



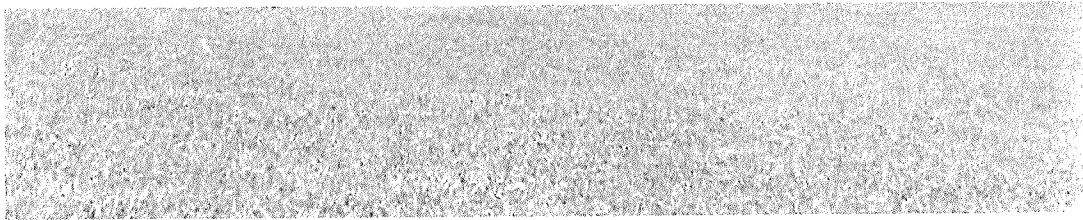
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About Murray Hill

Situated on the Livingston County Campus in Mount Morris, a former tuberculosis hospital complex, our building was originally used as a ~~four~~-apartment dwelling for the hospital's physicians and their families. Once separate residences, they are now interconnected to form Building 4. After the county acquired the campus, the apartments were rented as housing and have since served as office space for social services and the arts council, and as a foster home. Most of the buildings on the Murray Hill are now home to Livingston County government offices. In the 1930's and early '40's, Building 1 was the adult hospital for TB patients; Building 2 was the children's hospital; Building 3 was the nurses' dormitory; Building 5 was the head physician's home. Pictured below are residents of the hospital out for a walk on Murray Hill.





The New Deal Gallery at the Genesee Valley Council on the Arts now serves as a permanent home for the county's large collection of WPA paintings created through a Depression-era program and allocated to the hospital in the 1930s.

Timeline of campus property history with addition of the Livingston County WPA Art Collection

Pre-1837: Land purchased by four couples, including John Murray Sr.

1837: First residence built (John and Harriett Murray).

1862: Property sold at auction to Anson Smith.

1881: Sold to Charles Shepard of Buffalo .

1883: Sold to Byron MacAlpine of Rochester ; transferred to Clara Shepard, wife of Charles Shepard.

1892: Sold to John Meech of Buffalo ; Meech defaulted; property returned to Shepard in 1893 and sold to Herbert Wadsworth then to George Austen.

1899: Sold to George Williams of Buffalo .

1903: Sold to Ludia Pattison of Buffalo .

1933: Sold to New York State .

1933: Federal New Deal initiatives begin, including the Works Progress Administration Federal Art Project.

1936: Mount Morris Tuberculosis Hospital opens (capacity 200 adults; 50 children – children's hospital opened fall of 1937).

Late 1930s: 239 easel paintings produced through the Federal Art Project are allocated/loaned to the Tuberculosis Hospital ; along with murals and sculptures. The Woodstock School of Art has been identified as the delivery point for the paintings in the Livingston collection.

June 30, 1931 D & C

Mount Morris Advantages for New State Sanatorium Emphasized by Committee

Mount Morris, June 19—Information has not been received as to when Dr. Thomas Parron, Jr., state commissioner of health, will be here to look over Mount Morris and its sites offered for the new state hospital. It is understood that he will be in this section the latter part of next week, and it is possible he may be here June 25. Dr. Robert E. Plunkett, director of the tuberculosis division of the State Department of Health, was believed to have been well impressed with Mount Morris as a site for the tuberculosis hospital, and it is the hope of the local committee that Dr. Parron will be equally well pleased.

According to a map showing the territory which the hospital will serve, comprising Orleans, Genesee, Wyoming, Allegany, Steuben, Ontario and Livingston counties, Mount Morris appears to be the center of the population to be served. This map shows the accessibility of Mount Morris to all counties, to be served by good roads, as the center of a network to all counties and four railroads—the Lackawanna (New York to Buffalo) bisecting Steuben, Livingston and Genesee counties; the Pennsylvania (Rochester to Olean) bisecting Allegany and Livingston counties; the Erie to Rochester; trolley service, connection for points in Ontario, Orleans, Genesee and Wyoming counties, and the D. & M., serving southerly Livingston to northern Steuben County.

That Mount Morris has an abundance of pure filtered water from Silver Lake, a modern scientific sewage disposal system, electric and gas services are other facts included on this map, together with the statement that Mount Morris is the ideal location for a state tuberculosis hospital is situated in the center of the historic and scenic Genesee Valley.

Dr. Joseph Shilen, superintendent of the City Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Pittsburgh, Pa., in highly recommending Mount Morris to the state of New York for the tuberculosis sanatorium, says: "Mount Morris is ideally located for such an institution, having sufficient elevation, being accessible by good highways, several railroads, adequate water and sewer systems and is centrally located for Western New York."

Dr. Shilen in discussing tuberculosis hospitals, of which he is now considered an authority, says the chief functions of a hospital at this nature would be the restoration to health of those afflicted, the segregation of active cases and the setting up of a health educational center.

HOLE NUMBER, 1000

14R 4/28/1932 TB HOSPITAL IN LIVINGSTON COUNTY

Mt. Morris Chosen By State
Commission As Site.

CHOICE PLEASES GENERALLY

Semi-official word reached Geneseo last Thursday that Mt. Morris had been chosen as the site for the new seven-county TB hospital, and this word was confirmed by later dispatches, the governor approving the recommendation of the commission headed by Dr. Thomas Parran, Jr., State Health Commissioner. Interest had been at fever heat in this matter, and all places that had a chance made every effort to impress the commission and become designated. It finally narrowed down to two, Mt. Morris and Dale in Wyoming county and both had good advantages in the sites offered.

The committee went to each place last week Wednesday for final inspection, and as a result of that visit the Mt. Morris site was chosen. This was such good news that Mt. Morris celebrated the decision in an impromptu demonstration with parades, bands, fireworks and oratory. One incident of this demonstration was the burning of the Swan house on Main and Hopkins streets. The fire was of unknown origin. The house had been unoccupied for many years and burned fiercely and illumined the landscape for a great distance.

Geneseo and all Livingston county share in the delight that is felt in Mt. Morris. An institution of this sort means a great deal to any community. The hospital will be on the Murray hill site, about half a mile from Main street, and will stand on an elevation 850 feet above the Genesee river. The property is owned by E. T. Pattison of Buffalo, who occupied it until rather recently. The purchase price is stated at various figures, one stated price being \$150,000. The site comprises 150 acres. About \$1,000,000 will be spent in construction work, and that means much to Mt. Morris. The hospital when completed will have 250 beds in buildings of the English cottage type where patients can be treated separately according to the stage of the disease they have reached.

The counties in the hospital district are Livingston, Orleans, Wyoming, Genesee, Allegany, Steuben and Ontario. Mt. Morris is rather centrally located in this district and has many railroad connections making it easy of access; and the village water, sewer and electric systems are thoroughly modern and were a consideration with the commission when the choice was made, although the offered site was in itself its own recommendation.

Truly Mount Morris has been favored and Livingston county has been favored; and when time demonstrates that no mistake was made in choosing Mt. Morris then the date, April 21, 1932, will be one of the remembered and celebrated dates in this county's history.

Basket Picnic At Murray Hill Site

Plans for the Livingston County basket picnic to be held on the Murray Hill site of the new tubercular hospital at Mt. Morris have been completed and the picnic will be held one week from today, July 29. The date has been postponed twice, but it is stated authoritatively that the picnic will be held on the 29th. Governor Herbert Lehman has been secured as the speaker of the day and it is expected that hundreds of people from Livingston and surrounding counties will be present to view the beautiful site of the hospital. L. C. Donovan is the general chairman and he announces that the Hornell school band, the Geneseo Bagpipe band, the Dansville Drum Corps and the Mt. Morris Legion band will be present. It is also reported that the following prominent people have accepted invitations to be on hand:

Superintendent Alexander of the Lackawana Railroad, General Superintendent Davis and Superintendent Hobson of Pittsburgh as representatives of the Pennsylvania Railroad, several district officers of the Associated Gas & Electric Corporation, Herman Russell, president of the Rochester Gas & Electric Corporation, and a number of officials of the Rochester Telephone Corporation.

Mr. Donovan will be assisted by S. H. Bush, R. Manhold, W. J. Zangerle and J. Lee Folts of Mt. Morris. The following committees have been appointed:

Avon—William Mairs, Thomas Coyne, Peter Strapp, Mrs. Bruckel, George Durkee, Ella Moran, Rose Temperata, William Coyne and Joseph Muscarella.

Caledonia—Dr. J. H. Cameron, David Gray, Dr. J. M. Burt, George T. Ball, Frank O'Brien, W. Vallance Hamilton, John McKay and James Callan.

Conesus—Fred Henty, James Griffin.

Geneseo—James M. Dwyer, Frank J. O'Donnell, Bruce Youngs, Dr. W. A. Lauderdale, Jacob Nast, William Dwyer, Judge John B. Abbott, Judge Lockwood R. Doty, Col. Robert F. McMillan, E. Lavery, J. Sinclair, Mrs. Mary Keller and Mrs. Mary Delehanty.

Groveland—Gamble Wilson, C. Adamson and P. Magee.

Hunt—J. A. McTarnaghan.

Leicester—Charles Richmond, Arthur McNair, B. E. Brophel and Mrs. Ermine Scott.

Lima—Dr. William F. F. Briggs, William Dalton, Hosmer Thompson, and Martin Bros.

Livonia—Harry Berndt, B. Hopough, A. E. Davis, G. W. Bowen, Peter Campbell and M. E. Murphy.

North Dansville—Charles Curry, Edw. E. Brogan, Miss Helen Pratt, Mrs. Nellie Forsythe, Warren Morey, C. Maginley, F. Covert, Harry Mahaney and Jacob Fries.

Nunda—Lester P. Higgins, Denton D. Robinson and William Roberts.

Ossian—E. Sample and F. McTarnaghan.

Retsof, Pliffard and York—Gordon Hanna, Elmer Webster, James Cooney, Elizabeth Grant, W. Carson and F. Sherwood.

Sparta—Herman Miller, J. Culbertson and Morris Swarts.

Springwater—James Duffy, W. French, H. Brewer and Charles Cannon.

West Sparta—J. Kemp, J. Van Wagnen, and J. Pickard.

Leah
July 22

County Picnic to be Held

on Murray Hill Site

Saturday, July 16; Lt.

Gov. Lehman to Speak

**L. C. DONOVAN CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE
THAT IS PLANNING BIG CELEBRATION TO
BE HELD ON SITE OF STATE SANITARIUM**

Sports and Band Concerts to Feature All-Day Program; Many Organizations Co-operate.

From all present indications one of the largest gatherings of residents of this community will take place on Saturday, July 16th, when a county basket picnic will be held on the Murray Hill site of the new state sanatorium. The affair is to be in session throughout the entire day.

Mount Morris, through appreciation of the cooperation of the citizens of Livingston and other counties of the Western Group, plan this picnic for the purpose of giving to them the opportunity of inspecting the beautiful site—Murray Hill—selected by the State Health Department for the location of a Tubercular Sanatorium serving the western region of the state.

The committee was very fortunate in securing the services as speaker of Lieut. Governor Lehman who will deliver the address of the day. He, undoubtedly, will address the assemblage on the state program of health and care of our unfortunately afflicted.

The County Legion has designated this day and place for their County Picnic. It is hoped that members of all Legion Posts with their families will avail themselves of the opportunity of making this a general County Basket Picnic.

It is expected that the members of the County Medical Society and their families, the members of the Board of Supervisors and their families and all those organizations closely identified with county and state health matters will consider themselves especially invited to attend this basket picnic.

The farming population and farm organizations are assured a cordial welcome.

A sports program for the enjoy-

July 6, 1932
Mr Morris
Enterprise

ment of the younger element of the counties will be prepared. A cordial invitation is extended to the various Legion Posts having musical organizations to have them in attendance.

General Chairman—Louis C. Donovan.
Local Chairman—F. P. Mills, Mayor.

County Committees

Honorary—Board of Supervisors; Officers of Medical Societies of the seven counties; Officers of Granges and Farm Bureaus; County

Officers and Commanders of American Legion Posts; Prominent citizens of the several counties in the western group who aided materially in securing the hospital site for Mount Morris.

Local Committees

Reception Committee—Fred P. Mills, chairman; J. F. Connor, F. P. Conlon, Con. O'Leary, C. W. Bingham, W. T. Larkin, George Erbach, C. D. Cole, Maurice Mann, James Glibridge, F. Long, Chas. Gormley, John Davis, M. D. Baker, Olney Foote, Dr. F. J. Bowen, John Strohl, B. S. Beuerlein, Harry Rollison, Ray Haywood, Herbert Apple, W. J. Snyder, Anthony Barone, Sam Montessano, Chas. Palermo, Joseph Tusso, Katharine Braman, Mrs. C. E. Russell, Mary Landers, Gertrude Donovan, Sarah Nasca, Mrs. Chas. Gormley, Mrs. Stanley Foster.

Sports Committee—John Strohl, Robert Porter, Gerald Mannix, Ignatius Loncaao, Willis Lowery, Albert Donlon, Kenneth Gehrig, F. D. Kane.

Concession and refreshment Committee—George Haywood, Edward Ganakas, L. G. Patrou, Ralph Zingaro.

Musie Committee—Jos. LaBarbera, C. J. Gormley, Con. O'Leary, W. T. Larkin, John Strohl.

Livingston County Picnic at

Murray Hill, Wed., July 20th

Picket Line Post 7-8-1932

MEMBERS OF VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS ARE TAKING AN ACTIVE PART TO MAKE THIS UNUSUAL EVENT A BIG SUCCESS

Lieut.-Gov. Herbert H. Lehman to be Guest of Honor and
Speaker—Picnic Will Provide Opportunity to Inspect
New Hospital Site.

Plans are being completed for a county picnic to be held at Murray Hill in Mount Morris on Wednesday, July 20, and there is every indication that this will be one of the largest gatherings of county residents during the year. This will be the first time that such a picnic has ever been held at Murray Hill, and it will afford residents of the various towns of the county an opportunity to inspect the site for the new regional hospital, recently acquired by the State of New York.

The American Legion of the county will hold its picnic at the place during the day, and members of the various posts will have a prominent part in making arrangements, as will members of various other county groups. Lieutenant-Governor Herbert H. Lehman has accepted an invitation to be the guest of honor on this occasion, and also to speak during the afternoon. There will also be several bands in attendance and a program of sports will be presented, a feature of which will be a tug-of-war between employees of the Lackawanna and Pennsylvania Railroads.

L. C. Donovan is general chairman and Mayor F. P. Mills local chairman for the picnic, while the committee are made up as follows:

Reception—F. P. Mills, chairman.
F. Connor, F. P. Conlon, Cornelius
Leary, C. W. Bingham, W. T.

Larkin, Geo. B. Erbach, Clifford D. Cole, M. H. Mann, Supervisor J. W. Gilbride, F. J. Long, Charles Gormley, J. L. Davis, M. D. Baker, O. N. Foote, Dr. F. J. Bowen, John Strohl, B. S. Beuerlein, H. M. Rollison, R. Haywood, H. E. Apple, Jr., W. J. Snyder, Anthony Barone, Sam. Montesano, Charles Palermo, Joseph Tusso, Miss Katherine Braman, Mrs. Emerson Russell, Miss Mary Landers, Miss Gertrude Donovan, Miss Sarah Nasca, Mrs. Charles Gormley and Mrs. Stanley Foster.

Sports—John Strohl, Robert Porter, Gerald Mannix, Ignatius Loncao, Willis Lowery, Albert Donlon and F. D. Kane.

Concessions and Refreshments—George Haywood, Edward Ganakas, L. G. Patrou and Ralph Zingaro.

Music—Joseph LaBarbera, Charles Gormley, Cornelius O'Leary, W. T. Larkin and John Strohl.

Plans are also being completed by the State Department of Health for an early start of operations on the Murray Hill property, engineers having recently been over the property to secure first-hand information regarding the laying of water and sewer pipes from the village mains to the site of the hospital and other buildings to be located on Murray Hill. Because of this, the county picnic of July 20 may offer the last opportunity for residents of Livingston to inspect the estate.

State Representatives Here to Inspect Murray Hill

Mr Morris Union 11-18-1932

DR. ROBERT E. PLUNKETT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH CONFERS WITH LOCAL GROUP REGARDING HOSPITAL

Plans Completed for Installation of Water and Sewer Lines—Construction of Buildings to Start Just as Soon as Legislature Approves Money—Matter of Price for Institution Site Now Rests With Court of Claims—Speaking Before Rotary Club, Dr. Plunkett Congratulated Mount Morris on its Co-Operation in Helping Commission Choose Place For New Seven-County Sanitarium.

Accompanied by representatives of the state engineering department and of the landscape architect's office, Dr. Robert E. Plunkett, head of the tuberculosis division of the State Department of Health, came to Mount Morris, Tuesday and made another inspection of Murray Hill. Mayor Frederick P. Mills and members of the local water and sewer board also accompanied the State representatives over the property.

Plans have been completed for the installation of water and sewer lines, connecting the site for the new regional tubercular hospital with the village systems, and it is expected work on these projects will be started in the near future. The sewer line

will follow the highway to a point near the house formerly occupied by E. P. Pattison and family, which will later be remodeled for the use of the superintendent of the institution, while the water line will follow along the top of the hill on the east side of the property, to a point near the northeast corner of the plateau, where the State proposes to erect a standpipe in order to provide sufficient pressure at all times.

The State will erect a pumping station to pump the water to the standpipe, as well as install auxiliary sewer and water lines to the site of the several buildings which will comprise the group. Work on this station, as well as on the other buildings will be started just as soon as the Legislature has allocated \$1,-

000,000 from the \$50,000,000 bond issue, and providing this item is left in the budget and is approved by March, work can be started on the new structures by July or August and completed inside of a year or 14 months.

Dr. Plunkett and other members of his party were guests of the local Rotary Club at luncheon Tuesday noon, with Dr. Plunkett stating the accomplishments of the Department of Health to date in regard to the Murray Hill hospital. He said that although appraisers had placed the value of the property at from \$13,000 to \$17,000, the Department had offered Mr. Pattison \$25,000 for it. At first Mr. Pattison asked \$150,000 for the estate, later reducing the

figure to \$75,000 and, then finally to \$45,000.

Upon the strength of this latter price, the State proceeded to acquire title to the property by appropriation proceedings, this having been accomplished by publication some months ago, so that the property is now actually held by the State, having been dedicated as a site for the new hospital some months ago at a county-wide gathering, at which Lieutenant-Governor Herbert H. Lehman represented Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt.

In order to fix the price that the State shall pay Mr. Pattison, the matter has been referred to the Court of Claims, and Dr. Plunkett said that attorneys for Mr. Pattison had now filed a claim asking \$220,990 for the property. While it is expected the Court of Claims will take into consideration all of the claims made by Mr. Pattison, it is not thought that the decision of the Court will have any bearing on the matter, so far as the selection of Murray Hill for the site is concerned.

The Department proposes to erect a three-story building sufficient to care for 200 adult and 50 children patients, as well as buildings for nurses and other employees at the institution. The present highways will be widened, the artificial lakes reclaimed and various other improvements made to beautify the property.

During his talk before the Rotarians, Dr. Plunkett again expressed his appreciation for the splendid manner in which the Mount Morris committee had assisted the Commission, named by Governor Roosevelt to inspect various sites, in their effort to locate the most desirable place for such an institution. He said that Mount Morris was to be congratulated upon such unity of spirit, informing his audience that whenever the Commission desired any information, Mayor Mills and his assistants lost no time in furnishing what was needed.

—A regular communication of Mount Morris Lodge, F. & A. M., will be held at the Masonic Temple next Monday evening.

10
Livingston County

State Sanitarium Site Claim To Be Argued in Court Here

Wide Divergence in Prices Fixed for Pattison Property Near Mt. Morris May Be Settled.

MT. MORRIS, Dec. 21.—The matter of determining a price for the Murray Hill property, formerly belonging to E. P. Pattison, before the state secured title to the same by appropriation proceedings so that the place might be used as the site for the regional tubercular sanitarium, will come before the Court of Claims in session in Buffalo Thursday.

Regardless of what award the Court of Claims may make in connection with payment for the property, the state will proceed with plans to erect one of the three regional tubercular sanitariums there. However, effort will be made by those interested in the selection of Murray Hill as the site for the new sanitarium to show that the offer made by the State Department of Health of approximately \$25,000 was a fair one.

It is understood that Mr. Pattison, through his attorney, James O. Moore, Buffalo, has filed a claim of approximately \$220,000 against the state, this including the price for the Murray Hill property, alleged damage to an adjoining farm owned by Mr. Pattison and recompense for embarrassment caused members of his family when

the state forced them to vacate the property.

When Murray Hill was first considered for the regional tubercular sanitarium, Mr. Pattison asked \$150,000 for the property, this following the offer of \$25,000 made by the state. Finally, he dropped the price to \$75,000, then to \$50,000 and the day that the special commission made its final inspection of the place early in the summer he gave a local committee a price of \$45,000.

The state named a committee of appraisers and it is understood the value fixed by this group was even less than the state offered Mr. Pattison for the property. Records in Genesee show that each time that the Murray Hill has been sold, at least during the last three sales, the purchase price was approximately \$17,000. This is also the amount that the property has been assessed for by the Mt. Morris town board of assessors, so that the opinion of local persons who are well informed regarding real estate values in the Genesee valley is that the Court of Claims may not even allow Mr. Pattison as much for the property as the Department of Health offered.

Dec. 21, 1932

Buffalo Evening News

Pocket Line Post

e Post

M D Baker

Official Paper of Mount Morris Village

Dec. BER 30, 1932.

No. 35

COURT OF CLAIMS ADJOURNS HEARING TO JANUARY 9 RELATIVE TO ESTABLISHING PRICE FOR MURRAY HILL

E. P. Pattison, Former Owner, Demands Huge Sum for Property, Damages to Adjoining Farm and Embarrassment to Family for Being Forced Off Estate.

The question of determining a price for the Murray Hill property here, which belonged to E. P. Pattison before the State took possession by appropriation proceedings, scheduled to have been heard before the State Court of Claims at Buffalo, Thursday, was adjourned to Monday, January 9.

As stated in this paper on previous occasions, the State secured the site for the purpose of constructing thereon one of three regional tubercular sanitariums, the appropriation proceedings having been instituted after the State Board of Health had offered Mr. Pattison \$25,000 for the property and his demand of \$150,000 for it. He now seeks to have judicial determination of the value of the property made by the Court of Claims.

After the State began its proceedings to acquire the land, Mr. Pattison charges that the former Olp farm, which adjoins Murray Hill and which he still owns, was damaged materially and his family embarrassed by the State when they were forced to vacate. The result has been that Mr. Pattison has filed a claim of \$230,000 against the State, this including the value of Murray Hill as he sees it, damages to the Olp farm and for embarrassment to his family.

James O. Moore, Buffalo attorney, will appear for Mr. Pattison at the January 9th hearing. He says the Pattison estate consists of "rose gardens, oak woods and stables and was one of the show places of the vicinity." Continuing he says, "The state severs this estate, making the portion left my client mere pasture land; his family suffered embarrassment when the State moved in and ordered him 'to get off.' We shall attempt to collect damages."

It is understood that Attorney-General John J. Bennett will be present at the hearing before the Court of Claims to represent the State, as well as the Department of Health, while the witnesses for the State will include Mayor F. P. Mills of this village, who played a prominent part in negotiations attempted by the State with Mr. Pattison, and in which he offered to accept as low as \$45,000 for the property later appropriated by the State; Charles W. Bingham, a member of the board of appraisers, who valued the property at less than the amount offered Mr. Pattison by the Department of Health, and Attorney John F. Connor, who has had a part in the legal side of the last three sales of the Murray Hill estate, when the approximate price for the property has been \$17,000.

Licket Line Post 2/17/1933

COURT OF CLAIMS TAKING EVIDENCE IN REGARD TO CLAIM FILED AGAINST STATE FOR MURRAY HILL PROPERTY

Mount Morris People Testify at Hearing in Which Edw. P. Pattison Seeks to Secure \$220,000 for the Estate, Embarrassment to Family and Damage to Olp Farm.

A postponed hearing before Judge Bernard Ryan of the State Court of Claims in Buffalo the fore part of the week not only attracted the attention of residents of this section, but a number of Mount Morris persons were also called there to tell what they knew about Murray Hill, inasmuch as Edw. P. Pattison, former owner of the property had filed a claim of \$220,000 against the State. This amount covered his estimate of Murray Hill, damage to his adjoining Olp farm and for embarrassment to members of his family for the unceremonious manner in which he claims they were ejected.

The claim was filed by Attorney James O. Moore of Buffalo, who appeared for Mr. Pattison at the hearing, while Deputy Attorney-General Harold P. Burke of Rochester represented the State. Those from this place at the hearing included M. D. Baker, J. F. Connor, F. P. Mills and C. W. Bingham.

In flowery terms the beauties and worth of Murray Hill were set forth in the claim, and many thousands dollars were asked for the adjoining Olp farm, which, if memory serves us correct, was purchased for something like \$7,000 a few years ago and probably would bring about one-fourth that much at the present time. However, it is not our purpose to decide the case, and so we proceed with the facts.

The only offer that the State Department of Health has ever made to Mr. Pattison for Murray Hill was \$25,000. Shortly after that offer was made Mr. Pattison modestly informed Dr. Thomas Parran, Jr., of the

Health Department that he would part with his Murray Hill for \$150,000. This nearly resulted in Mount Morris losing the hospital, but the commissioners recognized the desirability of locating the regional tubercular sanitarium on this site, and so they stood by while the local committee tried to negotiate with Mr. Pattison.

He lowered the price to \$75,000, next to \$50,000 and finally consented to sell it for \$45,000. Then, the commissioners decided officially on Murray Hill and the State proceeded to appropriate the property according to law, and Mr. Pattison was given all the time he asked for to leave the property. In fact, it was reported he agreed to leave without any trouble providing the State would allow him the length of time he wanted to dispose of his holdings.

It was figured that with Mr. Pattison having offered the place for \$45,000 and the State having been willing to pay \$25,000 for it, the Court of Claims wouldn't go much higher in settling the price of the property than \$35,000, and it is doubtful if they will do as well as that. Appraisers engaged by the State are said to have valued the Murray Hill estate at \$17,000, and each time the property has been sold on the last three occasions, the price has been around the appraised figure.

MURRAY HILL VALUATION FIXED FROM \$22,740 TO \$143,485 IN THE N. Y. STATE COURT OF CLAIMS, BUFFALO, RECENTLY

From Mount Morris Enterprise
By courtesy of The Nunda News

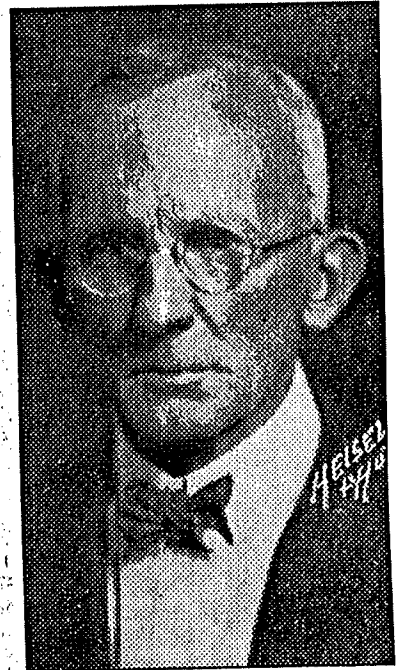
The claim of Edward P. Pattison and others against the State of New York of \$220,900 by reason of the state taking over Murray Hill property at Mount Morris went to trial in the Court of Claims at Buffalo before Judge Bernard Ryan last Tuesday morning, continuing for three days. The claimant was represented by James O. Moore, Esq. of Buffalo and the state by Deputy Attorney General Harold P. Burke.

Monroe D. Baker, Mount Morris civil engineer, was the first witness called to the stand by the claimants and was on the stand for several hours, during which time upwards of fifty exhibits of maps, photos and drawings ranging in size from huge blueprints to small kodak photos were introduced and received by the court showing the grounds as they look today and as they looked fifty years ago. photos of the High Banks along the Genesee river, the Mount Morris dam, the watershed, and panorama views and maps showing the dimensions of the various buildings on the property which John R. Murray, New York financier acquired 100 years ago and which has since been known as Murray Hill. It is here on the Murray Hill property the state has already commenced work on a new one million dollar tuberculosis hospital appropriating some 138 acres of land. Mr. Moore, attorney for the claimant, drew from Mr. Baker and the exhibits introduced a history of the property as the witness had known it for well over sixty years, showing the beauty of the landscaped grounds, shrubs and trees, and its value to its owner as a gentleman's estate. On cross examination by Mr. Burke, the witness said he would not consider the property as well kept today as it formerly had been and at this point the state introduced in evidence photos of the interior of the main house and buildings taken by photographer Robert L. Merrell of Genesee, which were received over the ob-

jections of Mr. Moore. The court had previously received in evidence photos offered by Mr. Moore showing exterior views of the buildings and views looking in all directions from the property. At the afternoon session, with Mr. Baker still on the stand, more photos were introduced by the claimants, this time a set of large views taken from the air showing Murray Hill property and the Genesee river from all angles. Mr. Moore seeking to show by the witness the Murray Hill property had not depreciated in appearance any more than had other gentlemen's estates in the Genesee Valley. The water supply on the property and its value for domestic and power purposes resulted in a long examination of Mr. Baker by attorneys on both sides.

Earl Felton, Buffalo contractor, sworn by the claimants, valued the property as a whole, with the improvements thereon, at \$143,485.85 and similar figures were given by Harvey B. Harrison,

Testifies at Buffalo



MONROE D. BAKER

those items, they could not change their figures, which were based on sales of property and present day valuations, these witnesses contending that establishing values on trees and shrubs and finding buyers at values so established were different matters.

B. E. Brophel of Leicester, who with Mr. Sanders was delegated by the State to fix a valuation on the property, was the next witness, his valuation being approximately \$21,000; other witnesses included Charles Bingham, retired banker, Mayor Fred Mills and Olney Foote of Mt. Morris and George Shafer of Dansville, who presented replacement valuations on the buildings, less depreciation. James J. Ford, Claims Investigator of the Department of Law, Albany, assisted Deputy Attorney General Burke in the presentation of the State's evidence. Judge Ryan, who heard the case, it is stated, will inspect the property before rendering his decision.

On Tuesday, while court was in session, Judge Ackerson sat on the bench for a brief time with Judge Ryan, the latter calling attention to the fact it was Judge Ackerson's 18th anniversary sitting as a Judge in the Court of Claims.

prominent Buffalo realtor, and by Charles P. Rose, appraiser in the employ of the Harrison firm. These witnesses valued the buildings at upwards of \$30,000, the roads at \$14,000, estimated 5,628,000 feet of timber at a total value of upwards of \$50,000 for the some 3,752 trees counted, with each tree having 1500 board feet, on which estimate Carl McMaster, Nunda lumber man for the claimants, placed a value of \$10 per thousand, stating his valuation was made on the testimony he had heard, adding he had not seen the trees nor had he visited the property.

Mrs. Capers, Rochester tree expert and shrub specialist, placed a valuation of \$15,230 on the shrubs and her figures were substantiated by Mr. Wood of the Woodlawn Nurseries, Rochester. Other witnesses for the claimants swore the land without buildings was worth \$150 an acre, the claimants occupying all of Tuesday and Wednesday in presenting their side, which was skillfully handled by Attorney Moore, who maintains a summer home in the Genesee Valley.

The first witness called by the State, W. B. Sanders of Nunda, placed a valuation on the whole of the 313 acres of land comprising the property of \$30 an acre, \$9,390; small caretaker's house, \$1,200; main house, \$7,200; tenant house, \$800; barns complete \$6,000; ice house and garage, \$100; log cabin, \$800; water supply system, including springs, artificial lake, two small buildings at lake and water wheel equipment, \$2,500; a total of \$27,090. From this the witness deducted \$5,250 for the so-called 175 acre Old farm without buildings to the west which the State is not taking, fixing total damages at \$22,740.

The witness was on the stand for several hours and was closely cross-examined by claimant's counsel, who sought without success to draw admissions from him as well as from Mr. Brophel who followed as to the value of shrubs and trees placed thereon by the claimant's witnesses, Messrs. Sanders and Brophel contending that without cash buyers in hand for

A brief overview of the history of Murray Hill, Mt. Morris, New York

By Amie Alden, Livingston County Historian

Once the terrestrial lands of the Seneca Indians, a wide area in Western New York known as the Mt. Morris Tract was purchased in 1807 by four couples – Mr. and Mrs. John R. Murray Sr., Mr. and Mrs. William Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. John Trumbull, all of New York City, and Mr. and Mrs. James Wadsworth of Geneseo.

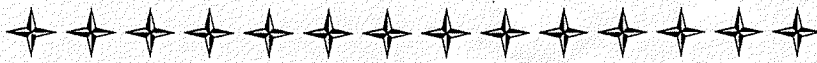
In 1837 the land was subdivided and James R. Murray, Jr. established for himself a home, on a choice parcel of his father's acreage, comprising what has since been known as "Murray Hill." It was to this place John R. Murray, Jr. brought his bride, Anna Vernon Olyphant of New York City, to live in a simple but elegant mansion amidst natural surroundings overlooking the Genesee Valley. The couple improved the grounds with formal gardens and fishponds and entertained distinguished guests for the next 25 years.

Over the course of the next seven decades, the estate had a succession of proprietors. In 1882, while under the ownership of Col. Charles Shepard and wife, a fire completely destroyed the Murray Mansion. A new, less magnificent home together with extensive barns and stables were later constructed.

By the 1930, New York State was seeking a site in this area for one of three new Tuberculosis Sanatoriums to be built to help control and prevent a disease that was the cause of nearly 4000 deaths in upstate New York that year. Although Livingston County had a low rate of TB as compared to urban centers, the "Murray Hill" site was chosen as the ideal spot for this facility to serve the western region of the state. Major factors in the decision to locate in Mt. Morris included its central location, favorable weather, easy accessibility to rail lines and state roads, as well as proximity to advanced healthcare centers at Craig Colony in Sonya and Strong Hospital in Rochester. The restorative nature of the surroundings and strong community support added to the desirability and ultimately resulted in a positive recommendation by the search committee appointed by then Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt. His final decision to build a hospital on this site in 1932 was cause for major celebration on the local front in the midst of the Great Depression.

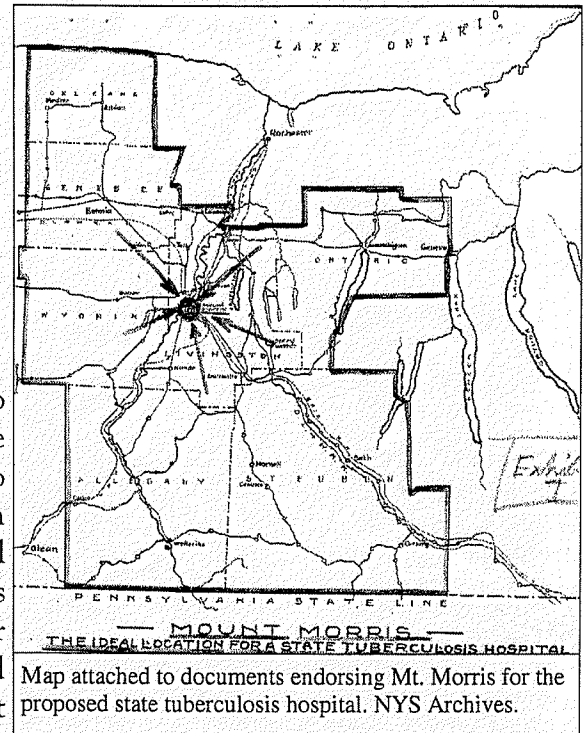
Construction of the 200-bed facility was completed and opened in 1936. In addition the campus complex included residences for staff and physicians, a nurse's dormitory, an auditorium, green house, power plant and laundry. A separate children's 50-bed ward opened the following year. Over the course of the next thirty-five years, the TB hospital served patients who often spent several months (and sometimes years) recuperating. Preventative efforts and advances in the use of antibiotics impacted the spread of tuberculosis and resulted in the closing of the hospital by the state in 1971. Livingston County acquired the site and bordering parklands for \$1.00 in 1972 utilizing the main hospital building as a skilled nursing facility until 2004 when it was determined that a more modern facility was required. The adjacent Center for Nursing and Rehabilitation was built to accommodate the growing needs of the area and the other buildings on the campus house now various county departments and affiliated agencies.

“All Roads Lead to Murray Hill”



Why this site was chosen as the ideal spot for a State Tuberculosis Hospital

Local folklore related to why Murray Hill was originally chosen to be the location of a state tuberculosis hospital would fill an entire volume. One of the most common beliefs is that after a visit to the area, Eleanor Roosevelt was so enamored with the view from the hill that she successfully sold the idea of locating the hospital here to her husband, then Governor at the time. Primary sources recently discovered in the New York State Archives however reveal a completely different story. After years of discussion and delay, the final decision was based on the age-old adage that drives the real estate market: Location, Location, Location!



Map attached to documents endorsing Mt. Morris for the proposed state tuberculosis hospital. NYS Archives.

Mount Morris was ultimately chosen as the ideal spot for the coveted TB hospital in 1932 because of the accessibility to good roads and railways connecting all counties in the area the state required the new facility to serve. The close proximity to other state-of-the-art medical facilities at Craig Colony and Strong Hospital was taken into consideration in addition to the milder climate of this community when compared to Warsaw, a city which mounted stiff competition for the facility. After the decision was made, records show a long protracted court battle between the state and the owner of the property who held out for what he considered fair payment in exchange for the picturesque landscape and prime real estate.

Perhaps the most important findings among the files in the New York State Archives were dozens of letters written by prominent citizens from all over the county and outside the area. Correspondence to state officials came from people in business, local politics, academia and various organizations. The letters revealed not only wide-spread enthusiasm for the project but also documented the social climate of Livingston County in the 1930s, the era of the Great Depression. Although some records in the archives are restricted because of patient or employee information, papers show the many challenges and complexities of controlling a contagious disease and running a hospital in a small community.

The evolution of Murray Hill from the terrestrial land of the Seneca to present times will be more fully explored in an up-coming publication later this year. The book will tie together the capitalists who built New York City to the owners of the first mansion on the property, through the transformation of a gentlemen's estate to a health facility that employed hundreds of people, to the acquisition and modern development of the property by Livingston County.

The prominent landmark located on a plateau high above the banks of the Genesee River has been appreciated for centuries. Regardless of change, the location and the restorative nature are the key factors that still make Murray Hill an ideal spot.

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STATE COURT OF CLAIMS HAS AWARD- ED E. P. PATTISON \$72,000 FOR MURRAY HILL PROPERTY WITH \$6,000 INTEREST

State Had Offered Mr. Pattison, \$25,000 for the Hospital Site,
While He Filed a Claim Asking for a Total of \$240,000;
Decision is Final.

Information has been received here to the effect that the State Court of Claims has awarded E. P. Pattison, and others having interest in the property, the sum of \$72,000 for the Murray Hill estate, which the State secured by appropriation proceedings about fifteen months ago for the regional tubercular hospital, which is now under the course of construction on the premises. It is also understood that the award carries with it interest on the principal from the time the State took title to the property until the present, so that this will amount to upwards of \$6,000 additional.

This award brings to a close the action which was started before the Court of Claims by Mr. Pattison, and others, in which \$240,000 was asked of the State for the property, damage to an adjoining farm owned by Mr. Pattison and inconvenience to members of his family for the manner in which they were forced to leave. The decision of the Court of Claims is said to be final.

During the time that the Murray Hill site was being considered as a desirable site for the new hospital, the State Department of Health secured the services of several appraisers, and after they had arrived at what they considered a fair price for the property, Mr. Pattison was offered \$25,000. He at once announced that this price was ridiculous, and he replied that he would not part with the place for less than \$150,000.

Eventually, it was reported that Mr. Pattison reduced the price for Murray Hill, finally offering to accept \$50,000, and it was even understood here that he would have taken \$40,000. However, no other than the original offer was ever made by the State, and so the matter was finally brought to a head by Mr. Pattison filing a claim against the State for \$240,000.

Hearings in the case were held at Buffalo last spring before Bernard Ryan of Albion, Court of Claims justice, with Attorney James O. Moore of Buffalo appearing for Mr. Pattison, and others, and Third Assistant Attorney-General Harold P. Burke of Rochester representing the State. At these hearings it was brought out that at each of the last sales of the property, prior to the State taking title, the purchase price had been less than the amount of \$25,000 offered by the State.

In May, presiding Justice Ryan, together with James J. Barrett of Syracuse, presiding judge of the Court of Claims, in company with Mr. Pattison and Attorneys Moore and Burke, made a personal inspection of the property and buildings.

Since that inspection the matter has been under consideration by the Court of Claims, with the result as noted above.

The decision of the Court of Claims will have no bearing in regard to the construction of the million dollar hospital at Murray Hill, inasmuch as the State had permanent title to the property at the conclusion of the appropriation proceedings, and when the case went to the Court of Claims it meant that both the State and Mr. Pattison would have to abide by the decision of this body.

Residents of this place also have their own ideas about the actual worth of the Murray Hill property, but this doesn't mean anything, except that values fixed by local persons are closer to the figure that the estate has sold for in past years, when the buildings and grounds were in better shape, than the price set by the Court of Claims.

MT MORRIS UNION

10/27/1933

34

APPRAISAL OF "MURRAY HILL" ESTATE
MT. MORRIS, N. Y.

Facts Considered In Determining The
Appraised Value And Damage.

The best use or utility of this property is a gentleman's estate, or an exclusive community club for wealthy persons.

That the owners are entitled to compensation fixed upon the basis of the BEST USE for which the property is available.

Its location; Genesee River frontage; trees, shrubs, etc.

Its shape and size.

That years are required to develop an estate of this kind.

Its conveniences, such as nearby railroad facilities, schools, churches, and commodity supply sources.

That the sellers are unwilling ones and entitled to be insured against all possible loss, and also obtain compensation for any inconvenience and for any prospective rise in value from a source other than improvement.

That the unappropriated land is more valuable as a part and parcel of the appropriated land.

That the appropriation cuts off the use of all buildings, barns, etc., by the unappropriated part.

- . That the establishment of a tuberculosis hospital depreciates the value and practically destroys the highest utility of the unappropriated land because of the probable reluctance of the wealthy class to utilize the unappropriated land for a community club because of its adjacency to an institution of this kind.
- . That the best utility of the unappropriated land is for farm use with a possible chance of selling off therefrom a portion of its river frontage for cottage and camping sites.
- . That it would be necessary to erect suitable barns, sheds, residence, and other farm buildings on the unappropriated land, in order to realize its greatest utility as farm land, and this improvement, under present conditions and future prospects, could hardly be regarded as a sound investment, and that without such improvement ^{on} the unappropriated land, it is probable that the sale or lease of the unappropriated land would be at a comparatively low figure per acre.

LOCATION: Town of Mt. Morris, Livingston County, N. Y.

OWNERS: Edward P. Pattison, Ruth Elizabeth Pratt, and Edwin Pullman Pattison.

An estate.

Total 309.27 Acres

Appropriated by State of New York 138.14 "

Unappropriated 171.13 "

APPRAISAL DATE: As of May 8, 1932.

APPRAISED VALUE: Of 138.14 acres, buildings and improvements, appropriated by the State of New York \$144 099.06

ADDITIONAL DAMAGES: To 171.13 acres unappropriated \$12,170.00

TOTAL APPRAISAL: Including land, buildings, and all improvements and damages \$156 269.06

* Does not include value of water power from lake.

PER-ALL BUT EXCLUSIVE DAMAGES: \$144 099.06
138.14 acres {per acre} \$ 10 43

PER-ALL BUT INCLUDING DAMAGES: \$156 269.06
138.14 acres {per acre} \$ 11 31

40

QUALIFICATION OF HARVEY B. HARRISON
AS APPRAISER OF REAL ESTATE

Harvey B. Harrison is 47 years of age and for 20 years has been continuously identified with major real estate transactions in the City of Buffalo. For the past 17 years he has been President of corporations bearing his name.

His corporation is engaged in the general real estate and insurance business, having been identified with either the purchase, sale, or securing of locations and leases for all kinds and classes of property, some of the clients served being:

1. D. L. & W. R. R.
- Purchase of property at Elk & Michigan
2. Pennsylvania R. R.
- Purchase of property at Winchester,
Indian Church Road.
3. Delaware & Hudson Company
- Sale of property on Buffalo River
and S. E. Cor. Ohio to Buffalo Freight
Terminal Warehouse.
4. Sizer Steel Corp'n.
- Sale of property on Larkin Street to
New York Central R. R.
5. Live Poultry Transit
- Purchase of acreage at Cheektowaga.
6. Bank of Buffalo - assembled site
7. Liberty Bank of Buffalo - assembled site
8. M & T Trust Company
9. Marine Trust Company
10. Hotels Statler -- hotel, garage, and Erlanger Theatre.
11. W. T. Grant Company
12. A. M. Bedell Company
13. Waldorf Lunch
14. Woolworth Co.
15. Childs Company
16. Kresge Company
17. Liggett Drug Company
18. Thompson Lunch
19. Leonard Warehouses
20. Menihan Shoe Company
21. Levering Bros. Plant on River Road
22. Elk's Property
23. Hengerer Department Store
24. Shea's Theatres

7

QUALIFICATIONS OF HARVEY B. HARRISON
AS APPRAISER OF REAL ESTATE.

ESTATES SOLD, APPRAISED OR INSPECTED

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PARTIES</u>	<u>LOCATION & DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>TRANS- ACTION</u>	<u>RATE</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
1.					
Oct. 1925	S. Jacobson to Alex Hoefler	Lake Shore, Town of Hamburg, N.Y., Sum- mer Home. 13 Acres	Sale	\$3231.	\$42,000.00
2.					
Oct. 1925	Richard Wil- helm to Dr. C. Brown	Lotus Point, Town of Brandt, N.Y., Estate 10 Acres - Estate 40 " - Farm <u>50 Acres</u>	Sale	\$2070.	\$103,000.00
3.					
Aug. 1926	Wm. Hengerer Company	East Aurora, N.Y., Twin Elms Estate 85 Ac. Estate & Farm	Sale	\$442.	\$37,500.00
4.					
Jan. 1927	Estate of John D. Larkin	Queenstown, Ontario, Canada 1.Upper Farm 829 Ac. 2.Lower " 841 " <u>1670 "</u> 1.Inc. 100 Ac. Fruit " 130 " Timber 2. " 130 " Fruit " 35 " Timber	Appr. (" (" "	\$198. " "	\$181,900.00 \$148,100.00 <u>\$330,000.00</u>
5.					
Oct. 1927	Lyon DeCamp to Jos. W. Young	Thendara, N. Y. Adirondack Mts. Development	Sale		
6.					
April 1928	J. S. Coonley to W.M.Griffith	Hillside, Wyoming, N. Y. Estate - 60 Acres	Sale	\$917.	\$55,000.00 ✓
7.					
April 1929	A. W. Haile to Mrs.F.L.Pratt	Derby, N. Y. Estate 14 Acres	Sale	\$7500.	\$105,000.00

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QUALIFICATIONS OF HARVEY B. HARRISON
AS APPRAISER OF REAL ESTATE.

ESTATES SOLD, APPRAISED OR INSPECTED

<u>DATE</u>	<u>PARTIES</u>	<u>LOCATION & DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>TRANS- ACTION</u>	<u>RATE</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
		8.			
ov. 930	H. H. Hower	High Point, North Carolina, "Pine- crest" Hunting Lodge 1700 Ac. owned in fee 10000 " under lease 11700 Ac. for hunt- ing privileges	Inspe.		

SALES RECAP

1.	\$ 42,000.00
2.	103,000.00
3.	37,500.00
6.	55,000.00
7.	105,000.00
	\$342,500.00

Mt. Morris, N. Y.

RED OAK	990
LOCUSTS	503
WHITE ASH	18
WHITE PINE	372
SOFT MAPLE	220
ELM	145
BLACK WALNUT	48
LARCH	3
POPLAR	52-Several hundred river edge
WHITE OAK	528
HEMLOCK	350
JUNIPERS	8
PYRAMIDAL JUNIPERS	7
HICKORY	113
WHITE BIRCH	61
NORWAY SPRUCE	4
HARD MAPLE	28
BLACK BIRCH	47
NORWAY PINE	28
BASSWOOD	31
ORNAMENTAL HEMLOCKS	20
WILLOWS	6-Several hundred river edge
ARVOR VITAE	45
WILD CHERRY	20
CHOKER CHERRY	1
HORSE CHESTNUT	20
TREE OF HEAVEN (AILANTHUS)	15
IRONWOOD	7
BLACK SPRUCE	7
RED CEDAR	18
WHITE CEDAR	33
BALSAM	1
HAWTHORN	3
CATALPA	2
AUSTRIAN PINE	3
	3,749

Dated:
August 31, 1932

Made by:
May Capers
&
Walter E. Wood

APPRAISAL OF "MURRAY HILL" ESTATE
MT. MORRIS, N. Y.

VALUE OF TREES AND SHRUBS

150 Hawthorns (hedge)	at \$2. each	6,300.00
Junipers about 25 ft.	" \$200. "	800.00
10 Rhododendrons	" \$15. "	1,650.00
smaller Junipers	" \$40. "	120.00
950 (Approx.) Shrubs in Gully	" \$1. "	950.00
1,500 Osage Orange Hedge	" \$1. "	1,500.00
Conservatively figuring in 3,749 trees an average of 1,500 board ft. per tree at \$10. per M. The value of lumber		56,235.00
Approx. 1,000 perennials at 20¢ each		20.00
Pyramidal Arbor Vitae (near house)	\$200.	2,600.00
Arbor Vitae (Pyramidal)	\$200.	<u>1,400.00</u>
		\$71,575.00

Foregoing figures have been compiled as per your instructions.

The figure on the cost of lumber is at practically present liquidation prices. The prices on lumber as of four years ago would have been four times this amount.

Signed: Walter E. Wood

May Capers

Dated: August 31, 1932.

Noise Banned in New Mount Morris Sanatorium



Sound-Proof Rooms Guard TB Patients

Mar. 22, 1936

Mount Morris—(Special Dispatch)—Patients in the state's new tuberculosis sanatorium on Murray Hill will not be disturbed by noises. Modern science and skill have been invoked to assure that even if the fire alarm should ring patients will not hear it, according to Dr. N. Stanley Lincoln, medical superintendent.

The main hospital building is five stories high, while the administration wing and assembly wing are two stories high. Private rooms and wards for patients are located in the main building, which is fireproof.

Static Barred

In rooms where noise might annoy patients the ceilings have been constructed with sound-proof acoustic blocks. This modern method of sound-proofing is found in the utility rooms, elevator lobby, pantry, stair halls and in the patients' reception rooms.

The operating room is located on the fifth floor and contains every modern convenience. The floor is so constructed that there is no possibility of any static being caused even from the scuffling of feet. Brass pipes laid in the floor, beneath the tile and grounded to water pipes makes this impossible.

For the first time on any state construction job, vitralite glass was used in the bathroom and lavatories throughout the entire building. Previously nothing but marble was permissible.



The state's newest tuberculosis sanatorium, located at Mount Morris, is shown above. Below is Dr. N. Stanley Lincoln, medical superintendent.

Confusion Avoided

The fire alarm system is so constructed that when a local alarm is sounded gongs in the power house, superintendent's home, the nurses' quarters and staff house are sounded, while the only gong in the main building sounded is the one where the alarm is sent in. This new method makes it possible for the staff to answer the alarm without confusion among the patients in other sections of the main building. There are 28 fire alarm boxes.

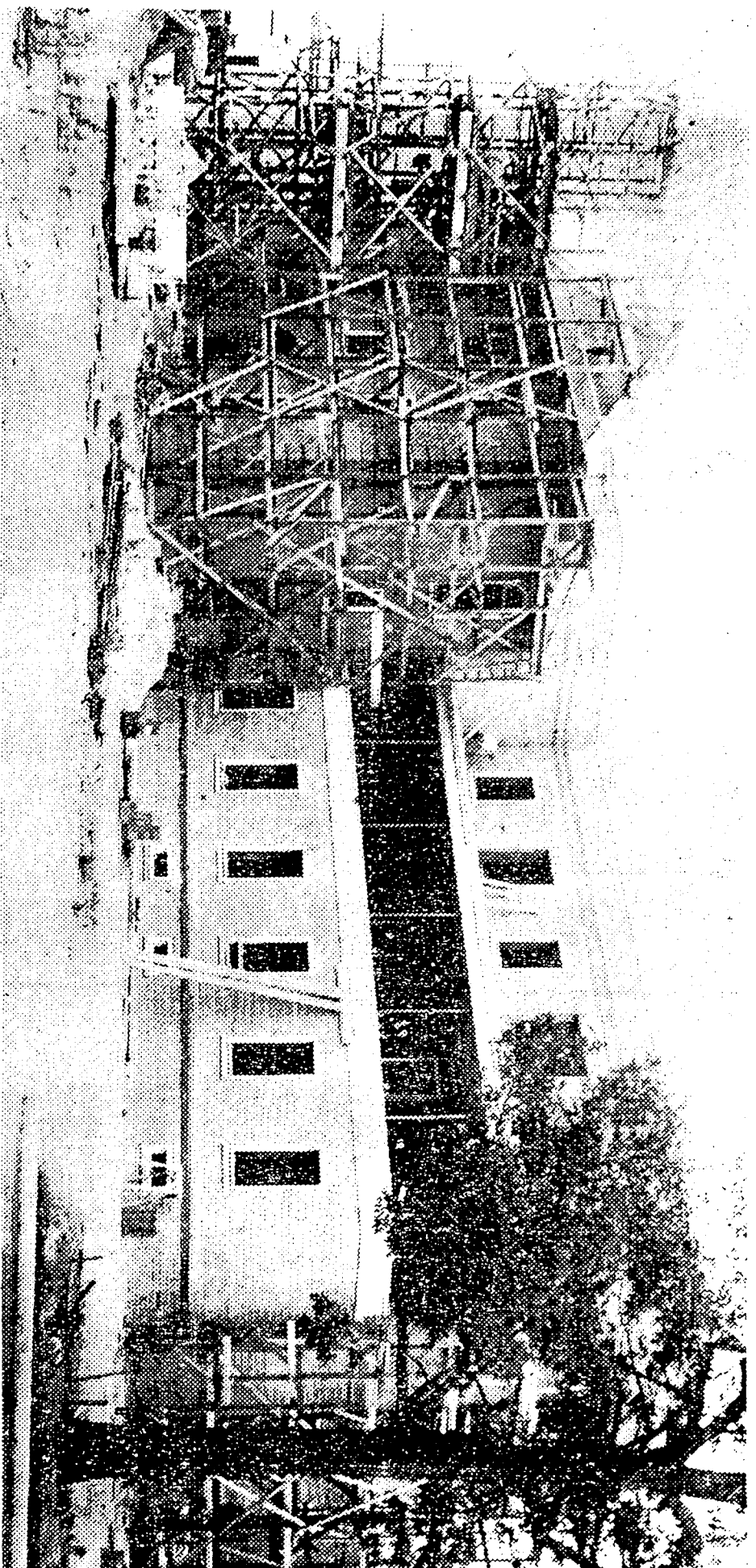
The nurses' home has a capacity for 60 nurses and attendants. The staff house has a capacity for the four. The power house is located a considerable distance from the other buildings.

2 STORIES HIGH

Insulation Economy Range

9.50

Mc



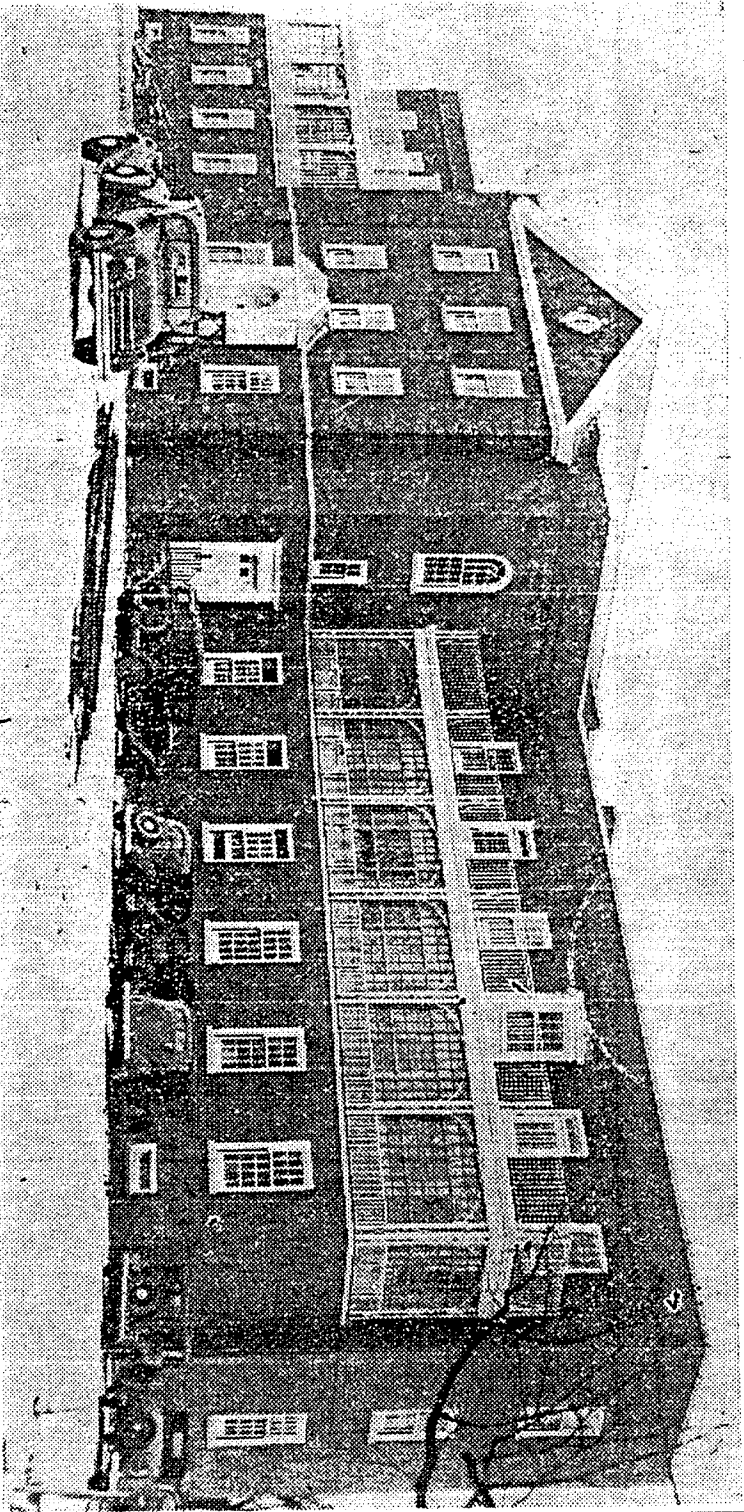
Construction of the new children's hospital at the Mount Morris tuberculosis sanatorium is expected to be completed this fall. The hospital, of which Dr. N. Stanley Lincoln is superintendent, will have a capacity of 50 beds.

beneath the tile and grounded to water pipes makes this impossible. For the first time on any state construction job, vitralite glass was used in the bathroom and lavatories throughout the entire building. Previously nothing but marble was permissible.

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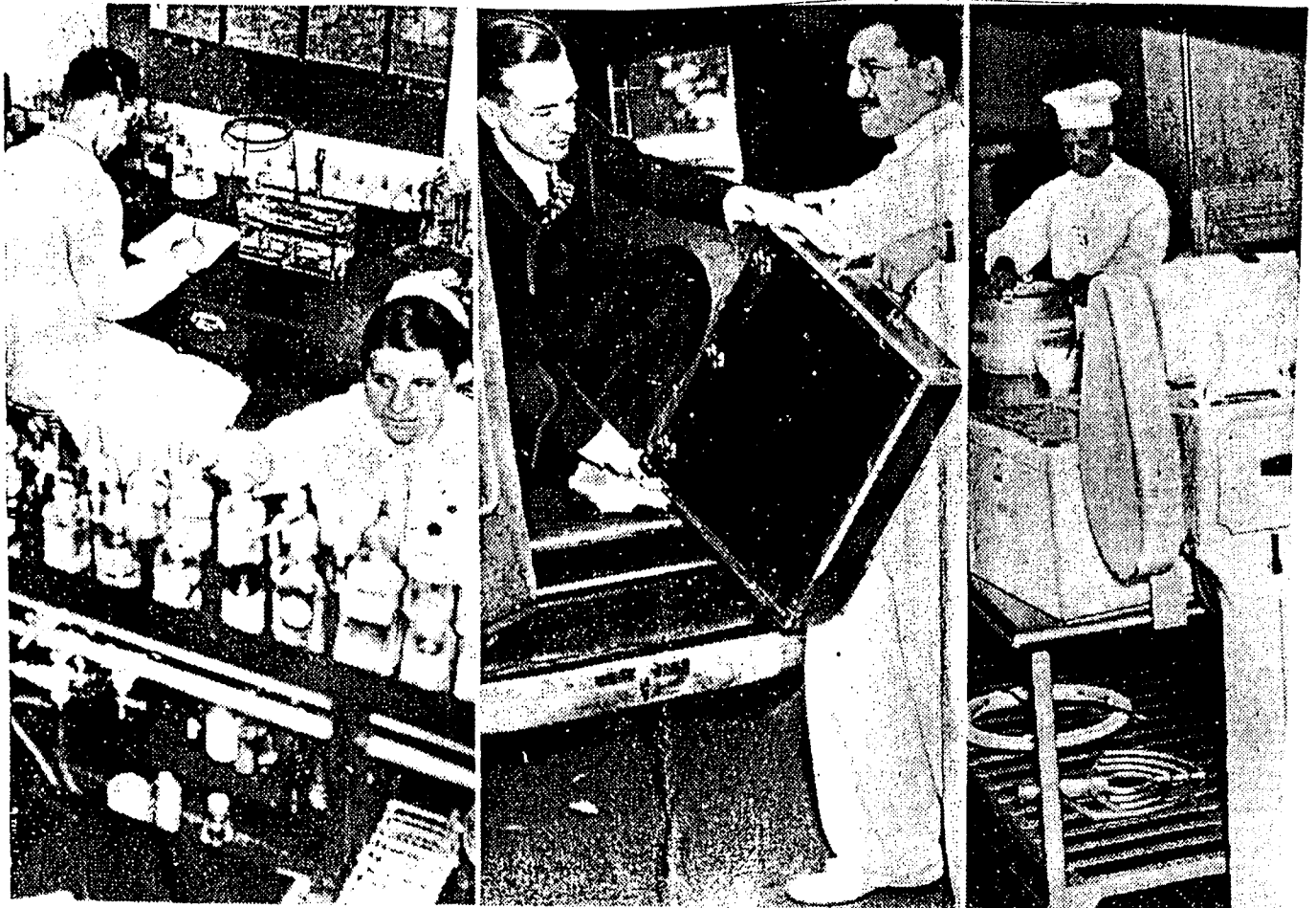
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FROM: M M TB
HOSPITAL Album **Haven of Health for Youngsters**



The new children's hospital, a short distance from the main buildings of the tuberculosis hospital at Mount Morris, is rapidly nearing completion. When completed, it will house 50 children.

Trained Technicians, Modern Equipment Aid in Battle Against Tuberculosis at State Hospital



Modern equipment aids trained workers at the Mount Morris tuberculosis hospital. At left, Samuel Drexler, technician, and

Miss Katherine Chiolino, technician, are shown at work in a laboratory. Next, Dr. Gordon M. Meade (in truck), and Maurice M.

Mount Morris--The fight against tuberculosis goes on, with no let-up, at the new million dollar state tuberculosis hospital here.

Practically every modern convenience--from the elaborate X-ray department to the kitchen and bakery--is utilized in the battle against the disease.

One of the busiest places in the new tuberculosis hospital is the laboratory, where tests and analysis are made every day by technicians.

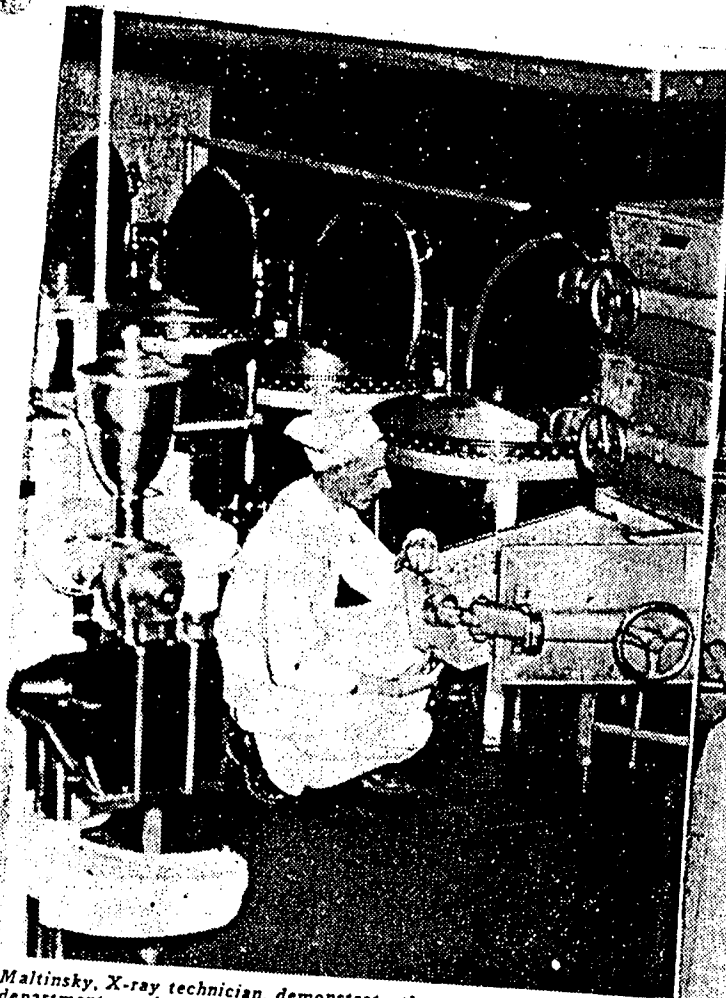
Modern Laboratory

The laboratory is located on the main floor of the administra-

tion wing of the main building, with special connecting links to the X-ray room and operating quarters. Samuel Drexler and Miss Katherine Chiolino, technicians, are in charge of all laboratory work.

The X-ray department plays an important part in diagnosing chest diseases, and, according to Dr. N. Stanley Lincoln, it is one of the most complete tests in existence.

All food for the hospital patients and employees is prepared in the large kitchen of the main building. Equipment consists of the latest time-saving devices. Adjacent to the kitchen is the bakery.



Maltinsky, X-ray technician, demonstrate the use of the out-patient department service car. In the kitchen are Martin Spronson, chef and it is found to be one of the best equipped of any similar institution in the state.

One of the most valuable services offered the public is the out-patient clinic department, which carries on its work in the seven counties served by the hospital. They include Wyoming, Allegany, Steuben, Ontario, Livingston, Orleans and Genesee counties.

Hold Scheduled Clinics

Scheduled clinics are held in central points of the different counties.



(left) and Gary Tiller. At right, Dr. E. W. Hainlen and Miss Grace Longhurst, superintendent of nurses, inspect the X-ray machine. A special car has been put in service to transport the equipment and physicians to the various places.

Dr. Gordon M. Meade and Dr. Ruth J. Chalfonte are the examining physicians, with Miss Bernice Tansey in charge of the out-patient department.

The hospital has a capacity of 200 adult patients who are being admitted in the order of applications filed. The main hospital building is five stories high, while the administration wing and assembly wing is but two stories.

PATIENTS BEING ADMITTED FROM DISTRICT WHICH COVERS SEVEN COUNTIES; DR. N. STANLEY LINCOLN NAMES MEDICAL STAFF

Formal Opening Will Take Place in May or June at Which
Time Gov Lehman is Expected to Attend Ceremonies

Dr. N. Stanley Lincoln, superintendent of Mount Morris' new tubercular hospital, officially announced yesterday that the hospital is open for the reception of patients, and several have already been admitted.

Patients will be admitted in accordance with the filing of their applications, which are available on request from Dr. Lincoln or any health officer in the town where the patient resides, within the district served by the hospital.

The territory included in the district served by the Mount Morris hospital is the counties of Orleans, Wyoming, Genesee, Ontario, Allegany, Steuben and Livingston, and all patients seeking admission must be residents of one of these counties, according to Dr. Lincoln.

A formal opening is being planned the latter part of May or early in June, when it is expected Governor Herbert H. Lehman will attend the ceremony. The public will be invited at that time to make an inspection of the buildings.

Practically all of the fundamental equipment has been installed, which comprises about 70 per cent of the total. The x-ray room has been completed, and the laboratory and operating room will be completed within the next two weeks. All equipment in the kitchen and dining room has been installed.

The contract for placing the floor in the auditorium has been let and orders have been placed for furnishings in the auditorium, including equipment for the stage and moving picture apparatus, which will be installed as soon as the floor is completed.

For the first time, Dr. Lincoln yesterday announced the personnel of the new hospital, which includes: Miss Grace Longhurst, formerly of Syracuse, superintendent of nurses; Miss Bernice E. Tansey, of the New York State Department of Health, consultant public health nurse in charge of out patients; Miss Lois Thomas supervising dietitian; Miss Elizabeth Peacock, in charge of medical records and library.

Dr. E. Willis Hainlen has been named assistant superintendent; Dr. John A. Carswell is the roentgenologist in charge of all x-ray work; Dr. Leon A. Chojnski, formerly of Perrysburg, is the senior physician.

Dr. Max Pinner, internationally known authority on tuberculosis has been assigned chief pathologist for the three new tuberculosis hospitals in the state, including Oneonta, Ithaca and Mount Morris, and will divide his time between the three hospitals.

Dr. Ethan Flagg Butler, formerly of Emira, and a nationally known figure, has been named chest surgeon for the three hospitals. Dr. Butler is founder of the Society of Thoracic Surgeons, and its president for several years.

Dr. J. Burns Amberson of New York city will be chief consultant for the local hospital, and will come here monthly. He will also have charge of the other two hospitals.

The capacity of the hospital is 200 adults, and it is expected that about 40 patients will be admitted monthly, until the capacity is reached.

No children will be admitted until next fall when the new children's hospital now under construction will be completed. The children's hospital will have a capacity of 50 patients.

The main hospital building is five stories high, while the administration wing and assembly wing of the main building are two stories high. Private rooms and wards for patients are located in the main building, which is en-

tirely fireproof.

On the first floor of the administration wing executive offices are located, while on the second floor there is examination rooms for patients, dentist and eye, throat and ear specialists' offices, and x-ray rooms.

In the assembly wing the main kitchen, dining room, refrigeration quarters, and ambulance headquarters is housed, while on the second floor living quarters for nurses, a physicians' dining room and the occupational therapy department is located, together with a spacious auditorium that will seat 300 persons.

In rooms where noise might annoy the patients the ceilings have been constructed with sound-proof acoustic blocks. This modern method of sound-proof rooms is found in the utility rooms, elevator lobby, pantry, stair halls and in the patients' reception rooms.

The operating room is located on the fifth floor and contains every modern convenience for performing an operation. The floor is so constructed that there is no possibility of any static that might be caused even from the scuffling of feet. Brass pipes laid in the floor beneath the tile, and grounded to water pipes makes this impossible.

For the first time on any state construction job, vitralite glass was used in the bathrooms and lavatories throughout the entire building.

The fire alarm system is so constructed that when a local alarm is sounded, gongs in the power house, superintendent's home, nurses' quarters and staff house are sounded, while the only gong in the main building that is sounded is the one from where the alarm is sent in. This new method makes it possible for the staff to answer the alarm without confusion among the patients in other sections of the main building. There are 26 fire alarm boxes in all.

The nurses' home has a capacity for 60 nurses and attendants with suitable sleeping quarters. The staff house has a capacity for the four head doctors under direct supervision of Dr. Lincoln.

The power house is located a considerable distance from the other buildings, with the boilers, pumps and coal storage room located in the basement. The laundry is located on the second floor of the power plant building.

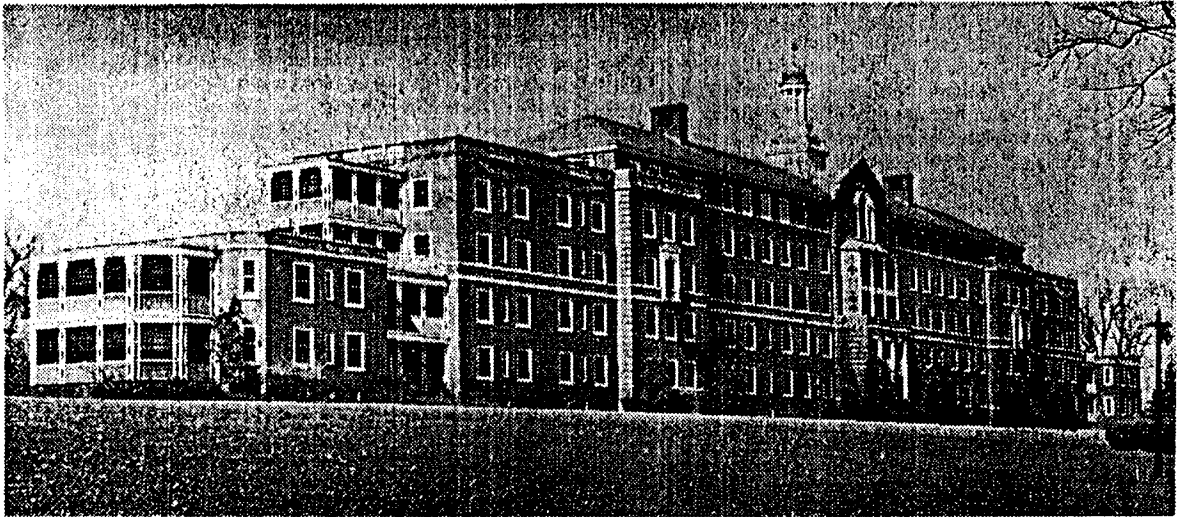
John F. Lynch, former chief engineer at Sterling Salt Co., Cuylerville, has been named chief engineer at the new hospital.

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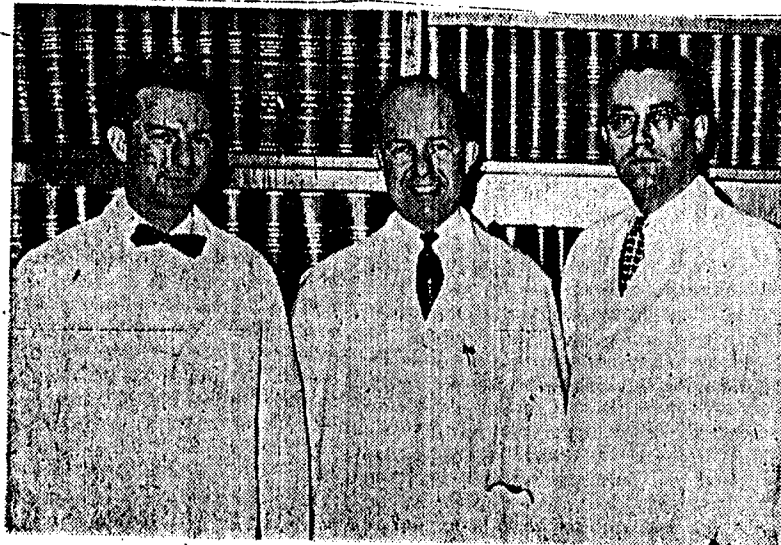
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COMMUNITY PROUD OF MT MORRIS HOSPITAL, LOCATED ON HISTORIC MURRAY HILL, ONE OF STATE'S BEST

Mount Morris, New York, Wednesday, April 20, 1955



View of Main Building at Mt. Morris Tuberculosis Hospital, Located on Murray Hill —Photo By Versage, Staff Photographer



IN CHARGE OF INSTITUTION—Heading the staff at Mt. Morris Hospital are Dr. Frank Armstrong, center, director; Dr. G. Emerson Learn, left, assistant director, and Dr. James M. Judd, principal Thoracic surgeon.—Photo by Versage, Staff Photographer.

FIRST OF A SERIES—The following is the first of a series of news articles to be published in the Enterprise to acquaint residents of the community with the many outstanding institutions and industries located in the Mt. Morris vicinity.

Mount Morris Tuberculosis Hospital is located on Murray Hill, Mount Morris, Livingston County, New York, 35 miles southwest of Rochester and 68 miles southeast of Buffalo, on the main line of the D.L.&W. Railroad between New York City and Buffalo. It is on the east bank of the Genesee River just north of the famous High Banks of the Genesee, popularly known as "the Grand Canyon of the East."

The hospital grounds are comprised of 138 acres, all of which are landscaped and forested. There is a series of five artificial ponds, one of which is used by resident employees for swimming in the summer months. Near them is a spacious log cabin with fireplace, outdoor grill and tables for picnics and other similar gatherings.

Modern, Well-Appointed Buildings

The hospital itself is located on a circular plateau; the elevation is 757 feet above sea level and 175 feet above the surrounding terrain. The plateau contains many hard woods some of which are more than 400 years old. A scenic winding drive approaches the main hospital building which is five stories high of red brick and completely fire resistant. This building has accommodations for 230 patients and is fully equipped to give complete bed care to each patient if necessary. A second hospital building of similar construction has facilities to care for an additional 50 patients. Every effort has been made to use such appointments and decorations as will replace the too common hospital atmosphere with home-like surroundings. There are a Nurses' Residence, residences for physicians, power house, laundry, shops and a greenhouse. All of these buildings are located at the perimeter of the plateau.

Capable Medical Staff

The hospital is one of seven state tuberculosis hospitals in the upstate area. These are operated by the New York State Department of Health through its Division of Tuberculosis Control, the Assistant Commissioner for which is Dr. Robert E. Plunkett. The hospital serves an area comprising Livingston, Orleans, Genesee, Wyoming, Ontario, Steuben, Allegany and Cattaraugus Counties. Any resident of these counties who is found to have tuberculosis is eligible for admission and non-residents may be admitted if suitable vacancies exist.

The medical staff, under the supervision of Dr. Frank Armstrong, Director, has had extensive training and experience in the diagnosis and treatment of chest diseases, particularly tuberculosis, and is well capable of managing all medical and surgical aspects of any dis-

ease of the chest. The nursing staff has likewise had a large experience in the care of persons with diseases of the chest and nicely complements the medical staff. Add to a fine staff the up-to-date facilities of a modern hospital carefully maintained and the result is bound to be excellent treatment for the patient.

The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and approved for residency training in Pulmonary Diseases and Thoracic Surgery by the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals.

Serves Wide Area

Not only are there facilities for in-patient care but diagnostic and follow-up clinics are conducted both in the hospital and in various villages in the area served by the hospital. During 1954 approximately 130 field clinics and 150 outpatient clinics were held and roughly 10,000 persons were examined and x-rayed. Persons who are to be examined in these clinics must be referred by their local physicians, for whom the hospital staff acts in the capacity of consultant.

Need for Services Still Great

The first patient was admitted to the hospital on March 4, 1936. Despite the fact that there has been a consistent and marked decline in the mortality from tuberculosis, the number of patients admitted each year has increased steadily until the past two years during each of which it has reached approximately 300. In spite of this increase in numbers admitted, there has been a decrease in the average daily census because turnover has speeded up as a result of improved methods of treatment. The average daily census in 1954 was 220.

These encouraging facts should not delude anyone into thinking that the problem of tuberculosis has been solved. The decrease in mortality has not been paralleled by an equal decline in new cases; fewer new cases are occurring but the decrease is much less striking than the decline in mortality. Too many persons still are being infected with tuberculosis each year and an attitude of complacency is therefore unwarranted.

Many Area Workers Employed

The normal complement for a hospital of this size and type is 231 employees, with many of them in the skilled and semi-skilled categories. Residents of the villages of Mount Morris, Leicester and Nunda are filling the majority of payroll positions, but there are 17 other vicinity communities represented as well. Each month this labor force receives a total of \$72,000 in wages.

In addition to the professional corps required for the efficient operation of the hospital, there is an administrative section which is charged with the feeding of patients, laundering and repair of clothing, upkeep of grounds, cleaning of buildings, repair of all facilities, transportation and business activities. On an annual basis, total expenditures for all

(Continued on page 8)

MT. MORRIS HOSPITAL

(Continued from page 1)

items of maintenance and operation including personal service and special repair projects approximate a million and a quarter dollars.

Patient Recreation and Education

Patient recreational facilities are many and varied and include television, movies, planned entertainment and parties, the library and the canteen. In the same line, but with an added educational value over and above pure recreation, the patients have access to formal educational subjects in the school, to fiction and non-fiction educational books in their library and to more manual projects in the occupational therapy department.

In order to take part in the activities available the patient must have attained specific activity levels. A patient whose physical condition medically keeps him in bed for all or most of the day, may still enjoy television and books brought to his bedside. The canteen has an order and delivery service which allows the patient to purchase items he desires. Newspapers are delivered daily on subscription basis. Mail through the hospital branch post office, is delivered to each room.

Movies, as current as available, are shown twice a week—matinee and evening. Community organizations bring plays, choirs, musical variety shows and small bands to provide different entertainments. Planned parties run by patients under the direction of the occupational therapy department also create pleasant changes from routine.

Although not strictly recreational, there are some facilities like the canteen which are available to patients and make life a little more pleasant. Chapel is held every Sunday by chaplains who minister to the patients' spiritual needs whenever requested. In order to keep morale high, a beauty shop is a regular hospital feature and a barber makes regular visits.

Not only do the two school teachers (grade school, high school, commercial subjects) instruct school age patients, but they help some patients gain equivalency high school diplomas, help others with language problems and with special subjects which may be useful in the future vocational planning being done.

Occupational Therapy

Occupational therapy is available to all patients although the degree of activity is prescribed by the doctor. Patients may learn, or gain skill in knitting, crocheting, sewing, leather, wood or metal crafts or any other manual skill in keeping with their physical status. Housework is considered from the point of view of limited activity when the homemaker returns to her family. Art, both creative and the "pre-sketches" variety is enjoyed. Music, in recorded and "live" form is encouraged. Hospital earphones have carried patient programs to the bedside. A weekly hospital bulletin takes new of entertainment and of general interest to all patients. Preparation and circulation of the latter is a patient activity designed towards diversion with the added purpose of regaining good work habits.

Community Plays Vital Part

The community supports the hospital in numerous ways. Tuberculosis and Health Associations, fraternal organizations, Scout groups, the Home Bureau and educational institutions as well as private citizens bring various services to Mount Morris. The Patients Services Affiliation made up of the executive secretaries and delegates from the Tuberculosis and Health Associations from the counties which Mount Morris serves are faithful contributors of items such as yarn, aquariums, radios, fabric, thread, buttons, etc. (used in O.T.) and of "luxury" equipment for patients' pleasure which would be otherwise unavailable, e.g., O.T. photographic equipment, T.V. sets.

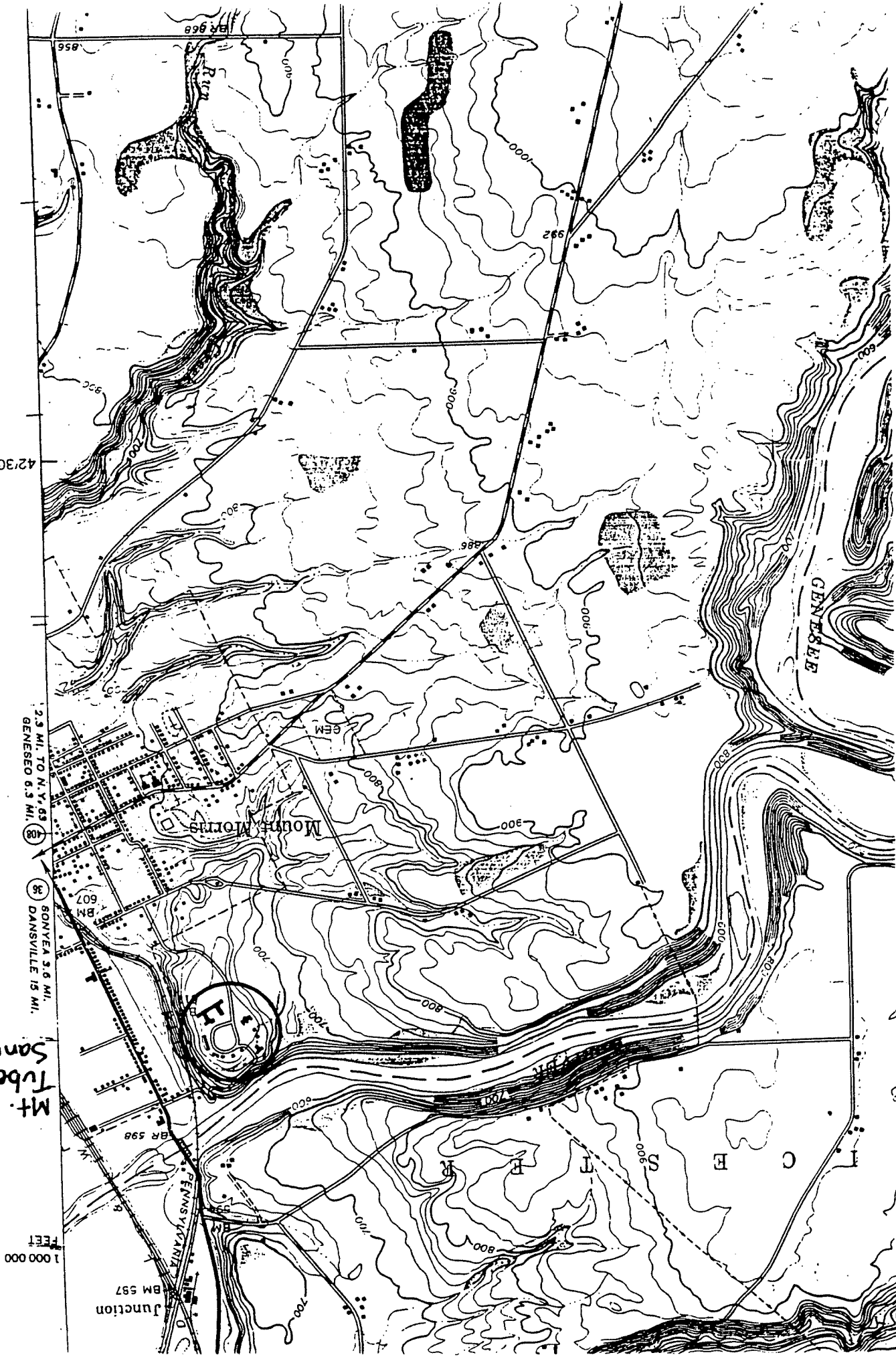
This Affiliation also inaugurated the service group now known as the Volunteer Corps, a group of ladies from the communities nearby (Avon, Livonia, Geneseo, Mount Morris) who, under su-

pervision, regularly take books to bed patients, teach and introduce new crafts, chat and generally spread cheer. The Home Bureau groups have provided us with able and skilled volunteer instructors in crafts also.

Entertainment is brought by fraternal organizations. An annual Christmas party complete with a gift for each patient is held by the Wyoming Shriners. Alfred University and neighboring high school groups have presented plays and musical programs for the patients' enjoyment. Private citizens have sung and given piano recitals. The Eastman Kodak Company has shared their International Salon color slides with us.

Scouts and school groups make favors for patients' holiday trays. Community groups and private citizens have donated the bulk of the library books we now circulate throughout the hospital.

The community plays a vital part in the total picture. Pre-discharge contact with members of the outside world is essential to the morale of the patients and important to healthy hospital-civic relationships. Post-discharge individual attitudes and adjustment is often traceable to the degree of acceptance by an educated community of the patient who has not lost total contact with the world at large.



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Mt. Morris
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Mount Morris Tuberculosis Sanitarium
Mount Morris, New York

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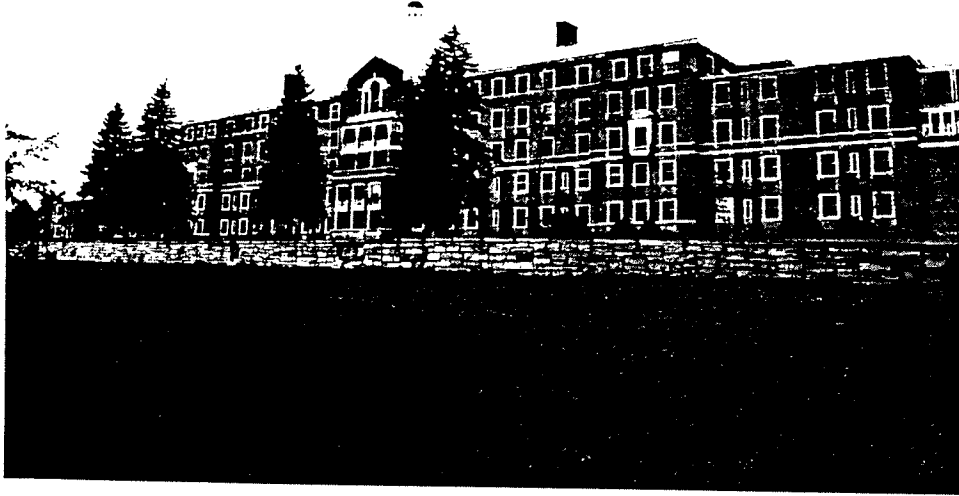
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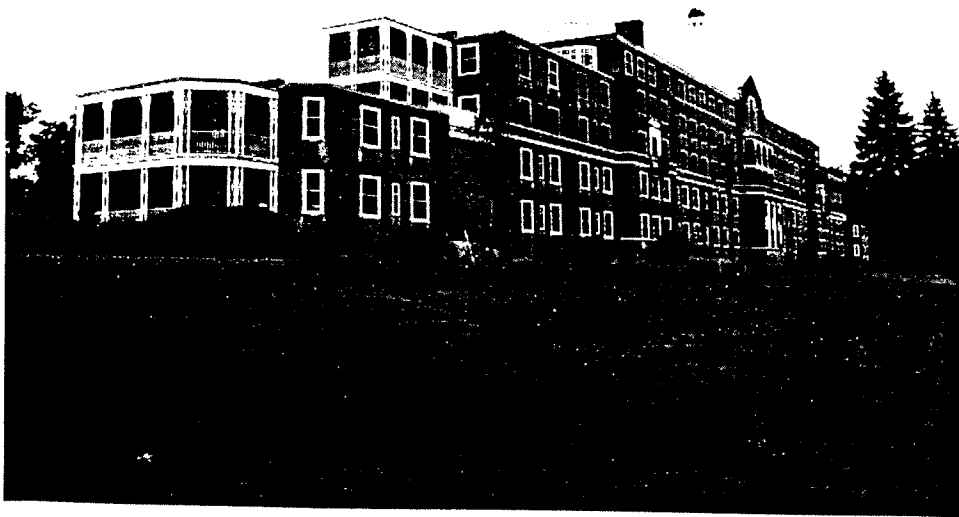
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Mount Morris Tuberculosis Sanitarium
Mount Morris, New York



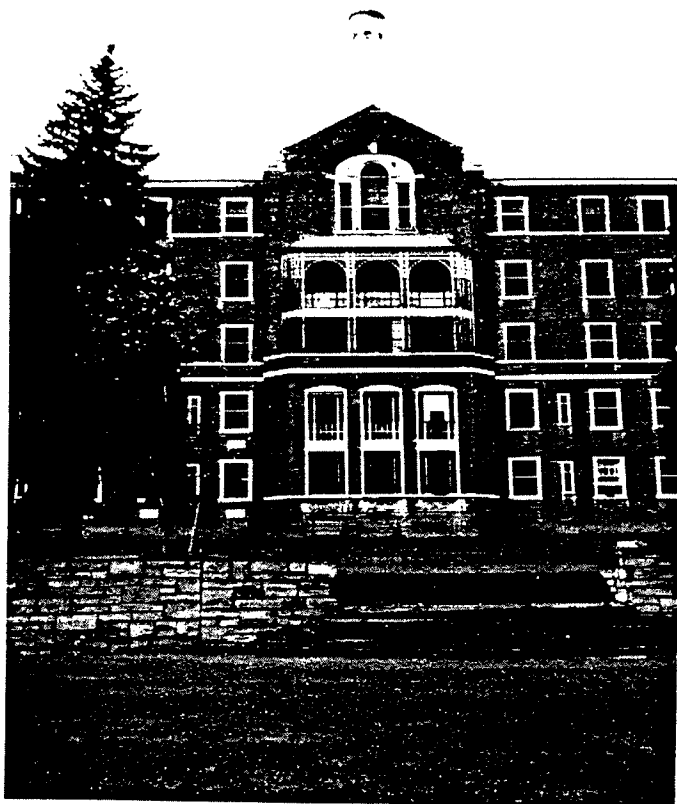
1) Building #1, south elevation.



2) Building #1, south elevation. Original stone wall in front of building.

Mount Morris Tuberculosis Sanitarium
Mount Morris, New York

3) Building #1, south elevation.



4) Building #1, central porch at south elevation.

Mount Morris Tuberculosis Sanitarium
Mount Morris, New York



5) Building #1, west end porches at west elevation.



6) Building #1, west and north elevations.

Mount Morris Tuberculosis Sanitarium
Mount Morris, New York



7) Building #1, curved portico at west elevation of northwest wing.



8) Building #1, north and west elevations.

Mount Morris Tuberculosis Sanitarium
Mount Morris, New York



9) Building #1, north and east elevations of east wing.

Mount Morris Tuberculosis Sanitarium
Mount Morris, New York



10) Building #3, north and west elevations.



11) Building #3, west elevation.

Mount Morris Tuberculosis Sanitarium
Mount Morris, New York



12) Building #3, central pavilion, west and south elevations.

Mount Morris Tuberculosis Sanitarium
Mount Morris, New York



13) Building #4, south elevation.



14) Building #4, west end, south elevation.

Mount Morris Tuberculosis Sanitarium
Mount Morris, New York



15) Building #4, center section, south elevation.



16) Building #4, east end, south elevation.

Mount Morris Tuberculosis Sanitarium
Mount Morris, New York



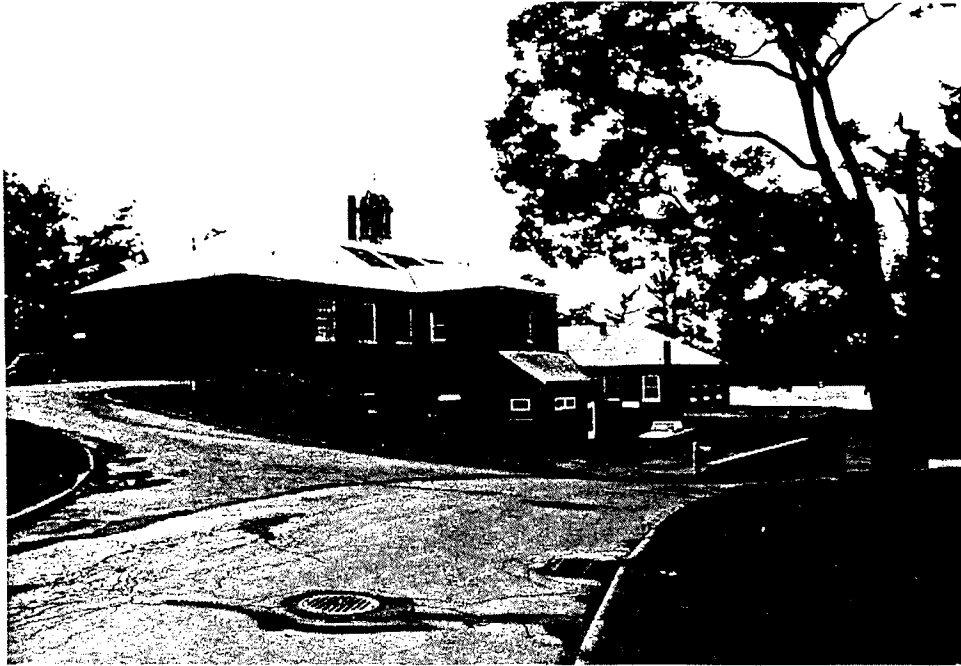
17) Building #5, west and south elevations.

Mount Morris Tuberculosis Sanitarium
Mount Morris, New York



18) Double House (east of Building #6), west and south elevations.

Mount Morris Tuberculosis Sanitarium
Mount Morris, New York

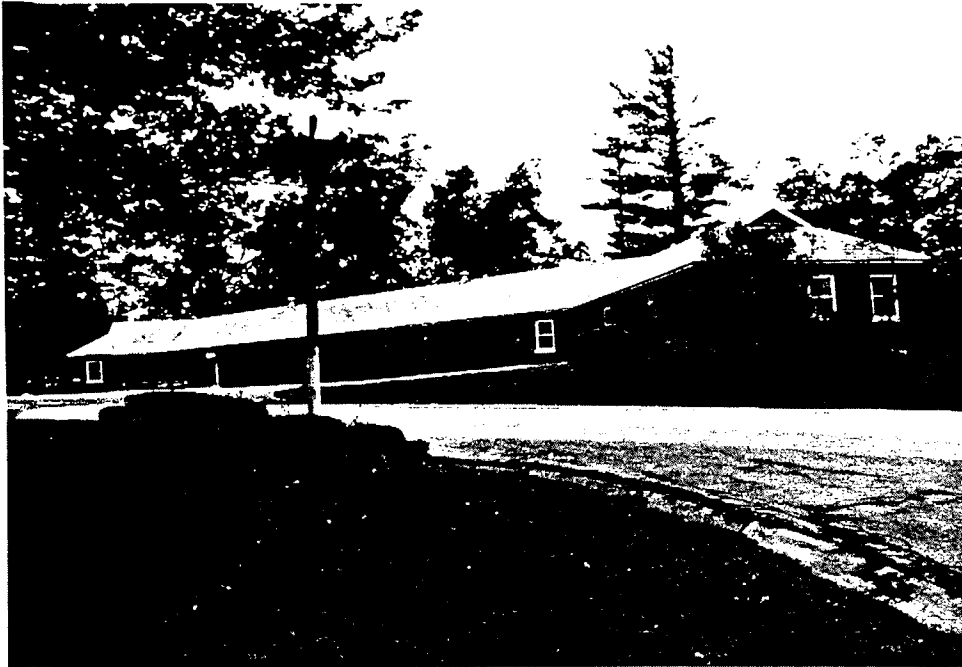


19) Building #6, south and east elevations.



20) Building #6, east and north elevations.

Mount Morris Tuberculosis Sanitarium
Mount Morris, New York



21) Garage (north of Building #6), south and east elevations.

Mount Morris Tuberculosis Sanitarium
Mount Morris, New York



22) Building #8, west and south elevations.



23) Building #8, west elevation.

Mount Morris Tuberculosis Sanitarium
Mount Morris, New York



24) Water tower (south of Building #6).

Mount Morris Tuberculosis Sanitarium
Mount Morris, New York



25) Greenhouse, east and north elevations.

Mount Morris Tuberculosis Sanitarium
Mount Morris, New York

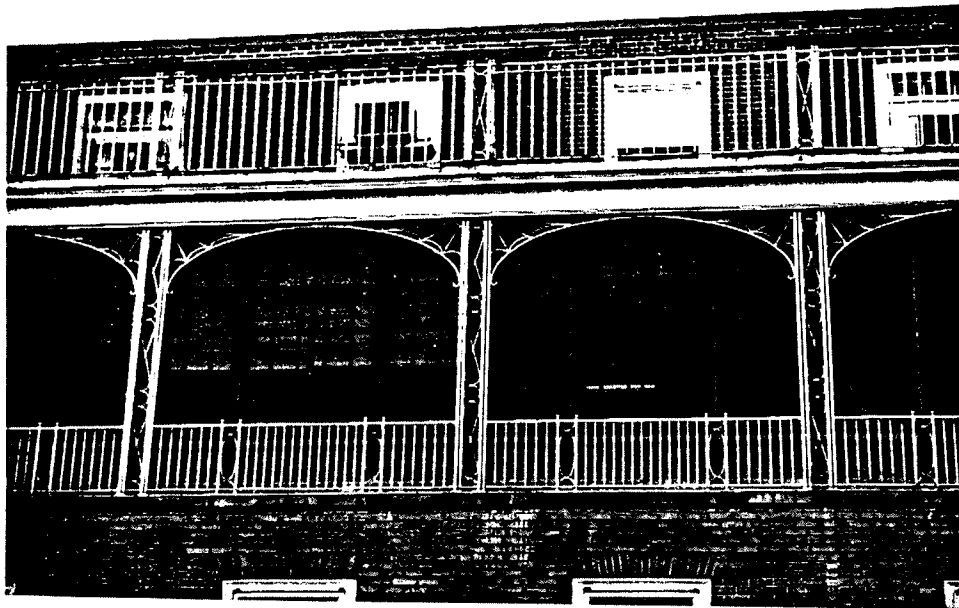


26) Building #2, south and east elevations.



27) Building #2, central pavilion at south elevation.

Mount Morris Tuberculosis Sanitarium
Mount Morris, New York

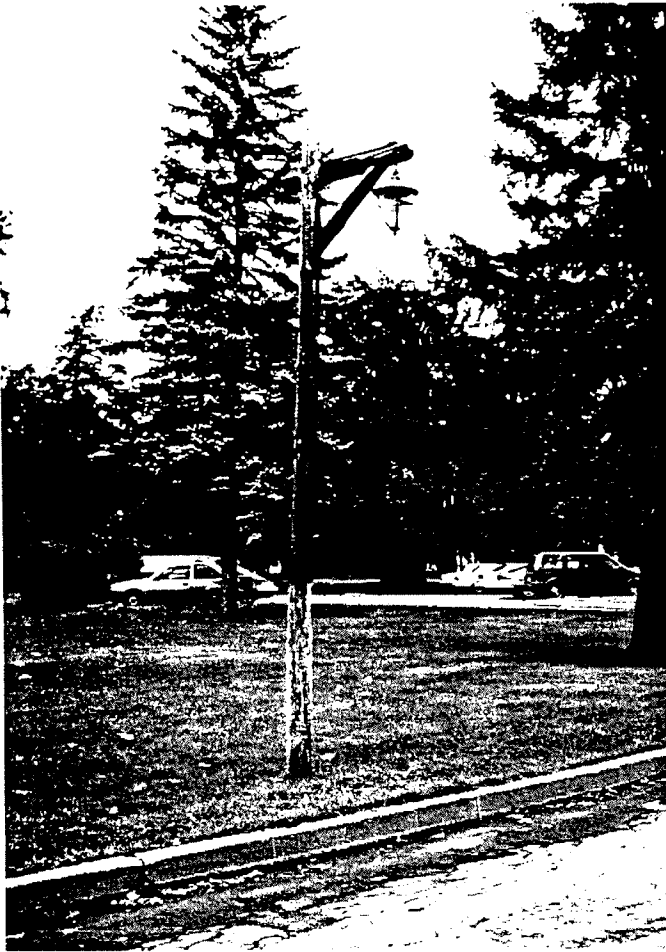


28) Building #2, porch at south elevation.



29) Building #2, north elevation.

Mount Morris Tuberculosis Sanitarium
Mount Morris, New York



30) Typical light post.



31) Curved drive around central lawn area with mature trees.

Mount Morris Tuberculosis Sanitarium
Mount Morris, New York



32) WPA sculpture in front of the greenhouse.



33) WPA sculpture near parking lot, north of Building #1.

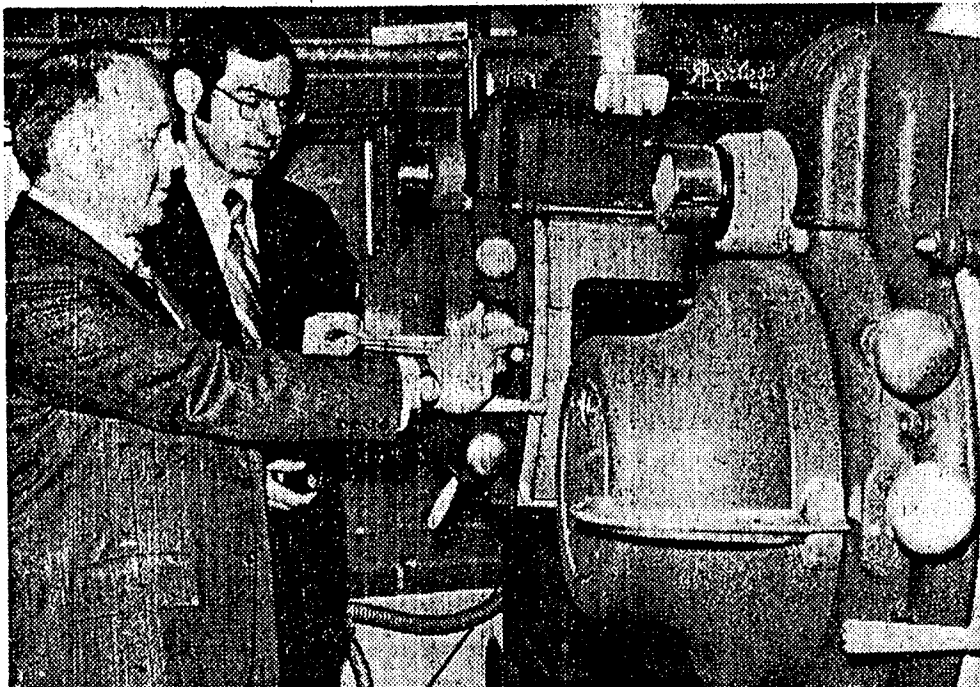
Mount Morris Tuberculosis Sanitarium
Mount Morris, New York



34) WPA sculpture, near central parking lot, north of Building #1.

'Treasure' for Livingston

Mt. Morris Hospital's Fully Equipped



D&C Photo by Bob Bickel

Motion picture projectors in Mt. Morris hospital are ready for use.
From left are Leicester Supervisor John Douglass, Jr., Consultant Jan Dorman.

Name Shift For Hospital

MT. MORRIS — Livingston County supervisors are agreed it's time to quit calling it Mt. Morris TB hospital.

Most likely designation is "Livingston County Health Services Campus." This might be shortened in practice to county campus, or health campus, but "campus" probably will remain the central word.

Even though the 100 wooded, undeveloped acres of the campus along the Genesee River would make inviting strolling in the spring, the board is asking Livingston County citizens, who admittedly own the place, to hold off for awhile.

There is only a skeleton crew on duty to protect the buildings, and the campus will soon be busy with workmen getting it in shape for county use.

By BOB BICKEL

MT. MORRIS—The place is a treasure house.

Everyone knows that in taking over Mt. Morris TB Hospital and grounds, Livingston County acquired something valuable — 138 acres, 10 major buildings, a main hospital whose central corridors on each of five floors stretch in an unbroken line of sight for a city block and a half.

But if may be that even some supervisors do not yet know about the heavy hospital beds; the bureaus and bedside cabinets and wheeled lap trays and signalling system in each of the more than 200 patient rooms; the new \$90,000 emergency generator in the powerhouse; the murals in the old children's hospital; the heavy green shutters that really work on the windows of the nurses' building.

Everything works. The whole complex has been meticulously kept up. It is all what professional evaluators call "clean space."

Built in the era before tacky became a way of life, it is solid, heavy workmanship, yet some architect spent some creative energy on the buildings. They are emphatically non-institutional. For all its immense size, the main building is pleasant, airy, graceful. The bannisters in the stairwells are slender and curved.

In the main building there are quantities of wheelchairs, cleaning equipment, table lamps, boxes of sipper straws and thermometer holders, boxes of paper cups and light bulbs, laboratory supplies, a delicate pharmacist's scale, with weights, in a polished box.

There is small beauty shop, with hair dryers.

There are globes of the world, whirlpool baths and heat treatment lamps in the physical therapy room, sun rooms, several elevators, more than 50 outside doors on which the locks will be changed.

There is a bank of post-office boxes, a staff dining room with bow windows. Somebody wrote "the end" on the last menu posted in the dining room.

In the kitchens there are massive coffee makers, warming tables, electrical plugs on overhead stretch cables to keep food warm in serving carts, a bread slicer, an apple peeler, big ranges, boxes of paper napkins, bakery ovens, mixers, an overhead track for handling sides of meat, seven walk-in refrigerators, boxes of brooms. Somebody wrote "goodbye for now" on a bulletin board on his last day in the kitchens.

It would be easy to be lost in the basement. A tunnel branches off it and goes across the big central circle to the children's building. The basement is also clean space.

It includes dozens of cases of empty pop bottles, a big produce cooler, a stocked fallout shelter, an autopsy room with zinc topped dissection table, four sliding racks in a morgue, photography chemicals.

The patients' library has several thousand books and a card index, collections of jigsaw puzzles, National Geo-

graphics and paperbacks. It could be used right now.

Occupational therapy suites contain woodworking machinery, leather working tools, sewing machines, looms, painting equipment.

More than 200 oils done by artists under federal sponsorship in the Depression have been collected for safe-

keeping. Some of them may be valuable.

In the main building there is a roomy auditorium with high, draped windows. Behind its rear wall is a little room containing two, permanently-fixed, theatre-type movie projectors.

There are two operating rooms on the fifth floor complete with operating tables, a modern wall autoclave, cupboards full of gowns and gloves, a dusting box for the gloves. The suite is air conditioned. Over one operating table is a nearly new light, five feet across, operated from wall controls. A duplicate of the light is crated and stored elsewhere on the grounds.

All over the complex are scattered small kitchnettes. There are dozens of stoves and refrigerators.

There is a neatly folded American flag in a polished wood case in the business office.

The medical library is carpeted, has polished hardwood chairs and a heavy hardwood conference tables.

The laboratory equipment includes centrifuges and microscopes.

You walk on flagstones from one building to another. The grounds are beautifully wooded.

There are spreads on the beds in the rooms and suites of the nurses' building. There are fireplaces; brass knockers on some of the suites; a toaster and a new refrigerator, doors still taped shut, in the kitchen. In the nurses' building is one of the half dozen or so pianos in the complex.

The bedrooms in the eight residence units are carpeted. All the units have fireplaces, all are completely furnished. There are permanent bookcases on stair landings.

The federal art project murals in the children's building show Boyd and Parker being tortured, scenes from Mary Jemison's life, King Arthur on a steed, Robin Hood.

There is a large classroom with desk-chairs, two 16 mm movie projectors, an "in-house" sewing room with machines, large rolls of felt, drawers packed with drape material.

Maintenance quarters have a lathe, a drill press, an electrical shop, a parts cage, a

pipe threader.

A huge laundry room in the powerhouse is full of ironers, washers, dryers, a big sheet mangle, a water extractor that was never used.

Buckets of paint are piled ceiling high in a paint shop.

In the garage area are gang mowers, a tractor mower, a dump truck, a stake body truck, a pickup truck.

The state paid for one last shipment of coal so that the county takes over with 400 tons in the bunkers to feed the four boilers, each a story-a-half tall.

There is much more. It takes a 3½-hour tour to begin to take it all in.

What's it worth? It's hard to price without a market. If you try to estimate replacement value, you have to assume it would be hard to attain the same construction quality today at any price. All guesses are wild. But some of those who are working with the complex say somewhere between \$10 million and \$30 million would not be too wild.

Except for a small share of taxpayer dollars which paid for it, it cost Livingston County citizens exactly nothing.

By BOB BICKEL
Regional News Service

MT. MORRIS — If the state is willing to accept a three-month delay in Livingston County takeover of the former Mt. Morris TB Hospital, the big complex of buildings on top of Murray Hill in the village will become county property on or shortly after April 1.

Livingston supervisors in a split vote, have decided to accept the property, thus ending a long period of negotiation with the state which began last summer after the TB hospital was closed in the program cutbacks which followed state budget reductions.

The county will pay the state nothing for the property, but will have to make some repairs, will have to continue to operate the outpatient X-ray clinic at the hospital, and will have to use the main hospital building for health-related services.

Plans are to operate a 100-bed facility for Livingston County citizens who need a place to live, who can be taken care of with basic shelter food and laundry service, but who do not need the medical attention and nursing care required by county infirmary patients.

The proprietary care facility will release some space at the present home and infirmary in Geneseo for infirmary patients, adding about 30 beds to the present 100.

Other space, either in the main hospital or in auxiliary buildings is to be assigned to the county public health and mental health departments, now quartered at the home and infirmary site.

The state originally set a Dec. 31 deadline for county takeover, but the supervisors, in accepting the buildings, set

the deadline back to March 31.

The change was made partly in response to objections, principally by Geneseo Supervisor William R. O'Mara, that resignation of Social Services Commissioner Robert Fox has left the county in no position to plan and set up the 100-bed facility in the TB hospital.

The concession did not change O'Mara's mind about the takeover, nor that of Livonia Supervisor Alson E. Drowne who previously had announced his opposition to the project. The two found the TB hospital project to be pro-

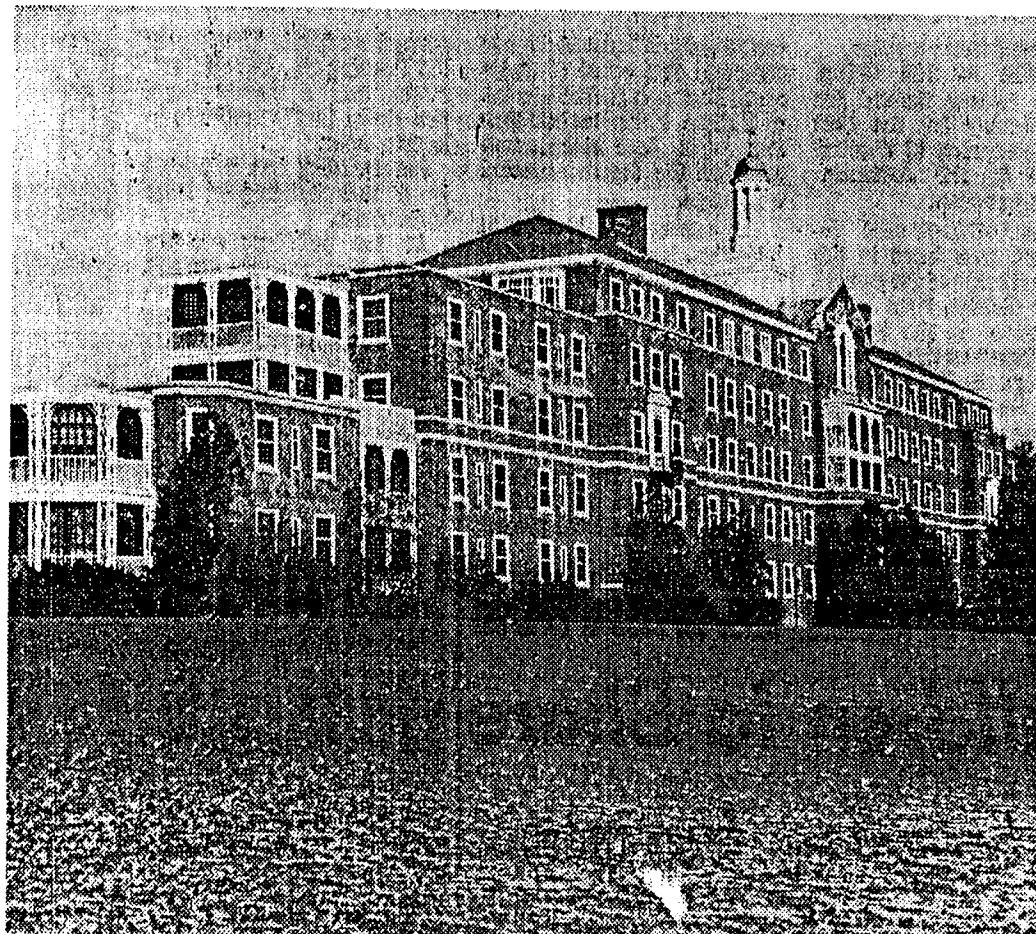
hibitively expensive and voted against takeover.

They were joined by two other supervisors on the final vote, Albert Burke of Avon and Daniel Mulvaney of Coneyus.

While the head count was 12 to 4, the weighted vote was 1,252 to 613, the margin being cut to about two-to-one by the large-town votes of Geneseo, Livonia and Avon.

First-year cost of getting the hospital in shape and starting the proprietary care home has been estimated at \$200,000, an amount which will have to be added to the 1972 budget.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1971



D&C Photo by Bob Bickel

This is former Mt. Morris TB hospital Livingston County will acquire.

Livingston Board OKs TB Hospital Takeover

LC Leader 5-15-1974

History of the Mt. Morris T.B. Hospital

From a report done in 1966 by Mrs. Howard Smith,
a R.N. from Genesee, who was employed at the Mt. Morris
Hospital at the time

I am very happy to have this opportunity to talk to you about one of your local hospitals, namely the former Mt. Morris T.B. Hospital. I shall start with a brief review of its history. The treaty of the Big Tree was signed in 1797. This Treaty transferred ownership of the land of western New York from the Seneca Indians to the white men. In 1834 John Rogers Murray stood at the northern end of the High Banks of the Genesee River and decided to make his home there. Mr. Murray liked what he saw; a plateau-like hill high above the river. This same spot with splendid oaks and secluded brooks had delighted Tallyrand. Mr. Murray named his new estate Murray Hill, just as his father had given the family name to an area of land in New York City. He created a beautiful estate, lovely lawns, fish ponds; there was also a water fall where the water tumbled 200 ft. to the Genesee River. Near the brink of the gorge he built a sturdy log cabin which is still there and is used today. John Murray died in 1891. There were other owners, although buildings were damaged by fire, there was always a fine farm on Murray Hill. A Doctor and a Public Health Nurse had the idea of hospitals for TB patients in upper New York State; however, it was Eleanor Roosevelt who was given credit for the idea and 3 hospitals were built. There apparently were 3 areas that wanted the Mt. Morris Hospital; Perry, Warsaw and Mt. Morris. In 1931 a lawyer from Wayland, who was in charge of a Red Cross celebration, which was to be held in Dansville persuaded Jim Farley to have F.D.R. come to this event. The lawyer met F.D.R. at the train in Rochester and on the way to Dansville he just happened to go around by the lovely Murray Hill. The celebration went well, the lawyer took F.D.R. back to Rochester. When the Governor returned to Albany he said the hospital was to be built in Mt. Morris. The State bought the 138.1 acres of land from the Pattersons, who then owned Murray Hill, for the sum of \$25,861.00 or about \$188.00 per square acre. The Mt. Morris Tuberculosis Hospital was opened in 1936. It had cost \$1,000,000.00 to build. In 1966 there were 3 state tuberculosis hospitals. Raybrook, between Saranac and Lake Placid; Homer. Folks at Oneonta and Mt. Morris. There had at one time been 7 TB hospitals under the state health department. Mt. Morris closed June 1, 1971 and since that time Raybrook and Homer Folks have also closed.

THE MURRAYS AND MURRAY HILL

Livingston County Historical Society
November 2, 1975

Murray Hill, in the Village of Mt. Morris, Livingston County, has been very much in the limelight during the past four years. A timetable of highlights, in capsule form, since the State of New York discontinued the hospital on the hill, would run as follows: -

- 1971 - - The doors of the facility, as a TB Hospital, closed,
 - The Murray Hill property was offered to Livingston County, as a gift from the State of New York.
- 1972 - - After a period of study and negotiation, the Murray Hill complex was legally transferred to Livingston County, for the consideration of one dollar, to be known as the Livingston County Campus and to be used for health services and office space for county departments.
- 1973 - - Extensive alterations were carried out, and the buildings on Murray Hill were equipped with modern installations, providing for efficiency, safety, and the general comfort of patients.
 - Certain county departments moved to offices on the Campus.
- 1974 - - The first fifty ambulatory patients were admitted, May 14th
 - In formal ceremonies, attended by the public, not only the Health Facility, but also Livingston County's first park - on 80 acres of the Murray Hill property - were officially dedicated.

All of this transpired between June 1st, 1971, and July 14th,

1974, a space of three years and thirteen days. A remarkable accomplishment. 1975 has witnessed even further expansion of the Health Related Facility - and of the County Park.

The story of Murray Hill goes back to the year 1807, when a wide area in Western New York known as the Mt. Morris Tract was purchased from the Bank of North America by four couples - John R. Murray Sr. and wife of New York, William Ogden and wife of New York, John Trumbull and wife of New York, and James Wadsworth and wife of Geneseo.

Thirty years later, after the tract had been divided and subdivided, John R. Murray Jr., generally known as John Rogers Murray, established for himself a home - on a choice parcel of his father's acreage, high on a hill in Mt. Morris, overlooking the Genesee River. John Rogers Murray was married that year, 1837, to Anna Vernon Olyphant of New York City. Both were from wealthy families, and the beautiful home on Murray Hill, where he brought his bride, was one that was very much in keeping with the grandeur and luxury to which both had been accustomed.

Mr. and Mrs. Murray dearly loved Mt. Morris and the Valley, and they lived in elegant style in their home on Murray Hill. They were constantly engaged in improving and beautifying their extensive property. Their great wealth poured forth copiously, year after year, not only for embellishments to their grounds and mansion, but also for community projects, civic improvements, and charitable causes. As a result of their lavish spending, and because of serious reverses that befell some of their investments, the Murrays, after twenty-five years in Mt. Morris, suddenly found their resources depleted. In 1862, it became necessary for them to sell Murray Hill. Their prized possessions were sold at auction, and with saddened hearts Mr. and Mrs. Murray, both in their early fifties, left the Genesee Valley.

They had no children, but had adopted Mrs. Murray's niece as their daughter and raised her to adulthood. It was to her home in Cazenovia that John Rogers Murray and Mrs. Murray went when they departed from Mt. Morris.

Mrs. Murray died in 1878, in Cazenovia. In accordance with her wishes, her remains were brought back to Mt. Morris for interment. After her death, John Rogers Murray, in order to be near, returned to the Valley he loved and lived out his days in a modest home, almost within sight of his beloved Murray Hill. He died three years later, 1881.

For a period of seventy-one years, after the Murrays left, the Murray Hill estate had a succession of proprietors. The first of these, from 1862 to 1881, were Mt. Morris people, Mr. and Mrs. Anson D. Smith.

The next twelve years, 1881 to 1893, the owner was Col. Charles Otis Shepard of Buffalo. He and Mrs. Shepard occupied the Murray house, and, in partnership with Frank Sherman Peer, Col. Shepard raised coach and saddle horses, Jersey cattle and sheep. In 1882, during the Shepards' ownership, a ravaging fire swept the Murray mansion, destroying it beyond repair. Col. Shepard replaced the house with a new dwelling and continued ownership until 1893.

Mr. and Mrs. George Austen were the next proprietors of Murray Hill, from 1893 to 1899. The Austens had come to this area from St. Louis, Missouri. While residing at Murray Hill, the Austens purchased Sweet Briar Farm near Geneseo, and in 1896 they built what is now the Chanler house, just south of the Village of Geneseo. Mrs. Austen is well remembered throughout the Valley as Isabel Valle Austen, author of poetical works.



Isabel Valle Austen, author of "Circle in the Sand", 1935, and other poetical works. During her years in the Valley, she lived at Murray Hill, Sweet Briar Farm, and 39 South Street, Geneseo.

When the Austens moved to Sweet Briar, they sold Murray Hill to George L. Williams of Buffalo. He, in turn, sold to Edward P. Pattison of Buffalo, and Mr. Pattison was the last private individual to own the Mt. Morris property. It was his from 1908 until 1933, when he sold it to the State of New York for \$72,000, for use as a TB Hospital.

The decision, on the part of the State, to build in Mt. Morris, was made in 1932. In 1933, the deed, conveying the Pattison property to the State, was signed and sealed. In 1934, the main hospital

building was completed, and in 1936 the TB Facility opened and the first patients were admitted. By the mid-1950's, the average number of resident patients was 220.

The past twenty years have seen spectacular strides in the development of new techniques, for treatment of respiratory ailments. The results:- less and less need for hospital-type care, eventual closing of the TV Hospital, and - finally - take-over of the facility by Livingston County.

Let us go back, now, and take a closer look at a certain few episodes, along the way, in the history of Murray Hill.

For example - the auction sale, when John Rogers Murray and Mrs. Murray left their beautiful home in 1862. The sale, scheduled for two days, was widely advertised in advance. When the appointed days arrived, Murray Hill was alive with people and rigs of every description, and the hotels in downtown Mt. Morris were literally bursting at the seams.

The auction bill, in terms of today, would suggest nothing less than a "collector's paradise". "Articles of the Finest Material" were listed. These included household and stable furnishings, furniture, carpets, rare pictures, engravings, fine carriages, buggies, wagons, cutters, etc. etc. etc. Imagine, if you will, the goodies, in the etc. etc. etc. classification, that came under the hammer of the auctioneer those two days! The sale, according to a review in the paper, netted nearly \$4,000, exceeding anything of its kind in this part of the country. Wouldn't it be interesting to know where these valuable treasures went, and where they are today?

The Murray house burned, as we noted earlier, when Col. Shepard was the owner. It was in December of 1882, in the early evening, that the fire broke out. Col. Shepard was in the barn at the time. He saw the flames, rushed in, saved some of his papers, and made a hurried exit by way of a window in the billiard room. In spite of the icy roads, and the extremely treacherous, winding driveway up the hill, the Mt. Morris Fire Department was on hand in no time; but the fire, according to a newspaper report, was "master of the situation", and nothing could be done to save the grand old mansion.

Mrs. Shepard had gone to Rochester for the day, on the train. Imagine the shock she received when, on her way home that night, she was greeted at the depot in Geneseo with the news that her home had burned to the ground. All of her wearing apparel was a complete loss. Her jewelry, silverware, everything was gone - even her \$1,000 shawl from India, and her sealskin casque. The fire was believed to have started from an overheated coal stove in the bathroom.

New York State was not the first to conceive of the idea of a health facility on Murray Hill. In 1890, when Col. Shepard was considering disposing of the property, two men, brothers, by the name of Leffingwell formed a plan to purchase Murray Hill and build a sanitarium. One of the brothers was a doctor and had been associated with the Dansville Health Resort. The other had ability as an administrator.

Plans for this venture were elaborate and well advanced, and went so far as to be outlined in detail in the local papers. But - something happened, and the Leffingwell project never materialized. The papers explained it as some "hitch" in the plans. Col. Shepard continued ownership three more years, after the Leffingwell incident.

Three new TB Hospitals were to be built in New York State, in the 1930's: - one at Ithaca, one at Oneonta, and one in Western New York. By the winter of 1931-32, the Western New York location had been narrowed down to two sites: Mt. Morris in Livingston County and Dale in Wyoming County.

On a certain day in March, 1932, a committee from Albany was scheduled to inspect the two places, Mt. Morris and Dale. Both had railroad service, both had the advantage of high elevation, and both were about central to the seven-county area to be served. The appointed day in March came. It was a blustery day. The committee from Albany journeyed to Western New York, stopped at Mt. Morris, toured Murray Hill, and started toward the hamlet of Dale, the other side of Warsaw. They never got there. They went part way, turned around, and drove back to Albany with the report that the road to Dale was "plugged full".

Final inspection of both places, April 20th, 1932, resulted in a unanimous decision favoring Mt. Morris, and an announcement to that effect was made - on radio - by Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt. Deciding factors, according to the committee, were: a network of good roads, trolley service to Rochester, a beautiful location, and - favorable weather conditions.

FDR's announcement brought great delight to the people of Livingston County. To celebrate the coming of the state facility, a county picnic was held, on Murray Hill, that summer. It was called "the Livingston County Basket Picnic".

A committee was formed, with each township in the county represented, and a date was set - July 29, 1932. There were sports, there were bands, there was, literally, a basket picnic, and Lt. Governor Herbert Lehman was there and delivered an address. The Murray Hill property was open to the public for inspection. It was a memorable day in Livingston County.

It is interesting to note that - while the groundwork for the State Hospital was laid during the governorship of Franklin Roosevelt, and the 1932 announcement was made by him, the deed conveying the land from Mr. Pattison to the State was executed during the administration of Governor Herbert Lehman, in 1933.

Another note of interest: - The Murray Hill site was dedicated, for sanitarium use, August 3rd, 1932, with state officials present. The Sanitarium itself was never dedicated.

We are all familiar with the layout of the property today - the long winding drive; on the east at the top of the hill the health facility, office buildings, residences, etc; on the west the County Park, with ponds, log cabin, picnic and recreation areas. The property consists of 138.4 acres, and it has an elevation of 757 feet above sea level.

The main building, five stories high, covers an area larger than a city block. When Livingston County took over the Murray Hill complex of buildings, officials discovered that this building, alone, had fifty outside doors. It is a handsome structure, with its cupola and pillared facade, and it almost seems to reflect something of the aesthetic taste of the first proprietors of Murray Hill, Mr. and Mrs. John Rogers Murray.

John Rogers Murray was born, as we noted earlier, in New York. The year was 1811. Being from a wealthy family, he was sent to Yale, and he was graduated there. He was an intelligent man, a great reader, and he had an extensive library. Those who knew him described him as being courteous, dignified, patriotic and upright. He was an earnest Christian, a member and officer of St. John's Episcopal Church in Mt. Morris. He had an unusual taste for beauty, he loved to do good, and was generous beyond his means. He was described by one of his contemporaries as being one of the most refined men in Western New York. He was an early member of the Livingston County Historical Society. His failing, and it was a serious one, was a lack of understanding of the basic principle of finance - that when one's expenditures exceed one's receipts, the result is bound to be a minus quantity.

It is interesting to know that when Mr. and Mrs. Murray were married, in New York, a notice of their wedding was carried in the Geneseo newspaper - the Livingston Register, August 29, 1837.

The home to which John Rogers Murray brought his bride was an elaborate one. The grounds were landscaped with trees of rare variety, and garden after garden of exquisite plants and flowers surrounded the mansion. The exterior of the house was very plain and simple, purposely, so as not to detract from the beauties of nature. Murray Hill, in its day, was considered one of the finest

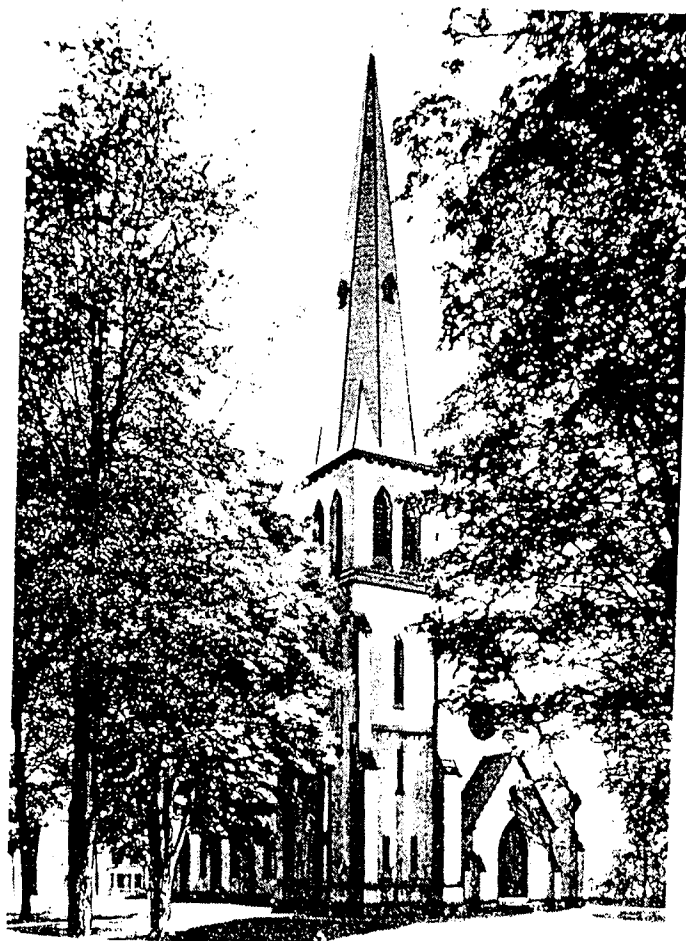


The Facade



LIVINGSTON COUNTY HEALTH RELATED FACILITY

39



St. John's
Episcopal
Church

State Street
Mt. Morris

early 1900
photograph

suburban area residences in the Genesee Valley. The Murrays were lavish hosts, during their twenty-five years in Mt. Morris. They were generous to a fault, and in many instances people took advantage of their kindheartedness. Little by little their great wealth disappeared, and they were forced to leave Murray Hill.

Among their many benevolent deeds, Mr. and Mrs. Murray financed the building of St. John's Episcopal Church in Mt. Morris. They gave the land for the church, they drew up the plans for the building, they paid the cost of construction, and they presented the church with an additional gift of \$1,000. When this Gothic-style church was completed, in 1854, it was hailed as one of the most

handsome church edifices in Western New York. It is a landmark, today, still in use, outstanding for its architectural beauty and its graceful, towering spire. The Murrays donated land, also, for the Episcopal Rectory next door, and for the Presbyterian Church farther up State Street.

When Mrs. Murray died, in 1878, her remains were brought back to the Valley, and in keeping with her expressed desire, were interred in the churchyard of St. John's Episcopal Church. Mr. Murray was buried by her side three years later. A handsome granite stone, on the east lawn of the church, marks their resting place. And close by, on the east side of the sanctuary, one of the stained glass windows is a memorial to Mr. and Mrs. John Rogers Murray.

Mr. and Mrs. Murray left their mark on the Genesee Valley. Tangible reminders of them may be seen today, particularly in the Village of Mt. Morris. Among them; a churchyard burial place, for two people; Murray Street, in the heart of the Village; and - an historic hilltop estate, Murray Hill. All, added to St. John's Church, are fitting tributes - substantial and lasting tributes - to two people whose names are inscribed with honor, in the annals of Livingston County.



PROJECT SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

The survey of historic resources in the Village of Mt. Morris, Livingston County, New York was undertaken by Kathy Howe, Architectural Historian at Bero Associates, in July 1994, and completed in January 1995. Dolores Scura, President of the Mount Morris Historical Society, was responsible for writing grant proposals and coordinating the project. Eighteen individual properties and five historic districts, with a combined total of 124 buildings within these districts, were inventoried. The proposed districts are: the Mt. Morris Commercial District, the Mt. Morris Tuberculosis Sanitarium Complex, the Murray Street Historic District, the South Main Street Historic District, and the State and Eagle Streets Historic District.

The project was sponsored by the Mount Morris Historical Society and funded by the Rural New York Historic Preservation Grant Program administered by the Preservation League of New York State with the support of the J.M. Kaplan Fund; and by the Preservation League of New York State and New York State Council on the Arts Grant Program.

SUNY Geneseo interns, Kevin Greene, Tanya Marshall, and Catherine Stephens, prepared three of the historic district inventory forms working under the supervision of Kathy Howe and Professors James Somerville and Daniel Fink. Deed research for the Mt. Morris Commercial District was completed by the following volunteers: Agnes Adoninno, Frances Barone, Dianne Cicero, Josephine D. Coniglio, Frederic Harter, Ann Hunt, Concetta Loncao, Barbara Paul, and Dolores Scura.* Several homeowners also provided historical information for the survey by responding to a questionnaire.

GOALS OF THE PROJECT

The current survey serves as an essential first step in evaluating the significance of the historic resources in the village, and raising public awareness and pride in these resources as important assets to the community. The survey identifies properties which merit local recognition as well as the potential for National Register of Historic Places eligibility. It will also serve as a database of information for future walking tour brochures to be prepared by the Historical Society.

SCOPE AND METHODOLOGY

The scope of the survey was limited to extant buildings, structures, sites, and districts within the corporate limits of the village of Mt. Morris. There is, however, one exception: The Mt. Morris Tuberculosis Sanitarium Complex which is located outside the village limits in the town of Mt. Morris. This complex was included due to its exceptional historical and architectural merit. The majority of the properties chosen for the survey are 50 years of age or older.

*Mary Rose Zupparo

Mount Morris Tuberculosis Sanitarium
Mount Morris, New York

Though more modest in design, the three-story brick children's hospital (building #2) is also Georgian Revival with a central, gable-roofed pavilion, quoins, and classical entrance with paneled pilasters, rustification, fanlight with keystone, and broken pediment.

The nurses' residence (building #3), four-unit doctors' residence (building #4), and single-family superintendent's residence (building #5) are examples of Georgian Revival residential architecture. Though on a smaller scale, their design is compatible with the two hospital buildings on the campus. These residences have symmetrical fenestration, multi-paned, double-hung sash, paneled wood shutters, and classical details including block modillions, dentils, entrances with Doric columns or pilasters, and brick quoins.

The large brick powerhouse (building #6), though designed to serve utilitarian functions, also employs elements of the Georgian Revival as shown by the arcaded loading docks, hipped, slate roofs, large round arched windows, and cupola.

The greenhouse and garage are also compatible with the design and material of the other buildings on the campus.

The double house and single-family doctor's residence (building #8) are of frame construction in contrast to the brick construction found elsewhere on the campus. Both are Colonial Revival in style. Of special note at building #8 is the second-story overhang with pendants which alludes to seventeenth-century English Colonial houses.

The elevated site, with its picturesque views of the surrounding countryside, was chosen because it was beneficial to patients both physically and psychologically. Many mature deciduous trees provide shade for the campus. The lawn in front of the main building is terraced with a stone retaining wall between the two levels. The original winding drives and light posts further add to the integrity of the setting. Of special significance on the property are the whimsical stone sculptures, created by WPA artists which depict different animals including a walrus, lion, and bear.

A beneficial relationship developed between the hospital and the residents of the surrounding towns. When it first opened, the Mount Morris Sanitarium was responsible for employing 231 skilled and semi-skilled workers. The majority of these positions were filled by people from Mt. Morris and Leicester. However, residents from 17 other

Mount Morris Tuberculosis Sanitarium
Mount Morris, New York

nearby towns were represented as well. The superintendent, doctors, and nurses lived on-site, while many of the other workers came in from the neighboring communities and were responsible for preparing meals for patients, laundering and repairing clothes, upkeeping the grounds, cleaning buildings, repairing the facilities, transportation, and business activities. Not only did the hospital play a role in employing local people, but many people volunteered their time to spend with the patients, and this had a tremendous effect on the patients' morale.

There was an organization called the Patients Service Affiliation that was made up of delegates from the Tuberculosis and Health Associations of the eight counties that the hospital served. They would contribute yarn, aquariums, radios, fabrics, thread, buttons, photographic equipment, television sets, etc. The Volunteer Corps were a group of women from towns including Avon, Livonia, Geneseo, and Mt. Morris. They brought books to bed patients, taught crafts, and generally tried to cheer up the patients. Students from neighboring high schools and Alfred University presented plays and musical programs. There was also a fraternal organization entitled the Wyoming Shriners who organized an annual Christmas party and gave a present to each patient. Many other organizations donated books, favors for parties, etc. This interaction with the community had a profound effect on the patients. According to the May 1, 1937 Mt. Morris Enterprise:

Pre-discharge contact with members of the outside world is essential to the morale of the patients and important to healthy hospital-civic relationships. Post discharge individual attitudes and adjustment is often traceable to the degree of acceptance by an educated community of the patient who has not lost total contact with the world at large.

Not only were these community members a vital part of the patient's lives, but the hospital had various activities that were aimed at improving morale.

There were numerous forms of recreation that included television, movies, planned entertainment and parties, a library, and also a canteen. The amount or level of the activities depended on whether the patients attained a specific activity level that was prescribed by the doctors and nurses. The canteen was an order and

Mount Morris Tuberculosis Sanitarium
Mount Morris, New York

delivery service for various goods and necessities. Newspapers were delivered daily on a subscription basis, and mail was delivered to each room on a daily basis. The most current movies were obtained, depending on availability, and were shown twice a day, matinee and evening. Planned parties were run by patients and supervised by staff. There was a chapel, and also a beauty shop and barber. There were two school teachers who taught school age children, but they also helped with equivalent degrees, language problems, and vocational planning. Hospital earphones brought patient programs to the bedside. There was also a weekly hospital bulletin that relayed news and entertainment from the outside world. The preparation and circulation was carried out by patients. The hospital provided a large amount of programs and activities to keep the patients busy.

The intact complex with its park-like campus setting and impressive Georgian Revival style buildings is an important visual reminder of an era and a disease that is now unfamiliar to most Americans. The buildings are historically significant through their association with the treatment of tuberculosis, a disease which was national in scope for over a hundred years. Architecturally, the buildings represent the epitome of design for the care and treatment of tubercular patients. The buildings are also important for embodying the distinctive characteristics of the Georgian Revival style of the early-twentieth century. The architect successfully employed the Georgian Revival idiom to the hospital, residential, and service buildings, while at the same time fulfilling utilitarian requirements.

**HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY - VOLUME 2
VILLAGE OF MOUNT MORRIS, NEW YORK**

Mount Morris Historical Society
Mount Morris, New York
January 23, 1995

Prepared by
Kathy Howe
Bero Associates, Architects
Rochester, New York
(716) 262-2035

VOLUME 2

HISTORIC DISTRICT INVENTORY FORMS (cont'd from Volume 1)

<u>Tab #</u>	<u>District Name</u>
20	Mt. Morris Tuberculosis Sanitarium Complex
21	Murray Street Historic District
22	South Main Street Historic District
23	State and Eagle Streets Historic District

COLOR SLIDES OF INVENTORIED PROPERTIES (ONE SET INCLUDED WITH ORIGINAL REPORT)

HISTORIC AND NATURAL DISTRICTS
INVENTORY FORM

DIVISION FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION
NEW YORK STATE PARKS AND RECREATION
ALBANY, NEW YORK (518)237-8643

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

UNIQUE SITE NO. _____
QUAD. _____
SERIES _____
NEG.NO. _____

YOUR NAME: Kevin Greene DATE: December 1994
SUNY Geneseo Intern
YOUR ADDRESS: 14 Main Street, Box 94, Mt. Morris, NY TELEPHONE: (716)658-3292
ORGANIZATION (if any): Mount Morris Historical Society

* * * * *

1. NAME OF DISTRICT: Mount Morris Tuberculosis Sanitorium Complex
2. COUNTY: Livingston TOWN/CITY: Mount Morris
3. DESCRIPTION:

See continuation page.

4. SIGNIFICANCE:

See continuation page.

5. MAP:

See attached map.

6. SOURCES:

See continuation page.

7. THREATS TO AREA:

BY ZONING []

BY ROADS []

BY DEVELOPERS []

BY DETERIORATION []

OTHER _____

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

The County has discussed replacing some of the windows in the complex; this would include the removal of the original steel sash in the cure porches. Both the original double-hung wood sash and steel sash are important character defining features of the buildings which are worth preserving.

8. PHOTOS:

See attached photos.

Mount Morris Tuberculosis Sanitarium
Mount Morris, New York

3. Description:

The Mount Morris Sanitarium Complex is located in the town of Mount Morris in Livingston County, New York. The complex is located adjacent to the northern boundaries of the village of Mount Morris and encompasses about 138 acres. Curving drives on the north and south side of the site lead up to the well treed campus on top of Murray Hill which commands impressive views of the surrounding countryside. The complex is situated on the east bank of the Genesee River north of the High banks of Letchworth State Park. The boundaries of the complex include all of the buildings and land historically associated with the sanitarium. The complex was established in the 1930s as a residential treatment center for persons suffering from tuberculosis. The overall complex is designed as a college campus. The buildings are arranged around a circular driveway and are connected by sidewalks and underground tunnels. The campus contains many types of mature trees, and the original light posts still remain. There are ten contributing buildings, one contributing structure (water tower), contributing objects (five Works Progress Administration sculptures), and one non-contributing structure (modern picnic pavilion). The buildings and the site possess a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The individual descriptions of the buildings which follow are organized beginning with the former main building (present Building #1), located south of the circular drive, and then proceeding counter-clockwise to the other buildings fronting the circle, including Buildings #3, #4, #5, and the Double House. Following this are Building #6, the garage, and Building #8, located down the hill to the north. Moving back up the hill is the water tower, greenhouse, and Building #2. Photographs of the buildings and the site are attached at the end of this form.

Building #1, built circa 1936. See photos #1-#9:

During the time of the Mount Morris Tuberculosis Sanitarium this Georgian Revival style building was known as the main building, or hospital. Today it is the Health Related and Skilled Nursing Facility of the Livingston County Campus. Its structural system consists of a steel frame with brick veneer laid in the American Common Bond pattern (five rows of stretchers alternating with one row of headers).

Mount Morris Tuberculosis Sanitarium
Mount Morris, New York

The overall shape of the building is long and rectangular with wings on both ends of the front and at the back. The facade is five stories high at the center and decreases to four story and two story blocks at the end. The main roof at the five-story section is hipped and clad with slate shingles. There are cure porches on both levels of the far west wing with another two-story porch above the roof. A porch can also be found at the third and fourth floors of the east wing and at the third and fourth floor of the central pavilion. These porches have steel sash and decorative wrought iron which includes lattice, sunburst and Greek key designs. The roof at the central pavilion porch is copper.

The central pavilion is characterized by a front gable projecting from the main roof. Rising above the roof is a cupola which is square at the base with wooden quoins, cut to look like stone. Above the base is a wooden balustrade, with Greek urns at the corners. The cupola itself is round and surrounded by simple columns which are of the Doric order. A rounded, copper dome covers the cupola, and is topped by an original weather vane.

Beginning with the third story of the central pavilion and continuing up, the brick at the corners is laid like quoins. The walls at the first and second floors are characterized by rustification. The windows at the second story are multi-paned, steel sash with segmental arches. The focal point of the fifth floor is a single Palladian window with pilasters. The corners of the fifth story contain stone scroll motifs.

To either side of the central pavilion are the five-story blocks. These also have brick quoins. Near the ends of these blocks, on the third floor, is a wrought iron balcony protruding from a double-hung window with pilasters topped with a segmental arch. Running horizontally, is a cast stone belt course that divides the second and third stories and the fourth and fifth stories. Both of these five-story blocks have a chimney. A new door and stairs have been added at the west end of the facade. The landscaping on the south side of the main building contains an open, tiered lawn with an original, curved stone retaining wall.

Projecting from the northwest side of the main building is a two story flat-roof wing with a three-story gabled roof section. The wing contains repetitive fenestration with 8/8 double-hung sash

Mount Morris Tuberculosis Sanitarium
Mount Morris, New York

windows. The west elevation of this wing has a two-story circular portico with round columns topped off with palm capitals. Above the capitals is a curved entablature with modillions. The doorway at the portico is the original, and features a transom, paneled pilasters, and paneled jambs. Above, on either side of the door, are scroll brackets that support a broken segmental arch pediment. The wrought iron light fixture over the door is the original.

The north elevation of the main block is very similar to the front with regular fenestration. The center of the elevation at floors 3,4, and 5, contains an inset porch with steel windows. The back east wing has a flat, hipped, and gabled roof sections. This wing also features a cupola with Doric pilasters. The north elevation of this wing has three round arched windows. The east wall has a Palladian window. The east side also has a free-standing, non-contributing, picnic pavilion that is a recent addition.

The interior retains much of its original floor plan, materials, and features. The main block features a long central corridor on each floor with rooms for patients on either side. Of special note in the west wing is the main lobby which is circular in plan, and features classical details including pilasters, Greek moldings, and a ceiling medallion. The east wing includes a cafeteria, dining hall, auditorium, and chapel. A few additions have been added such as handrails, pay phones, fire doors, cubicle curtains, and the widening of the doorways for wheelchair use. However, the original windows, chandeliers, and floors remain intact. The paintings on the walls of this building, along with numerous sculptures scattered on the campus, are the product of the Works Progress Administration, and are registered in the Smithsonian.

Building #3, built circa 1936. See photos #10-#12:

This was originally the nurses residence, but today it houses the Department of Social Services. This brick building is a two-story Georgian Revival with a hipped roof. The brick is laid in the American Common Bond pattern. It is twenty-two bays wide on the first floor and very symmetrical in its design and fenestration. The center pavilion projects out and features a porch with simple wooden columns and a metal standing seam roof. The front door is wood paneled and has a fanlight above it. On either side of the door are oval windows.

Mount Morris Tuberculosis Sanitarium
Mount Morris, New York

Fenestration is regular with 6/6 double-hung sash. The original shutters are wood paneled with metal shutter dogs. On either side of the center pavilion are one-story enclosed porches. The main roof is comprised of slate shingles and also has two gabled dormers at the front. At the north end of the building is a one-story wing with a screened-in porch on its roof. The wing has a fancy wooden balustrade.

Building #4, built circa 1936. See photos #13-#16:

This four unit Georgian Revival style building was once the doctor's residence and now houses three different departments: the Department of Social Services, Child Support and Legal Services, and the Genesee Valley Council of the Arts. It consists of three gabled roof brick blocks, all two and a half stories, connected by two one-story enclosed entrance porches. The brick is laid with four stretchers alternating with one course of headers. The two end houses (west and east) are two-bays-wide by two-bays-deep. The windows are 6/6 double hung sash, and still have the original paneled wooden shutters and shutter dogs. These two buildings have brick quoins made of header courses. The entrances contain Doric wooden pilasters, a gabled roof hood supported by scroll brackets, and dentil moldings. Both of these end houses has one round window in the center of the facade, along with two gable roofed dormers. Below the cornice is a frieze band with block modillions. The connecting one-story enclosed porch entrances have classical style balustrades and round-arched windows and door openings. On the west end of the building is a one-story porch with elliptical arches and Doric pilasters. The porch roof is metal.

The recessed center block is four bays wide, and the second story has 6/6 double hung windows. There are two porch entrances with wood paneled doors. These porches contain Doric wooden columns that are supported by segmental arches with dentils. Above each entrance, on the second story, is a window with a wooden scroll surround. The roof line contains a frieze band with dentils. The roof is made of slate and contains three gabled dormers.

Building #5, built circa 1936. See photo #17: This was originally the superintendent's residence, and is now occupied by a widow of one of the former doctors of the sanitarium. The center block is two stories with a gabled roof, and the wings are one story, also with gabled roofs. The brick coursing is in the American Common Bond.

Mount Morris Tuberculosis Sanitarium
Mount Morris, New York

The house is Georgian Revival. The roof is composed of slate. The windows are symmetrically arranged 8/8 double hung sash with wooden paneled shutters. The center entrance has pilasters and a gabled roof hood supported by curved brackets. The front door and door jamb are wood paneled. On either side of the door are the original light fixtures, and there is a picket fence on the east side of the house. Decorating the roof line is a frieze band with block modillions.

The Double House, built circa 1936. See photo #18:

While once used to house either doctors or nurses, this structure is now the Employment Unit for the Livingston County Department of Social Services. The main block of this Colonial Revival Style house is two and a half stories with a gabled roof and end chimneys. At the east and west ends are one story, hipped roof, sun rooms. The windows on the main block are regular, 8/8 double-hung, while the sun rooms contain 6/6 double-hung windows. The walls of the second story and the sun rooms are sided with wood shingles, while the first floor is brick. The brick coursing is in the American Common Bond. The roof is composed of asphalt shingles. The second story overhang (at the front) with decorative pendants is modeled after 17th century English Colonial houses. The double entrance is covered with one hipped roof, and has two wood paneled doors. The foundation of the house appears to be brick.

Building #6, built circa 1936. See photos #19-#21:

This building was originally the power house and laundry, and now houses the Livingston County Central Services and Records Management. It still retains the original power room, and the building is different from all the rest because it is built into the slope of a hill. It is two stories high, and the brick coursing is American Common Bond. The roof is hipped with slate shingles. In the center of the roof is a cupola that has arched openings with louvers. This building is also characterized by various hipped roof wings. The north elevation has a recent addition of garage doors. There are dentils below the roof cornice. This elevation has 6/6, and 8/8 double hung windows, and round arched steel sash. On the west side there is a smokestack. The south elevation is three bays with segmental arched openings at the loading dock. There are new overhead garage doors and a modern tank on the west side.

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The Garage, built circa 1936. See photo #21: The garage in the back of the powerhouse is one story with a gabled roof and hipped end roofs. The brick coursing is in the American Common Bond, and the roof is made of slate shingles. Below the roof cornice are brick dentils. There are some original garage doors, but there are also some modern overhead doors. The main (central) part of the garage is eleven bays wide, with two and four bay wide wings to the west and east.

Building #8. See photos #22 and #23: It appears that this two-story frame house was once the site where the original Murray house was built. During the time of the tuberculosis hospital, this was a doctor's residence. This building is now the Livingston County Office for the Aging. The foundation is a brick veneer and the walls are sided with wooden shingles. The fenestration of the windows is regular and symmetrical, and they are 6/6 double hung wooden sash with shutters. Over the windows, there is a wooden drip molding. Projecting from the south, is a one-story hipped roof porch with simple square columns and wooden lattice work. The gabled roof is comprised of wooden shingles, and has a central brick chimney. A recent handicap access ramp has been added on the southwest side. This house contains a frieze band and is Colonial Revival in style. On the west side, there is another entrance porch with square posts. The driveway and basement level garage are located on the north side.

The Water Tower. See photo #24: The steel water tower is located south of Building #6. It is not known when the tower was added to the complex.

The Greenhouse, built circa 1936. See photo #25: This building was once used for growing flowers and is now used for the Livingston County Weights and Measures. The north end consists of a one-story side-gabled brick structure. On the east side is a garage door and an entrance. The three original windows on the north side are 6/6, double-hung wooden sash. There is also a basement entrance with a gabled roof and modern bulkhead doors. On the south end is a gabled roof greenhouse with a brick base. Both the lower and upper part is comprised of a wood sash. This building still contains the original pipes and also contains a statue of a walrus in the front which was designed by the Works Progress Administration.

Building #2, built circa 1936. See photos #26-#29:

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Originally this was the children's hospital, but today functions as the Public Health Department, Senior Citizen's Employment, and the Office for Veteran's Affairs. This is a three-story brick Georgian Revival style structure with a central projecting pavilion with a gabled front and flat-roofed wings on the east and west side. The corners of the central pavilion feature brick quoins. The center entrance has wooden quoins with paneled pilasters on either side. Above the paneled wood door is a fanlight with a keystone, and the original light fixture, made of copper. The whole entrance is topped off with a broken pediment. Fenestration is symmetrical with 8/12, double hung wooden sash on the first floor and 8/8, double hung wooden sash on the second and third floors. The east and west wings still have the original porches on the second floor. These porches have decorative, lacy, wrought iron work and the original steel sash. On the third floor is a wrought iron balustrade. The brick coursing is the American Common Bond. There is a side entrance on the eastern side of the central pavilion that has Classical Doric pilasters, an entablature, and a wood paneled door. A stone belt course separates the first and second floors. On either side of the main entrance, there is a rhinoceros and seal WPA sculpture.

Inside, the original design of the lobby is still intact. There is a doorway that separates the vestibule from the lobby. This doorway is classical in style with leaded glass sidelights, pilasters, and a fanlight. Also, there are windows on either side of the vestibule.

4. Significance:

Historically, the Mount Morris Tuberculosis Sanitarium is significant as a complex of buildings originally designed to treat the primary public health hazard of the time, tuberculosis, by providing patients with care and treatment at an isolated sanitary site.

Architecturally, the sanitarium is significant as an outstanding example of early-twentieth century institutional architecture. The buildings reflect the popularity of the Georgian Revival style for institutional buildings during this era. The complex is a unified campus-like enclave that conveys its sense of time and place.

In 1807, a large portion of land, referred to as the Mount Morris Tract, was purchased from the Bank of North America by four couples: Mr. and Mrs. John R. Murray Sr., Mr. and Mrs. William Ogden, Mr. and Mrs.

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John Trumbull, and Mr. and Mrs. James Wadsworth. Over the next thirty years, the land became divided and subdivided. Eventually, John Rogers Murray Jr. established his home on a piece of property that was once part of the Tract. On a hill that overlooked the Genesee River, Murray resided with his wife Anna Vernon Olyphant. However in 1862, the Murrays had to sell their home because of a lack of money. They were forced to move into the home of their adopted daughter in Cazenovia. Over the next ninety years, the estate passed through numerous owner's hands. In 1878, Mrs. Murray died, and John Murray returned to live in a small house not too far from his old estate.

The impact that the Murrays had on the village of Mt. Morris was tremendous. They financed the building of St. John's Episcopal Church in Mount Morris and donated the land it was built on; today it is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. When the church was completed in 1854, they also donated \$1,000 towards its funds. It is fitting that the Murrays are buried in the church's cemetery, but also have a stained glass window in the church dedicated to them.

In 1882, while owned by Col. Charles Otis Shepard, a fire destroyed the Murray mansion. However, he soon replaced it. In 1933, the subsequent owner of Murray Hill, Edward P. Pattison, sold the property to the state of New York for \$72,000 to be used as a tuberculosis hospital. In 1934, the main hospital building was completed, and the facility was opened in 1936.

The idea to build a tuberculosis hospital in Mount Morris was not first conceived by the state. As early as 1890, the Leffingwell brothers had a plan to buy Murray Hill and build a private sanitarium. However, for uncertain reasons this project never occurred. In the 1930s, three new tuberculosis hospitals were to be built in New York. The locations were determined to be Ithaca, Oneonta, and either Dale, in Wyoming County, or Mount Morris. In March 1932, a Committee from Albany had planned to inspect both areas. However, because of a snowstorm, they were unable to make it to Dale. On April 20, 1932, Mount Morris was unanimously chosen as the new site for the following reasons: network of good roads, train service to Rochester, beautiful location, favorable weather conditions, and the municipality's water, sewer, and electric system were modern.

On August 3, 1932, the Murray Hill Site was dedicated for

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sanitarium use. The property consisted of 138.4 acres, at an elevation of 757 feet above sea level. The first patient was admitted to the hospital on March 4, 1936. The Mount Morris Tuberculosis Sanitarium played a major role in treating this terrible disease.

Pulmonary tuberculosis was once the chief cause of death in the United States. By 1873, tuberculosis killed one out of every seven Americans in a slow, but unalterable physical decline (Gallos 2). Once lodged, the infection spread unchecked, steadily wearing down the body's defense system, and eventually creating cavities in the lungs. There was no known cure for the disease at the time. The disease was extremely contagious and spread rapidly in enclosed or crowded environments. Advanced stages of this lung disease could include coughing, night sweats, paleness, weight loss, virulent sputum, and spitting up blood. When the tuberculosis sufferer finally became bedridden, he/she was shut up in a warm room with all the windows shut and the curtains drawn. While this treatment was designed to prevent the patient from catching cold, it instead hastened the sufferer's death. However, this type of treatment became extinct with the successful work of Dr. Edward Livingston Trudeau.

At the age of twenty-five, Trudeau was diagnosed with the deadly disease, and his health began to deteriorate rapidly. After spending two months in South Carolina, where recommended horseback riding and other exercise aggravated his condition, Trudeau decided to go to the Adirondacks to rest peacefully. Soon his strength began to return. This experience in the Adirondacks, in addition to experiments on rabbits, convinced Trudeau that a combination of fresh air, abundant good food and, when strength allowed, mild exercise, was the most successful way of combating the symptoms of tuberculosis. Upon these findings, Trudeau established numerous cure cottages on New York's Saranac Lake where he instilled these forms of treatment.

The Mount Morris Tuberculosis Sanitarium was one of many sanitariums modeled after Trudeau's form of treatment. The most notorious aspect of relaxation and recovery at the Mt. Morris Sanitarium was the cure porches. The patients were wheeled onto porches with open windows to rest, as fresh air and, better yet, frigid fresh air was thought beneficial. These patients were dressed in flannel pajamas and stocking caps, given pottery jugs filled with hot

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water (called "little pigs") and were wrapped like mummies in seven heavy blankets. While this may have appeared to be a humorous sight, this type of open-air treatment proved successful. In order to build up the patients' wasted bodies, nurses spurred them to eat heartily, saying, "Eating is half your cure. When you're full, eat one bite more, then two more, then all that's on your plate"(Beale 151). Despite its simplistic nature, this type of treatment at Mount Morris proved quite successful.

In 1944, Dr. Selden Waksman's discovery of streptomycin revolutionized the treatment of tuberculosis. This drug, along with para-aminosalicylic acid (1946), and isoniazid (1953), together with improved surgical techniques, saved the lives of many thousands. However, the government only gave the Mount Morris Sanitarium a small amount of streptomycin for staff members to administer experimentally. Although this drug was labeled experimental, doctors and nurses could not fail to see its marvelous results. For example, one Mount Morris nurse claimed "We saw medical miracles. A Mt. Morris man was surely dying, had had the Last Rites. He was one of the first treated with the new drug. He recovered and is still living"(Beale 155). After World War II, these drugs became widely available.

Long term sanatoria treatment became obsolete with the availability of drug treatment for tuberculosis and the Mount Morris Sanitarium closed its doors in 1971. The state of New York then offered it to Livingston county as a gift. In 1972, it was legally transferred to Livingston County for the consideration of \$1.00. It then became known as the Livingston County Campus and was used for health services and county departments, which is still its role today. In 1973, extensive alterations were made to the hospital to modernize the facilities for efficiency, safety, and general comfort of patients. On May 14, 1974, the first fifty ambulatory patients were admitted. Also, the health facility, and Livingston County's first park, known as the Lens Park, were officially dedicated.

The Mount Morris Tuberculosis Sanitarium was in a prime location to serve the eight counties of western New York. These counties included Livingston, Orleans, Wyoming, Genesee, Allegany, Steuben, Ontario, and Catteraugus. Its enrollment was limited to people from these counties on a first come, first serve basis. These

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patients paid a maximum of \$2.50 a day if they were able, otherwise they paid what they could. If they were indigent, the cost of care was charged to the county they came from.

The sanitarium complex, which was operated by the New York State Department of Health, was comprised of numerous buildings that were used for the care of the patients, housing for doctors and nurses, and service-related facilities including a power house/laundry, greenhouse, and garage. When the construction was finished in 1936, the cost was approximately \$1,000,000. The main building, also known as the adult hospital, was five stories high, and covered an area larger than a city block. It was completely self sufficient and fire resistant. This Georgian Revival style brick building was divided into the administrative and assembly wings. On the first floor of the administrative (or west) wing were executive offices. The second floor consisted of examination rooms for patients, dentist and eye specialists, throat and ear specialists, and x-ray offices. On the main floor of the assembly (or east) wing was the main kitchen, dining room, refrigeration quarters, and ambulance headquarters. The second floor contained the living quarters for nurses, the physician's dining room, and the occupational therapy department. Also on this floor was an auditorium that seated 300 people. On the fifth floor of the main block was the operating room. The main block of the hospital had long, central corridors with rooms for patients on either side.

The main building was designed to insure peace and quiet for the patients. For example, there were numerous areas that were built to be sound proof. In the operating room, brass pipes were laid in the floor beneath the tile and grounded to the water pipes which made noise impossible to be heard. There were also numerous rooms that were going to be areas of frequent use, so ceilings were constructed with sound proof acoustic blocks. These areas were the utility rooms, elevator lobby, pantry, stair halls, and patient's reception rooms. There was also an elaborate fire alarm system developed at the complex. When the local alarm was sounded from one of the 26 fire boxes, gongs in the power house, superintendent's home, nurses' quarters, and staff house were sounded, while the only gong that was sounded in the main building was the one in which the alarm was set off. This would eliminate frightening or panicking the patients.

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Another significant aspect of the construction of the main building and other buildings, was that it was the first time on a state constructed job that vitralite glass was used in bathrooms and lavatories.

The architectural design of the main building and children's hospital is linked to the treatment methods as illustrated, for example, by the large cure porches where patients took in the fresh air. These glass-enclosed porches are one of the most distinctive features of the complex. The main building has porches at the front and rear elevations of the main block, and at the east and west ends. The children's hospital has long porches at the front facade. These porches expressed the need for providing fresh air as treatment. They are a significant character defining feature of the two hospital buildings. The porches are enclosed with steel windows and have delicate lattice and sunburst wrought iron work. The complex also had a staff house that housed the four head doctors, a nurse's home for the sixty nurses and attendants, a superintendents home, two separate single-family homes for doctors, a greenhouse, and a water tower. The power house had two floors. In the basement were the boilers, pumps, and coal storage rooms. The main floor was used to take care of the laundry.

The architect for the complex has not been determined. It is not known if the architect was from the area or from state offices in Albany. Clearly the designer was well versed in applying the Georgian Revival style to the requirements of institutional design. The buildings on the campus are generally unified by their use of materials (brick walls, slate roofs, wood decorative elements) and their style.

The most impressive building on the campus is the main building (building #1) based on sheer size alone. The repetitive plan of the standard sized hospital rooms is shown by the regular fenestration on the front facade. The long repetitive design, dictated by the floor plan, is broken up into parts with a central projecting pavilion, flanked by long wings and slightly recessed end blocks. Vertical accent, to offset the long horizontality of the building, is achieved by the architect's use of brick quoins. Typical characteristics of the Georgian Revival style represented in the main building include the symmetrical facade, regular fenestration with 8/8, double-hung sash, Palladian windows, cupola with Doric columns, hipped, slate roof, and full-height classical portico.

Properties were chosen for the survey based on their physical integrity as well as their architectural and/or historical significance. The National Register Criteria for Evaluation were used as the general guidelines for selecting properties. These criteria are stated as follows:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in pre-history or history.¹

The properties were documented using NYS Building-Structure Inventory Forms and NYS Historic District Inventory Forms. In most cases, exteriors of buildings were documented from the public right-of-way. Documentation of building interiors was beyond the scope of this study.

Technical guidance was provided prior to the beginning of the project by Nancy Todd, Survey and Registration Program Representative of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), who made a field visit to the village. Upon the completion of the project a set of the inventory forms was sent to Ms. Todd to request official eligibility determinations from SHPO.

While future research and investigation may suggest additions and/or revisions to the inventory forms, they are sufficient for basic preservation planning purposes in the community.

¹*Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Part 60.*

LIST OF INVENTORIED PROPERTIES**BUILDING-STRUCTURE INVENTORY FORMS
VOLUME 1**

<u>Tab #</u>	<u>Building Name/Address</u>
1	Village Baptist Church 39-1/2 Chapel Street
2	Methodist-Episcopal Church (present Elim Gospel Church) 45 Chapel Street
3	80 Chapel Street
4	Chapel Street Cemetery Chapel Street (no number)
5	Rochester Telephone Co. Utility Building 38 Eagle Street
6	13 Grove Street
7	48 Grove Street
8	John C. Witt House Grove Street (west end; no number)
9	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Depot Lackawanna Avenue (no number)
10	20 Murray Street
11	30 Murray Street
12	Dr. Myron H. Mills House 8 North Main Street
13	George Hastings House 10 Oak Grove
14	Francis Bellamy House 163 South Main Street
15	176 South Main Street

- 16 St. Patrick's Church
Stanley Street (SW corner of Chapel Street)
- 17 St. Patrick's School
66 Stanley Street
- 18 8 State Street

HISTORIC DISTRICT INVENTORY FORMS

Tab # District Name

- 19 Mt. Morris Commercial District

[See VOLUME 2 for the following Historic District Inventory Forms:

- 20 Mt. Morris Tuberculosis Sanitarium Complex
- 21 Murray Street Historic District
- 22 South Main Street Historic District
- 23 State and Eagle Streets Historic District]

KAY CONLON'S MOTHER, CATHERINE CONLON, TOLD THE ROCHESTER
NEWSPAPERS AT THE TIME OF HER (Kay) FATHER'S DEATH:

(Her father was mayor of Mt.Morris at the time)
HIS NAME FRANK P. CONLON

Dad found out that FDR wanted to find sites for TB hospitals. Frank
contacted Albany. FDR sent Eleanor. Frank met her at the train in
Rochester and drove her to Mt.Morris. She liked the site. He did this
because he thought a hospital would bring needed jobs to Mt.Morris.

The facility has a plaque.

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