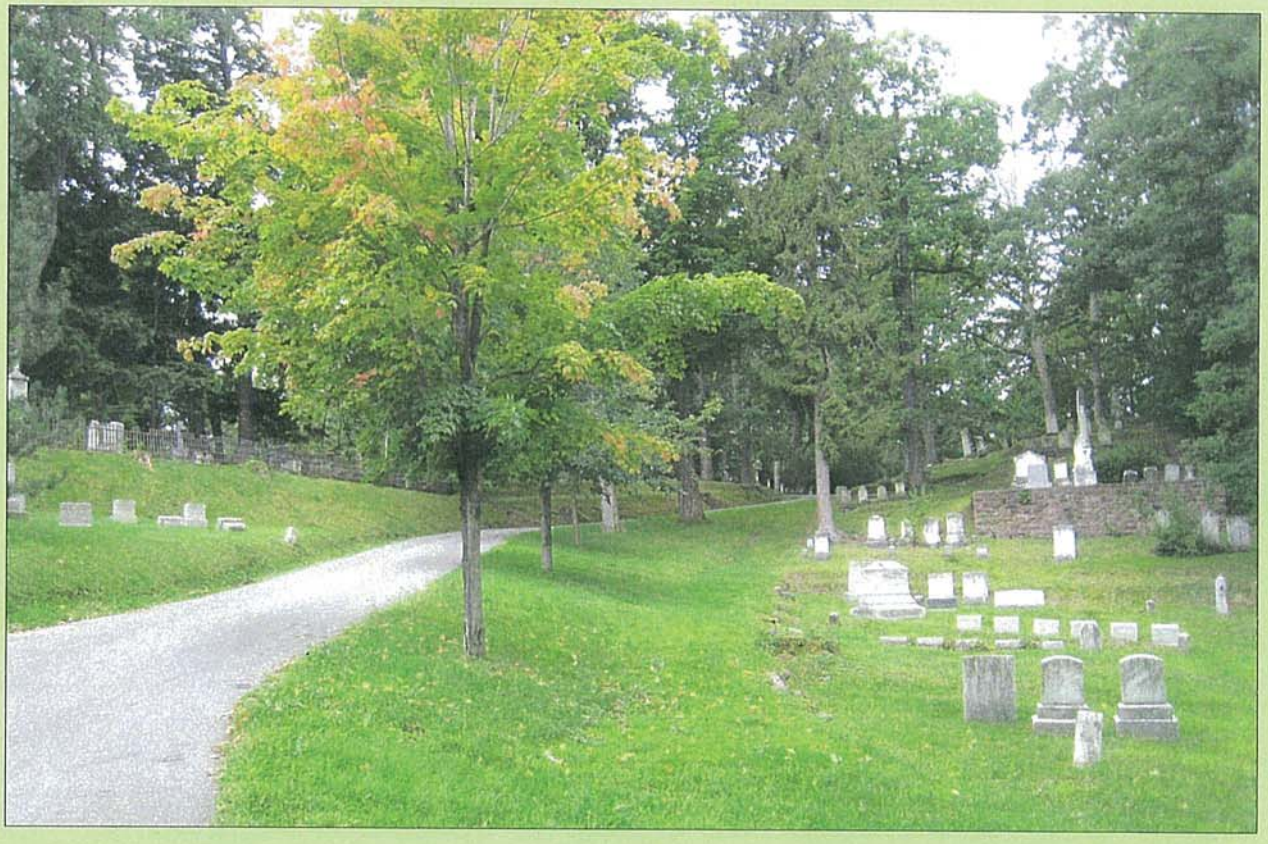
MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
TREE INVENTORY & MANAGEMENT PLAN

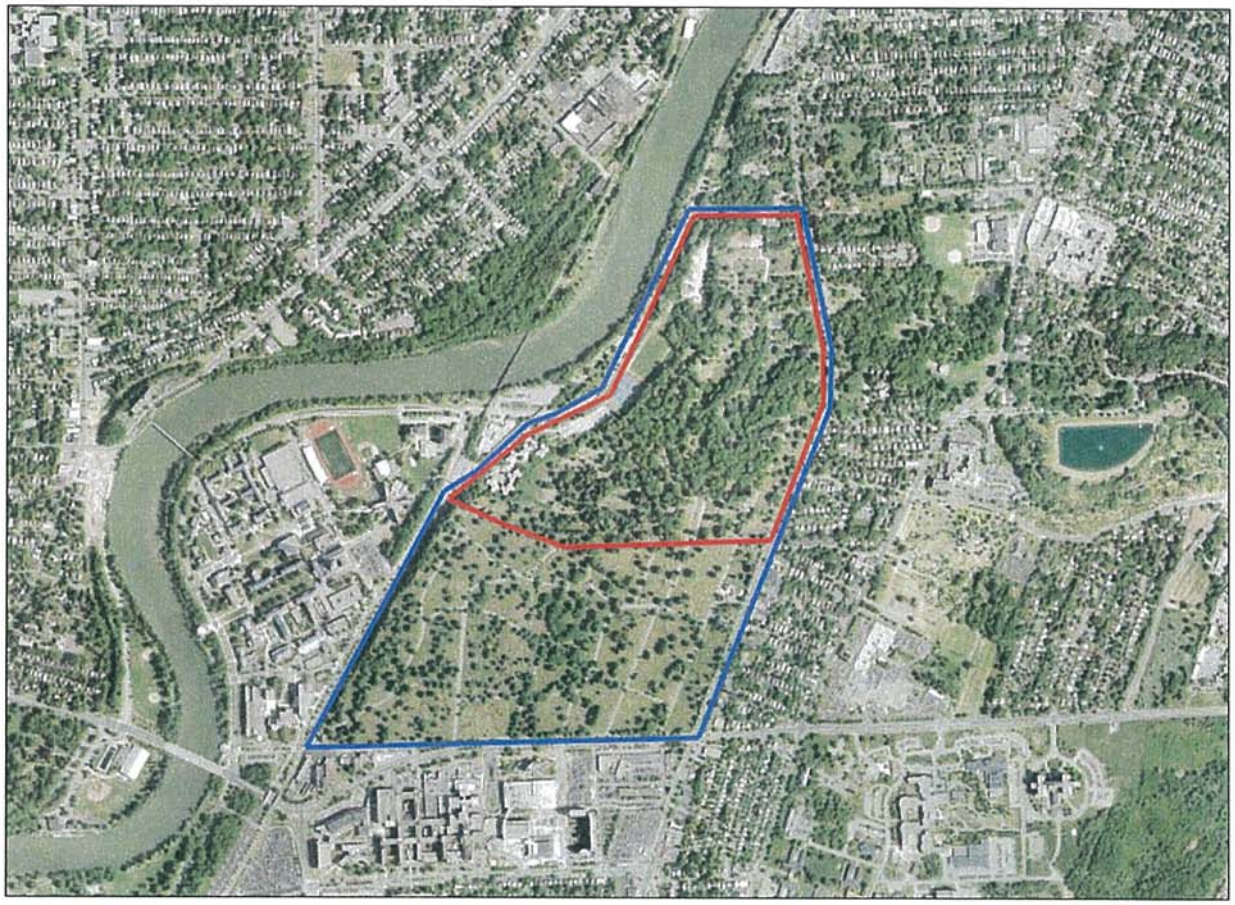


May 2009

City of Rochester
Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery

Prepared by
Heritage Landscapes LLC
Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners
and
Wendel Duchscherer Architects & Engineers, PC

MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
TREE INVENTORY & MANAGEMENT PLAN



Prepared for
City of Rochester and Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery

Prepared by
Heritage Landscapes LLC
Preservation Landscape Architects & Planners
Patricia O'Donnell, FASLA, AICP, Principal
Carrie Mardorf, ASLA, Sarah K. Cody, Associate ASLA, Sarah Graulty
and
Wendel Duchscher Architects & Engineers, PC
Mark Mistretta, ASLA, Darryl Jones, ASLA, Arthur Traver, ASLA

Cover Image: Cemetery drive with tree plantings and sloping burial plots, 2008. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes.

Inside Cover Image: Aerial Photograph of Mount Hope Cemetery and surrounding Neighborhood, historic area bounded in red, cemetery bounded in blue. Courtesy Microsoft LiveMap, annotated by Heritage Landscapes.

Icon Image Chapter First Pages: View of gathering around fountain, circa 1913. Courtesy Rochester Museum and Science Center, Albert R. Stone Collection.

Copyright May 2009
Heritage Landscapes, Wendell Duchscherer, City of Rochester, Friends of Mount Hope
All rights reserved.
Principal authors Patricia O'Donnell, Carrie Mardorf, Sarah Cody, and Sarah Graulty, of Heritage Landscapes, Chapter IV author Art Traver, of Wendell Duchscherer.
This documented may be cited and copied for appropriate uses with the condition that standard bibliographic references are used and the principal authors are credited.

MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
TREE INVENTORY & MANAGEMENT PLAN

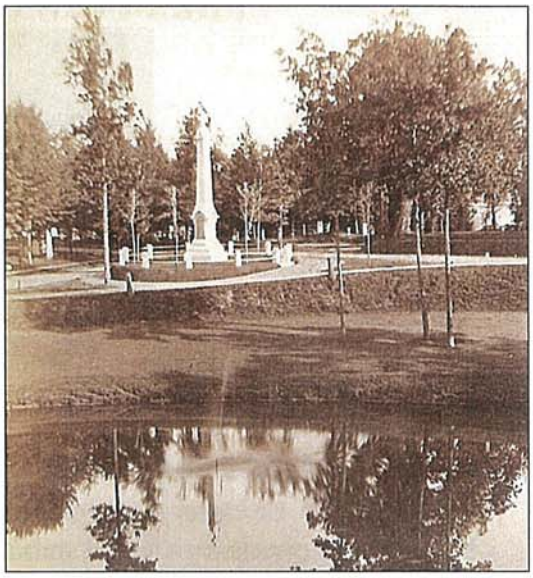
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

IMPORTANCE & NEED

Mount Hope Cemetery is significant as an intact example of a mid-19th century designed, picturesque cemetery. It was established and improved by the City of Rochester as part of the emerging rural cemetery movement, a time when scenic, picturesque cemeteries were developed in the United States and abroad as part of a broader shift in the perceptions, use, and character of burial grounds. Today, this impressive cemetery landscape generally conveys its historic character while accommodating limited burials and providing a valued green space and place of respite to Rochester residents and visitors alike. This municipally-owned and managed cemetery faces a number of challenges which hinder optimal use and function of this important landscape. The comprehensive history, inventory, assessment and recommendations for the future of the cemetery landscape are fully explored in the MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT, TREE INVENTORY & MANAGEMENT PLAN. This planning project forms a basis for the betterment of the cemetery through the effective partnership of the City of Rochester, Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery and potentially new partners as a series of initiatives to enhance and sustain the landscape are tested and implemented over time.

HISTORY

The cemetery was established in 1838 on expansive grounds located away from the burgeoning city core. The site, chosen for its dramatically undulating terrain and existing woodlands, was enhanced over time with several carefully laid out features, such as winding carriage drives, pedestrian paths, flowering shrub massings, perennial gardens and wildflower and grass meadows on slopes. Additional features and structures were incrementally added to the landscape, including the chapel, crematory, gatehouse, Moorish gazebo, Florentine fountain, and hundreds of gravesite monuments, markers, and mausoleums. Together, the composition of objects and landscape conveyed an artistic simplicity, with an overall unimposing naturalistic style and beauty. As historic images attest by 1930, Mount Hope Cemetery had become a highly valued public landscape, serving as a much-needed burial ground and scenic, recreational parkland which provided a quiet respite from the city where visitors could contemplatively stroll through the sublime grounds.



EXISTING CHARACTER & ANALYSIS

Today, Mount Hope Cemetery remains an icon of the rural cemetery movement in the US, and maintains its picturesque historic character with scenic drives and woodland massings. Topographical changes, vegetation cover, and monument density throughout the existing cemetery create distinct landscape types are part of the diverse visitor experience and direct toward variations in maintenance. Understanding the Mount Hope Cemetery landscape by zones and types provides an organizational framework to guide maintenance protocols and future interventions to stabilize degraded aspects of the topography, soils, drives, vegetation and monuments. At Mount Hope the tree collection is a valuable asset. A tree inventory was undertaken to identify, map, and assess the condition of over 2,000 free-standing trees. The inventory recommends individual tree care as well as broader projects that guide on-going management. The winding drives and varied topography of the cemetery are another aspect that is unique but segments of historic drives are closed and degraded and selected slopes display soil erosion and infestation with aggressive exotic species.

Analysis of the landscape character through time and today reveals that while changes have occurred, the historic landscape is legible and valuable as an historic property. Degrading changes are cataloged in detail and can be addressed. With both historic significance and integrity of Mount Hope Cemetery indicate that the landscape is eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places and potentially for National Historic Landmark listing.

RECOMMENDED LANDSCAPE INITIATIVES

Based on the history, existing conditions and analysis, treatment recommendations provide broad guidance on management strategies as well as specific projects that can be undertaken to enhance the character, interpretation, use, functionality, maintainability, and quality of user experiences at Mount Hope Cemetery. The overall objective of landscape treatment is Preservation with an underlying respect for and stewardship of individual historic landscape features and character. Additionally, some Rehabilitation and Restoration efforts can be directed where appropriate. With a clear definition, historically-based preservation efforts can be undertaken to improve the existing cemetery landscape.

Projects to be undertaken in the cemetery landscape include alterations and improvements to vegetation, circulation features, soils, steep slopes, cemetery structures, objects and furnishings, educational and interpretive opportunities, and landscape maintenance. Specific projects outline an overall approach to protect and enhance the historic landscape character that can be brought forward in phases. FOMH are particularly interested in the educational opportunities and rich horticulture legacy of Mount Hope, while the City of Rochester seeks to provide adequate care and attention within budget constraints. Together they encourage action in multiple directions, prioritized by the ability to bolster interest and the commitment of resources. To be realistic preservation treatment efforts implementing the array of recommendations must address priorities. Priorities for Mount Hope Cemetery are proposed to address and enhance specific character-defining features. The recommendations for repair, stabilization and enhancement of the cemetery landscape include:

- Gain more stature for the historic cemetery by pursuing individual listing with national significance on the National Register of Historic Places in order to move toward potential listing as a National Historic Landmark
- Sustain overall character and experience created be cemetery trees through care and replacement and develop a site-specific Urban Forest Master Plan based on the detailed inventory and secure arboricultural care
- Define a phased strategy for woodland management that includes invasive species suppression
- Consider alternative ground plane treatments on steep slopes and in areas with vertical obstacles, test meadow cover as seen in historic views
- Retain and stabilize diverse circulation system in landscape, test surface cleaning and replacing stone dust on a section of cobble drive
- Create sample garden areas with planted urns or small, well-placed annual and perennial garden beds and shrub clusters to recapture character of historic flowering plants
- Consider furnishings and structures in relation to landscape character and maintainability
- Develop attractive, durable wayfinding signage that addresses diverse user needs
- Conduct research and probing in open areas where modern burials are recommended to determine availability of plots
- Follow basic guidelines for tasks such as mowing practices, equipment, application of herbicide, etc. to minimize impact on historic landscape features
- Develop interpretation program with educational themes and test pilot programs for school groups and guided tours
- Extend volunteer initiatives, test options and interest generated

This list of initiatives and testing of initial steps summarizes the detailed narrative presented in Chapter VI. In addition to these landscape preservation initiatives the funerary art of monuments, markers and mausoleum should be the subject of professional conservation planning and implementation. In addition, the historic structures within the cemetery require ongoing inspection, care and detailed repair and restoration into the future.

A FUTURE FOR THIS HISTORIC CEMETERY LANDSCAPE

The striking character of the Mount Hope Cemetery landscape provides an unparalleled glimpse into the rural cemetery movement and the history of Rochester and its many notable residents. Phased implementation of the landscape treatment, management, and interpretation recommendations will provide an enhanced cemetery landscape for the enjoyment of visitors and residents of Rochester. Addressing identified priority items initiates an overall renewal of the cemetery landscape, resulting in early, recognizable results. Continued maintenance and implementation will augment the unique landscape character and foster understanding and appreciation of the cultural landscape. With thoughtful planning, implementation, and on-going management, Mount Hope Cemetery can be enhanced as a highly valued historic burial ground and a picturesque landscape for passive enjoyment and educational recreation.

MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
TREE INVENTORY & MANAGEMENT PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
LIST OF FIGURES
LIST OF PLANS

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION, SCOPE OF WORK & METHODOLOGY

A. Introduction to the Landscape of Mount Hope Cemetery
B. Cultural Landscape Report Scope & Methodology

CHAPTER II: MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY LANDSCAPE HISTORY

A. Cemetery Origins
B. Mount Hope Cemetery Initial Design & Construction, 1838 to 1875
C. Continued Development & Cemetery Improvements, 1876 to 1930
D. Cemetery Landscape Improvements & Reduction, 1931 to 1979
E. Renewed Use & Preservation, 1980 to 2008
F. Summary of Mount Hope Landscape History

CHAPTER III: MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY LANDSCAPE EXISTING CHARACTER

A. Mount Hope Cemetery Today
B. Mount Hope Cemetery Landscape Areas & Character
C. Mount Hope Cemetery Landscape Typologies
D. Mount Hope Cemetery Landscape Uses
E. Mount Hope Cemetery Staff & Volunteer Efforts
F. Mount Hope Cemetery Landscape Issues

CHAPTER IV: MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY TREE INVENTORY

A. Introduction to Mount Hope Cemetery Tree Inventory
B. Tree Inventory Methodology & Field Process
C. Mount Hope Cemetery Tree Inventory Findings

D. Tree Growth & Age Observations by Heritage Landscapes
E. Recommended Maintenance
F. Inventory Management Recommendations
G. Summary Tree Inventory Recommendations

CHAPTER V: MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY LANDSCAPE CONTEXT & ANALYSIS

A. Mount Hope Cemetery Context in the Rural Cemetery Movement
B. Mount Hope Cemetery Context in the Development of Rochester
C. Mount Hope Cemetery Landscape Analysis of Continuity & Change
D. Mount Hope Cemetery Landscape Integrity
E. Mount Hope Cemetery Statement of Significance
F. Mount Hope Cemetery Landscape Typologies Analysis
G. Landscape Analysis Summary

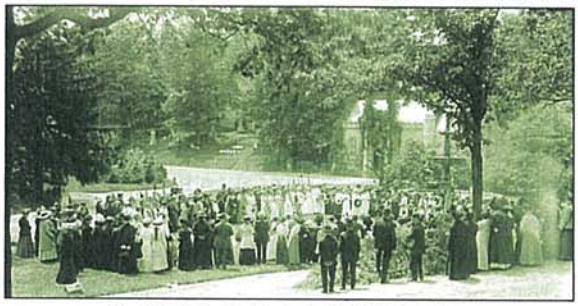
CHAPTER VI: MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY LANDSCAPE PRESERVATION TREATMENT & MANAGEMENT

A. Landscape Preservation Treatment Alternatives & Selection
B. Introduction to Landscape Treatment
C. Mount Hope Cemetery Gardens
D. Mount Hope Cemetery Ground Plane Vegetation
E. Mount Hope Cemetery Steep Slopes
F. Mount Hope Cemetery Individual Tree Management
G. Mount Hope Cemetery Woodland Management
H. Mount Hope Cemetery Circulation
I. Mount Hope Cemetery Monument Conservation Overview
J. Mount Hope Cemetery Furnishings Recommendations
K. Mount Hope Cemetery Signage, Wayfinding & Interpretation
L. Mount Hope Cemetery Additional Burial Areas
M. Mount Hope Cemetery Maintenance & Staffing
N. Mount Hope Cemetery Implementation Priorities
O. Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery Priorities
P. Mount Hope Cemetery Landscape Preservation Treatment & Management Conclusion

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY LANDSCAPE CHRONOLOGY
APPENDIX B: TREE INVENTORY CHARTS
APPENDIX C: PRINCIPAL SOURCES & BIBLIOGRAPHY

MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
TREE INVENTORY & MANAGEMENT PLAN



LIST OF FIGURES

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION, SCOPE OF WORK & METHODOLOGY

Figure I.1. A late 19th century colored engraving, this view provides a panorama from Mount Hope Cemetery looking toward Rochester. The cemetery ground was separated from the city core, providing a peaceful landscape. City residents could stroll along the curving drives and gain shifting views of the city and Genesee River. Courtesy Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County. (R-MTH-RPL-ViewofRochester-c1880.jpg)

Figure I.2. The distinctive hill and valley topography and shade tree canopy over burial plots is seen in this circa 1839 etching of the Mount Hope Cemetery landscape. At this early date a wooden post and rail fence separated the cemetery from surrounding properties. Courtesy Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County. (R-MTH-RPL-Entrance-1839.jpg)

Figure I.3. Mount Hope Cemetery, outlined in blue, is shown in context with the surrounding neighborhood in this contemporary aerial. To the west are the University of Rochester River Campus and the Genesee River. To the east are residential areas and Highland Park identified by its reservoir. Commercial development and Strong Memorial Hospital are to the south. Courtesy Microsoft LiveMap, annotated by Heritage Landscapes. (R-MTH-HL-LiveMap-CurrentAerial-Context.jpg)

Figure I.4. Mount Hope Cemetery encompasses 196 acres of land south of downtown Rochester, cemetery boundaries shown in blue. The first areas of the cemetery to be developed were located north of Grove Avenue in the zone outlined in red. The CLR focuses on these 96 northern acres, outlined above in red. The distinct difference in tree canopy cover is evident in this aerial. The southern part of this landscape is distinctive in the level topography, more open character, and fewer trees, which distinguish this area from the older, northern section. Courtesy Microsoft LiveMap, annotated by Heritage Landscapes. (R-MTH-HL-LiveMap-CurrentAerial-crop.jpg)

CHAPTER II: MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY LANDSCAPE HISTORY

Figure II.1. The Egyptian-style structure marks the entrance into Mount Hope Cemetery. This image depicts the wooden structure as a trapezoidal form with a lotus column extending from the center of the uniform roofline. An iron gate controls entry into the cemetery from Mount Hope Avenue. Iron fencing

extends to either side, connecting with pedestrian gates. Decorative piers in the fencing match the central lotus column. Courtesy Ed Olinger. (R- MTH-EO-EntrancePrint-c1840s-crop.jpg)

Figure II.2. This depiction of the Egyptian-style gatehouse differs from the previous image. The roofline is stepped, with the center higher than the sides. The lotus column stone piers are more streamlined with less detailing. There does not appear to be separated pedestrian gates. Simple bollards provide additional space between the public street frontage and the cemetery gatehouse and perimeter fence. Courtesy Tim O'Connell. (R- MTH-TOC-1stGateHouse-Etching-nd.jpg)

Figure II.3. This view along a former Native American trail reveals the types of enclosures erected around some of the early plots in Mount Hope Cemetery. In the foreground, a wooden picket fence and gate enclose a gravesite. In the distance, decorative iron fencing surrounds a tall stone monument. Courtesy Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery. (R- MTH-FOMH-IndianTrailAve-c1840s.jpg)

Figure II.4. A manmade, ornamental pond is visible in the foreground, sculpted into the open lawn near the cemetery entrance. Other features were later added to the entry area, including the chapel and formal plantings pictured above. Courtesy Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery. (R- MTH-FOMH-EP-v23-n3-Chapel-Pond-c1860s.jpg)

Figure II.5. A kettle, naturally formed by glacial retreat, is the only natural water feature within the cemetery grounds. The feature, known as Sylvan Waters, is located near the east cemetery edge. Simple stone steps provide access to the pond from the adjacent drive. While a few trees grow near the pond, the surrounding landscape has been minimally improved. Courtesy Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County. (R- MTH-RPL-SylvanWaters-1880.jpg)

Figure II.6. A simple spray fountain shoots water from the center of Sylvan Waters. Nearby plantings and monuments contribute to the setting of the water feature within the cemetery landscape. Courtesy Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery. (R-MTH-FOMH-SylvanWaters-stereo-c1890.jpg)

Figure II.7. The setting of Sylvan Waters is enhanced with plantings. A weeping willow tree hangs over the water edge. Lily pads float on the surface. Small flowering plants line the sloping hillside in the foreground with a small birdhouse extending above the vegetation. Courtesy Rochester Museum and Science Center, Albert R. Stone Collection. (R-MTH-RMSC-SC-Sylvan-1919-6012)

Figure II.8. 1846 *Map of Mount Hope Cemetery* by C.B. Stuart, City Surveyor. This map reveals the naturalistically enhanced character of Mount Hope Cemetery. Curvilinear drives wind through the landscape, negotiating the dramatic topography. Several high points provide open views throughout the cemetery and into the surrounding landscape. A small inset in the corner depicts the simple, Egyptian-style gatehouse sited at the entrance from Mount Hope Avenue. Courtesy Tim O'Connell. (R- MTH-TOC-PocketMap-1846-full.jpg)

Figure II.9. The second cemetery gatehouse was constructed in place of the Egyptian-style, wooden gatehouse. The new stone structure has a double swinging gate that controls carriage access into the cemetery landscape. A pedestrian gateway is sited to the north, with the cemetery offices and a tall tower separating the carriage and pedestrian gates. The name "Mount Hope Cemetery" is prominent on

the front of the gatehouse, under the stepped central roofline. Courtesy George Eastman House. (R-MTH-TOC-2ndGateHouse-nd-CREDIT EASTMAN.jpg)

Figure II.10. A mounded planting circle is set on axis with the new cemetery gatehouse, creating a turnaround at the entrance. Another mound is located in the center of the circular lawn panel, west of the entry and gatehouse. Courtesy Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery. (R-MTH-FOMH-Entrance-c1860.jpg)

Figure II.11. The stone chapel, constructed in 1861, is sited at the base of a steep hillside with an underground vault extending below grade. The tall spire visible at the top of the slope behind the chapel is a vent for the vault. A stone retaining wall curves behind the chapel with simple fencing extending north and south. Courtesy Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery. (R-MTH-FOMH-EP-v23-n2-OldChapel-c1860s.jpg)

Figure II.12. Sometime prior to 1864, a wooden observation tower, known as "The Fandango," was constructed on a high point near the east cemetery edge. The structure was painted in such a way as to resemble a stone building. "The Fandango" became a popular destination for cemetery visitors, providing open views of the expanding Rochester and the surrounding area. By 1885, it had become deteriorated and was demolished. Courtesy Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery. (R- MTH-FOMH-EP-v23-n3-Observatory-Summer2004.jpg)

Figure II.13. Around 1872, the Moorish-style gazebo was constructed near the cemetery entrance. The wooden structure has an ornately carved, domed roof with decorative painted designs. A drinking fountain placed in the structure provides visitors with a cool, shady respite. The feature enhances the cemetery entrance area, which also includes the stone chapel and large, Victorian-style planted mounds. Courtesy Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County. (R- MTH-RPL-GazeboChapel-1872.jpg)

Figure II.14. This image depicts the third and last gatehouse constructed at the Mount Hope Cemetery entrance. The High Victorian building is sited southwest of the entry drive. Stone piers that complement the simple, unadorned character of the gatehouse, mark the entry drive with iron gates and fencing control access from Mount Hope Avenue. Courtesy Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery. (R- MTH-FOMH-Gatehouse-Entrance-BrethenDonation.jpg)

Figure II.15. This view looks into the cemetery entry landscape from Mount Hope Avenue. The siting of the new gatehouse to the south of the entry drive opens views into the cemetery grounds. The 1861 chapel is visible beyond the stone piers. The dense tree canopy and sloping ground plane is also evident, providing a sense of the overall landscape character. Courtesy Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery. (R-MTH-FOMH-Gatehouse-Piers-c1900.jpg)

Figure II.16. The fountain, constructed in circa 1875, enhances the character and setting of the cemetery entry landscape. The ornamental fountain was designed with a Florentine style. An elegant maiden supports an urn at the top of the fountain, which pours water into the upper and lower basin and eventually the basin pool. The fountain is set on open turf and simple planted urns extend from the edge of the basin. Courtesy Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery. (R- MTH-FOMH-Fountain-Chapel-nd-c1900.jpg)

Figure II.17. This view taken from the roof of the Pitkin mausoleum south of the gatehouse depicts the overall, picturesque character of Mount Hope Cemetery. Curving drives wind scenically around the dramatically sloping ground plane. Deciduous and evergreen plantings enhance the naturalistic quality and the overall modest style of monuments allows visitors to focus on the beauty of the landscape. Meadow planting covers the steep hillside evident at the left edge of the image. Courtesy Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery. (R-MTH-FOMH-ElwoodAve-stereo-nd.jpg)

Figure II.18. This circa 1880 view depicts the character of the Mount Hope Cemetery entry landscape. Features, such as the Moorish gazebo and Florentine fountain, visible behind the gazebo and trees, and the Searle chapel, provide ornamentation at the entrance. Simple walks and markers help visitors move through the entry area and into the core cemetery landscape. Courtesy Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery. (R-MTH-FOMH-Gazebo-Paths-c1880.jpg)

Figure II.19. The Firemen's Monument is 50 feet tall, extending above other cemetery monuments and acting as a focal point. The monument is sited near Grove Avenue, where the cemetery landscape becomes flat, allowing for open views of the surrounding landscape and the Genesee River. Courtesy Rochester Museum and Science Center, Albert R. Stone Collection. (R-MTH-RMSC-SC-Firemens Monument-c1906-8395.jpg)

Figure II.20. The crematory addition to the original cemetery chapel is visible beyond the crowd of Memorial Day visitors. Overall, the character of the addition matches the Gothic Revival chapel, although the chimney for the crematory is visually prominent, extending above the tree canopy. Courtesy Rochester Museum and Science Center, Albert R. Stone Collection. (R-MTH-RMSC-SC-MemorialDayFountain-c1916-3337)

Figure II.21. This view depicts the north façade of the new cemetery chapel and its surroundings shortly after construction. The stone building was constructed in an unadorned style similar to other structures built in Mount Hope Cemetery. The cast-stone coping provides some simple embellishment for the building. The chapel is set on open turf on the gently sloping ground plane. Courtesy Rochester Museum and Science Center, Albert R. Stone Collection. (R-MTH-RMSC-SC-NewChapel-c1912-8531.jpg)

Figure II.22. The image shows the front, or west, façade of the new cemetery chapel, approximately ten years after construction. The stone mullions on the large central window and stone cross above provide a decorative element. Courtesy Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County. (R- MTH-RPL-NewChapelPostcard-c1920.jpg)

Figure II.23. This view looks toward the new, southern cemetery entrance from Mount Hope Avenue. The stone piers and iron fencing are similar in character to the original, northern entrance. Concrete sidewalks provide public pedestrian access into the cemetery. The building visible within the cemetery grounds was originally a farmhouse that was adapted for cemetery offices. Courtesy Richard Reisem. (R-MTH-RR-SouthEntrance-postcard-c1907.jpg)

Figure II.24. This view was taken along a compacted earth cemetery drive. Small massings of ornamental shrubs and flowers line either side of the drive, augmenting the natural character of the cemetery landscape. The natural tree canopy shades the drive. Courtesy Rochester Museum and Science Center, Albert R. Stone Collection. (R-MTH-RMSC-SC-DrivePlantings-c1910s-6619.jpg)

Figure II.25. A wood post birdnesting site or birdbath is located in a shady area within Mount Hope Cemetery. With nearby plantings, open turf, and modest gravestone and monuments, the birdbath complements the Victorian-style cemetery landscape. Courtesy Rochester Museum and Science Center, Albert R. Stone Collection. (R-MTH-RMSC-SC-BirdbathFence-c1919-6010.jpg)

Figure II.26. A wooden birdhouse is placed in the cemetery landscape alongside a planted, flowering shrub. The rustic character of the feature emphasizes the overall, naturalistic character of Mount Hope Cemetery. Courtesy Rochester Museum and Science Center, Albert R. Stone Collection. (R-MTH-RMSC-SC-BirdhouseFence-c1919-6008.jpg)

Figure II.27. A birdbath in Mount Hope Cemetery appears to be placed in a relatively remote area, with no visible gravestones. Prolific plantings of trees, shrubs, and perennials define a naturalistic setting for the rustic feature. Courtesy Rochester Museum and Science Center, Albert R. Stone Collection. (R-MTH-RMSC-SC-Birdbath-c1919-6009.jpg)

Figure II.28. This detail from a 1914 atlas of Mount Hope Cemetery reveals the character of the northeast corner of the cemetery in context with the entrance. An iron fence separates the Superintendent's and Assistant Superintendent's Residences from the public landscape. A long, rectangular greenhouse is sited alongside burial plots in Section D. A simple walkway connects the greenhouse with the entry landscape. Courtesy Rochester Department of Maps and Surveys. (R-MTH-RMS-Atlas-1914-Greenhouse.jpg)

Figure II.29 1914 Atlas of Mount Hope Cemetery reveals the improvements that had taken place at Mount Hope Cemetery during the first 76 years since the cemetery dedication, notably the layout of drives and arrangement of burial plots. The differing characters between the original, northern landscape and the newer southern portion are evident. The southern half is laid out with more geometric forms, influenced by the more open topography. Courtesy Rochester Department of Maps and Surveys. (R-MTH-RMS-Atlas-1914.jpg)

Figure II.30 A detail of an area within the southern portion of Mount Hope Cemetery from the 1914 Atlas reveals the rectilinear character of the cemetery landscape south of Grove Avenue. This area conveys a more geometric spatial arrangement, evidenced through the layout of the drives and burial plots. Courtesy Rochester Department of Maps and Surveys. (R-MTH-RMS-Atlas-1914-SouthDetail.jpg)

Figure II.31. The large stone gatehouse is a prominent structure in Landscape Area 1. Simple walkways provide access to the building from the nearby entry drive. A large deciduous tree grows at the west side of the building. Mown turf covers the ground plane, meeting the building foundation. Courtesy Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery. (R-MTH-FOMH-Gatehouse-1935.jpg)

Figure II.32. This circa 1920s plan of Mount Hope Cemetery reveals the character of the landscape when the cemetery reached its height of development around 1930. The curving drives and steep topography define sections within the landscape. The limited disturbance to the natural character created a picturesque landscape for cemetery visitors. Courtesy Rochester Department of Maps and Surveys. (R-MTH-RMS-SitePlan-c1920s.jpg)

Figure II.33. A detail of the circa 1920s plan of Mount Hope Cemetery conveys the influence of the undulating topography on the layout and arrangement of the curvilinear drive network, burial plots, and overall spatial organization. Courtesy Rochester Department of Maps and Surveys. (R-MTH-RMS-SitePlan-c1920s-Detail.jpg)

Figure II.34. The Rush Rhees Library of the University of Rochester River Campus is visible beyond the cemetery landscape. Iron fencing separates the cemetery and campus landscapes, controlling access between the two adjacent sites. Evergreen trees planted along the fence line provide additional screening. Courtesy Rochester Museum and Science Center, Albert R. Stone Collection. (R-MTH-RMSC-SC-GravesFence-UofR-c1931-529.jpg)

Figure II.35. This view from Elmwood Avenue shows a recently constructed gate into the southern half of Mount Hope Cemetery. Four stone piers mark the vehicular and pedestrian entrances with iron gates controlling access. Iron fencing extends along the public street frontage, running parallel to the concrete sidewalk and interior cemetery drive. Courtesy Rochester Museum and Science Center, Albert R. Stone Collection. (R-MTH-RMSC-SC-Gate-c1931-710.jpg)

Figure II.36. 1965 "Map of a Survey Showing Proposed Property to be Conveyed" outlines the 16.29 acres to be transferred from Mount Hope Cemetery to the University of Rochester for inclusion in the River Campus. This section is adjacent to the northwest corner of the cemetery and was never developed as part of the cemetery landscape. Courtesy Rochester Department of Maps and Surveys. (R-MTH-RMS-URTransfer-1965.jpg)

Figure II.37. The Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery have established several committees and programs to retain the unique character of Mount Hope Cemetery. One program is the Adopt-a-Plot program that allows groups or individuals to care for particular gravesites in the cemetery with ornamental plantings. Courtesy Richard Reisem. (R-MTH-RR-AdoptPlot-nd.jpg)

Figure II.38. This portion of the 1983 "Sylvan Waters Clean-up Plan and Details" shows a proposed cobblestone ramp that curves along the east side of the water feature. The detail to the right illustrates the proposed bollard and chain gate that would restrict vehicular access to the ramp. Neither feature was constructed. Courtesy Rochester Department of Maps and Surveys. (R-MTH-RMS-SylvanWatersPlan-1983-crop.jpg)

Figure II.39. In 1984, the Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery restored the Florentine fountain. A private donation paid for disassembly, rust removal, repairing cracks, and recasting damaged components. Additional funds provided by the City covered the cost of repairs to the stone coping and pedestal, creation of a new basin, and installation of the water system. Courtesy Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery. (R- MTH-FOMH-FountainRepair-nd.jpg)

Figure II.40. With the help of Kodak employees, the Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery address issues in the cemetery landscape, notably the many fallen tombstones. Volunteers use a variety of methods, including using large construction equipment to properly prepare the ground and lift the fallen stones. Courtesy Richard Reisem. (R- MTH-RR-fallenstone.jpg)

Figure II.41. A large European beech tree was planted in the cemetery entry landscape in 1848 between the old chapel and Florentine fountain. The tree became diseased with a "bleeding canker" and is pictured here shortly before removal in 2006. Removal of the massive tree impacts the character and setting of the entry landscape. Courtesy Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery. (R- MTH-CN-BeechTree-Nov2006.jpg)

Figure II.42. A silver linden tree was planted to replace the removed European beech tree. A dirt depression in the open turf, right of the young tree, marks the location of the original tree. As the linden tree matures, it will help recapture the character defined by the large beech tree. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R- MTH-15Jul08-0113.jpg)

CHAPTER III: MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY LANDSCAPE EXISTING CHARACTER

Figure III.1. Upon entering the cemetery from Mount Hope Avenue, the entrance drive leads through the iron gates and stone piers to a visually contained area defined by topography, open lawn, and additional cemetery drives. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-MTH-15Jul08-0006-Unit1.jpg)

Figure III.2. Visual relationships include a series of inferior and superior views from within the central lawn area up to the steep edge slopes and from the edges of the area down to the central lawn space. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-MTH_20080813_4720-Unit1.jpg)

Figure III.3. The carefully framed spatial and visual relationships at the Cemetery Entrance convey the overall character of the broader cemetery landscape. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-MTH_20080813_4811-Unit1.jpg)

Figure III.4. Around the fountain at the cemetery entrance are planting beds containing flowering perennials, which are tended by the Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-MTH-15Jul08-0109-Unit1.jpg)

Figure III.5. Near the chapel, Ravine Avenue connects to the trace of an unnamed and unpaved carriage drive that loops around to the intersection of Indian Trail Avenue, Ravine Avenue, and the entrance drive. The unpaved carriage drive is narrower in width and edged with large episodic blocks of stone. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-MTH-15Jul08-0131-Unit1.jpg)

Figure III.6. The Cemetery Entrance area includes multiple structures, site furnishings, and objects. Structures include the gatehouse, chapel and crematory, gazebo, mausoleums, and stone retaining walls. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-MTH_20080813_4905-Unit1.jpg)

Figure III.7. Area 1 contains multiple structures, site furnishings, and objects, including wood slat benches and a gazebo sheltering a drinking fountain. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-MTH-15Jul08-0007-Unit 1.jpg)

Figure III.8. The Cemetery Entrance, Area 1, includes small-scale elements such as the cemetery iron perimeter fence, entry gates, signage, concrete posts lining the drives, and planters. Courtesy Frank Gillespie. (R-MTH-FG-NorthGate-View4.jpg)

Figure III.9. Landscape Area 2, Cemetery Core, conveys a woodland ramble feel with circuitous circulation routes and changing views within the heavily vegetated area. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-MTH-15Jul08-0102-Unit2 Character.jpg)

Figure III.10. From West Avenue, superior views from the drive look over Section W and inferior views look up to the west edge of the knoll known as Patriot Hill. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-MTH_20080813_4825.jpg)

Figure III.11. From atop Patriot Hill, views are focused on nearby gravestones and monuments. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-MTH_20080813_4684.jpg)

Figure III.12. At Ravine Avenue, the drive follows descending topography and provides superior views over the entry landscape of the cemetery entrance, Area 1. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-MTH_20080813_4717.jpg)

Figure III.13. Indian Trail Avenue follows a prominent ridgeline and has mainly superior views over most of the cemetery. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-MTH_20080813_4772-Unit2.jpg)

Figure III.14. The maturing tree canopy and presence of additional invasive species have partially obstructed many historic views. The historic view from the Fandango is no longer evident, primarily a result of vegetative growth. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-MTH_20080813_4711-Unit2 fandango.jpg)

Figure III.15. A view to downtown Rochester high-rise buildings persists from the high point in Section C. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-MTH_20080812_4519-views to city from Unit 2.jpg)

Figure III.16. A view of Rochester to the southeast is apparent from Section M. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-MTH_20080813_4873.jpg)

Figure III.17. Views from high points throughout the cemetery create bucolic and picturesque scenes as direct views of the carriage drives and circulation systems are diminished. In Section I on top of Mount Hope, Hope and Hillside Avenues drop into the topography and are not visible when looking toward Section K and Sylvan Waters to the south and southwest. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-MTH_20080813_4699-Unit 2-no road.jpg)

Figure III.18. Fifth Avenue is positioned in the grade for an unimpeded view from Section I to Sections S and T. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-MTH_20080813_4702-Unit 2,5, no road.jpg)

Figure III.19. Glacial activity formed the topography of Area 2 into valleys, rolling hills, steep slopes, ridges, and bowl-like depressions known as kettles. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-MTH_20080813_4791-Unit2 Hilltop.jpg)

Figure III.20. Glacial activity, which formed the topography of Area 2, continues to characterize the topography and natural systems in Area 2. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-MTH_20080813_4858-Unit2.jpg)

Figure III.21. Much of the vegetation in Landscape Area 2 is woodland species found growing on the steep hillsides with hundreds of individual trees over open mixed species lawn. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-MTH_20080812_4564-Unit 2 lower.jpg)

Figure III.22. The vegetation in Area 2 is a combination of natural, planted, and volunteer growth found on the steep slopes with areas of open lawn. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-MTH-15Jul08-0209-Unit2 open slope.jpg)

Figure III.23. A number of maturing volunteer shrubs and saplings are found between gravestones, affecting the landscape character and spatial relationship between the densely wooded slopes and areas of open turf. When near gravestones or other built elements, the volunteer growth can cause issues related to conservation of the stones and maintenance of other landscape features. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-MTH_20080813_4863-Unit2.jpg)

Figure III.24. Perennial plantings found at a number of gravesites in Landscape Area 2 have been included in the FOMH Adopt-a-Plot program. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-MTH-15Jul08-0040.jpg)

Figure III.25. Near the intersection with Linden Avenue, West and Glen Avenues branch to the west and form two additional elongated loops. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-MTH_20080813_4672-Unit2.jpg)

Figure III.26. Loop drives encircle high points in the landscape, including the knoll known as Patriot Hill, or alternatively, Revolutionary Hill or Rochester Hill. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-MTH_20080812_4530-view from patriot hill.jpg)

Figure III.27. At the northern end, a portion of Ravine Avenue is composed of historic cobblestones re-laid by FOMH. Large, concrete planters prohibit vehicular access to this drive section north of Hope Avenue. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-MTH-15Jul08-0077-Unit2ravine.jpg)

Figure III.28. Drives in Area 2 include Highland and Hillside Avenues, which are no longer accessible by vehicle. These drives are degraded and covered in mixed species turf grass, leaf litter, duff, and herbaceous plant materials. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-MTH_20080813_4743-Unit2-HillsideAve.jpg)

Figure III.29. Historic drives in Area 2 are degraded and covered in mixed species turf grass, leaf litter, duff, and herbaceous plant materials. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-MTH_20080813_4714-Unit2, highlandAve.jpg)

Figure III.30. A stone fountain is sited at the center of the Sylvan Waters to re-circulate water and provide a scenic effect; however, volunteer growth covers much of this central feature. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-MTH_20080813_4627-Unit2sylvan.jpg)

Figure III.31. Three small kettles are located in close proximity to Sylvan Waters; two are directly adjacent, positioned to the north and west with grave stones. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-MTH_20080813_4623-Unit 2-dry kettle.jpg)

Figure III.32. A kettle located within Section G, in the diamond-shaped area enclosed by Indian Trail and Dell Avenues, is similar in size to Sylvan Waters but degraded with overgrown volunteer vegetation. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-MTH_20080813_4789-Unit2 Kettle.jpg)

Figure III.33. Stone retaining walls and steps are also found throughout Landscape Area 2, retaining grade and providing access around gravesites and constructed mausoleums. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-MTH_20080813_4771-Unit2.jpg)

Figure III.34. Toward Mount Hope Avenue, the ground plane is open with no burial plots or drives. Because of the grid-like organization and patterns that characterize the North Cemetery Edge & Maintenance Yard, this area is spatially distinct from the broader cemetery landscape. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-MTH_20080812_4490-Unit3.jpg)

Figure III.35. A row of approximately 5-foot tall mission arborvitae is located along iron fencing, providing a screen between the maintenance yard and the public cemetery landscape. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-MTH_20080812_4494-Unit3.jpg)

Figure III.36. In the center of Area 3, deciduous, evergreen, and ornamental trees are scattered over a mown turf ground plane. Of particular interest is a mature weeping European beech tree, likely planted during the mid-to-late 19th century. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-MTH-15Jul08-0024.jpg)

Figure III.37. In Area 3, the iron cemetery fence defines the north edge of the public landscape and separates the main cemetery from the maintenance yard. The section of the northern perimeter fence shown in this image has different cast iron posts than the section of fence along Mount Hope Avenue. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-MTH_20080812_4497-Unit 3 fence.jpg)

Figure III.38. At the western cemetery edge, chain-link fencing marks the property line and provides a barrier between Mount Hope Cemetery and the adjacent property. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-MTH_20080812_4502-Unit3-views through.jpg)

Figure III.39. At the west, although the ground plane slopes down, dense vegetation prevents views into the University of Rochester River Campus. However, some campus buildings are visible. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-MTH_20080812_4539-edge condition-Unit 4-5.jpg)

Figure III.40. Vegetation within Landscape Area 4 includes both deciduous and evergreen species, though evergreen species are more dominant in this area than throughout other sections of the cemetery. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-MTH_20080812_4575-Unit 4 evergreen.jpg)

Figure III.41. The steep slopes at the south and west edges of Landscape Area 4 are densely vegetated, primarily with volunteer growth. However, efforts by the City of Rochester in August 2008 have cleared the volunteer growth on the steep southern slope between Landscape Areas 4 and 5. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-MTH_20080812_4545-city slope-Unit 4-5maintenance.jpg)

Figure III.42. Ground plane vegetation consists of mown mixed species turf grass in the west and south portions of the area; however, native grasses, flowers, and regenerating oak trees persist in the northeast quadrant of Area 4. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-MTH_20080812_4573.jpg)

Figure III.43. Near the center of Landscape Area 4, both Pine and Buell Avenues become sunken drives with stone retaining walls and rising surrounding ground planes. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-MTH_20080813_4692-Unit4.jpg)

Figure III.44. Near the center of Landscape Area 4, both Pine and Buell Avenues are delineated by adjacent retaining walls and rising ground planes. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-MTH_20080813_4840-Unit4.jpg)

Figure III.45. In Area 4, the road trace at the Pine Avenue elbow-turn exhibits ponding with standing water present during most of the summer. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-MTH_20080812_4552-ponding former road-Unit4.jpg)

Figure III.46. Landscape Area 5 serves as the public frontage of the cemetery along Mount Hope Avenue and provides a transition between the picturesque, woodland ramble to the north and the flat, open lawn cemetery south of Grove Avenue. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-MTH_20080813_4755-Unit5.jpg)

Figure III.47. Views are framed and narrowed along a short sunken segment of Glen Avenue in Area 5, but expand upon approaching Grove Avenue to the south. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-MTH_20080812_4576-Unit 5 sunken road.jpg)

Figure III.48. Patterns of vegetation vary throughout Area 5 with a number of small tree and shrub clusters and rows as well as individual trees found on the sloping ground plane. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-MTH_20080813_4885-Unit5-yews, cedar.jpg)

Figure III.49. A grouping of Norway maple, Virginia creeper, grape, and pachysandra surrounds a drainage-way in Landscape Area 5. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-MTH_20080812_4581-drainageway-Unit5.jpg)

Figure III.50. At its connection with Grove Avenue at the south, East Avenue functions as a drive. The drive extends northeast for approximately 320 feet before narrowing to a 5-foot wide pedestrian path. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-MTH_20080813_4896-Unit5 East Ave.jpg)

Figure III.51. First, Second, Third, and Fourth Avenues provide convenient routes between Indian Trail and Cedar Avenues and Grove Avenue. First Avenue is the only asphalt drive of these four. Second Avenue has a cobble surface while Third and Fourth Avenues are gravel. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-MTH_20080813_4894-Unit5 FourthAve.jpg)

Figure III.52. A trace of Cedar Avenue remains evident near the steep slope between Areas 4 and 5. Maintenance vehicles often use this road trace as a short-cut. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-MTH_20080812_4540-Unit 5 open.jpg)

Figure III.53. In Landscape Area 6, dense vegetation creates a barrier between the cemetery and University of Rochester River Campus landscapes, obscuring views into the campus. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-MTH_20080812_4582-Unit6.jpg)

Figure III.54. The open, gently sloping area that fronted on the Genesee River at Area 6 has been replaced with University of Rochester River Campus facilities, including student dormitories, tennis courts, and a large asphalt parking lot. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-MTH_20080812_4561-views to UR-Unit6.jpg)

Figure III.55. A considerable number of features remain from the historic cemetery period, but a unified approach for the preservation of Mount Hope Cemetery has not been holistically addressed. A number of features such as this historic retaining wall exhibit deterioration and weathering. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-MTH_20080813_4620-wall failure-Unit 5.jpg)

Figure III.56. Natural features are negatively affecting built features throughout the Mount Hope Cemetery landscape. In this image, vegetation has grown adjacent to grave markers and monuments, which can cause damage. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-MTH-15Jul08-0016.jpg)

Figure III.57. At Mount Hope Cemetery, the balance between natural and built features must be addressed. In this image, a tree has grown between grave markers, causing the monument stones to shift and break. Courtesy Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery. (R-MTH-FOMH-Tree-Graves-nd.jpg)

Figure III.58. Maintenance of the cemetery landscape needs to consider historic character and features. Because of the steeply sloping topography, mowing the turf ground plane can be challenging, and maneuvering mowers too closely to these features can cause damage. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-MTH-15Jul08-0064-mowing.jpg)

Figure III.59. Particular care needs to be taken to ensure the continued integrity of cemetery grave markers, stones, and vegetation. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-MTH_20080812_4523-mower damage.jpg)

Figure III.60. A combination of stormwater running down the slopes and site visitors taking shortcuts on short, open hillsides has caused the ground plane to erode in certain areas at Mount Hope Cemetery. In some instances, as in this image, erosion is affecting site vegetation. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-MTH-15Jul08-0038-erosion.jpg)

Figure III.61. Because of the steep terrain, steps are important to visitor use and circulation through the cemetery grounds. Safe use of the steps can be improved by lifting and resetting the treads to create a level walking surface. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-MTH_20080813_4712-steps.jpg)

Figure III.62. Trees that are either standing dead or have dead branches in the canopy pose an issue with regard to the safety of users, particularly when declining trees are located near the walking paths. In this image, deadfall blocks a circulation path. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-MTH_20080812_4513-Unit3-west edge-deadfall.jpg)

CHAPTER IV: MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY TREE INVENTORY

Figure IV.1. Species Diversity: This chart considers all of the species within a single genus and shows that the genus Quercus (all oaks including Black, Chestnut, English, Northern Red, Pin, Scarlet, Schumard, Swamp White, White and Willow) comprises 34% of the inventoried population. Acer (maple) comprises 23% of the population, Picea (spruce) comprises 10% and Thuja (arborvitae) comprises 5%. The remaining genera (other) comprise 28% of the population.

Figure IV.2. Genus Distribution: The cemetery is a designed, maintained environment and the tree population within it is considered an urban forest. It is important for urban forests to have high species diversity. Diversity can limit the impact of genus or species specific pests and diseases by reducing the number of susceptible trees within the population. Species diversity enables an urban forest as a whole to survive an epidemic.

Figure IV.3. Size Class Distribution: The figure appears to indicate that the tree population has a broad distribution of young to mature trees. However, closer analysis of the data demonstrates that a high percentage of these apparently younger trees are in fact trees that are smaller in nature when mature.

Figure IV.4. Tree Condition: In addition to the biological health, or condition of the tree, the amount of deadwood was also noted as illustrated in Figure C.5. Deadwood is described as larger dead limbs and branches which may have the potential to cause harm or damage. The amount of deadwood was determined from ground level observation during the inventory procedure.

Figure IV.5. Deadwood: In addition to the biological health, or condition of the tree, the amount of deadwood was also noted as illustrated in Figure C.5. Deadwood is described as larger dead limbs and branches which may have the potential to cause harm or damage. The amount of deadwood was determined from ground level observation during the inventory procedure.

Figure IV.6. Recommended Maintenance: summarizes the recommended maintenance for the inventoried tree population.

CHAPTER V: MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY LANDSCAPE CONTEXT & ANALYSIS

Figure V.1. This circa 1813 plan of Père Lachaise Cemetery in Paris reveals the enhanced, garden character of the first rural cemetery. Curvilinear and straight paths traverse a densely planted ground plane, creating a series of scenic vistas for visitors. Courtesy *The Last Great Necessity*. (R-MTH-LGN-PereLachaise-Plan-1813-52.jpg)

Figure V.2. This 1834 etching depicts Egyptian style features constructed at the Mount Auburn Cemetery entrance. The gatehouse uses simple architecture with Egyptian detailing in the form of the winged orb over the central entry. Obelisks stand to either side of the gatehouse. This style was commonly implemented in many of the early rural cemeteries, including Mount Hope. Courtesy *The Last Great Necessity*. (R-MTH-LGN-MtAuburn-EntryGate-1834-47.jpg)

Figure V.3. An 1835 etching of Mount Auburn Cemetery conveys a sense of the dramatic, naturalistic landscape character. The sloping ground plane and dense wooded canopy are existing landscape features common to rural cemeteries. Winding carriage drives negotiate the hilly terrain and provide paths through the landscape. Additional plantings enhance the naturalistic character. Courtesy *The Last Great Necessity*. (R-MTH-LGN-MtAuburn-RuralCharacter-1835-54.jpg)

Figure V.4. An 1834 plan of Mount Auburn Cemetery illustrates the relationship between landscape features. The curving drives and paths wind around existing hills and valleys, passing several natural ponds. The dense wooded canopy is also evident. Courtesy *The Last Great Necessity*. (R-MTH-LGN-MtAuburn-Plan-1834-48.jpg)

Figure V.5. This 1863 catalogue cover for Mount Hope Nurseries depicts the character of the park-like nursery landscape. The cottage-style buildings constructed by Ellwanger and Barry combined with the curving drives and prolific vegetation created a scenic landscape that attracted visitors, who liked to stroll along the drives. Courtesy *Pioneers of American Landscape Design II: An Annotated Bibliography*. (R- MTH-PLA-EBNursery-1863.jpg)

Figure V.6. This 1851 map illustrates the minimal development that had occurred around Mount Hope Cemetery. North of the cemetery is the 'Mount Hope Botanic Garden,' which was part of the Mount Hope Nurseries. Many of the homes were constructed by Ellwanger and Barry to house workers. The Wolcott Distillery separates the cemetery from the Genesee River. Although not shown on this map, institutional development was located east of the cemetery. Courtesy Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County. (R- MTH-15Jul08-0133-1851.jpg)

Figure V.7. This 1892 map illustrates the relationship of Mount Hope Cemetery to the newly created Highland Park. Residential development had also begun with numerous streets laid out to the east and north of the cemetery grounds. The State Hospital, Alms House, and Penitentiary are sited between the cemetery and the public park. Courtesy Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County. (R- MTH-15Jul08-0144-1892.jpg)

Figure V.8. The 1912 USGS map reveals the pattern of development in Rochester by the early 20th century. Development is densest at the core and gradually spreads toward the outer neighborhoods. Courtesy Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County. (R- MTH-RPL-USGS-1912.jpg)

Figure V.9. A close-up of the 1912 USGS map depicts the pattern of development surrounding Mount Hope Cemetery. Residential homes line the streets to the north, east, and west of the cemetery. Much of the neighborhood is developed to scenic public lands, including the cemetery, Highland Park and Genesee Valley Park. Courtesy Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County. (R- MTH-RPL-USGS-1912-crop.jpg)

Figure V.10. A circa 1915 map shows the growth of the residential neighborhood and supporting public landscapes. Highland Park has expanded west to Mount Hope Avenue, creating a continuous frontage of park-like space on a portion Mount Hope Avenue. Genesee Valley Park is at the southwest corner of the cemetery. The Oak Hill Country Club encompasses the land between Mount Hope Cemetery and the Genesee River. Courtesy Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County. (R- MTH-15Jul08-0138-C1915.jpg)

Figure V.11. The 1926 map illustrates changes occurring in the Mount Hope neighborhood by the late 1920s. The Oak Hill Country Club land was designated for the River Campus of the University of Rochester, although this transaction was not yet finalized. The University had also replaced some residential development to the south of the cemetery with the Medical School. Courtesy Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County. (R- MTH-15Jul08-0147-1926.jpg)

Figure V.12. A 1926 aerial reveals further details of the Mount Hope neighborhood. The Oak Hill Golf Course remains in place. The cemetery together with Highland Park, Oak Hill and Genesee Valley Park define an area of expansive recreational landscapes. Early development of the University of Rochester Medical School is evident south of the cemetery, near the lower left-hand corner of the image. Courtesy Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County. (R- MTH-16Jul08-0032.jpg)

Figure V.13. This 1937 map illustrates the spread of institutional development around Mount Hope Cemetery. The University of Rochester River Campus has several buildings located between the cemetery and the river. The University Medical School had expanded into Strong Memorial Hospital. Earlier institutional development remains between Mount Hope Cemetery and Highland Park. Courtesy Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County. (R- MTH-15Jul08-0150-1937.jpg)

CHAPTER VI: MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY LANDSCAPE PRESERVATION TREATMENT & MANAGEMENT

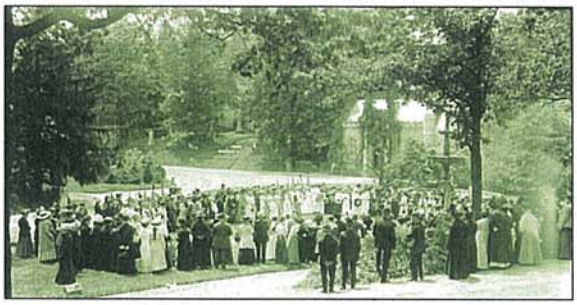
Figure VI.1. This construction detail was used to build ADA-compliant railings on steps and ramps at the Camden Garden Amphitheater and Library Grounds in Camden, Maine. It should be noted that this detail is provided as an example and is not intended for construction purposes. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-MTH-Camden-Handrail-DWG.jpg)

Figure VI.2. This post-construction photograph depicts the double height railing as built at the Camden Garden Amphitheater and Library Grounds in Camden, Maine. The railing provides a stable grab bar at two distinct heights. It can also be used at ADA-compliant ramps. Courtesy Heritage Landscapes. (R-MTH-CAM-FG-08-18-060055.jpg)

Figure VI.3. When resetting a gravestone, a supportive bed should be created on which the stone can rest. This example illustrates the use of dry-laid brick fragments, sand, gravel and soil to hold the reset stone in place. Courtesy *A Graveyard Preservation Primer.* (R-MTH-GPP-ResettingStones-68.jpg)

Figure VI.4. Probing is an effective method of retrieving and conserving fallen and broken gravestones that have settled and become buried under the ground plane. In order to locate potential stones and fragments, an iron probe is carefully inserted into the ground. If the probe comes into contact with a hard object, the location should be documented and carefully dug with small hand tools to avoid damaging the surface of the stone. Courtesy *A Graveyard Preservation Primer.* (R-MTH-GPP-Probe-73.jpg)

MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT
TREE INVENTORY & MANAGEMENT PLAN



LIST OF PLANS

CHAPTER II: MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY LANDSCAPE HISTORY

OP-1930	*Circa 1930 Landscape Areas Overlay Plan*
OP-1890	*1890 Landscape Areas Overlay Plan*

CHAPTER III: MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY LANDSCAPE EXISTING CONDITIONS

EC	*2008 Existing Conditions Plan*

CHAPTER IV: MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY TREE INVENTORY

TI-INVS	*Invasive Tree Locations Plan*
TI-HZRD	*Hazard Tree Locations Plan*
TI-STMP	*Stump Locations Plan*
TI-HIST	*Historic Tree Locations Plan*

CHAPTER V: MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY LANDSCAPE CONTEXT & ANALYSIS

TOP-1930	*Circa 1930 Tree Canopy Overlay Plan*
COP-1890	*1890 Circulation Overlay Plan*
SA	*Slope Analysis Plan*
DT	*Drive Types by Material Plan*

CHAPTER VI: MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY LANDSCAPE PRESERVATION TREATMENT & MANAGEMENT

LT	*Landscape Treatment Selected Elements*