

Commons GOALS

The former Frederick Douglass Building has been transformed into a new, student-oriented campus hub.

A freshly remodeled Frederick Douglass Building is bringing Rochester's student-oriented spaces into a new era. Now known as Douglass Commons, the 60-year-old building has been recast to provide more inviting ways for students to take part in cocurricular programs and to provide better support for the more than 250 campus organizations that form much of the backbone of student life.

Richard Feldman, dean of the College, says the reopening represents a new way of thinking about the role of such a campus hub. "Until now, a student-centered space of this magnitude has not existed on campus," Feldman says. "The building's redesign represents an effort to increase student connections, establish a strong sense of community, and foster diversity."

Officially opened during a 10-day celebration last fall, the 79,000-square-foot building is the latest development in the University's long history of providing students with places on campus to call their own. Todd Union, Rochester's first student union, was one of the original buildings when the River Campus opened in 1930. When the men's college moved from the Prince Street Campus, Cutler Union was built as a "home of gracious hospitality" for the women's college.

And since 1976, the iconic, I. M. Pei-designed Wilson Commons has been a centerpiece of River Campus life, a role that Douglass Commons is designed to expand and augment.


While Douglass has most recently been known for its dining center and as the home of the bookstore, those spaces have been recast.

The bookstore, which had been on the first floor, has moved to a new building in College Town, a commercial development on University-owned land at Mt. Hope and Elmwood Avenues. In its place is a new, updated dining center.

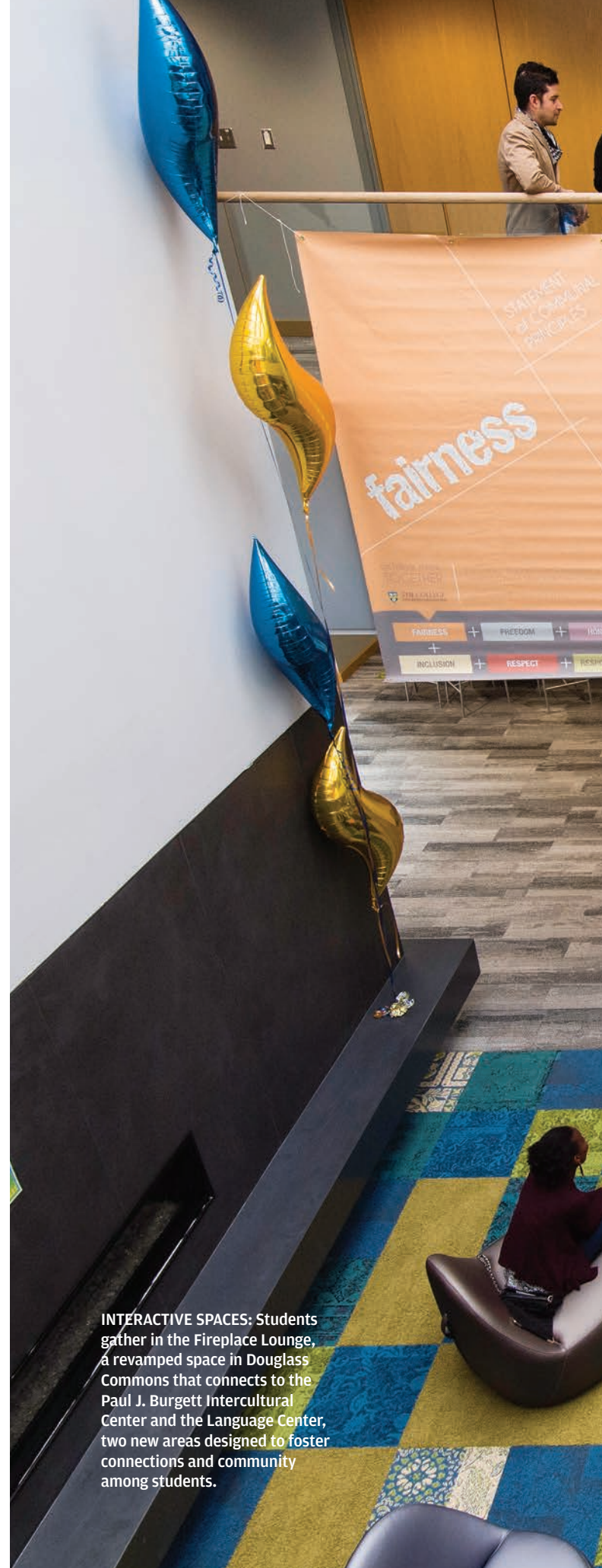
The old second-floor dining hall has become a new ballroom, a flexible, reconfigurable facility for students and campus organizations to hold events and activities.

And other spaces have been reinvented to provide greater support for initiatives that promote cultural awareness and engagement.

Connected by a walkway to Wilson Commons and to Rush Rhees Library, Douglass Commons and Wilson Commons together are known as the Campus Center. The centrality is intentional, Feldman says.

"It's a unifying place for students to come together to celebrate their identities and to share in both intellectual and cultural experiences together." 

—JIM MANDELARO



INTERACTIVE SPACES: Students gather in the Fireplace Lounge, a revamped space in Douglass Commons that connects to the Paul J. Burgett Intercultural Center and the Language Center, two new areas designed to foster connections and community among students.



STATEMENT OF COMMUNAL PRINCIPLES

freedom

USE MOVIE MORE TOGETHER

THE COLLEGE

BUSINESS + FREEDOM + HONESTY

INCLUSION + RESPECT + RESPONSIBILITY

STATEMENT OF COMMUNAL PRINCIPLES

honesty

USE MOVIE MORE TOGETHER

BROOKLINE

TRUTHNESS + FREEDOM + HONESTY

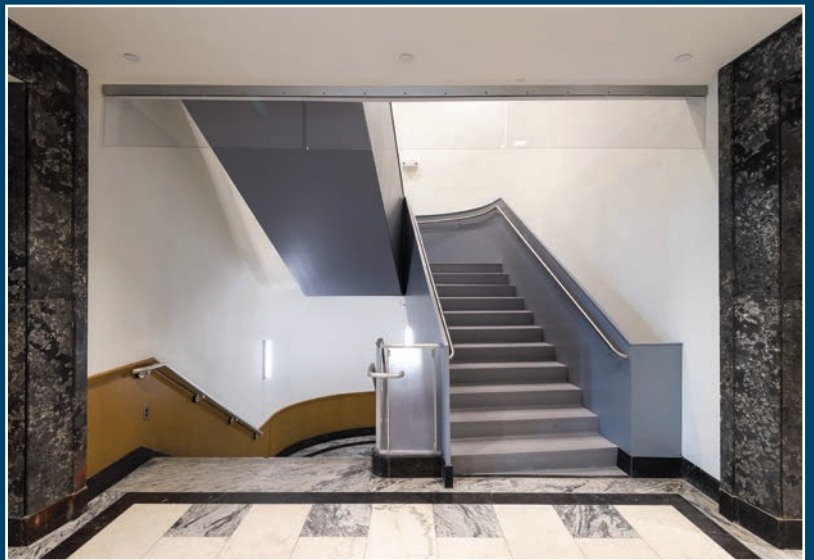
INCLUSION + RESPECT + RESPONSIBILITY



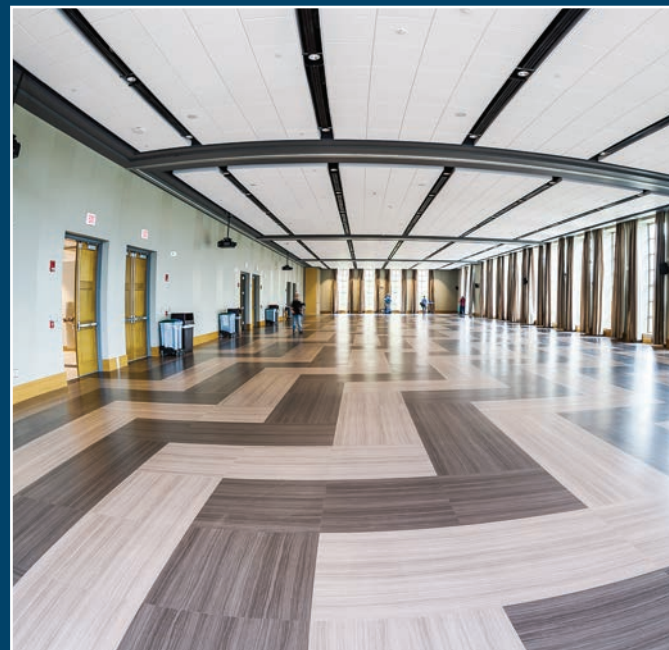
COMMONS & COMMUNITY:

The building includes a revamped dining center (top) that features more options for students, particularly those with dietary and allergy concerns, and a community kitchen (lower right), where student organizations can make their own food as part of their plans for meetings and events. Throughout the building, historical touches, like the bust of the building's namesake (lower left), have been preserved.





BUILDING ON TRADITION: Architectural flourishes—like the winding staircase (top) and skylights (bottom)—have been burnished, while new spaces for programs like the Burgett Intercultural Center (middle) have been created. The center, along with a new Language Center, is designed to help celebrate the diversity of Rochester’s students and to bolster initiatives for students to share cultural experiences.



STUDENT SKYLINES: Part of the original River Campus, Todd Union (top) “quickly proved its worth for the general life of the students,” according to historian Arthur May. The same could be said about successive student spaces, including Cutler Union (middle), which “was easily the most distinctive and significant of the new facilities,” built when the Prince Street Campus became home to the women’s college; and Wilson Commons (bottom), the I. M. Pei-designed River Campus building that opened in 1976.



BETTER BALLROOM: Originally designed as the main dining hall for men on the River Campus (near left) when the building opened in 1955, the second-floor space had done double duty as a meeting room. The area has been revamped into a ballroom (far left) that serves as a gathering space that can be reconfigured to host a wide range of events, including concerts, fairs, expos, lectures, and receptions (above). The room can be configured to accommodate up to 700 people.



LANDMARKS: Opened when the men's and women's colleges merged, the Frederick Douglass Building has been a campus landmark since 1955.

'Reinvented Douglass'

Student life has been undergoing a transformation at the University, highlighted by the renovation of the Frederick Douglass Building into a new student center. The 62-year-old building, best known to recent generations of students as home to a dining center and to the bookstore, has become a campus hub, designed to provide student-oriented spaces for organizations, activities, and programs.

The 79,000-square-foot building features four floors of space, including the new Paul J. Burgett Intercultural Center, a new Language Center, a reconfigurable ballroom, and a revamped dining center. The University Bookstore has moved to College Town. Together, Douglass Commons and Wilson Commons form what's known as the Campus Center. The buildings are connected by a walkway system that also ties them to the new Evans Lam Square in Rush Rhees Library.

A Public Lounge



Douglass Commons

Third floor

Home to the Burgett Center, the third floor also includes meditation and lactation rooms and a fireplace lounge with televisions to feature international broadcasts.

Meeting rooms

Meditation room

Bridge to Wilson Commons

Wilson Commons

B
George Graham Smith Plaza

B George Graham Smith Plaza

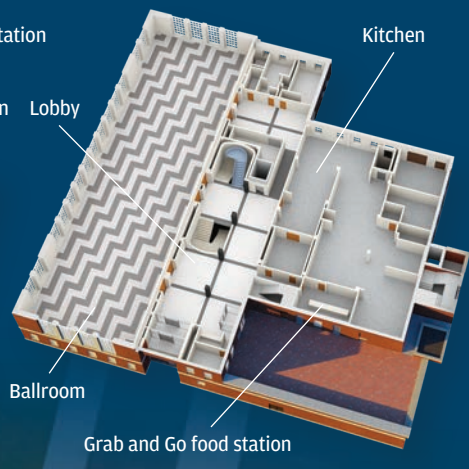


C Open Dining East

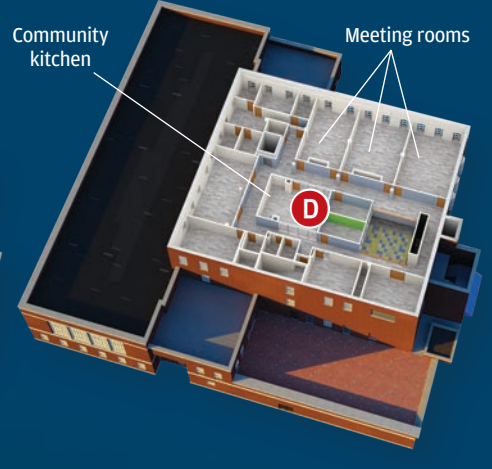




First floor A new dining facility features kosher food, international stations, and allergen-free zones. The Genesee Room doubles as a faculty dining area by day and a student spot at night.



Second floor The centerpiece is the ballroom, a space that holds up to 700 people, and can be used for expos, fairs, rehearsals and performances, concerts, events, and receptions.



Fourth floor The fourth floor features meeting rooms and a large community kitchen, where student organizations can make their own food.

Paul J. Burgett Intercultural Center & Language Center



Public lounge
Fireplace

Bridge to Rush Rhees Library

Terrace

Lam Square Designed to be a "town square" for the University community, the new space aims to bring together expertise, resources, programming, and technology in Rush Rhees Library.

Rush Rhees Library

D Community Kitchen



E Lam Square



E

BODIES OF ART

A PIONEERING PROJECT TO CREATE A 'MODEL HUMAN' IS CHANGING THE PRACTICE OF SURGERY.

Photographs by Adam Fenster

The question intrigued surgeon Ahmed Ghazi: what if there were a way to simulate human organs so that students and residents could poke, prod, and perform procedures in scenarios that were lifelike enough to mimic the real thing?

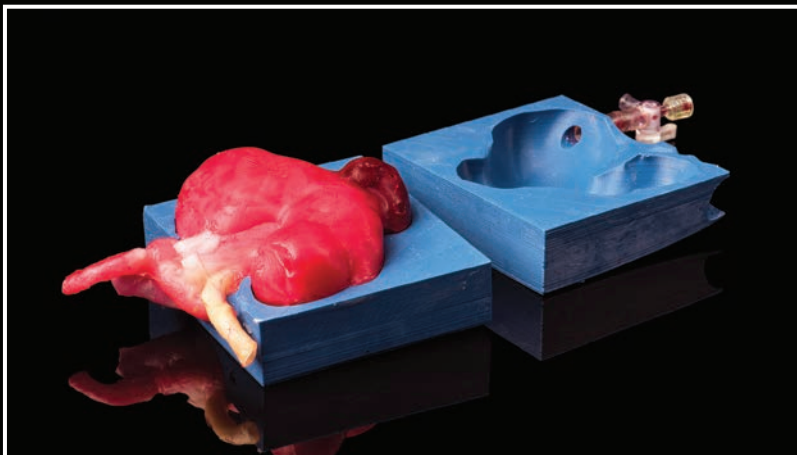
When the assistant professor of urology was introduced to Jonathan Stone '16 (MS), a neurosurgery resident who holds a degree in biomedical engineering and has an interest in developing medical devices, the two began brainstorming.

Using 3-D printing technology, imaging science, and a Jell-O-like plastic, they have developed a new way to fabricate artificial organs and parts of the human anatomy so realistic that the “model humans” can be used to train future physicians and could soon be widely used to rehearse complex cases before surgery.

“Very few surgical simulations are successful at recreating the live event from the beginning to the end,” says Ghazi. “What we have created is a model that looks, feels, and reacts like a live organ and allows trainees and surgeons to replicate the same experience they would face in the operating room with a real patient.”

Work on the process—dubbed Simulated Inanimate Model for a Physical Learning Experience, or SIMPLE—began more than two years ago. The team's initiative has begun to win accolades from colleagues and peers, including recognition from the American Urological Association, the nation's largest organization of urologists, which awarded presentations of the SIMPLE program with top honors two years in a row.

The process to create model organs begins with images from MRI, CT, or ultrasound scans that are fed into computer-assisted design software. But instead of using the designs to create rigid plastic replicas of human anatomy, which is being done at many institutions, the pair converted the *Continued on page 37*



COLORFUL CAST: Medical Center researchers are developing a process to create anatomically correct life-sized models of organs as a way to train future surgeons. Using 3-D printers encoded with data from MRI, CT, and other scans, researchers make a mold (left) that can be filled with a Jell-O-like polymer. The models can be adapted to highlight specific scenarios that affect organs, such as how cancerous growths appear on kidneys (this page).



Risk of Ruptures

Rochester researchers are using the technology of 3-D printing to analyze an often slow-to-develop but extremely dangerous risk that can hide deep in the abdomen.

Michael Richards, a research assistant professor in the Department of Surgery, and Doran Mix, a vascular surgery resident physician, are developing novel ultrasound technology to characterize the structure of abdominal aneurysms in the aorta and blockages in carotid arteries.

The blockages, which interrupt the flow of blood in major arteries, often grow slowly enough that they're undetected until they rupture, a complication that is usually fatal.

Using 3-D-printed models of aneurysms made with polyvinyl alcohol, a water-soluble synthetic polymer, the team inserts the model aneurysm into a material that mimics the human thoracic cavity. There, they can study the aneurysms using ultrasound.

Such analyses will help clinicians more accurately assess the risk of ruptures.

The work is part of a collaboration between the Department of Biomedical Engineering and Carestream Health Inc., a Rochester-based medical device company.

The partnership, including New York State's Center for Emerging and Innovative Sciences, is designed to develop new technologies to expand the use of ultrasound imaging for medical diagnosis.

—Bob Marcotte





SOUND SCIENCE: As part of a research initiative to develop new ultrasound technologies that may one day help diagnose dangerous medical conditions hidden in the abdomen and under other organs and tissues, University researchers are using 3-D printing technology to model blockages in major arteries like the aorta (left; and top and bottom right). The printing process can also be used to model spinal discs (above, middle).

'Printed' Antibiotics?

When a surgeon uses a titanium rod or plate to hold fractured bones in place, or installs a total joint replacement, the chances of infection are small. But when that happens, the results can be devastating.

The hardware has to be removed. The bone has to be debrided and washed with antibiotics. Gaps created by infection-related bone loss are temporarily filled with antibiotic-releasing bone cement. The patients have to be kept on antibiotics.

And months later, when the infection is finally eradicated and the cement can be removed, the surgeon "has to come up with some real magic to reconstruct that missing bone," says Hani Awad, a professor of biomedical engineering and of orthopaedics.

"This multistep treatment is long and daunting, and the outcomes are generally not very good."

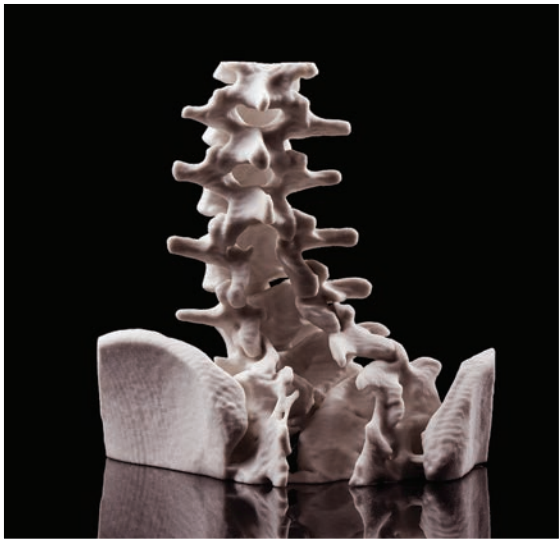
Awad says 3-D printing may help avoid many of the complications in a single step.

As part of a consortium of research projects funded by AOTrauma, Awad and his team are using the new printing technology to fabricate bone scaffolds made of biocompatible material to replace the original bone tissue lost to infection.

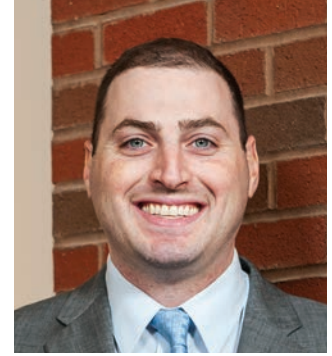
As part of the "printing" process, the scaffolds can be "ink-jetted" with antibiotics to fight the infection and with growth factors to stimulate replacement bone growth. The therapeutics can be applied to the surface of the graft, or embedded uniformly in it, so they can be released gradually, as the graft dissolves, to ensure the infection is eradicated and to stimulate regeneration of the bone tissue.

"It's a very exciting project," says Awad. —Bob Marcotte





HELPFUL HEALING: Experimenting with different types of 3-D printing technologies, the lab of Hani Awad, a professor of biomedical engineering and of orthopaedics, is using the technology to fabricate bones and bone scaffolds (left and right, top) that can be encoded with antibiotics to fight infection as the replacements graft onto natural bone, helping with the healing process. The team is also developing ways to model bodily structures (right, middle and bottom).



3-D PRINTERS: Surgeon Ahmed Ghazi (left) and resident Jonathan Stone use new technology to create simulations of human organs.

Continued from page 32 designs into molds built using a 3-D printer. In a process akin to casting a bronze statue, the molds are injected with a hydrogel which, after freezing, assumes a solid state.

The water consistency of the hydrogel is identical to that found in humans, giving the artificial organs the feel of the real thing. A great deal of research and experimentation went into the process of formulating the hydrogel so that the final product not only has the right consistency but is also the correct color.

“We think of it as a science and engineering, although at its heart it is really arts and crafts because at the end of the day, we are creating sculptures that just happen to be anatomical,” says Stone.

In collaboration with the Department of Biomedical Engineering, the team subjected the models to a battery of scientific tests to ensure that the models had the same mechanical properties as real tissue. They also compared the performance of surgeons on the models and in real patients and found that there was a correlation between the two.


The models allow surgeons and students to observe where the blood vessels enter and leave the organ and, when modeling cancer, the size and location of a tumor. Surgeons can even cut the organ to take a look at the interior.

And the models can provide insight into pathology. For example, the team can alter the concentration of the hydrogel to add denser masses to a liver, or a blockage in a kidney, or plaque in an artery.

By assembling entire segments of a body, complete with artificial muscle tissue, skin, and fat, as well as livers, intestines, spleens, kidneys, and other organs and structures, the team has been able to simulate actual surgical procedures.

While widespread use of such simulations is a long-term vision, Ghazi has used the models to practice real partial nephrectomies—procedures in which surgeons remove a tumor from a kidney while attempting to preserve as much of the healthy organ as possible.

During those procedures, a key to success is avoiding surprises and anticipating potential complications. While complications are rare in the vast majority of instances, the size and position of tumors add complexity to the operation. In those instances, conducting a dry run in advance can help guide surgeons once the operation is conducted on a real patient.

“Surgery is often like a Pandora’s box,” says Ghazi. “You don’t know what is inside until you open it up. The fact that we could someday have surgeons practice procedures on these models before going to the operating room helps eliminate the unknown, increases safety, and improves the quality of care. Patients can, in turn, reassure themselves by asking their surgeons ‘how did the rehearsal go yesterday?’ That is going to be the future of surgery.” 

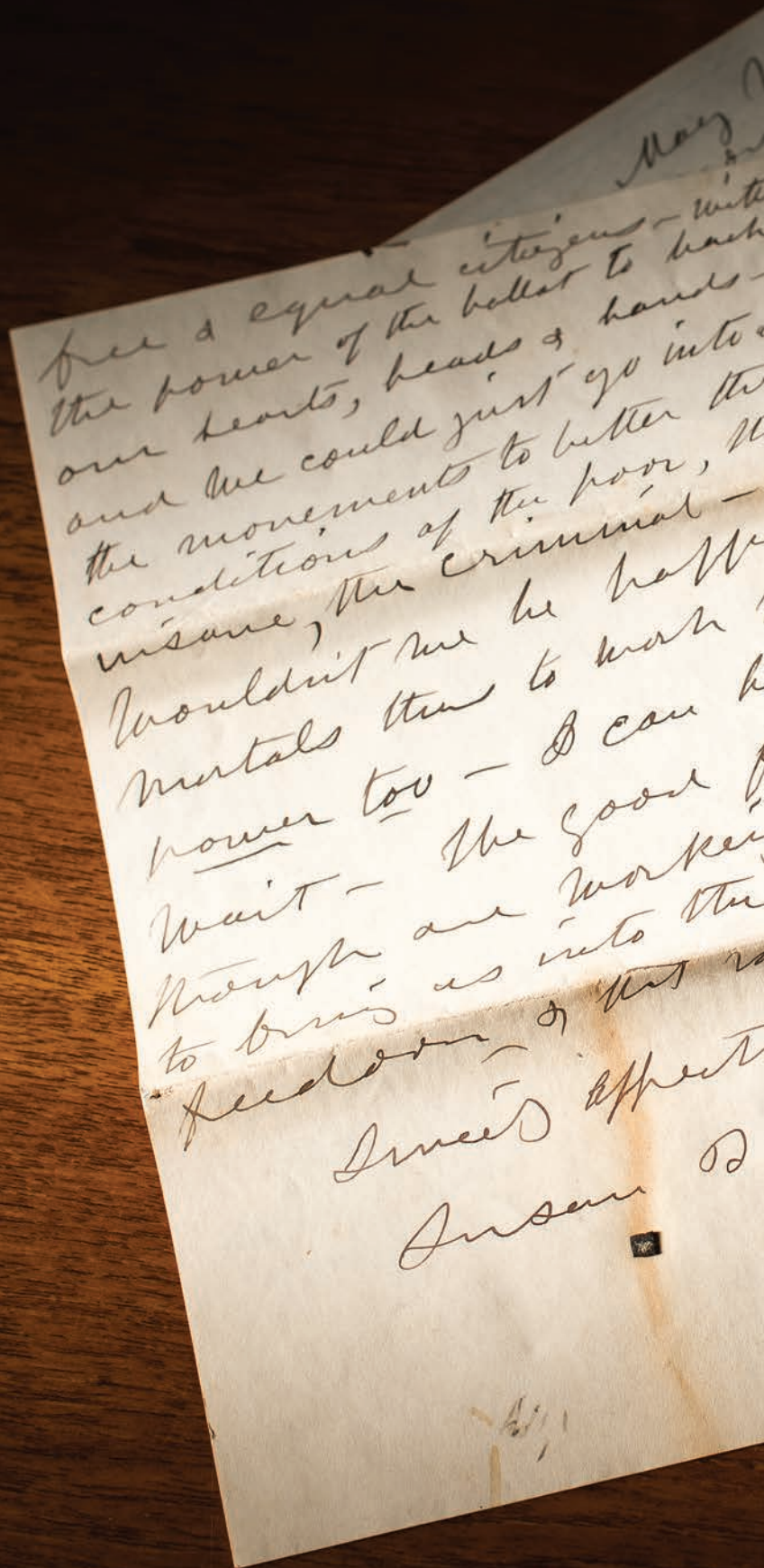
—MARK MICHAUD

See a video of the story at [Youtube.com/watch?v=Ah7gJ4Vgr-w](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ah7gJ4Vgr-w).

Signed, Susan B. Anthony

A 'stunning discovery' adds to Rochester's rich history as home to the women's suffrage movement.

By Sandra Knispel



HISTORIC FIND: Hundreds of documents owned by suffragist Isabella Beecher Hooker and now held by the University offer new perspectives on the suffrage movement, through materials like letters (this page) from Susan B. Anthony.

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he picture most people know of Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and the women's suffrage movement in America is one painted in broad strokes and grand designs. Beyond the vision, grit, and heroism, however, the workaday details of how the movement was actually run—the backroom negotiations, convention planning, and grassroots organizing—have been less understood.

That may soon change.

A recently discovered trove of letters, speeches, petitions, photographs, and pamphlets—forgotten for a century in attics and barns, and on porches—has opened a window onto the quotidian details of that historic movement. Originally owned by suffragist Isabella Beecher Hooker, the collection, acquired by the University late last year, includes dozens of letters from fellow movement leaders Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

Part of a notable family of reformers, Hooker was the daughter of the Reverend Lyman Beecher and a half-sister of social reformer and abolitionist Henry Ward Beecher, educator Catharine Beecher, and novelist Harriet Beecher Stowe.

The documents were written and collected between 1869 and 1880. “It’s an incredibly critical period in this movement,” says Lori Birrell, a special collections librarian who organized the collection for the Department of Rare Books, Special Collections, and Preservation.

With the 14th Amendment just passed, newly enshrining a host of citizenship rights, and the debate raging over granting black men the right to vote, the time was very contentious. The suffragists saw their chances of being included in the 15th Amendment quickly slipping away. Reading Anthony’s missives makes clear that she considered Hooker her confidant and friend.

Hooker, it appears, had become a central mediator among many strong personalities. At times, the leaders were fiercely at odds with each other over how best to proceed. The letters map the nuances of the internal politics of the movement.

“Something that I’ve been really struck by is just how exhausting it must have been to try to keep going for this long,” says Birrell. “You get to this period in the 1870s and they’ve tried everything—state, national, they tried voting and then got gotten arrested for it in 1872. They’ve tried all of these things and they just kept at it. To read that year after year after year in these letters is simply amazing.”

The story of their discovery sounds like something straight out of PBS’s *Antiques Roadshow*. George and Libbie Merrow were cleaning out their Bloomfield, Connecticut, home last year when they came across an open wooden crate among family detritus and some antiques.

It was “mixed in with old magazines, old funny tools, all sorts of things,” Libbie Merrow recalls. Inside the roughly two-by-one-and-a-half-foot box, they found stacks of letters, newspaper clippings, and photographs, all sprinkled liberally with mouse droppings. Dusty and probably undisturbed for decades, the small crate had survived two prior moves over a span of about 70 years, having been passed down through the Merrow family twice.

In 1895, George Merrow’s grandfather, also named George, purchased the former Beecher Hooker house at 34 Forest Street in Hartford, Connecticut. Evidently, the Hookers had left their personal papers behind in the attic when the big, elegant home they had built for themselves became too costly, forcing them to sell it. The new owners, just like their famous predecessors, stored their family’s personal and business papers in the attic.

After the elder Merrow died in 1943, the papers moved with his son Paul Gurley Merrow to his farm in Mansfield, Connecticut. When Paul died in 1973,

his nephew—Libbie’s husband, George—inherited the property.

In 2010, the couple sold the last of the buildings—the big barn. As part of the deal, the new owner had given the Merrows five years to clean out its contents. Stuffed to the brim with old furniture, tools, two boats, wagons, farm equipment, books, and magazines, the barn was a hiding spot for the Beecher Hooker papers.

That is, until the five-year grace period was up and the family began to clean out in earnest. Having climbed through a broken window into a small side room of the barn in order to open the door that was stuck shut, they discovered a wooden crate with wedding invitations to the marriage of the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hooker. Nothing clicked. Nevertheless, the Merrows decided to keep the box.

“I don’t think that we attached anywhere near the significance to that collection at that time,” says George Merrow. A family of “pack rats” is how Libbie Merrow describes the habit of “never throwing away anything that could be kept.”

The Merrows took the musty crate with them to their home in Bloomfield, and left it for a year under a tarp on their large porch. When the couple got ready to sell



MEDIATING INFLUENCE: Isabella Beecher Hooker (opposite) played a central and sometimes mediating role in the suffrage movement at a time when its storied leaders—Elizabeth Cady Stanton (above left) and Susan B. Anthony (right)—and others were mapping out the internal politics of the movement.

their own home in 2016, they finally brought it into their kitchen for closer inspection. At that point, they had reached out to rare book and manuscript dealers Bob Seymour and Adrienne Horowitz Kitts, with whom they had worked in the past. The dealers painstakingly dusted, researched, and organized the jumbled contents over the span of months.

“I can’t tell you how thrilling it was to hold a letter that she had held more than a hundred years before,” recalls rare book dealer Kitts when she discovered the first letter signed “Susan B. Anthony.”

Libbie Merrow says she was pleased when Kitts told her what she had found. “They called up and said: ‘We have pretty exciting papers here.’ As they went along they realized it was more and more exciting.”

Adds husband Paul: “We didn’t jump up and down exactly, but it was pretty exciting to hear what they felt the value was.”

Once they finished cataloging, the dealers offered the trove on behalf of their clients for sale to Rochester. They chose Rochester because of the University’s existing

The Ubiquitous Beechers

The Beecher family influenced almost every religious, political, and social movement in the United States during the 19th century.

Thomas Kinnicut Beecher

1824-1900

A half-brother of Henry Ward Beecher and Harriet Beecher Stowe, Thomas was a Congregationalist minister in Elmira, New York, and a writer and lecturer, with a conservative leaning, on contemporary issues.

William Henry Beecher

1802-1889

Eldest son of Lyman Beecher and his first wife, Roxana Foote, William was a cabinetmaker and a clerk before becoming a preacher. He was active in the antislavery and temperance movements.

Edward Beecher

1803-1895

Abolitionist Edward was a preacher and the president of Illinois College. He wrote *Narrative of the Riots at Alton* about the 1837 murder of friend Elijah Lovejoy by an antiabolitionist mob.

Charles Beecher

1815-1900

Youngest child of Lyman and Roxana, Charles lived for a time in New Orleans. His letters home describing life under slavery shaped sister Harriet's novel *Uncle Tom's Cabin*.

Henry Ward Beecher

1813-1887

Second in fame only to Harriet among the children, Henry was a renowned abolitionist preacher. His adultery scandal in the 1870s created deep family, and even social, rifts.



Isabella Beecher Hooker

1822-1907

The eldest child of Lyman and his second wife, Harriet Porter Beecher, Isabella helped to found the National Woman's Suffrage Association in 1869 with Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

Catharine Esther Beecher

1800-1878

The first Beecher child, pioneering education reformer and school founder Catharine was a proponent of education for young women to fortify their role in the home. She opposed women's suffrage.

Lyman Beecher

1775-1863

One of the most famous clergymen in the first half of the 19th century, Lyman garnered national attention with his antislavery sermons in response to the Missouri Compromise in the 1820s.

Mary Beecher Perkins

1805-1900

Less outspoken than her siblings, Mary worked with sister Catharine to open the Hartford Female Seminary in Connecticut. She was the grandmother of author Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

Harriet Beecher Stowe

1811-1896

The author of more than 30 books, Harriet in the 1850s was catapulted to international fame by *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, which galvanized the antislavery movement.

Roxana Foote Beecher

1775-1816

Quietly intellectual, Roxana was the granddaughter of Revolutionary War general Andrew Ward. To help the family financially, she ran with her sister Mary a small boarding school for girls while the family lived on Long Island.

Harriet Porter Beecher

1790-1835

Lyman married second wife Harriet in 1817. From Portland, Maine, she was better connected socially than Lyman, related to senators, a Maine governor, and other political figures. She was the mother of Isabella, Thomas, and James.



James Chaplin Beecher

1828-1886

Youngest of all the Beecher children, James (left) lived a life at sea before becoming a missionary in China. He served as a colonel in the Union army during the Civil War, recruiting the First North Carolina Volunteers, an African-American regiment.

George Beecher

1809-1843

Abolitionist George preached in Rochester and nearby Batavia before returning to the family home in Ohio, where the Beechers had moved when Lyman became president of Lane Seminary in Cincinnati in 1832.

holdings of Isabella Beecher Hooker and John Hooker papers, as well its Susan B. Anthony collection, one of the largest in the country.

The University, located in a region that was a hotbed of 19th-century social reform movements, also boasts papers of what Birrell calls the “supporting cast”—local activists Isaac and Amy Post, the Porter family, and other Rochesterians who were part of micro-movements with national implications.

The purchase was made with funds from Friends of the University of Rochester Libraries, a gift from retired manuscripts librarian and former assistant director of Rare Books and Special Collections Mary Huth, and a substantial anonymous gift, augmenting the University’s existing special collections acquisition fund.

“Acquisitions like this are so important,” says University Vice Provost Mary Ann Mavrincac, who is also the Andrew H. and Janet Dayton Neilly Dean of Libraries. “They add to our already rich resources, draw researchers and provide the basis for teaching—which students love as they are working with original manuscripts on topics that speak to them. It’s exciting to hear the voices of these intellectual women come alive.”

However, unlike other Anthony letters already in the University’s holdings, the new collection is thoroughly political and rarely personal. The letters show the methods and machinations of (mostly) women bent on changing the status quo that heretofore had relegated them to steerage.

At times, they betray Anthony’s frustration over chronic funding problems, and with women who left the movement for marriage and children. At their rawest, they show her indignation at the general apathy for the cause of equality.

In a letter to Hooker, dated March 19, 1873, Anthony’s impatience is palpable. She tells Hooker of her planning for the suffragists’ regular May meeting in New York City. Writing stream of consciousness to her trusted friend, Anthony admonishes Hooker to show up:

“But you must not fail to be there—for we must make the Welkin ring anew with our War cry for freedom—and our constitutional right to protect it by the ballot—I hear nothing from nobody—All I can do is to run & jump to accomplish the half I see waiting before me—”

Later in the letter, Anthony mentions her impending trial for voting illegally the previous November in Rochester—where she is now speaking to potential jurors.

“I am now fairly into my Monroe County canvass—speaking every night—You [know] a Criminal cannot plead his own case before the Jury—so I am bound to plead it before the whole of Monroe County—from which the twelve must be selected—”

Anthony had been so convincing in her public addresses that the prosecutor eventually decided to move the trial to Canandaigua, in neighboring Ontario County. Without delay, Anthony set out on a lecture tour through that county, too.

Nonetheless, she was found guilty and ordered to pay \$100, plus the costs of the prosecution.

While Anthony never paid the fine, the publicity from the trial proved a windfall to the cause. The frequent laments of the suffragists for what was lost by excluding women from public discourse began to sound a newly auspicious note.

“Now wouldn’t it be splendid for us to be free & equal citizens—with

the power of the ballot to back our hearts, heads & hands—and we could just go into all the movements to better the conditions of the poor, the insane, the criminal—Wouldn’t we be happy mortals thus to work with power too,” Anthony mused to Hooker in a letter dated April 9, 1874. “I can hardly wait—The good fates though are working together to bring us into this freedom & that rapidly.”

Alas, not rapidly enough. Anthony died 14 years before Congress ratified the 19th Amendment in 1920, granting women the national right to vote. Her home state of New York had done so three years earlier.

Ann Gordon, a research professor emerita of history at Rutgers University, traveled to Rochester this winter to see the materials. “It’s quite an amazing collection,” says the noted suffrage movement expert and author of the six-volume compilation *Selected Papers of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony* (Rutgers University Press).

The collection, she says, will change prevailing scholarship on Beecher Hooker and her brief tenure in leading the suffrage movement.

“Those few years nobody has paid attention to.” Gordon Says. “We may be able to see what she tried, what techniques she used, what her arguments were, what obstacles she ran into—all those ways that one looks at a political movement and that just aren’t in the story at the moment—and I think we can put them in now. Her work is bet-




READING NOOK: Isabella and her husband, John Hooker, made their home in the Nook Farm community in Hartford, Connecticut, where her sister, Harriet Beecher Stowe, and Mark Twain were among the prominent residents who made it a locus of literary life in 19th-century New England.

ter documented in this collection, and it will change how we assess her importance.”

Jessica Lacher-Feldman, the Joseph N. Lambert and Harold B. Schleifer Director of Rare Books, Special Collections, and Preservation, says the collection is available for research on the website of University Libraries. Later this year, the materials will be digitized.

“While archivists and special collections librarians are entrusted to preserve historical materials for the future, we pride ourselves on providing full access to our holdings,” Lacher-Feldman says. “It’s an incredible honor to preserve and to make available these important historical materials to scholars, students, alums, and community members.”

Gordon says such collections are rare.

“An individual letter may surface at auction or at a dealer, but we don’t often find a collection of this size. It’s a real treat.” 

See a video of the story at [Youtube.com/watch?v=9SshBrRdtTE](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9SshBrRdtTE).

CELEBRATING Scholarships

A program recognizes the difference that support for students can make.

By Jennifer Roach

Allison Morningstar '19 is the first to acknowledge the difference that the generosity of supporters of the University have made in her life. The neuroscience major from York, Pennsylvania, thought she would have to turn to a private loan to pay for the second semester of her sophomore year when she found out she would receive the Carolyn E. and Jeffrey A. Stone MD Current Use Undergraduate Scholarship.

In a letter to the Stones, she highlighted what that has meant for her and her family: "Your investment in my educational dreams and aspirations came at a time when I was struggling to believe in myself, and it renewed my commitment to continue to do my best to be better and work harder every day, not just for myself but for all the people I one day hope to help in return."

Morningstar was one of several students who shared their stories of success this spring at the annual Celebration of Scholarships—an event to highlight the impact such support has on the educational aspirations of students and to recognize alumni and friends who provide that support.


One of the key support areas of *The Meliora Challenge*, the comprehensive fundraising campaign that closed last June, scholarships have long been a priority for the University. Of the more than \$1.2 billion raised during the campaign, more than \$225 million was allocated for scholarships.

Samantha Veeder, associate dean of College enrollment and director of financial aid, says scholarships play an important role in the life of Rochester. In addition to helping ensure that qualified students can afford to attend, regardless of their financial circumstances, scholarships help attract high-performing students and help shape a diverse learning community. Rochester is one of a few schools that provides both merit-based aid and need-based aid.

"We're providing affordability and access through a need-based program that meets full demonstrated need, but we're also rewarding academic achievements with a strong merit-based program that is not based on financial eligibility," Veeder says. "We couldn't maintain that balance without the support of our donors." Veeder says a strong scholarship program is critical to attracting and retaining the best students. "We see students all the time who, in meeting with their financial aid counselors, say they are grateful for the scholarship."

Those students include young people like Abigail Clarkson-During, a member of the School of Medicine and Dentistry's Class of 2019. She received support from the Dr. Wheeler Rose, MD Fund, the Class of 1957 SMD Merit Scholarship, and the Class of 1961 SMD Scholarship.

"I have all of these opportunities thanks to one of the greatest and most humbling gifts," she wrote. "I am well on my way of achieving my lifelong dream: being a first-generation American who will be the first physician in her family. Thank you. I promise I will not let you down."

Meet a few of the students who shared their stories this spring. 

See a video featuring the students: Rochester.edu/advancement/celebration-of-scholarships-2017-video.



David Bynum '15N

ROCHESTER

Nurse at the Wilmot Cancer Institute

Elizabeth (Ann) Gay Terry B'40 Endowed

Scholarship in Nursing; McLouth Scholarship Fund



Abigail Clarkson-During '19M (MD)

WOODBIDGE, VIRGINIA

Dr. Wheeler Rose, MD Fund; Class of 1957 SMD Merit
Scholarship; Class of 1961 SMD Scholarship



Allison Morningstar '19

YORK, PENNSYLVANIA

Biological Sciences: Neuroscience
Carolyn E. and Jeffrey A. Stone MD Current Use
Undergraduate Scholarship



Michael McCarthy

BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT

Doctoral Student, Warner School of Education
Scandling Scholars Scholarship



Ian Manzi '18

KIGALI, RWANDA

Data Science and Economics

Barbara Barasky Birnbaum and

Scott M. Birnbaum Class of 1981 Scholarship

Crystal Colon '17

ROCHESTER

English: Language,
Media & Communications
W. H. Brady Student Support Fund



Jessica Elder '18E

SPANISH FORT, ALABAMA

Applied Music, French Horn
Marion Weed Memorial Scholarship;
Verne and Shirley Reynolds Endowed
Scholarship



Nick Searcy

'16S (MBA), '19M (MD)

REXBURG, IDAHO

Sue and David Reh Scholarship Fund; Elaine
R. Anderson, PhD and George L. Engel, MD
Endowed Scholarship

