THE UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER
THE UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER
A STORY OF EXPANSION AND ITS BACKGROUND

By
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DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS

PUBLISHED BY
THE UNIVERSITY OF ROCHESTER
ROCHESTER, N.Y.
New Home of College for Men on the Banks of Its Fabled Genesee
—View from Across the River
FOREWORD

THE development of a college campus and plant in their entirety is a process seldom consummated in a generation, much less within a span of four years. With the realization of such an achievement in the completion of its new College for Men on the River Campus, and with the simultaneous rededication of the Old Campus to the purposes of the College for Women, the University of Rochester enters upon a new era of usefulness in this, the eighty-first year of its honored history.

A dream has been translated into actuality. The crowning chapter has been written in the expansion movement inaugurated in 1919. At this time it seems fitting, therefore, that brief but permanent record be made of the essential facts associated with that development and its background. To that purpose this brochure is dedicated. Dedicated it is also to the many friends of the University and to that host of generous donors without whom this record of accomplishment could never have been written.

DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS

October 10, 1930
Main Quadrangle Viewed from Plaza, Showing Rush Rhees Library at Its Head in Center Background
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(Photographs by Josef Schiff)
Terraced Steps Approaching Quadrangle
from Lower Campus
The University of Rochester

RIVER CAMPUS

What was once, and for many years, the most picturesque golf course in Rochester has been transformed into what is already regarded by many as one of the most beautiful college campuses in America. On the 87-acre tract of high, rolling land, formerly occupied by the Oak Hill Country Club on the banks of the Genesee River, the University of Rochester has built anew its College for Men. Campus lawns have supplanted putting greens, and scholastic hazards those of sand trap and bunker.

This new campus is uniquely fortunate in its location and environs. Within the corporate bounds of a city affording unusual civic and cultural advantages, it is virtually in the country. Although conveniently reached by boulevards, trolley and bus lines, it is two and one-half miles from the business center and effectually insulated from any future encroachments of the city. Past its mile frontage winds the broadest reach of the Genesee River, giving opportunity for boating and other aquatic sports. Across that river on the west and across a boulevard on the south stretch the 637 acres of Genesee Valley Park, largest of Rochester's famed parks, with its thirty-six holes of golf in two public courses.

This transformation has come to pass under the sane but progressive leadership of President Rush Rhees, who has just completed the thirtieth year of his administration. First envisioned by George W. Todd, public-spirited manufacturer of Rochester, it was made possible by a successful public campaign for $10,000,000 conducted in the fall of 1924, one-half of which fund was allocated to the building program and the remainder to additional endowment for the college.

Toward the consummation of this undertaking, George Eastman, Rochester's great philanthropist, contributed $2,500,000, the General Education Board of New York $1,750,000 and the alumni nearly $1,500,000, with a record percentage of graduates participating. Restricted space prohibits the enumeration of other notable gifts which were included in the grand total of 13,733 individual subscriptions.
Approach to North Side of Main Quadrangle
In the development of the new college plant no effort has been spared to realize on the exceptional opportunity presented. More than two years were devoted to a study of campus plan and architectural treatment by the University architects in association with two of America's leading consultants in those fields. No less than forty-seven plot plans were drawn and considered before the ideal arrangement of buildings and landscaping was determined and ground broken for the first building on May 21, 1927.

Similarly painstaking was the study given to the architectural problem before the Colonial type was decided upon. This form of architecture, indigenous to the Genesee country, has been employed throughout, with a faithful observance of harmony—impressive in its stateliness and simplicity. The academic buildings about the main quadrangle, occupying the highest ridge of the campus, are of the early Greek Revival type, with Ionic or Doric columns and colonnades
Front Facade of Library Viewed from Lower Campus
Shades of Twilight on the Main Quadrangle

connecting the buildings on either side. Those on the lower campus are of the less formal Georgian Colonial, featuring large chimney ends and dormer windows wherever appropriate. Broad steps and a wide balustrade of granite mark the impressive approach to the main quadrangle from a lower plaza, which is paved with flag stones, while similar balustrades are effectively employed at other points between varying campus levels.

Buildings In the initial construction program now completed there are eleven college buildings, to be supplemented in the near future by a group of seven fraternity houses. All of the buildings are of Harvard brick, specially selected for color to simulate age, with gray limestone trim and roofing of black slate. The construction is practically fireproof, and materials employed in the plumbing, hardware and trim are of a superior quality to insure permanency and low cost of upkeep.
In addition to requisite classrooms, the different recitation buildings are provided with large lecture rooms, carefully planned for their respective purposes and equipped for projection, both still and motion picture. In the detailed planning of all interiors a thorough study has been made to incorporate the latest ideas, insuring the greatest possible convenience and practical efficiency. Numerous other institutions were visited in the course of preliminary studies, the various faculty department heads cooperating with the architects.

The library, standing at the head of the main quadrangle, is the dominant architectural feature of the campus and very fittingly bears the name of Rush Rhees, president of the University since 1900. Its initial capacity of 676,000 volumes may be increased to more than 1,000,000 volumes by a full development of the present structure, which already represents a cost of $1,500,000. The heavy stone pediment surmounting its pillared portico is beautifully carved by one of America's leading sculptors, who was occupied for nearly six months in execution of the work, while the
Through the Pillars of the North Colonnade, Showing John J. Bausch-Henry Lomb Memorial Physics Building in Background
interior of the building has been worked out with corresponding artistic effect. Its ultimate bookstack of nineteen tiers will be taller than any now built or under construction. Its massive tower, rising to a height of 186 feet from the quadrangle level, is encircled with graduated tiers of stone pillars and may be illuminated at night by a permanent battery of 168 powerful flood lights, visible for miles about, while in the summit are the Hopeman Memorial Chimes of seventeen bells, with a total weight of 32,000 pounds.

Campus memories of the past have been perpetuated by three of the four buildings flanking the main quadrangle, which have been named after beloved members of the early University faculty. The liberal arts building and the chemistry laboratory on the north side bear the names, respectively, of William Carey Morey, active instructor for forty-eight years, during the greater part of which he was professor of history and political science, and of Samuel Allan Lattimore, professor of chemistry from 1867 to 1908.
The geology and biology building on the south side of the quadrangle is named after Chester Dewey, first professor of the natural sciences, who served from 1850 to 1868. A rear wing houses the Natural History Museum, which occupies all four floors, especially equipped for the purpose. The other building on this side of the quadrangle is that of physics and is known as the John J. Bausch-Henry Lomb Memorial, named after the founders of the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company in recognition of a gift of $300,000 made by the members of that company during the Greater University Campaign and designated for such a purpose. The entire top floor of this building is occupied by the Institute of Applied Optics.

At the end of a quadrangular landscaping to the south of the main quadrangle is the engineering building and shop, providing laboratories, shops and exceptionally lighted drawing rooms for all of the engineering work offered by the University.
Henry F. Burton Dormitory, Showing a Fraternity House in Left Background
On the north side of the plaza approaching the main quadrangle is the Henry A. Strong Auditorium, the gift of Mrs. Henry A. Strong and her son, L. Corrin Strong, as a memorial to husband and father. The beautifully decorated hall on the main floor has a seating capacity of approximately 1,100 people and is provided with a large, fully equipped stage, dressing rooms, projection booth and other appurtenances of a modern auditorium. A spacious lecture room in the basement will seat nearly 500 and is available for any college department or organization as required. The ultimate erection of an administration building on the south side of the plaza is planned to balance the auditorium.

**Domestic Group**

The so-called domestic group of buildings includes the student union, dormitories and fraternity houses, located on the lower campus to the northwest of the main quadrangle and in convenient relation to each other. The student union, named after George W. Todd, general chairman of the Greater University Campaign, stands at the head of the fraternity house court and near the new River Boulevard, which skirts the entire front of the campus.

This union is a distinctive feature of the River Campus. Not more than twenty such buildings exist on the campuses of America, and of these only two others are in colleges as small as Rochester. It affords dining and social facilities for the students, a college store, tailor and barber shops, game rooms and headquarters for non-athletic activities.

The two beautiful dormitory units erected at the outset will house 189 students and also provide attractive quarters for the Faculty Club. The unit to the southwest bears the name of Henry Fairfield Burton, professor of Latin from 1877 to 1918, while the other is named after George Nelson Crosby, who bequeathed all of his residuary estate to education, the University receiving one-half, or more than $160,000.

Provision has been made on the fraternity house court for eight houses to accommodate the present Greek-letter groups, seven of which will be built in the near future, of distinctive but harmonious Georgian design. One of these houses is virtually completed at this writing, and four others are in various stages of construction. While erected by the individual fraternities, they are subject to approval by the University architects.
The physical development of the students as a whole has been amply provided for. Conveniently near the domestic group on the northeast are the physical education building and athletic plant. The former, measuring 270 by 267 feet overall, is impressive in its lines and magnitude. It includes a spacious gymnasium, squash racket and handball courts, an up-to-date natatorium of generous dimensions and a field house, with basketball arena, seating approximately 2,000 people, a baseball cage and an indoor track of seven laps to the mile. This building preserves the name of Alumni Gymnasium, carried over from the old campus in memory of an alumni campaign in 1899 which made possible the original structure.

The main athletic field lies just east of the field house. It includes a well-graded gridiron, encircled by a quarter-mile track, with a 220-yard straightaway, jumping and vaulting pits. The stadium-like grandstand, extending the length of the gridiron on the west side, has been built in a slightly crescent
form, which will permit its eventual extension into a complete stadium of horse-shoe design, as conditions may warrant. This stand is of concrete, with raised wooden seats and a rear elevation of Harvard brick and gray limestone to match the college buildings. With the installation of temporary bleachers on the other side of the field a seating capacity of approximately 12,000 is provided. In addition to the main field there are two practice football fields, three baseball diamonds and twelve tennis courts, with provision for doubling the number of courts as required.

Landscaping and Tunnels

Throughout the processes of construction the landscaping of the campus has received its full share of attention. Several of the fine old elms and oak trees of the original site have been preserved. On the main quadangle sixteen, 40-foot elms, a foot in diameter at the base, were transplanted more than a year ago and are already giving shade.
Rear Elevation and Main Entrance of Stadium-like Grandstand

Main Athletic Field in Its Natural Amphitheatre Setting
while hundreds of smaller trees and shrubs have been planted. The campus roads and walks are permanent in nature and planned to afford ample communication without disturbing the symmetry of the campus lawns.

A novel feature of the development is the underground communication between buildings. Service tunnels, carrying the steam pipes and telephones, connect all of the college buildings, as well as those of the nearby medical group and the heating plant which serves both schools. In addition to this system, a commodious foot-passenger tunnel, entered at the north side of the main quadrangle, will provide underground passage for students and faculty between all of the academic buildings on the college campus. The total system of tunneling approximates a mile in length.

Future Expansion In planning the entire campus the possible demands of future expansion have been anticipated. Provision has been made for materially increasing the capacity of practically all of the present buildings, when found necessary or feasible, while space has also been allotted for other possible buildings in harmony with the present scheme of development.
Lights and Shadows on the Old Campus—Anderson Hall
and Reynolds Laboratory in the Background
THE OLD CAMPUS

COINCIDENT with the development of the River Campus, the Old Campus of twenty-four elm-shaded acres and twelve buildings on the other side of town has undergone quite a transformation of its own. Rich in tradition as the central home of the University since 1861, it has been retained and rededicated to the purposes of the College for Women, in accordance with the aims and purposes of the Greater University Campaign of 1924.

The interior of Anderson Hall, administration and recitation building and the oldest structure on the campus, has been completely redesigned and rebuilt along modern lines to make it one of the most attractive academic buildings of the entire University plant. Sibley Hall, which has served as the library of the University since 1874, has undergone a similar process to readapt it to the
purposes of the women's library. Funds for this object were provided by Hiram W. Sibley, as one-half of his generous contribution to the Greater University Campaign, and the beautiful new entrance lobby has been fashioned as a memorial to his father, Hiram Sibley, donor of the original building.

Other buildings have been renovated and sufficiently remodeled to adapt them to their new purposes. The architectural gem of the Old Campus is the Memorial Art Gallery, which is outstanding in its service to the community, as well as the University. The original gift of Mrs. James Sibley Watson in 1913 as a memorial to her son, James G. Averell, it was more than doubled in capacity by Mr. and Mrs. Watson in 1926.

The campus itself has undergone several changes for the better. A more adequate heating tunnel has been installed, new walks have been laid, and landscaping has supplanted some of the old campus roadways. Further building plans call for the erection of an attractive student union or social building and a dormitory development for women. The student union will be financed by a part of the bequest of approximately $2,500,000, received in 1927 from the estate of the late James G. Cutler, former mayor of Rochester and a trustee of the University for many years.
CLOSELY preceding the expansion movement in the old college, George Eastman and the General Education Board of New York had collaborated most liberally in establishing within the University a new school of medicine and dentistry of the highest order in equipment, staff and purpose. Mrs. Gertrude Strong Achilles and Mrs. Helen Strong Carter also contributed funds for a teaching hospital as a memorial to their mother and father, the late Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Strong, and the city cooperated by erecting a new municipal hospital, adjoining the Strong Memorial Hospital and staffed and served by it, the two hospitals providing total clinical facilities of 455 beds.

This huge medical plant stands on a 60-acre tract directly across Elmwood Avenue from the new River Campus. In fact, the location of each campus was made somewhat contingent upon the other, one of the prime motives behind the Greater University Campaign of 1924 having been the recognized desirability of locating the new School of Medicine and Dentistry in close proximity to the College for Men.

The group of medical buildings was completed in time for the opening of the school in September, 1925, and the first class was graduated in June, 1929. Because of its outstanding faculty and early achievements in the field of research, this school has already made a place for itself among the leading medical centers of America and has attracted students, selected on a carefully restrictive basis, from all parts of the country. The initial gifts to the school have since been supplemented until its total resources now exceed $15,000,000.
ONLY a few years prior to this medical development the University had established its first professional school, when, in 1918, George Eastman acquired and presented to the University the small Institute of Musical Art, which had been conducted for several years as a private enterprise across the street from the Old Campus. In the following year he insured its material expansion by contributing a large sum for a new site and building, more strategically located, and for a large music hall and motion picture theatre to be erected as an adjunct to it. Mr. Eastman consented to give his name to these new enterprises, which accordingly became known as the Eastman School of Music of the University of Rochester, and Eastman Theatre.

The school, opened in 1921, has since been enlarged by the erection of a ten-story annex and a beautiful dormitory group for women students. It is probably unique, in completeness and equipment, among the educational
institutions of the world. Its theatre has a seating capacity of approximately 3,400. Although recently leased for motion picture purposes, it is still reserved for weekly concerts during the musical season, for Commencement and other special purposes, including an annual appearance of the Metropolitan Opera Company. The school has attracted to its staff, from the musical centers of Europe as well as America, some of the world’s greatest musicians and teachers, while the registration during the past year included students from thirty-five different states and three foreign countries. The plant and endowment represent a total investment of $13,041,606.
HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

THIS story of expansion proceeds backward to its source, and that source is found in the old college itself. For back of it all is an honored history, one of humble beginnings and conservative growth but of real service. A brief resume of this history seems warranted at this time, since the great benefactions of recent years are attributable in no small measure to the high standards established and maintained through the successive administrations of Martin Brewer Anderson, David Jayne Hill and Rush Rhees in the small liberal arts college that was formerly the University of Rochester.

The Old College

Though bearing the name of the city, which has harbored it for more than eighty years, the University is not, and never has been, a city college so-called, but an independently endowed institution. It was established in 1850, having its inception in a movement among the Baptists of the state, which led several professors and a number of students of what was then Madison University at Hamilton, N. Y., to transfer to the more populous community of Rochester and there organize a new institution in the old United States Hotel building, still standing on West Main Street—a movement which commanded the attention and contemporary pen of Ralph Waldo Emerson.

The new institution was termed "The Collegiate Department of the University of Rochester," and that was destined to remain the sole department for many years to come. While denominational in origin, like so many colleges of that early day, it has long since become entirely non-sectarian in its organization, administration and control. It remained in its original home until 1861, when it moved to what is now known as the Old Campus on University Avenue.

College for Women

During its first fifty years the University was operated as a college for men only. In 1900, through the efforts of a group of public-spirited women, prominent among whom was Susan B. Anthony, Rochester’s great suffrage leader, it was opened to women on the same terms as men. For the best interests of both men and women separate organizations were subsequently developed, and in 1912 the trustees created within the University a College for Men and a College for Women. In 1914 two new buildings for the women were completed across the street from the main campus, making possible a partial segregation of the two colleges. The removal of the College for Men to its new River Campus now completes this segregation for undergraduate work, to the mutual benefit of both colleges alike.
Other Developments

A Division of University Extension was established in 1916 and a Summer Session in 1921, both increasingly popular features. The scope of the college has also been broadened during the past twenty years by the establishment of approved courses in mechanical and chemical engineering, a unique department of vital economics, concerned with problems of nutrition, hygiene and physical education, and an Institute of Applied Optics, recently established through the cooperation of the Eastman Kodak Company and the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company in financing the project and making available certain services by members of their scientific staffs. This Institute is outstanding in America, offering university courses in optometry, and in higher optics for those seeking to prepare themselves for the application of optics in industry.

The University also acquired exceptional scientific resources in 1927, when the internationally famous Ward’s Natural Science Establishment became the
Frank A. Ward Natural Science Foundation of the University of Rochester through a memorial gift from the family of the late Frank A. Ward, a cousin of the founder, Professor Henry A. Ward, who was an early member of the University faculty.

Graduate Studies
In the field of graduate work the University has been increasing its offerings in recent years, having created the position, dean of graduate studies, two years ago. In addition to the master's degree in arts, science and music, the degree doctor of philosophy is being conferred upon candidates majoring in those branches of science for which the laboratories, libraries and staff provide adequate facilities.

Curricular Progress
Through all its physical expansion the University has not lost sight of the fundamental purposes for which it exists. One of the first moves, following the acquisition of increased endowment, was to enlarge and strengthen the faculty, materially increasing the salary scale. And coincident with its strengthening the faculty instituted a comprehensive educational survey, the better to estimate the value of its work and chart its future course.

This survey consumed more than two years and resulted in a number of significant innovations in curriculum and practice. Orientation courses have been developed and put in operation. Concentration, looking to a greater mastery of a chosen field of study, is encouraged. Greater attention is paid to the individual student, who is given more freedom and responsibility for self-direction. Students of exceptional ability have been afforded more opportunity to work at their own pace, and the degree with distinction has been introduced, as differentiated from the pass degree. In general, the new plan seeks to attain ends similar to those sought by the tutorial system at Harvard, or the preceptorial system at Princeton, and has already attracted favorable attention.

Enrollment and Faculty
The total enrollment of regular University students in residence this fall, as accurately as can be tabulated at the present writing, is 1,638, classified as follows: College of Arts and Science, 1,105, including 640 in the College for Men and 465 in the College for Women; Eastman School of Music, 373; School of Medicine and Dentistry, 160. The faculties of the University number 293, distributed
as follows: College of Arts and Science, 135; Eastman School of Music, 74; School of Medicine and Dentistry, 84, in addition to which there are 84 part-time members of the medical faculty.

From the figures it may be rightly inferred that a basic policy of the University is a restricted enrollment. While increasing demands upon its facilities are anticipated, and somewhat greater numbers may now be accommodated in the college and the School of Medicine and Dentistry, it is proposed to keep the registration within definite limitations, based upon a carefully selective process. The objective is quality, rather than quantity; and administration and faculty are alike keenly sensitive of their responsibility to justify the confidence of that public to which they are indebted for the unusual opportunity now confronting them.
THE University of Rochester holds in grateful memory the gifts of George Eastman, John D. Rockefeller, and over thirteen thousand other friends, Alumni and Alumnae of the University for the acquisition and development of this River Campus for the College for Men, and for the dedication of the older campus to the use of the College for Women; also the services of the large group of friends who formed the organization which secured these gifts.

The names of all the givers and solicitors have been inscribed in a book which will be permanently preserved in this library.

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THIS River Campus of the College for Men of the University of Rochester is a lasting memorial of the devoted work of its Architects and Builders.

Architects: Gordon and Kaelber and their assistants Philipp Merz and Leonard Waasdorp.
Landscape Architects: Olmsted Brothers.
General Contractor: A. W. Hopeman & Sons Company

with all of the sub-contractors and workmen whose loyal cooperation and skill made this development a reality.

Text of Inscriptions Carved on Stone Walls of Stair Hall in Rush Rhees Library