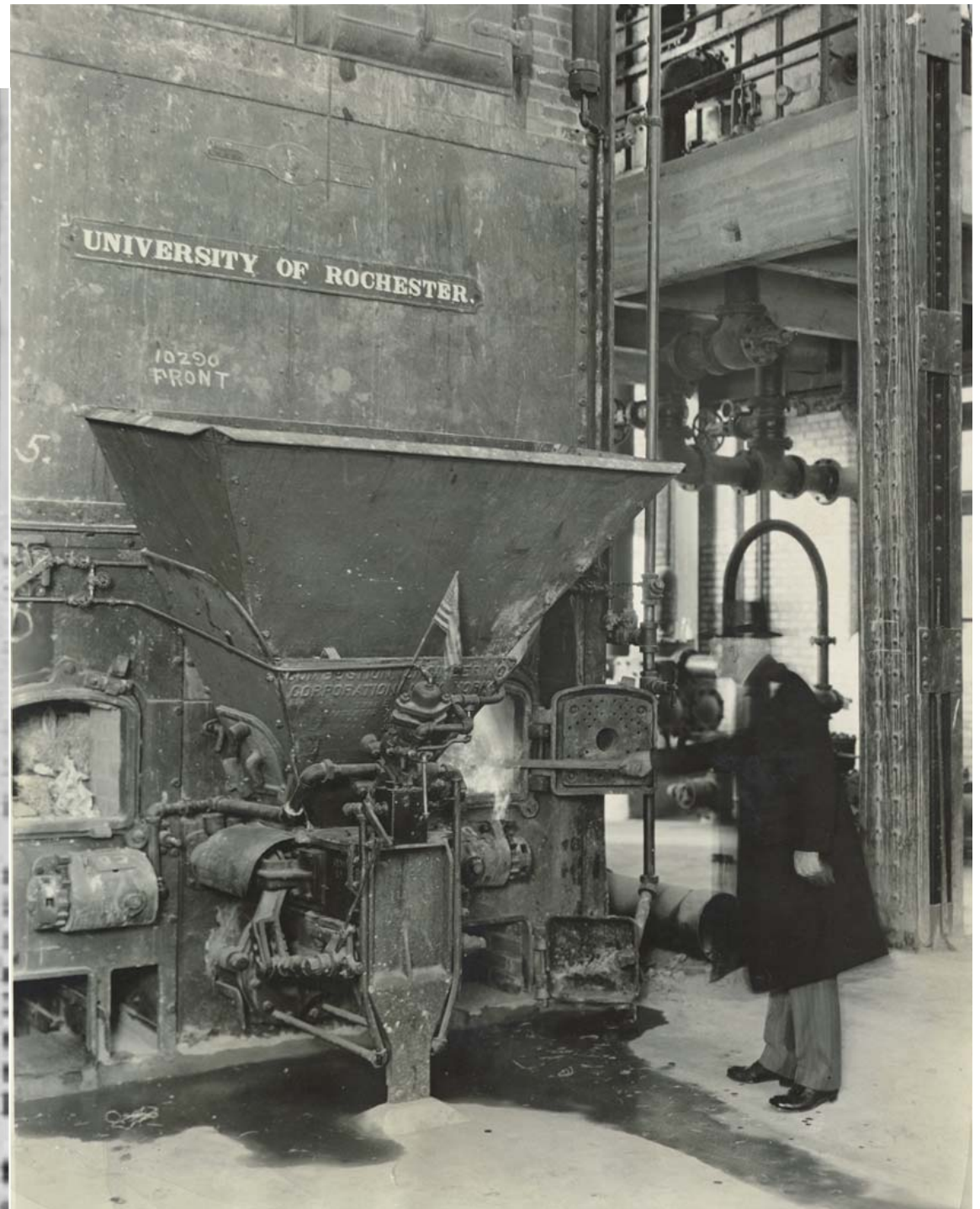
November 10, 1924

Dr. Rhees Applies Torch to Boiler Fuel in Presence of Small Group.

The power plant of the new School of Medicine and Dentistry of the University of Rochester in Elmwood avenue was the scene of an interesting ceremony yesterday afternoon, when permanent fires were started under one of the three large boilers.

In the presence of a small group of men, Dr. Rush Rhees, president of the University, applied a torch to the fuel in the fire boxes. A flashlight photograph of the ceremony was taken. In the group were Dr. George H. Whipple dean of the medical school; Dr. Nathaniel W. Faxon, director of the Strong Memorial Hospital; Raymond N. Ball treasurer of the University, and Allan S. Croker, civil engineer, who supervised the installation of the plant for Gordon & Kaelber, architects.

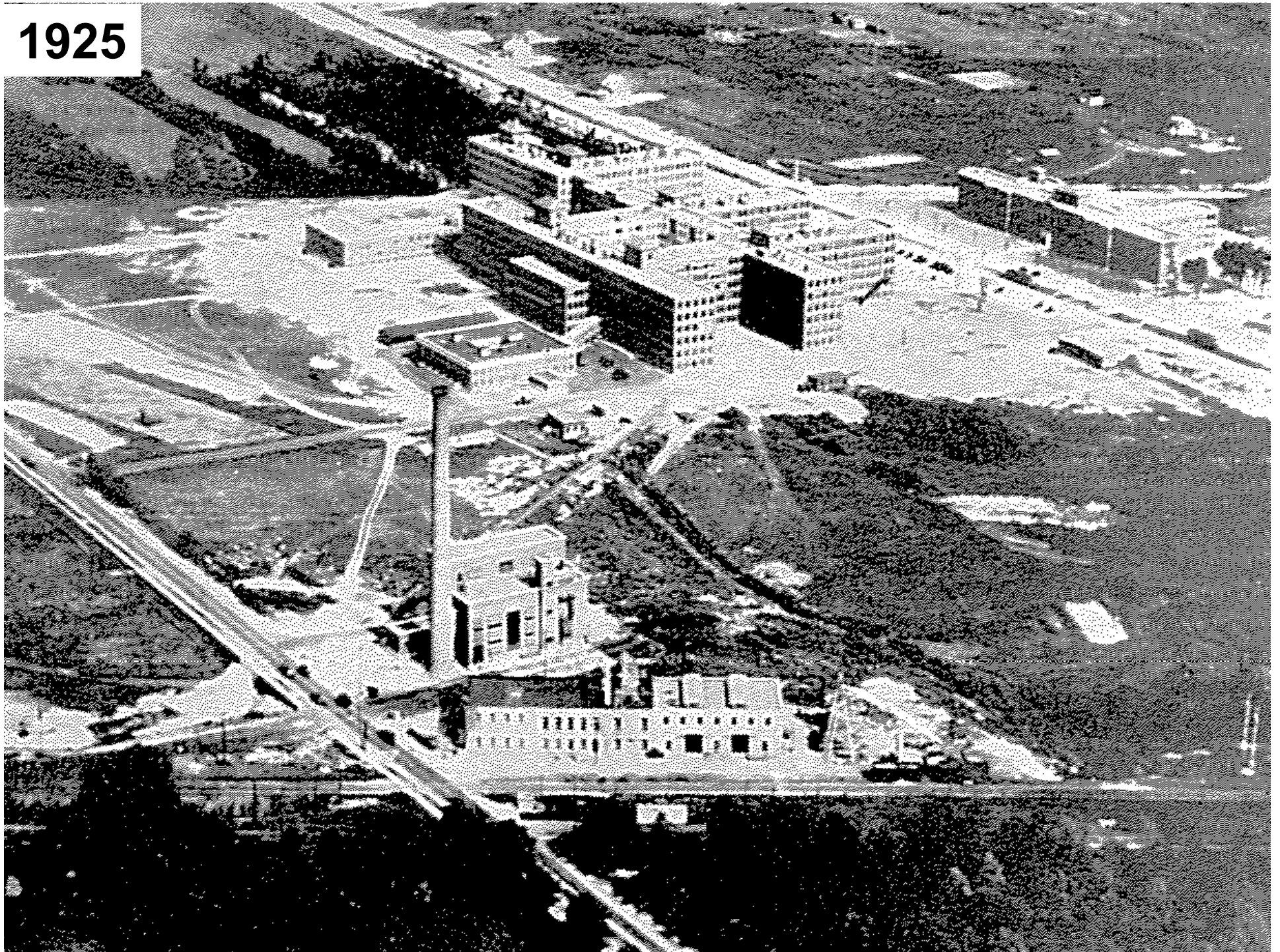
The power house is equipped with two 400 horse-power and one 200 horse-power water tube boilers. These boilers are capable of carrying 200 per cent. loads, or 2,000 horse-power. The smallest of the three was placed in operation yesterday, and after starting will furnish



1925



1925



Oak Hill Agreement

- In exchange for the existing 80-acre golf course, the University would:
 - Provide 345 acres of land in Pittsford for a new golf course, including the Spring House on Monroe Avenue which the club later sold.
 - Arrange for laying out and landscaping two 18-hole golf courses.
 - Construct a new club house.
- The University's total commitment was \$360,000, which turned out to be very favorable to both parties.

Building the River Campus

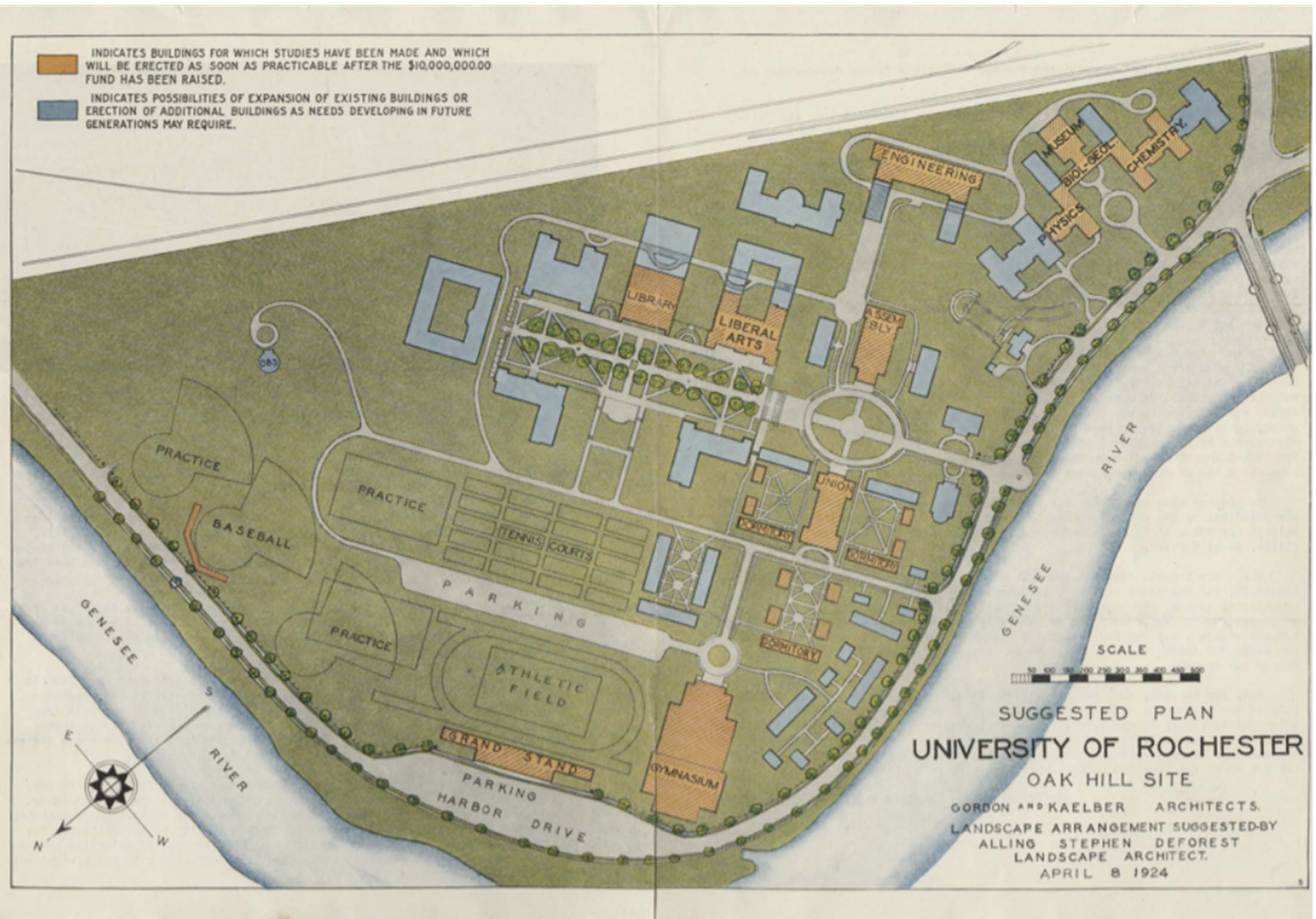
- No one was more important than George Eastman.
- At a critical meeting in July 1923, after Rhees presented options for the River Campus ranging from \$5 to \$10 million, Eastman declared, “I think we’d better run up the ten million flag and see what we get.”
- Eastman pledged the initial \$2.5 million to the campaign.
- The campaign involved the entire community.

\$10 million in Ten Days

- The University then began a drive to pay for the new campus.



1924



FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS OF ROCHESTER

A well-known Rochester business man who is active in many sides of the busy life of this community, exclaimed the other day: "If only I had had a college education!" And that's the lament of many a person who knows from hard experience the difficulty of climbing the ladder of a few weak educational rungs.

§ This is an educational era. Industry is demanding the services of the college-trained man and woman—the young person who can think rapidly and clearly. Overcrowded colleges everywhere indicate that the young people are striving to meet these exacting demands of modern business life. Each parent and grandparent wants to make it easier for his children and children's children to enjoy advantages which, in many instances, he, himself, did not have—an education in a first-class college.

§ Inadequate resources have made it impossible for the University of Rochester to serve the community adequately. Each year as many students are being refused as are being accepted.

§ More buildings, more equipment and more professors are needed to give more students a college education.

§ This is the condition in 1914. What would it be in 1950?

A great medical center is being built in connection with the University by generous friends. The medical school is challenging the old Arts College to step out boldly into the future.

§ "We came to you," says the medical school in effect, "because of your 74-year reputation of educating people along sound lines. We have the endowment, buildings and faculty to make Rochester a healthier place in which to live for all time. You have served the community faithfully in the past. But Rochester is growing rapidly; she is adding tens of thousands to her population, she is rearing new industries and new institutions. Are you content to stay in your crowded quarters and hang up the 'no admission' sign every Fall? Why not join us on the broad acres of Oak Hill and work together for the health, wisdom and prosperity of the city?"

§ Why Oak Hill? Why a top rung in the ladder?

§ Oak Hill means education at home for your children and grandchildren at a cost less than one-half of similar education in an out-of-Rochester college. It means a great college for men adjoining the medical school and a great college for women on the old campus. It means room for future development. It means the citizens of Rochester have an opportunity to build in the God-given valley of the Genesee a lasting heritage for their children.

Dad: GIVE for me!

A GREATER UNIVERSITY *for* A GREATER ROCHESTER

SIX MILLION IN SIGHT FOR U. OF R.

COOLIDGE SEES NO CAUSE FOR EXTRA SESSION

President Expects Congress to Approve Farm Relief Bill in December.

TAX CUT PROBLEM

Government Must Wait Until Fiscal Year Closes to Determine Finances.

SURPLUS, A POSSIBILITY

Agricultural Commission to Present Report by January.

Washington, Nov. 24.—Official dispatch to the President and Chief Justice—President Coolidge made it known today that he expects Congress to convene in the approaching short session and that he does not contemplate calling an extra session of the first Congress to convene next fall after June 30th, 1925.

Special Session Doubtful.
The President's attitude is such that the chances are small that he will convene and call an extra session. He is inclined to go on until the "eleventh" day of the session for the first time in history. The President's attitude is such that he does not contemplate calling an extra session of the first Congress to convene next fall after June 30th, 1925.

President of Amherst



DR. GEORGE D. OLDS, President of Amherst College.

SON OF U. OF R. MADE AMHERST COLLEGE HEAD

President Pays Fine Tribute to His Former Professor, Dr. George D. Olds.

Amherst, Mass., Nov. 24.—Dr. George D. Olds, former president of Amherst College, was today elected president of the University of the South, a position of honor and responsibility. Dr. Olds, who was a former professor at Amherst, was elected to the position of president of the University of the South, a position of honor and responsibility.

FORTY HURT IN \$1,000,000 BLAZE IN JERSEY CITY

Thirty Buildings Destroyed by Conflagration in Industrial Heart of Town.

FAMILIES LOSE ALL

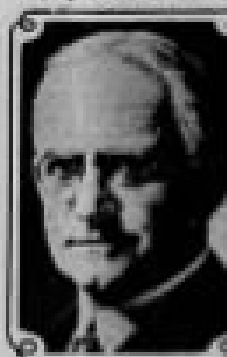
Hundreds Driven from Homes in Path of Flames Which Raged for 6 Hours.

Jersey City, N. J., Nov. 24.—The American Fire-Insurance Co. reported today that the loss in the conflagration which broke out in the industrial heart of Jersey City today was \$1,000,000. The fire, which started in a factory, spread rapidly, destroying thirty buildings and forcing hundreds of families to flee their homes. The fire raged for six hours before being brought under control.

American Education Week Proclaimed by President

Washington, Nov. 24.—President Coolidge proclaimed American Education Week, beginning tomorrow and ending Sunday, November 30th. The President's proclamation is a tribute to the American education system and its teachers. He called for a day of reflection and appreciation for the role of education in the life of the nation.

City's Benefactor



GEORGE EASTMAN, Benefactor of the University of Rochester.



JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, Benefactor of the University of Rochester.



\$2,500,000 FROM OUTSIDE AND \$2,500,000 FROM MR. EASTMAN COME IN CONDITIONAL GIFTS

City Must Raise Its Quota to Insure Gifts; Alumni See \$1,000,000 Goal Near as Drive Opens.

\$25,000,000 GIVEN IN FIVE YEARS; WORKERS WARNED OF HARD BATTLE

While Rochester was receiving the benefits of gifts within the last few years more than \$1,000,000 to the University of Rochester and with \$2,500,000 more conditionally pledged, citizens of Rochester will be asked within the next few days to pledge \$1,000,000 to complete the \$25,000,000 fund now sought in a campaign to 1931. The result of a further University for a greater Rochester. The city's quota has been set at \$2,500,000. In this annual campaign, the city will give \$2,500,000 to complete the public's large share of the fund. The annual quota is set at \$1,000,000 of this year.

50 STOCKS RISE TO PEAK PRICE TRADING LEVEL

Activity on New York Mart Shows up Somewhat; 545 Issues Handled.

New York, Nov. 24.—The New York Stock Exchange today saw activity on the part of the market. Fifty stocks rose to peak price trading level. The market was active, with 545 issues handled. The price level was somewhat higher than in previous days.

CITY BENEFITS BY HUGE GIFTS TO UNIVERSITY

More Than \$25,000,000 Given in 5 Years; Sacrifice of Oak Hill Club Proposed.

The great effort to bring the University of Rochester and with it the city has been made by the gifts made within the last few years. The city has received more than \$25,000,000 in gifts from outside sources. The city has also received \$2,500,000 from Mr. Eastman. The city has also received \$2,500,000 from Mr. Rockefeller. The city has also received \$2,500,000 from Mr. Eastman. The city has also received \$2,500,000 from Mr. Rockefeller.

Government has received the \$2,500,000 of the University of Rochester and with it the city has been made by the gifts made within the last few years. The city has received more than \$25,000,000 in gifts from outside sources. The city has also received \$2,500,000 from Mr. Eastman. The city has also received \$2,500,000 from Mr. Rockefeller. The city has also received \$2,500,000 from Mr. Eastman. The city has also received \$2,500,000 from Mr. Rockefeller.

ERBERT Newman, noted
Rochester citizen, is writing
the series of articles on
plans for the Greater University
and Chronicle.

Democrat and Chronicle.

If you want quick, definite
productive results from
your advertising in the
Rochester and Chronicle.

92D YEAR. THREE CENTS.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1934.

WEATHER: SUN AND SLIGHTLY CLOUDY. TO
51F. WIND: S.W. 10-15 M.P.H.

ROCHESTER GIVES \$7,500,007.41 FOR U. OF R. \$10,000,000 FUND

PLAN FOR GREATER UNIVERSITY AT OAK HILL SITE GROWS FROM VISION OF PROMINENT CITIZEN

Possibility Suggested by George W. Todd
Three Years Ago Wins Enthusiastic
Support of University and City.

FOUNDER OF PROCTOGRAPH COMPANY SERVES AS CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE HEAD

Rochester's greatest achievement, the Greater University movement, had its origin in a vision which came to one of her foremost, influential and public-spirited citizens.

While three weeks ago, right about this time, when the Greater University movement was in its infancy, the plan for the Greater University at Oak Hill was suggested by George W. Todd, founder of the Proctograph Company, to the trustees of the University of Rochester. At that time, the plan was to build a new university on the site of the old one, and to build a new university on the site of the old one.

DRIVE SUCCESS MARKS MIGHTY STEP FORWARD

The plan for the Greater University at Oak Hill was suggested by George W. Todd, founder of the Proctograph Company, to the trustees of the University of Rochester. At that time, the plan was to build a new university on the site of the old one, and to build a new university on the site of the old one.

University Will Be One of
Greatest Institutions of
Higher Learning.

SUCCESS OF GREAT EFFORT OWES MUCH TO THESE MEN



TOTAL OF 13,733 SUBSCRIPTIONS SENDS CAMPAIGN IN CITY OVER THE TOP WITH MARGIN OF \$7.41

Cheers Rock Chamber as Drive Leaders
Announce Success in Raising Huge
Sum for New University Plan.

COMMITTEE ASSUMES TASK OF GETTING \$1,500,000 FROM SOURCES OUTSIDE CITY

Summary of Division Totals							
Division	Original Estimate		Actual		Balance		Total
	By	From	By	From	By	From	
General	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$2,000,000
Building	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$2,000,000
Equipment	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$2,000,000
Library	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$2,000,000
Faculty	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$2,000,000
Student	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$2,000,000
Other	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$2,000,000
TOTAL	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$0	\$0	\$20,000,000

"A Greater University for a Greater Rochester," is no longer a slogan, but a reality. The Greater University of Rochester is now on the site of the old West Country Club and a Women's College on the present campus in University street. First brought to the public eye more than two years ago by a small group of public-spirited citizens, announced exclusively last night as Rochester pledged its \$7,500,000 share of the \$10,000,000 expansion program. With three-quarters of the goal now reached, furthermore, the University Committee today joyfully announces its task of raising an additional \$2,500,000 now before it, while the General Education Board stands ready with the final million.

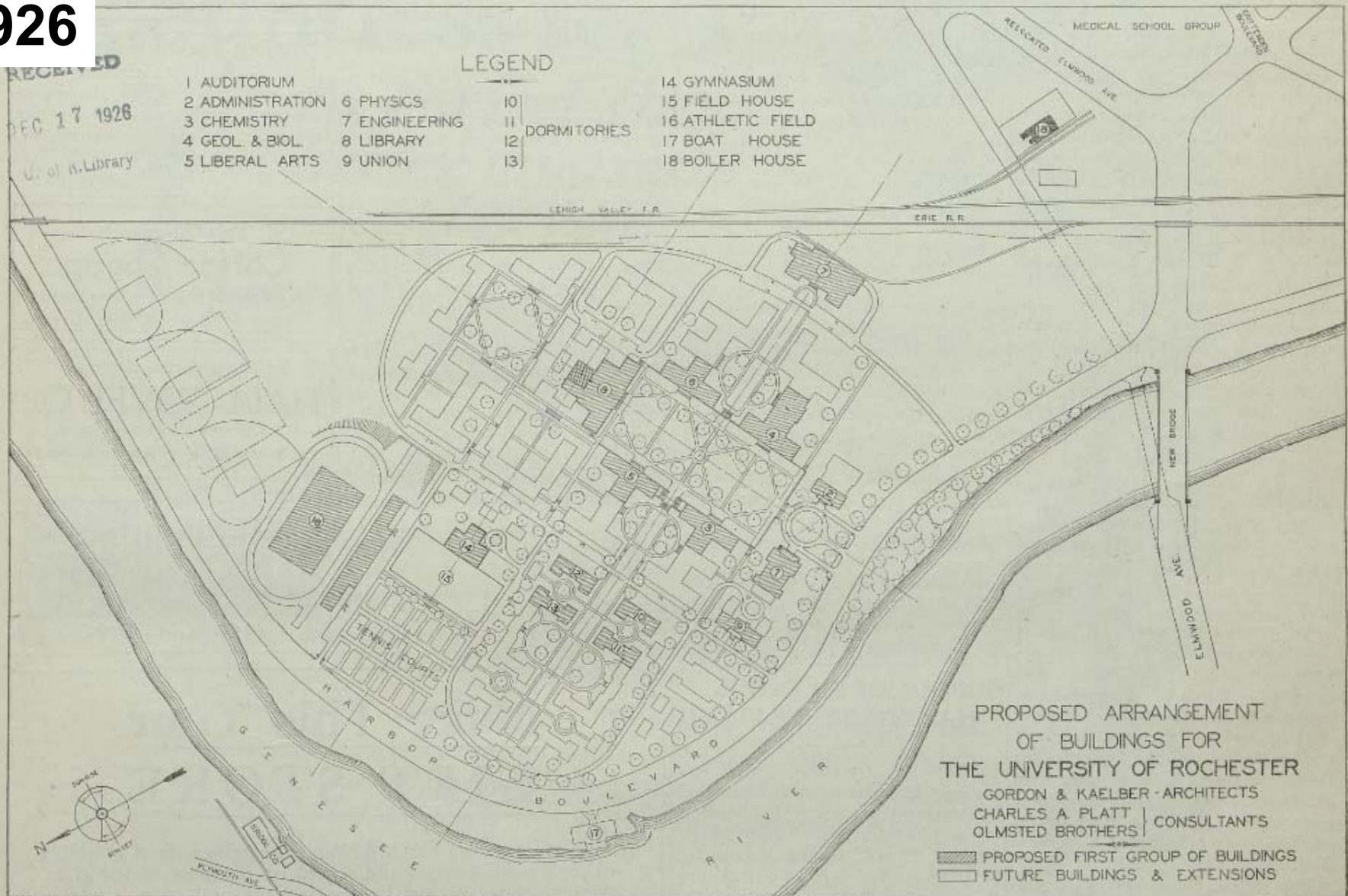
Oak Hill Property Transferred

- Once the University had secured the funding to build the new campus, the University and the Oak Hill Club exchanged property in early March 1926.
- The University could then begin detailed planning for the new campus.



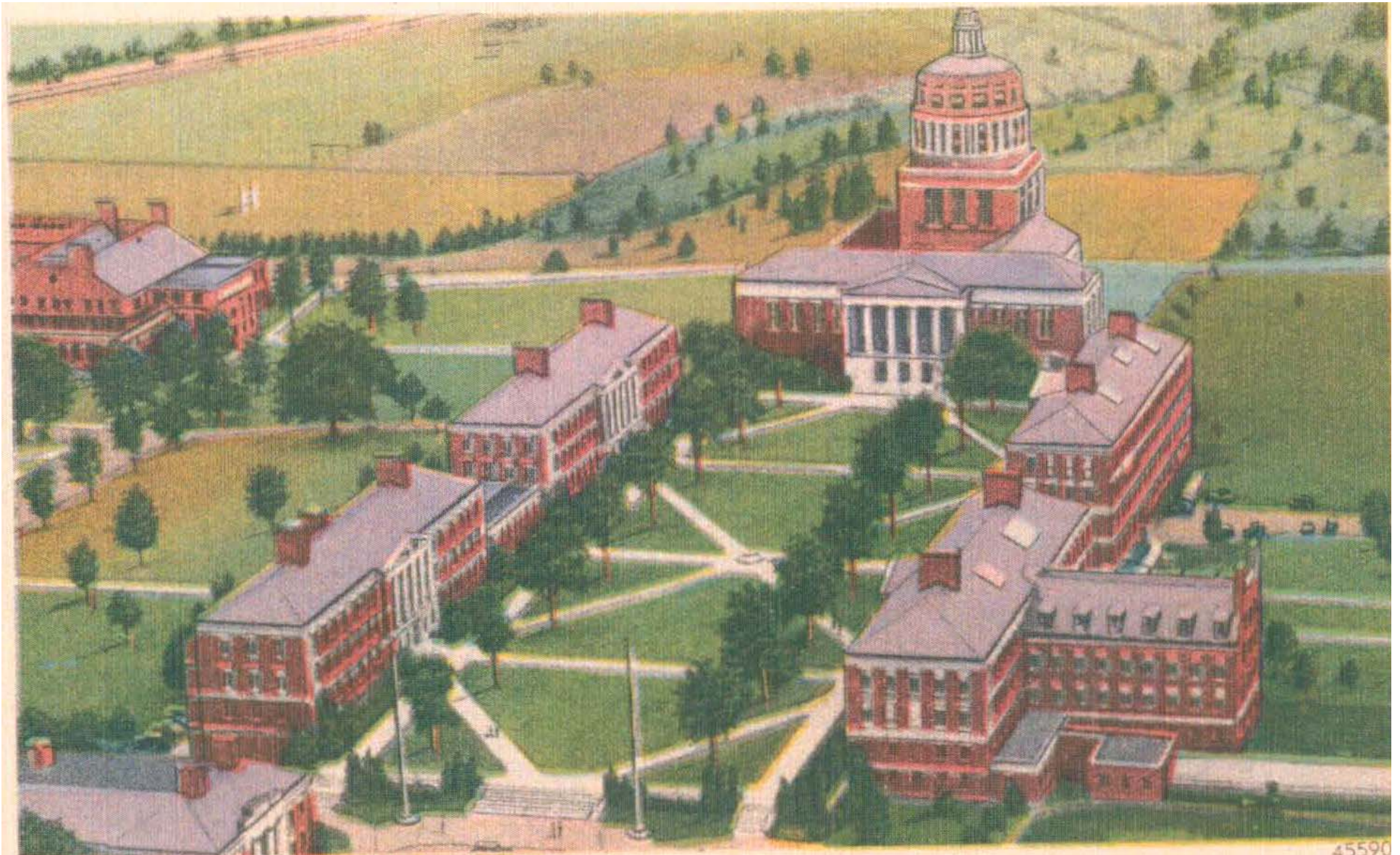
PLANS FOR OAK HILL ANNOUNCED

1926

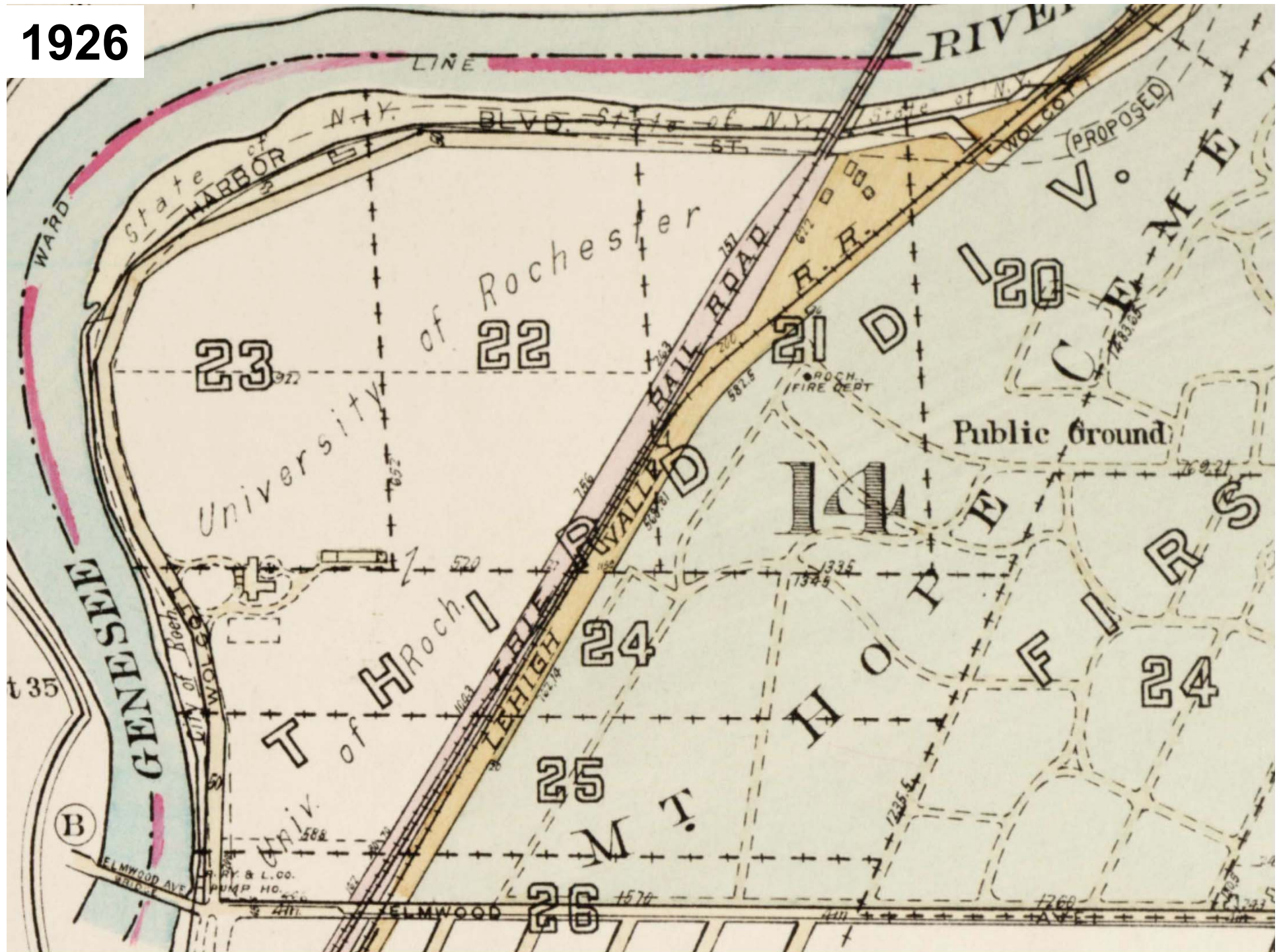


ARCHITECTS' PLANS FOR THE NEW CAMPUS AT OAK HILL

Rendering of Proposed Campus



1926



Groundbreaking

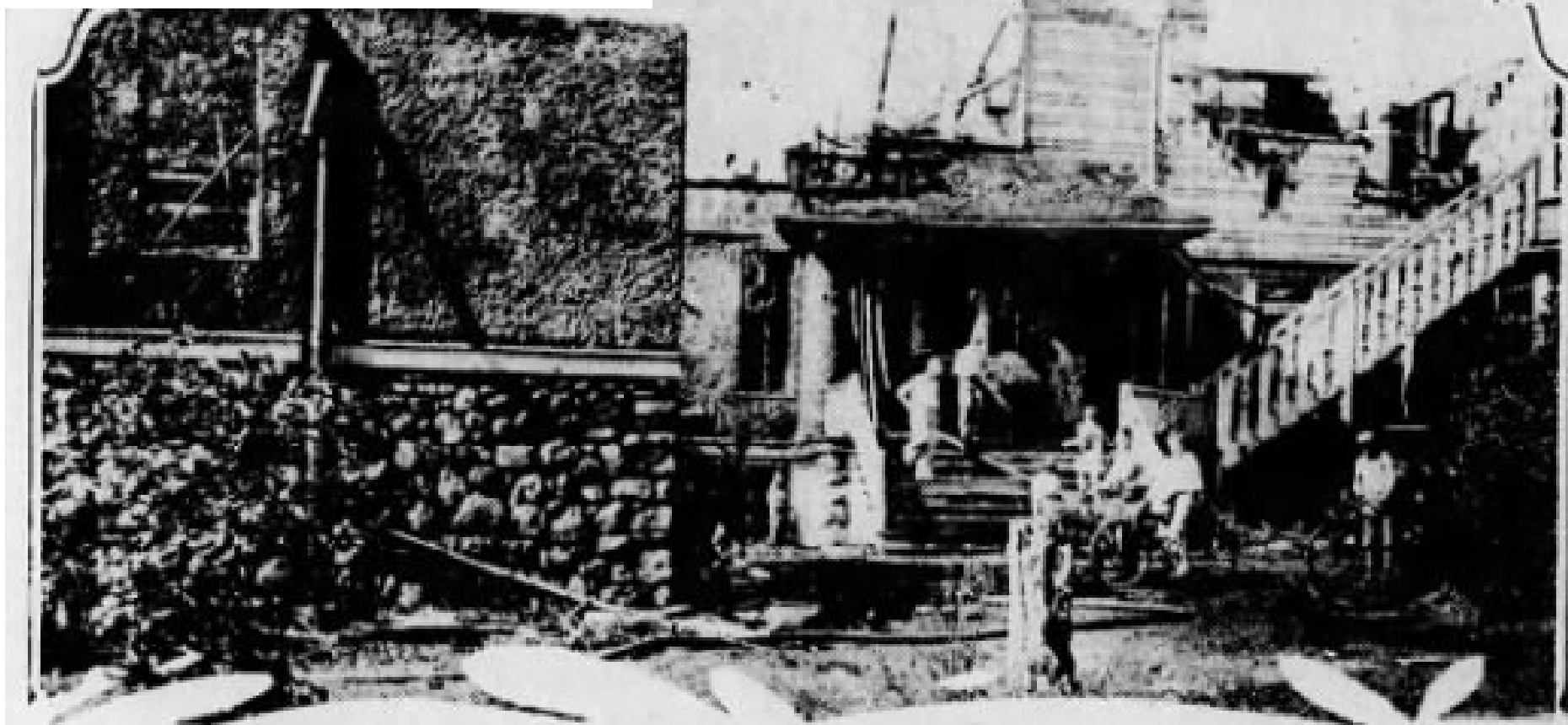
- Ground for the new Chemistry Building was broken on May 21, 1927, the same day that Charles Lindberg arrived in Paris from his non-stop flight across the Atlantic.
- The golf course was very hilly, and grading the site was a major effort.
- The campus basically has three levels:
 - The highest is the Eastman Quadrangle
 - Then the area of the future Engineering Quadrangle, which was one floor lower.
 - The residential buildings were two floors lower.

Groundbreaking



Flames Destroy Old Oak Hill Club Building Owned by University; Valuable Documents, Fossils Saved

September 24, 1927



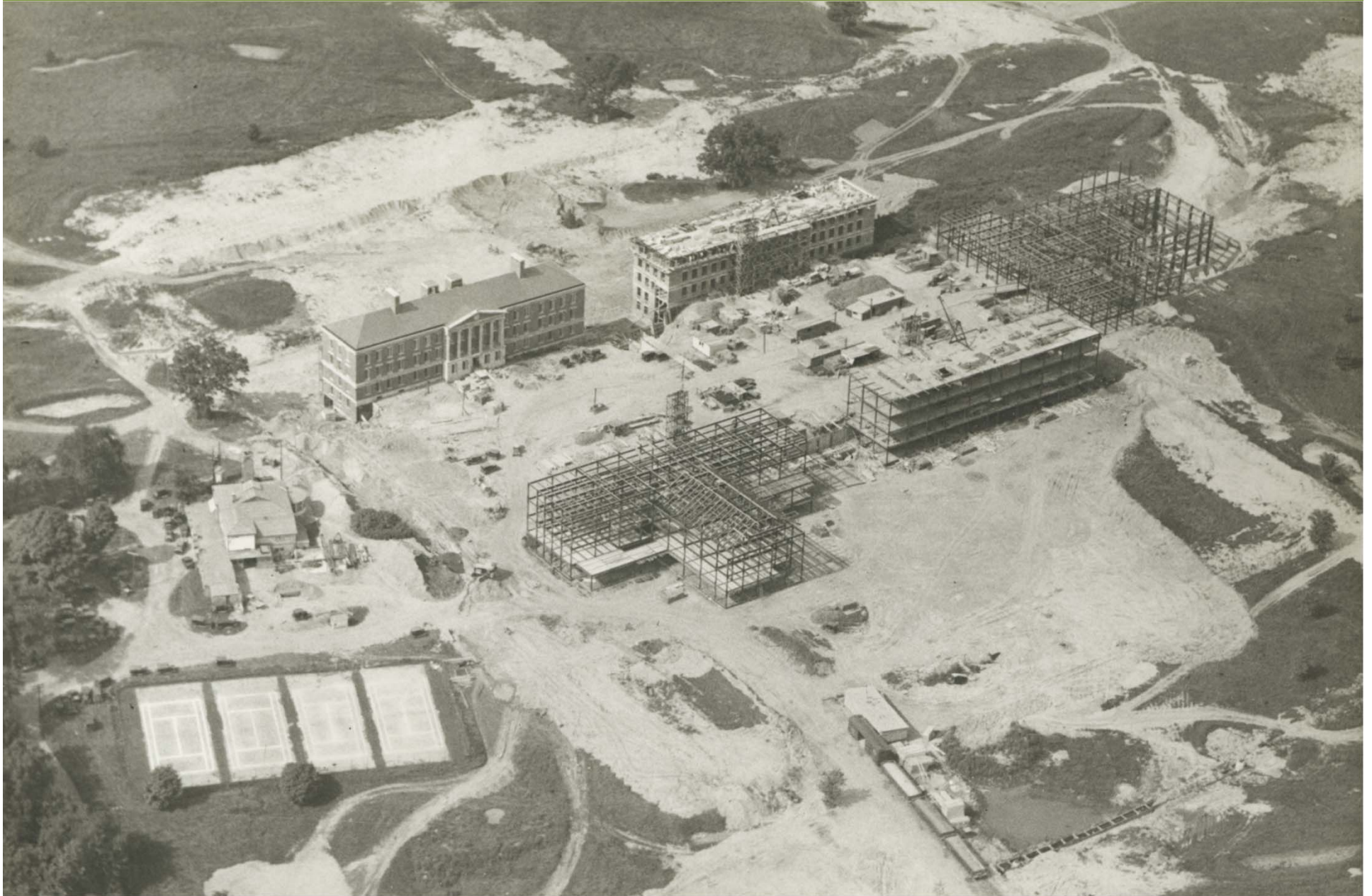
All That Remains of the Old Oak Hill Country Club.

**VOTERS CRY
FOR PEACE,**

**Structure on New Campus Razed with
\$100,000 Loss; Two Have Narrow
Escape; Firemen Handicapped**

**H. D. DEETZ
FOUND DEAD**

River Campus Under Construction 1928

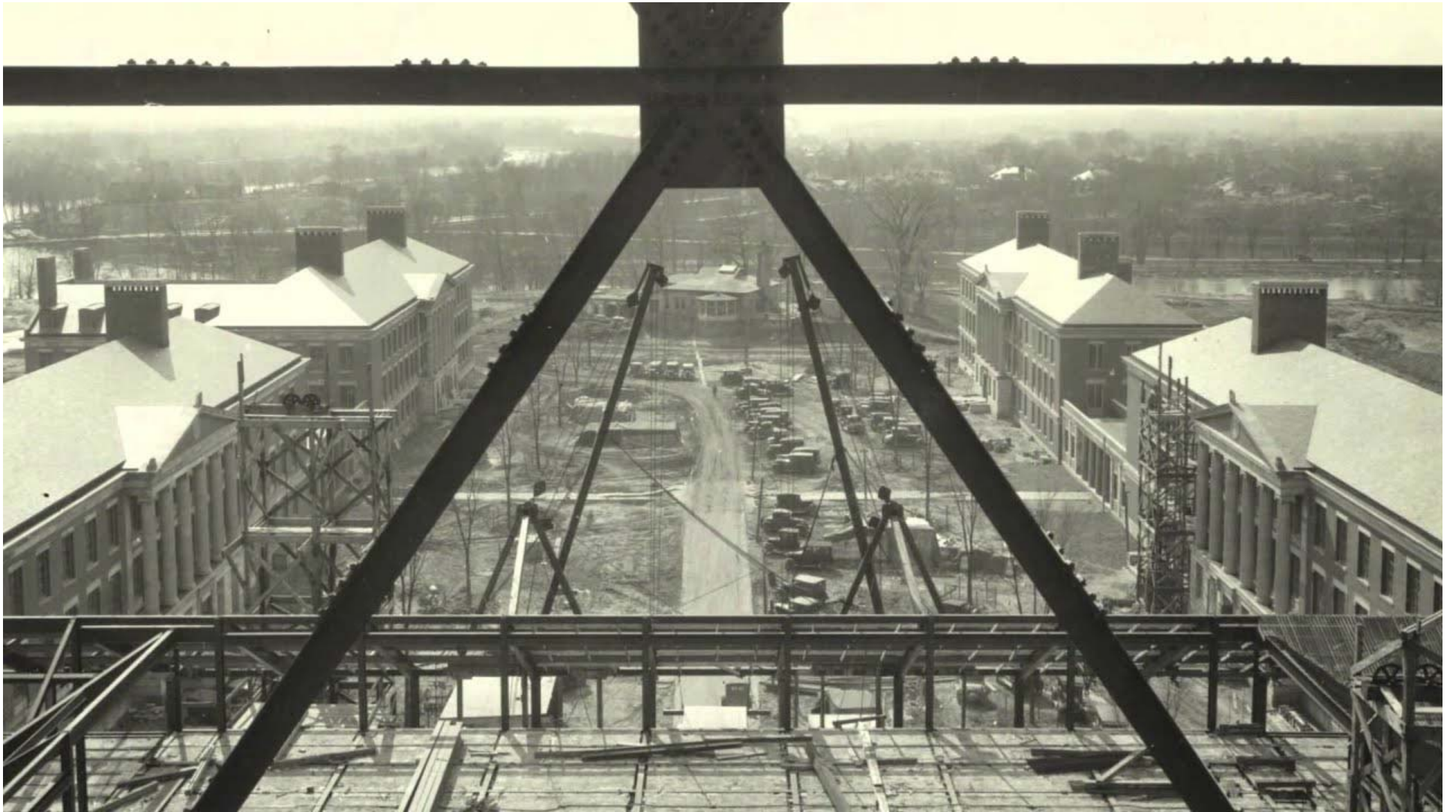


October 25, 1928



Panoramic View of Main Quadrangle on New Campus of College for Men As It Appeared on October 25

Photograph reproduced above shows progress of construction work, practically to date. In left foreground is shown the practically-completed Chemistry Building, bearing the name of Samuel Allan Lattimore. Immediately beyond is Liberal Arts Building (William Carey Morey). In center background is steel work, nearly erected, for Library Building. In right background is Physics Building (John J. Bausch—Henry Lomb), with Geology and Biology Building (Chester Dewey) in right foreground. (Large Natural History Museum wing, extending to rear of latter building, does not show in illustration.)



1929 Burton & Crosby



1930



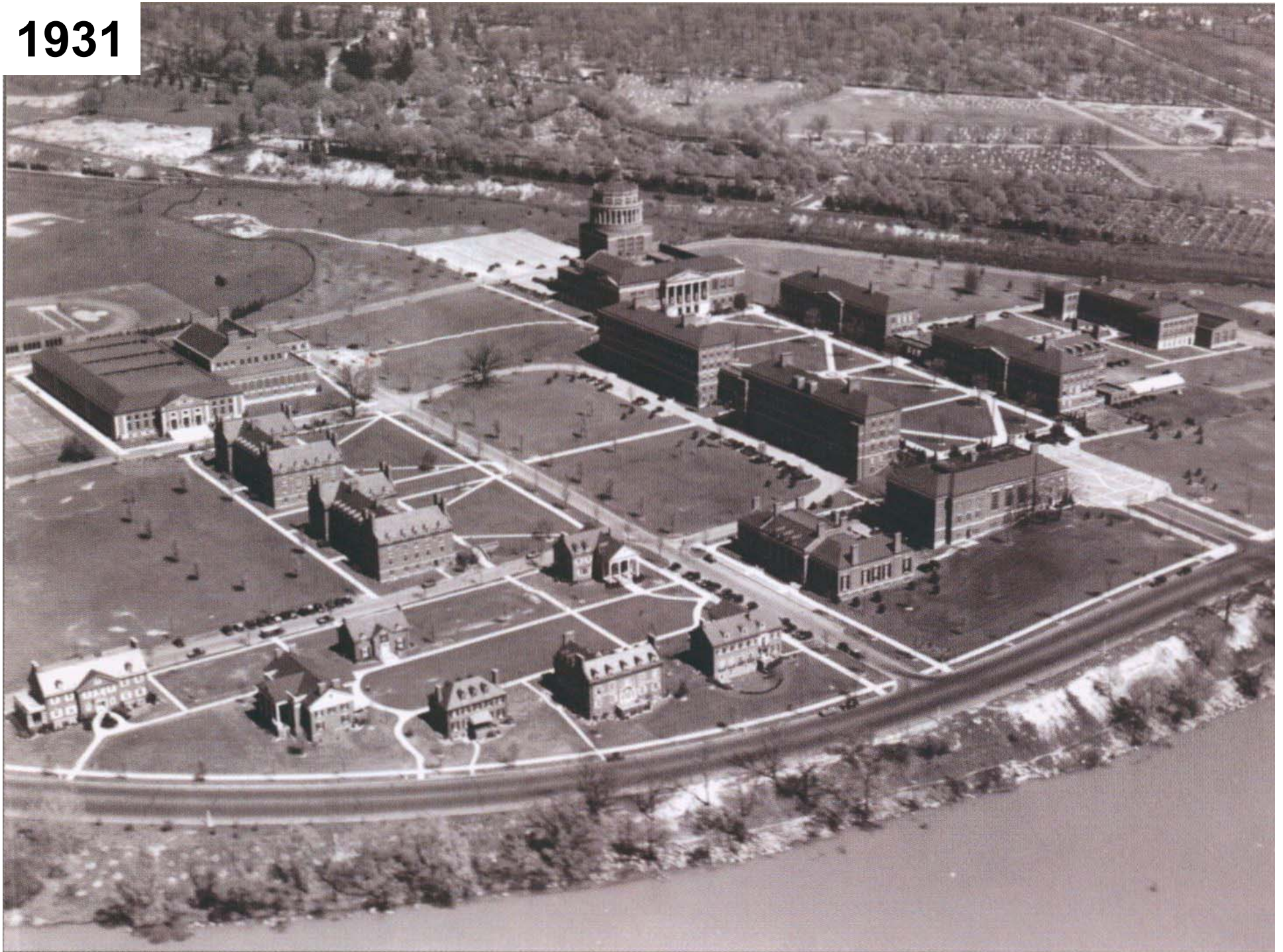
1930



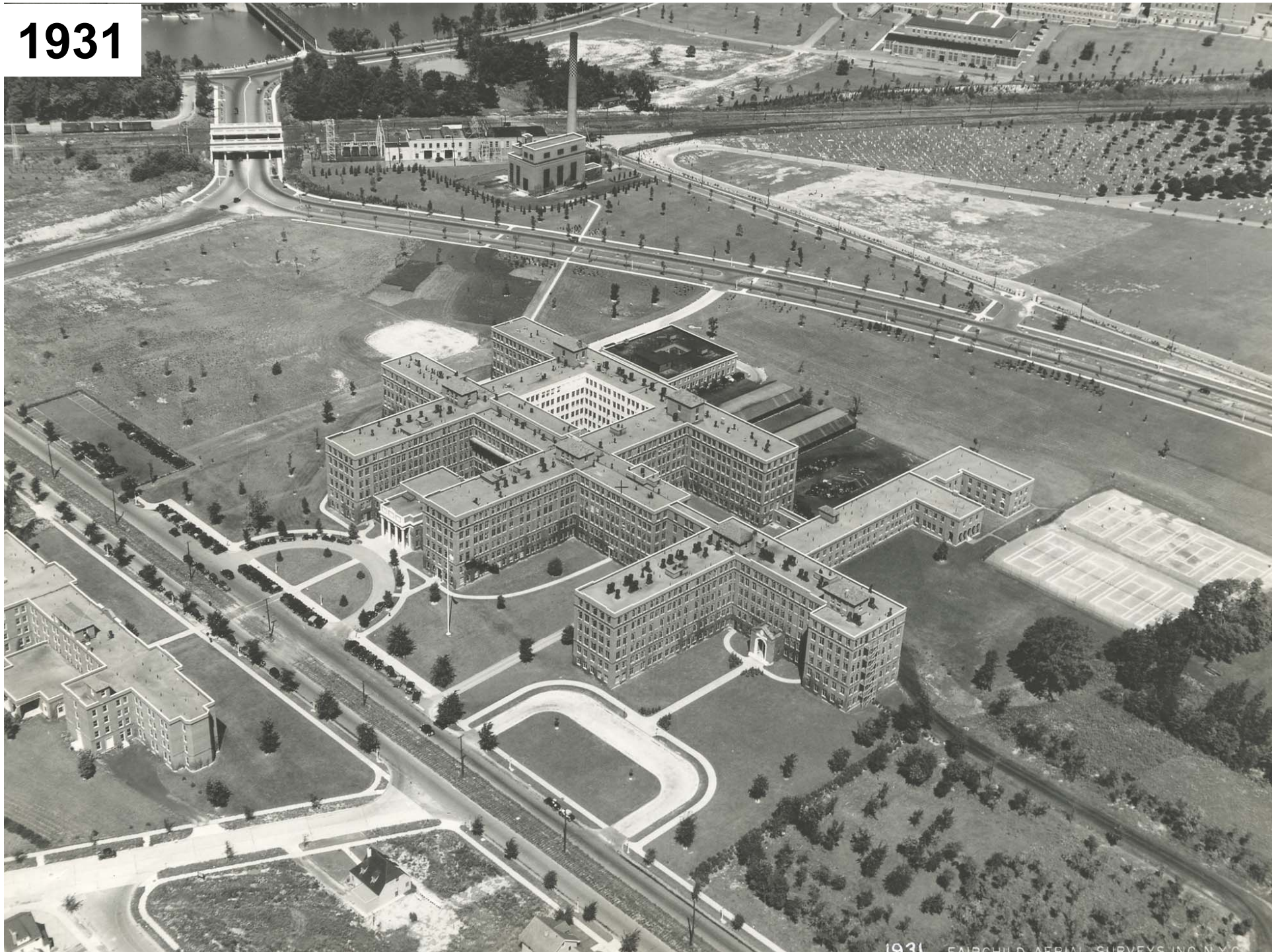
1931



1931



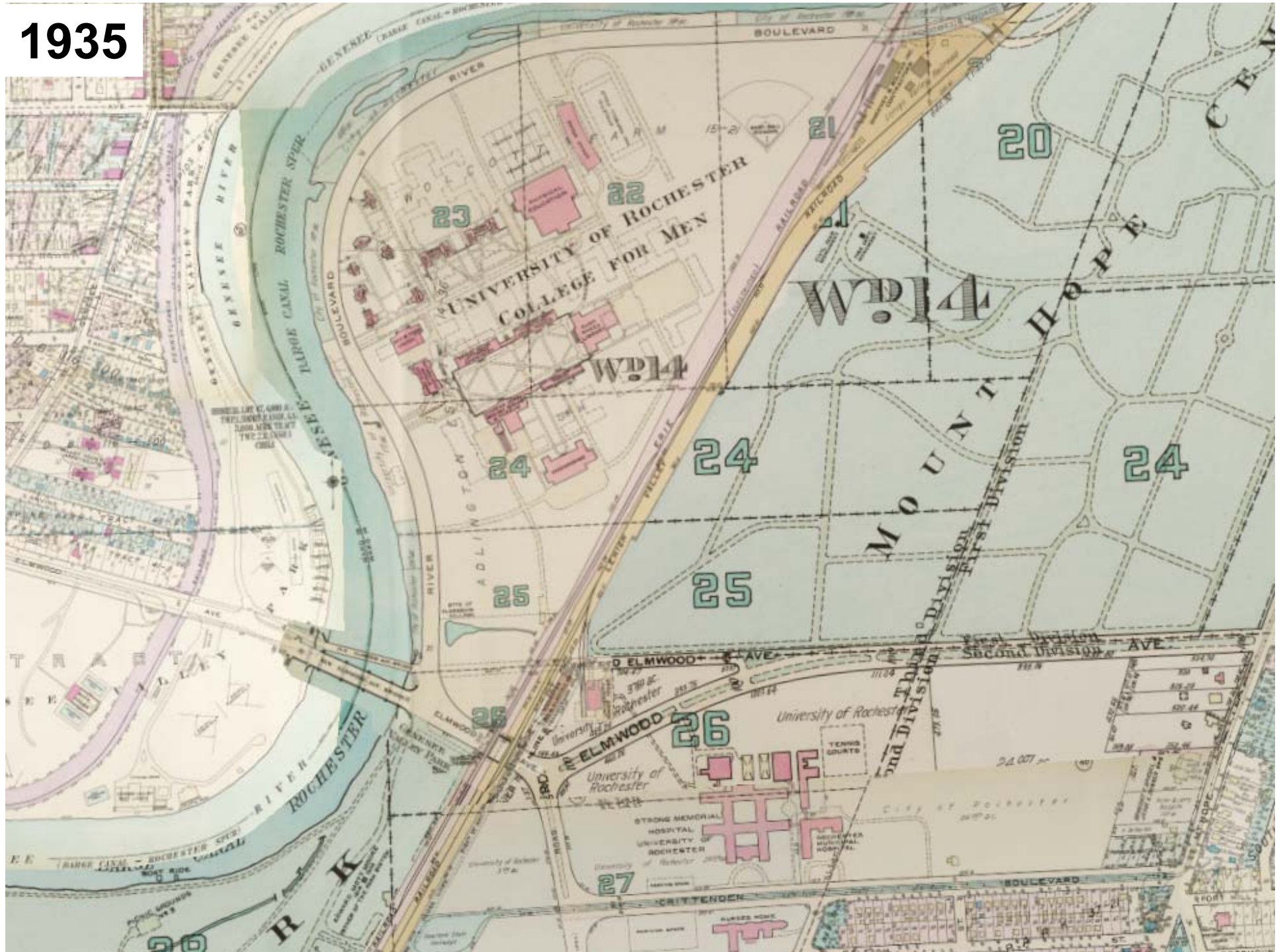
1931



1935



1935



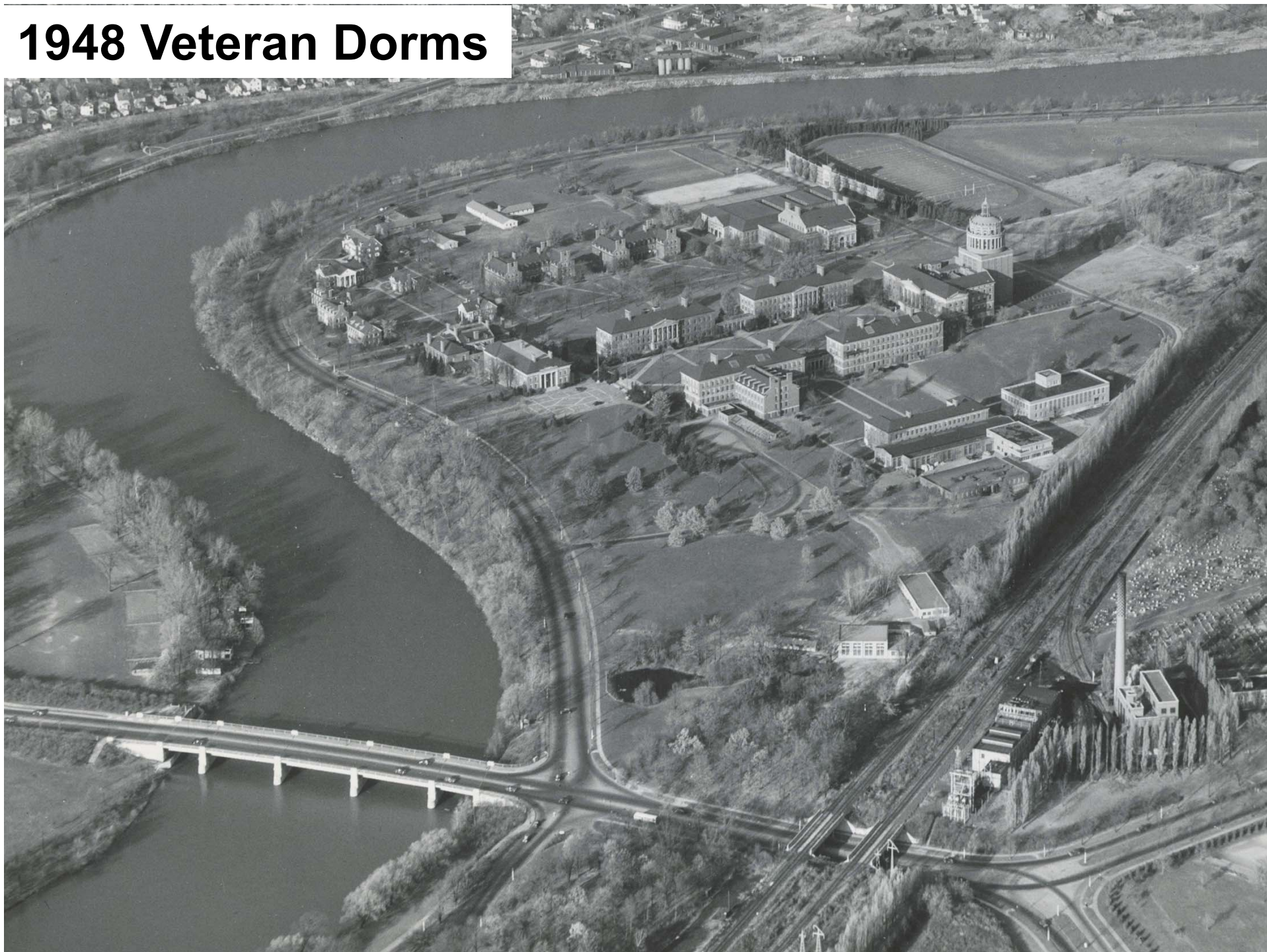
1943



1943



1948 Veteran Dorms



1948 Married Veteran Housing



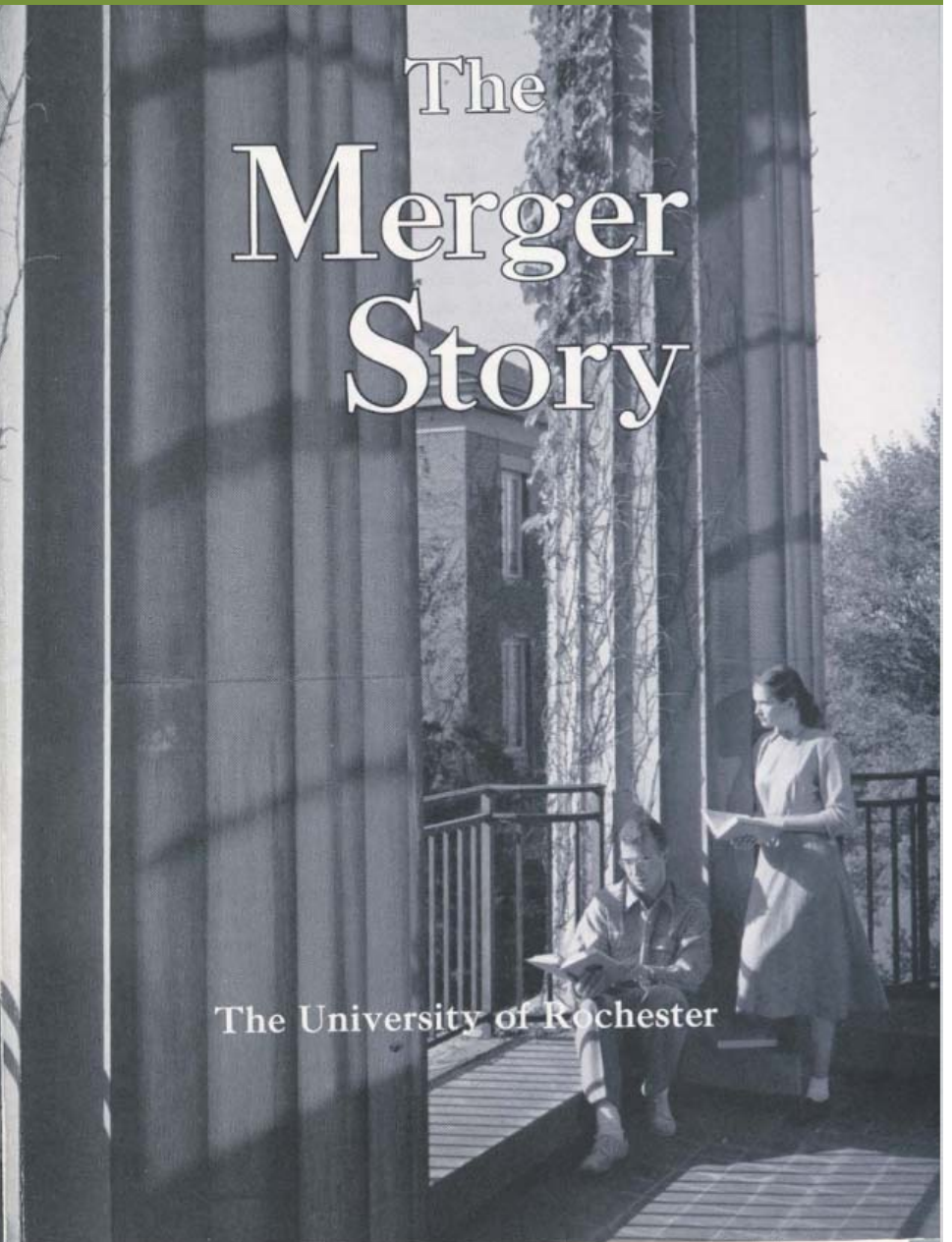
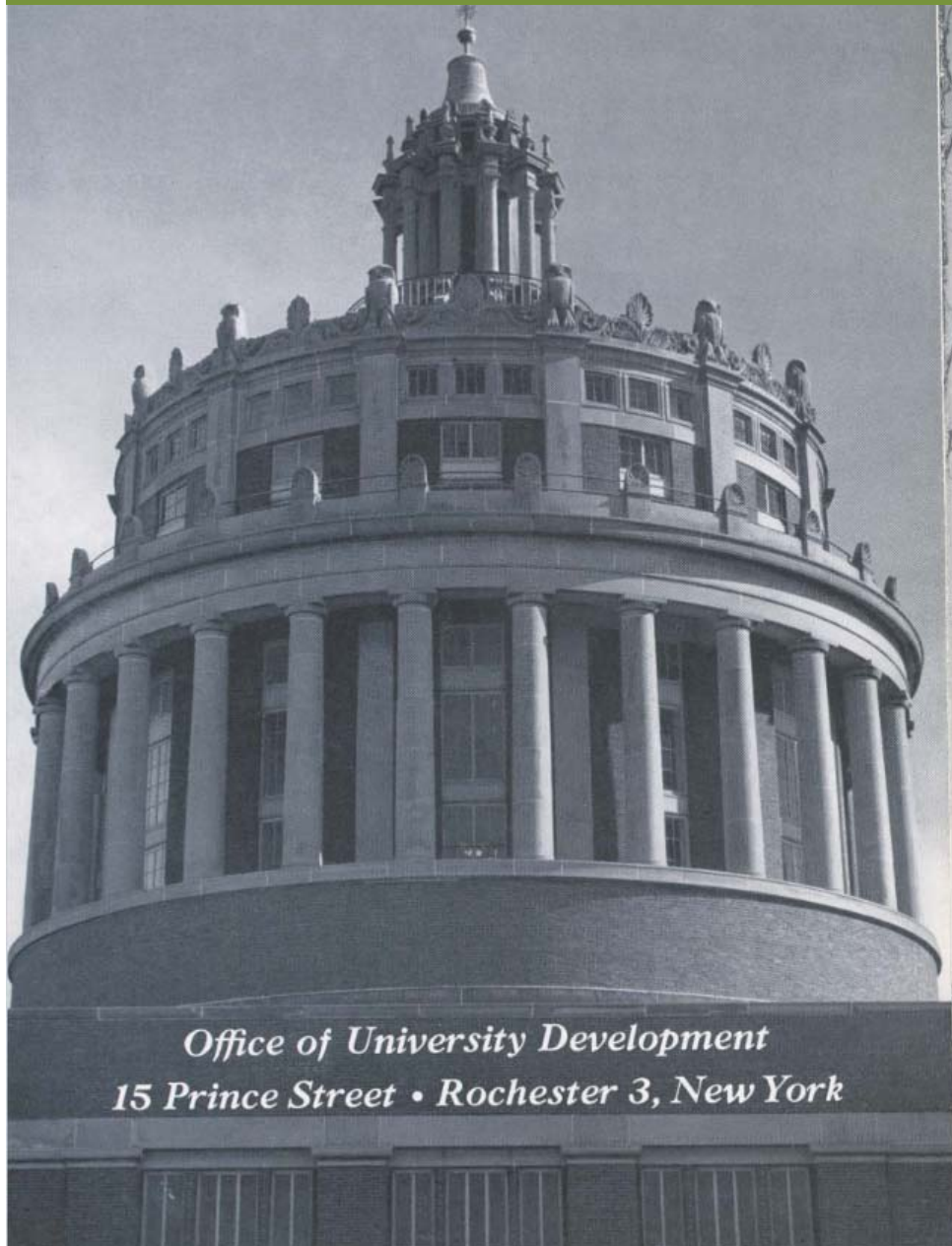
1950



THE MEDICAL CENTER—1950

- 1) School of Medicine and Dentistry. 2) Strong Memorial Hospital. 3) Rochester Municipal Hospital. 4) Helen Wood Hall for Nurses. 5) Staff House. 6) Athletics Building. 7) Animal House. 8) Atomic Energy Project. 9) Heating Plant. 10) River Campus, College for Men.

Merger of the Campuses



1954



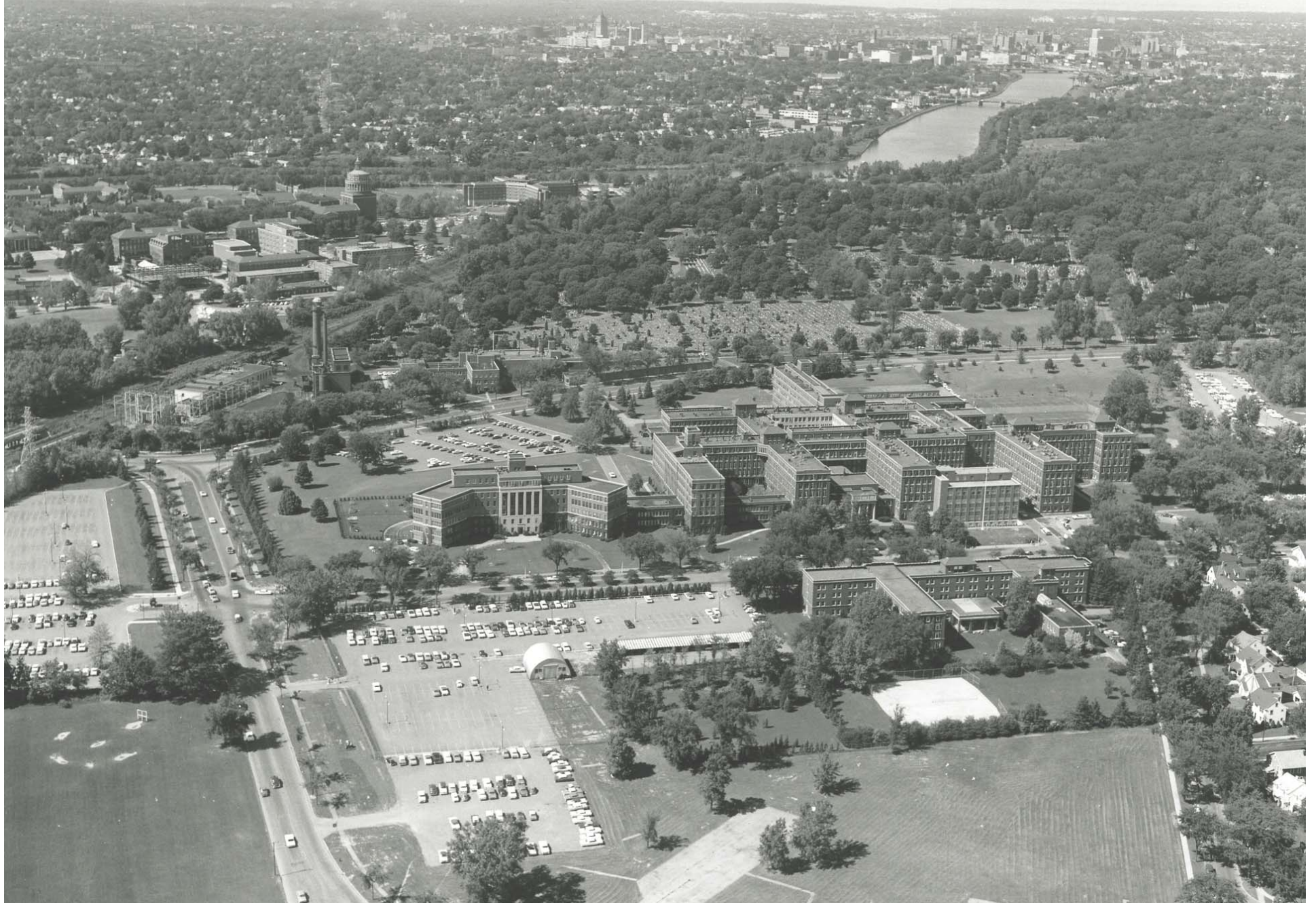
1955 Women's Residence Hall & Gym



1958



1962



Rochester Airport

- The Rochester Municipal Airport had been opened in 1919 and was bought by the city in 1921.
- The arrival of jets made it necessary to expand the airport in the early 1960s.
- The FAA established new safety rules, and Monroe County paid the University to lower the stack as its boiler plant by 60 feet and to install aircraft warning lights on the top of the Rush Rhees Library dome.

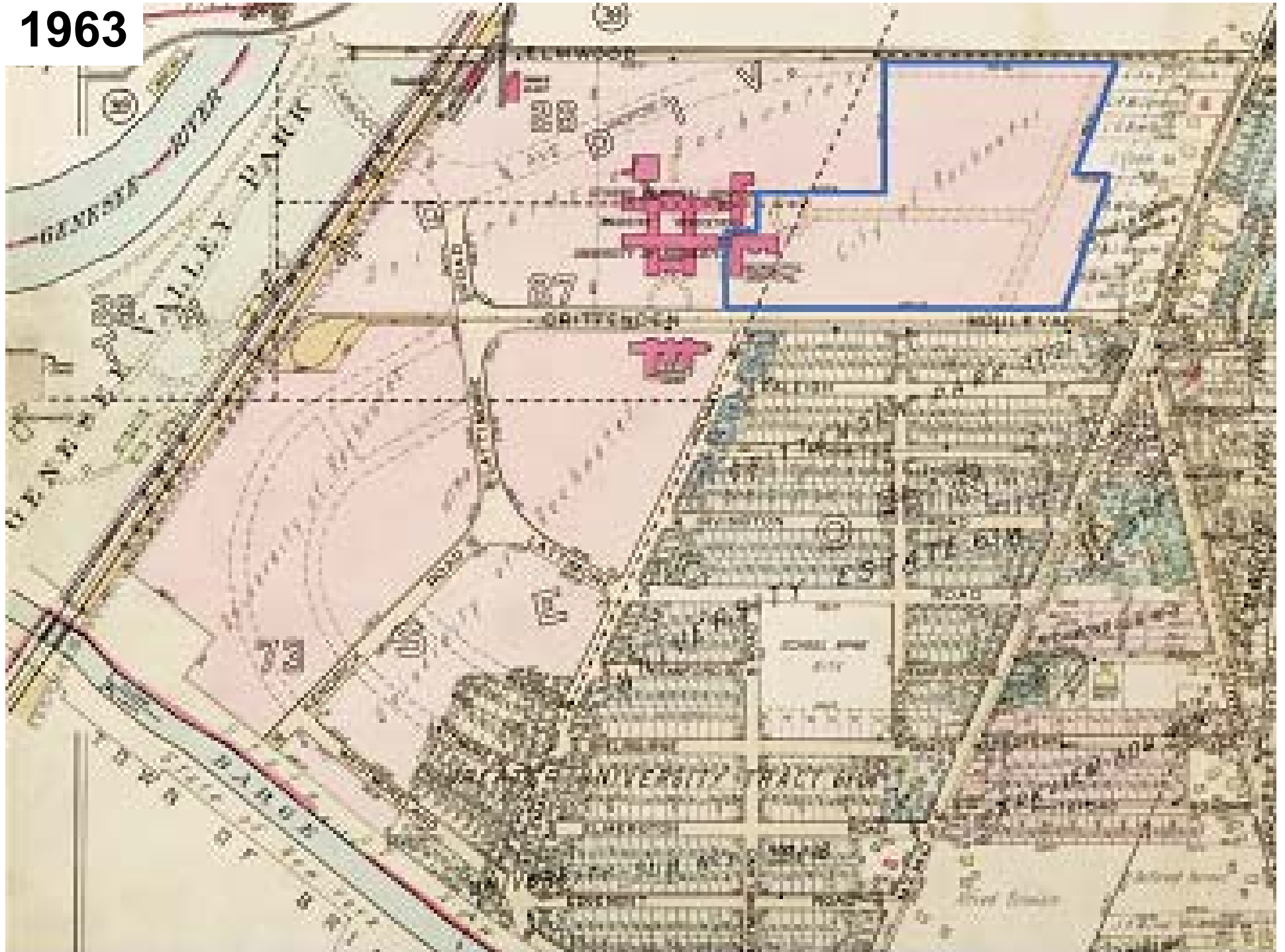
1962



Municipal Hospital

- By the early 1960s it was recognized that additional hospital space was required.
- Planning initially focused on a small building west of the Medical Center, but in 1963 the City sold the Rochester Memorial Hospital and the associated 24-acre parcel to the University for \$39,789, the same price the City had paid for the land in 1923.
- This property allowed the new hospital to be built on the east end of the Medical Center and new research buildings on the west end.

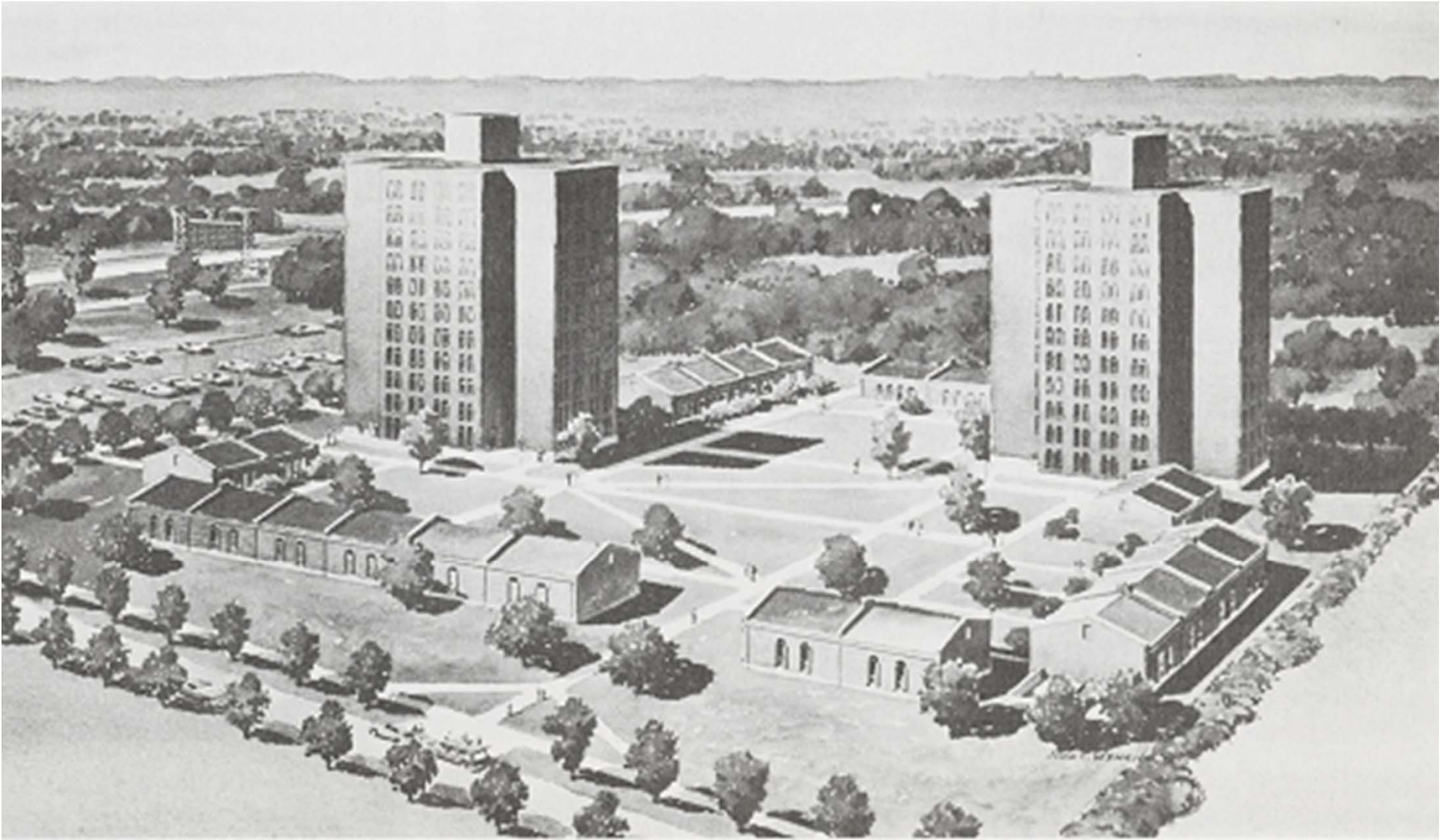
1963



1962 Air Conditioning

- The Eastman Theatre had been air conditioned since 1927.
- The first mechanical chiller on River Campus was installed in the penthouse of the Bausch & Lomb annex in 1962 and also cooled Hoyt Auditorium.
- Another chiller was installed in the Administration Building (now Wallis Hall) in 1963 that also cooled Hopeman Hall.
- The 1963 installation rejected heat into the Genesee River using a pumphouse that can still be seen along the river bank in front of Wallis.

1965 Graduate Living Center (Southside)



1965 Land Purchase

City Acts to Sell Land To Add to UR Campus

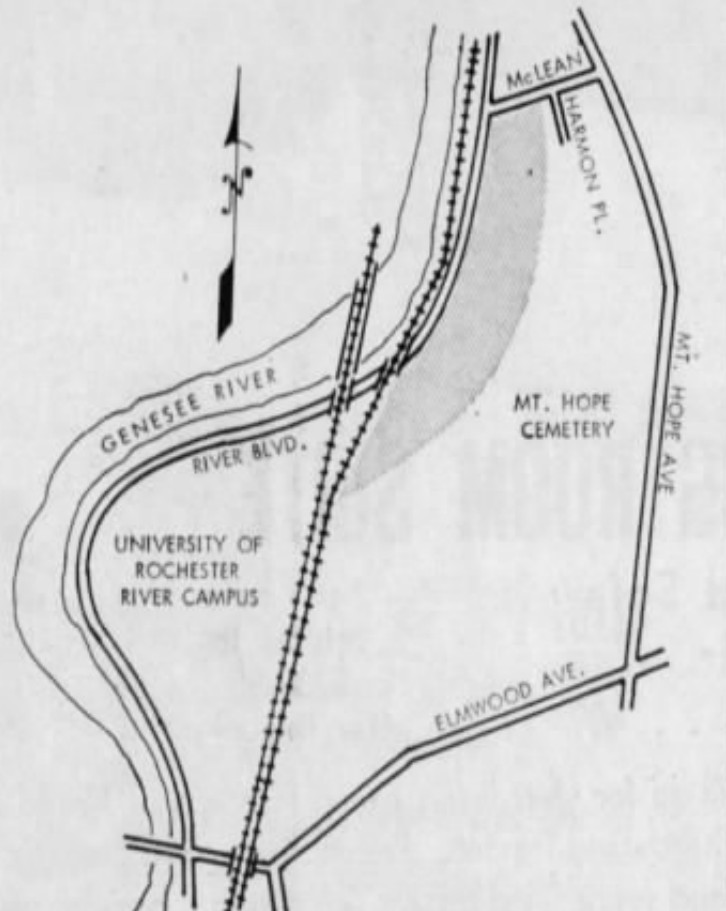
By CONRAD CHRISTIANO

The city last night moved to sell 16.3 acres along River Boulevard to the University of Rochester for at least \$9,200 per acre.

City Council approved a public auction to sell the land. The minimum price was set at \$150,000 and the university is prepared to bid. The action was unanimous, with one councilman, Charles T. Maloy, absent.

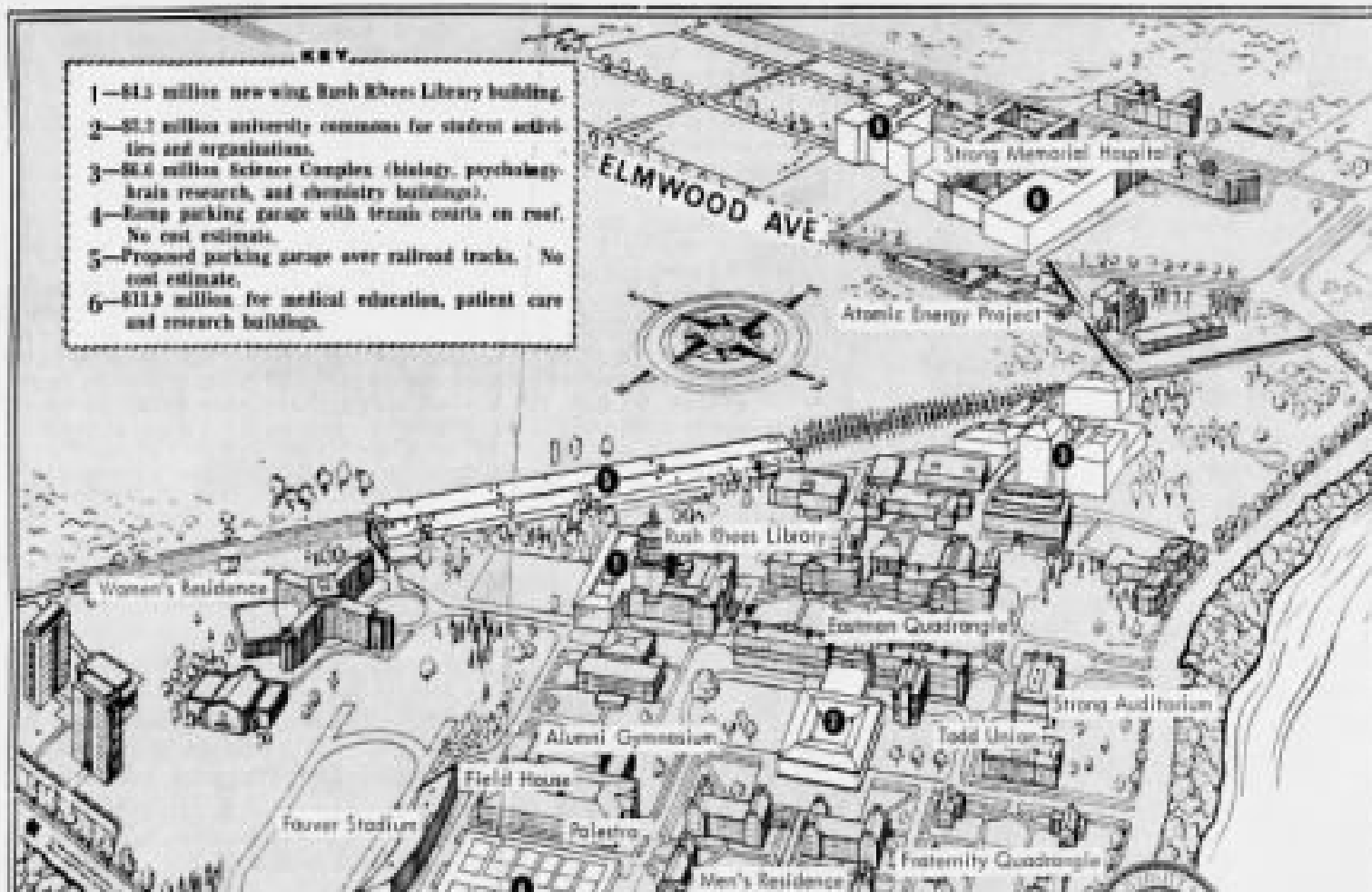
LaRoy B. Thompson, vice president and treasurer of UR, later said the university has been interested in acquiring additional land for new buildings planned over the next 5 to 10 years. He said both educational and residential buildings are needed. The new parcel could be used for dormitories, athletic fields or classroom buildings, he said.

The land lies to the north of the present River Campus and is on the same side (east



\$80 Million Expansion Projected by U. of R.

1965



Fund Drive To Seek 38 Million

The University of Rochester last night launched a massive physical expansion and improvement program aimed at raising \$38 million by 1967. Anticipated federal and state grants would boost the total cost to more than \$80 million.

W. Allen Wallis, UR president, and Joseph C. Wilson, chairman of the board of trustees, made the announcement at a news conference.

They outlined a building program utilizing \$31 million in private funds. The remaining \$7 million would go to faculty and students in professorships and scholarships.

Program 'Essential To Development'

Wallis termed the new program "essential to the uni-

Boiler and Chiller Plant Expansion

- The campus expansion plans included additional coal-fired boilers and a new chiller plant to be built next to the existing heating plant.
- The chillers were powered with steam from the boiler plant and rejected heat into a large pumphouse at the foot of Trustee Road.
- This new plant replaced the two smaller chillers that had been built.
- Originally a nice-to-have feature, air conditioning soon became a critical service.

1968



1968 Summer Theater

- In 1967 the University bought the old asphalt plant on the site of Hope Hospital and students used an empty building as a summer theater from 1968 to 1977.



1974



1975

The Eastman School Today

The question: Should it be moved?

Second in a series
By MICHAEL WALSH
D&C Staff Writer

Robert Freeman is in his second academic year as the director of the Eastman School of Music, but already he has had his mettle tested.

The school itself has been battered by controversy — two controversies, to be exact — in the past few years. The first was the student revolt that ended in 1972 with the resignation of Walter Hendl, the noted conductor, as director. The second, more recent, was the discussion over whether the school should leave its downtown location in favor of joining the University on its River Campus, or at least moving nearer to it.

That controversy enveloped Freeman almost before he had a chance to find his office and put down his new carpet. The ill will engendered by all the discussion — and the decision to make, after all, no decision — still rankles in some corners at Eastman.

As Freeman goes about imprinting his personality and educational philosophy on the school, inevitably there is some resistance on the part of students and faculty. In the space of less than two years, many Eastman people say, Freeman has made himself more unpopular than Hendl ever was.

This feeling is largely the result of Freeman's staid during the discussion of the move. Most of the students and faculty see him as being in favor of it. They also see the university as being in favor of it, as a way to get its hands on the Eastman School of Music once and for all.

IN A recent poll, published in "Change" magazine (Winter 1974-75) by sociologists Peter M. Ilies and Rebecca James Margulies, "The Reputations of American Professional Schools" were



The raging debate is whether the school should be moved from its East Avenue — Gibbs Street location.

March 4, 1974, the question of moving the school was discussed at great length by Chancellor W. Allen Wallis. All of the following quotations are taken from the minutes of that meeting, as recorded by Edith V. Olson, secretary.

"Mr. Wallis commented on all the discussion about the moving of the East-

man against moving and are trying to close our options by arousing public sentiment against such a move.

"During the summer Mr. Freeman visited many music schools in Europe and many in this country as part of the process of studying this question. When he came back he organized discussion

tions. Many of these organizations think they have a real estate interest in the situation.

"Someone has hired a professional public relations firm to run a campaign, keep up a flow of letters to the editor, and try to influence opinion through a varied and sustained campaign."

have been denied over the past year.)

THE MINUTES continue: "The city council has appointed a committee, charged to see that the School does not move. There was a big advertisement in both newspapers; a number of persons whose names were signed to it had not authorized the use of their names."

1975

UR weighing future of its fraternities

By MARYANNE GALLAGHER

The University of Rochester is considering a proposal to tear down all nine of its fraternity and group living houses on the River Campus and replace them with dormitories.

The proposal is one of five options being studied by the house presidents, under the direction of Ronald E. Jack-

decision will be made before the end of the year.

Alan L. Heyneman, associate treasurer for administration, said the Chittenden report includes an opinion of the usefulness of the buildings if the renovations are made.

"In general, it said the changes will make the buildings useful for the same number of students for whom they

1983

REAL ESTATE

and Chronicle

SUNDAY
APRIL 10, 1983
ROCHESTER
NEW YORK

SECTION C
2C FARMING
3C SCIENCE



Lance Ryan/Democrat and Chronicle

Sigma Chi house in the fraternity quadrangle on University of Rochester River Campus showing newly constructed patio area and addition to the house, at right.

Greek renaissance at the U of R

\$3 million renovation upgrades houses on fraternity quadrangle; pledges of alumni members pay 70 percent of remodeling costs

By Jack Jones
Democrat and Chronicle

A recently completed \$3 million facelift has elegantly dispelled the "Animal House" image of fraternity homes at the University of Rochester.

university has "no idea" what the value of the houses might be on the real estate market. Each house was limited by the university to a maximum cost of \$60,000 when they were built between 1926 and 1930. The university allowed each fraternity to design its own building, but all had to be built in the Georgian architectural style with the same Harvard brick and slate roofs used on other campus buildings.

Recent renovation has involved restoration and expansion of the seven residences that provide adequate shelter for 198 students (including 17 non-Greeks in the house of Sigma Alpha Mu, a fraternity that hasn't attracted enough students to fill up its 37-room house).

In some houses, oak paneling, floors and carved wood-



Railroads Abandoned 1981-1985

- The railroads on and near the campus were all abandoned and removed by 1985.
- The University almost bought the rail line that brought coal to the heating plant, but abandoned that idea when it was discovered that truck deliveries were less expensive.
- The abandoned railroad right of way became a long, skinny parking lot.
- Brooks Crossing and Riverview are built on the old Pennsylvania Railroad land.

1991 Footbridge



1992



University of Rochester Medical Center



1998 End of Coal Burning

- The University decided to end the use of coal in 1996 and RG&E built a new gas pipeline to the Central Utilities Plant.
- The last coal was burned in August 1998.
- The boilers were converted to burn natural gas and #2 distillate oil.

2005 Cogeneration

- After years of study, the University agreed to spend \$42 million to build a new combined heat and power plant and a new hot water distribution network to reduce energy costs and emissions.
- A new electrically-driven chiller plant was also built on Mid-Campus, which further reduced energy emissions.

2008



2008



2008 Riverview



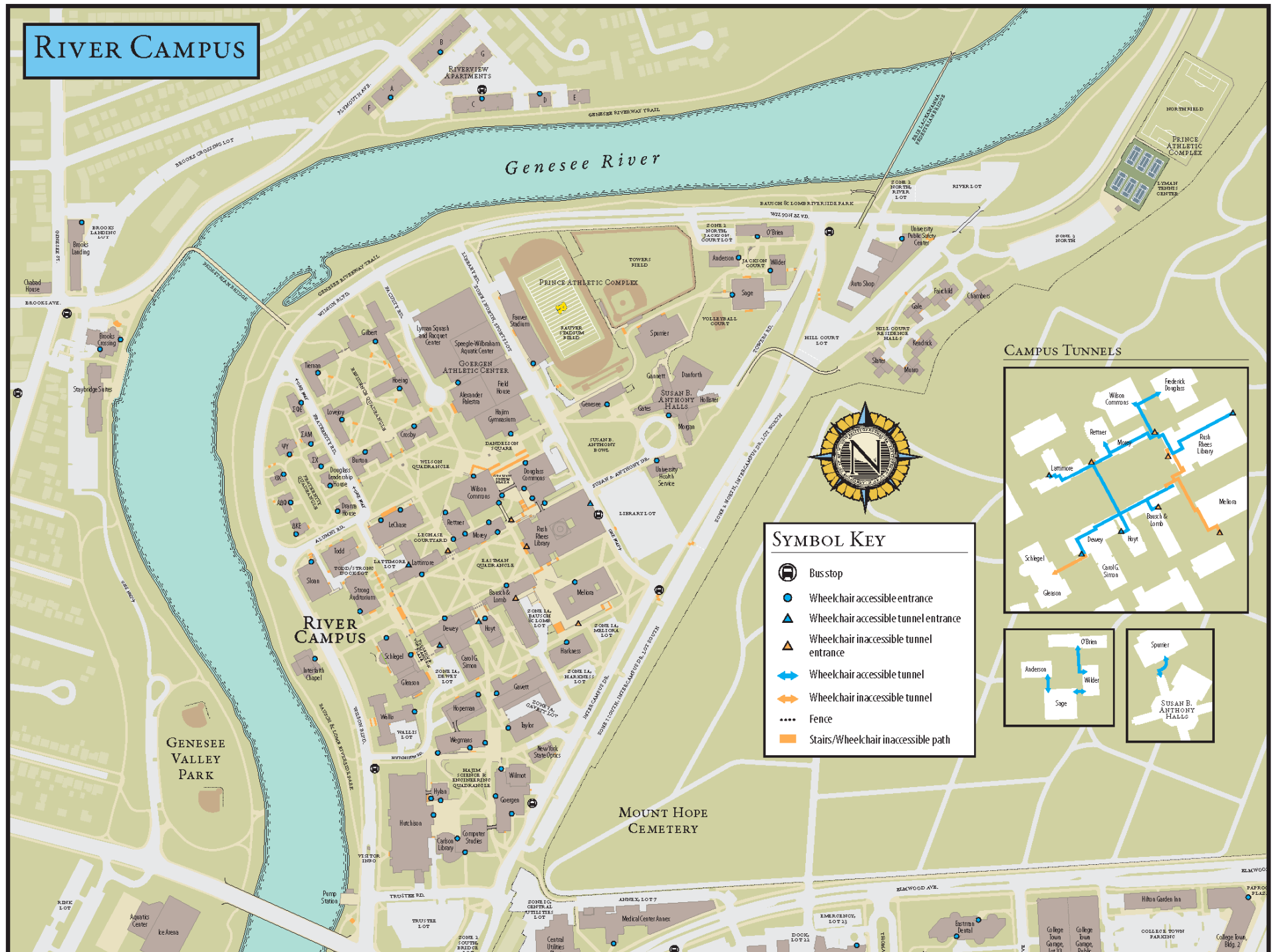
2012 Erie Lackawanna Bridge



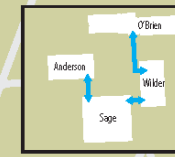
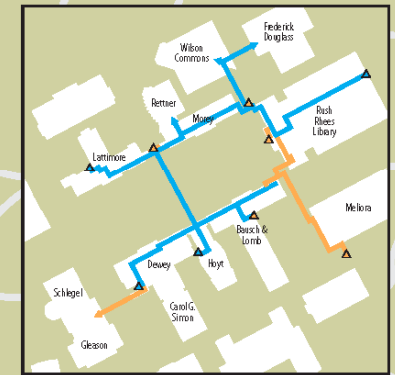
2014 Brooks Crossing



RIVER CAMPUS



CAMPUS TUNNELS



Growing Off-Site

- Sites for future buildings on River Campus are limited, although a few smaller buildings could potentially be removed and rebuilt.
- Many River Campus students live in Southside and residence halls on the west bank of the Genesee.
- The University's Medical Center has an enormous and growing off site operation, including a current project to build a large orthopedic center at the former Sears store in Marketplace Mall.