

# MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY

## CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

### TREE INVENTORY & MANAGEMENT PLAN



#### APPENDIX A: MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY LANDSCAPE CHRONOLOGY

- Pre-1700s      The Rochester region is covered with retreating glaciers. As the glaciers melt and retreat, they shape the underlying landscape with dramatic peaks and valleys. The retreating glaciers form a 4-mile long linear stretch of hills and valleys through Rochester called the Pinnacle Range. The land that will eventually be developed as Mount Hope Cemetery is located along this range.<sup>1</sup>
- 1790s          The first cemetery in Rochester is established at King's Landing. Following an outbreak of a disease locally known as "Genesee fever," several members of one family die and the first cemetery is established. Numerous other small cemeteries are created in the ensuing years.<sup>2</sup>
- 1800s          The concept of cemeteries begins to shift from grim graveyards and burial grounds to romantic and sentimental cemetery grounds. Cemeteries are established as rural landscapes highlighting natural beauty with tree groves, spreading lawns, and curvilinear drives. Cemeteries began to function not just as burial grounds, but as pleasant strolling grounds and places of contemplation.<sup>3</sup>
- 1812          Rochester is settled by a small pioneer population. Family plots and small cemeteries are established to accommodate the dead.<sup>4</sup>
- 1812          The Lee family settles in Rochester on a portion of land near what will later be included within Mount Hope Cemetery. The land is thickly wooded and wildcats, wolves, and bears make wandering the forest difficult. At least two swamps are also located near the farm, one of which is located on the site of a chapel that will be constructed in 1861.<sup>5</sup>
- 1817          Rochester is a small village with a population of 1,000.<sup>6</sup>



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- 1817-1830s Circa. Given the location of Rochester within a broader agricultural region and nearby bodies of water that can supply water power and transportation, Rochester experiences a population surge.<sup>7</sup>
- 1817 Circa. Colonel Nathaniel Rochester, founder of the City of Rochester, and his partners, Colonel William Fitzhugh and Major Charles Carroll give the village a half-acre tract of land west of the Genesee River for use as a cemetery.<sup>8</sup>
- 1820 The Village of Rochester purchases two acres of land for \$100 to use as a cemetery, known as the East Burying Ground. All burials that had previously occurred at a common, informal burial site in the village are transferred to the new land.<sup>9</sup>
- 1821 A three and a half-acre tract on Buffalo Street is acquired and those buried in the half-acre cemetery established in 1817 are transferred to the new site, later known as West Burying Ground.<sup>10</sup>
- 1822 Silus Andrus purchases 53.86 acres of land south of the center of Rochester for \$287. This land will later be selected as the site of Mount Hope Cemetery.<sup>11</sup>
- 1830s Following a cholera epidemic, fear arises that burying the victims of cholera and other communicable diseases within the crowded city is dangerous.<sup>12</sup>
- 1830s A rural cemetery movement is spreading throughout the Northeast with several cities establishing Victorian style cemeteries in rural settings, away from city cores. Notable early cemeteries in this movement include Mount Auburn in Boston, Laurel Hill in Philadelphia, and Green-Wood in Brooklyn. Part of this movement is the non-profit sale of cemetery plots, the profits of which are used to maintain and improve the cemetery grounds.<sup>13</sup>
- 1832 The City of Rochester experiences a cholera epidemic. Approximately 120 people are killed and although the City has several small cemeteries, they are all filled to capacity.<sup>14</sup>
- 1834 The former village of Rochester expands into a city with a population of 10,000.<sup>15</sup>
- 1836 Several factors contribute to the need for a new cemetery located outside the city core. Existing cemeteries are overcrowded; fear arises that bodies will contaminate groundwater; and demand increases for land in downtown Rochester. The City of Rochester begins to search for a suitable location outside the city for a new cemetery. The land has to be easily accessible, readily available



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and has to be far enough from the city to address health concerns and allow for expansion.<sup>16</sup>

- 1836 A number of sites are considered for the new city cemetery. One is located on the west shore of the Irondequoit Bay. A second option is a 53.86-acre property owned by Silas Andrus, located approximately 1 ½ miles south of the city on the east side of the Genesee River.<sup>17</sup>
- 1836 August 24. Alderman David Scoville suggests to the City of Rochester that “a committee be formed to inquire into the expediency of purchasing Silas Andrus’ lot on the east side of the river, or any other lot near the city, for a burial ground.” A committee is formed and although some favor the site along the Irondequoit Bay, the Silas Andrus property is chosen. Some prefer the Irondequoit Bay site because the Andrus property was formed through the process of glacial retreat, resulting in a landscape characterized by dramatic changes in topography.<sup>18</sup>
- 1836 A public hearing is held and the Andrus property is approved for the city cemetery. The Common Council agrees to purchase the property for \$5,386.<sup>19</sup>
- 1836 Because of the rugged character of the Andrus property, public concern arises regarding the ability of the site to be developed as a suitable burial ground. One city resident notes “she had hoped [the new cemetery] would be a place she could visit occasionally, but the deep, unbroken woods and the inaccessible hilltops and gullies would not even do for a picnic, much less a cemetery.” Other residents voice concerns that the land is suitable only for hunting wild animals. Additional controversy is raised over the cost of the new cemetery land. Silas Andrus purchased the 53.86 acres in 1822 for \$287, a cost of about \$5.30 an acre whereas the Common Council paid \$100 an acre. Combined with concerns of the suitability of the site, many city residents complain of “municipal wastefulness.”<sup>20</sup>
- 1836 December 27. The sale of 53.86 acres of land to the Common Council is nearly finalized and an additional approval is granted for a 10-year city bond in the amount of \$8,000 to be used for improvements to the new cemetery.<sup>21</sup>
- 1836 The 58.36 acres to be developed for a municipal cemetery has a wild, imposing character. The area near the public street has “a low swampy place in there filled in with a perfect mat of high alders, choke cherries, and high-bush huckleberries.” The rugged site is known as an ominous place, considered a “howling wilderness – so howling with wild beasts that at night, alone and unarmed, no individual dared venture along the road there, much less to penetrate the base of the woods there.”<sup>22</sup>



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- 1837 January 2. The sale of 53.86 acres of land by Silas Andrus to the Mayor and Common Council of the city of Rochester is finalized.<sup>23</sup>
- 1837 January 10. The Common Council cemetery committee appoints John McConnell to survey and lay out the grounds for Mount Hope Cemetery.<sup>24</sup>
- 1837 December 9. William Hamilton of Rochester sells 1.21 acres of land to the Mayor and Common Council of the city of Rochester for inclusion in Mount Hope Cemetery.<sup>25</sup>
- 1837 Mount Auburn Cemetery in Boston serves as a model and inspiration for the layout and design of Mount Hope Cemetery.<sup>26</sup>
- 1837 Circa. A former Native American trail passes through Mount Hope Cemetery along a prominent ridgeline. The path is retained and becomes one of the drives through the new cemetery grounds.<sup>27</sup>
- 1837 Circa. A network of drives is laid out traversing Mount Hope Cemetery. While most of the drives are compacted earth, a drive leading north from the entrance toward the former Native American trail is laid out with cobblestone to keep the drive from eroding down adjacent slopes.<sup>28</sup>
- 1837 Circa. The natural and rugged character of the site chosen for Mount Hope Cemetery is well suited for the Victorian-style landscape. The landscape sculpted by glacial retreat includes steep topography, moraines, and kettles. Henry O'Reilly, editor of the *Rochester Daily Advertiser* notes that these qualities make the landscape more suited to a Victorian cemetery than the site of Mount Auburn Cemetery.<sup>29</sup>
- 1837 Circa. Early Rochester resident Lyman B. Langworthy may have named the new cemetery 'Mount Hope Cemetery'. Although the actual origin and decision to name the new cemetery 'Mount Hope' remains unclear, some sources credit Langworthy with naming the cemetery. A newspaper article published upon his death states "In 1837, before it was used as a cemetery, Mr. Langworthy had occasion to fill out a paper relating to the tract of land, and in the deed christened it by the poetic name of Mt. Hope and which it retained ever afterwards."<sup>30</sup>
- 1838 June 22. John McConnell appoints a five-person committee to provide an organizational plan for the cemetery. The committee members are: Mayor Elisha Johnson, Joseph Strong, Alderman Elias Pond, Isaac Marsh, and city



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surveyor Silas Cornell.<sup>31</sup> The committee asks Major David Bates Douglass, army officer and civil engineering professor, for assistance. Douglass had laid out previous cemetery grounds, including Green-Wood Cemetery in Brooklyn. While the committee wants to create a design that minimally disturbed existing trees and topography, Douglass prefers to clear wooded areas and create a relatively level ground plane. This conflict leads the committee to move forward without Douglass's assistance. Instead, Silas Cornell designs the overall layout of Mount Hope Cemetery.<sup>32</sup> Cornell is commended for his "capability as a landscape architect and for his habit of disturbing the natural contours of the grounds as little as possible."<sup>33</sup>

- 1838 August 18. William Carter is the first person buried in Mount Hope Cemetery, two months before the official dedication.<sup>34</sup>
- 1838 Circa. To prepare the landscape for the development of Mount Hope Cemetery, the existing forest is selectively thinned. Dominant species present on site include red, white, and black oak trees. Other species include chestnut, American beech, red maple, sugar maple, basswood, tuliptree, and white ash.<sup>35</sup>
- 1838 Before the official dedication of Mount Hope Cemetery, the Common Council publishes an ordinance titled "To regulate the Burial of the Dead and the Protection of Public Cemeteries." The main intent of the ordinance is to regulate burial practices, specifically to forbid human burials anywhere in the city except in city-owned cemeteries. It also notes that the cemetery sexton is responsible for overseeing maintenance and ensuring adherence to the ordinance.<sup>36</sup>
- 1838 October 8. A ceremony marks the official dedication of Mount Hope Cemetery. The ceremony opens with a music group followed by a prayer by Reverend M. Boardman.<sup>37</sup> Reverend Pharcellus Church, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Rochester, delivers the dedicatory address, noting the natural beauty of the landscape. "At few points on the surface of the globe has nature been more liberal in its provisions for giving scope to these principles than in the neighborhood of our own city. Rural scenery, ponds, undulating surface uniting features both of beauty and sublimity that may be easily cleared and made to present a smooth and shining surface expanse of molten silver, a dry and light soil peculiarly favorable alike to the opening of graves and the preservation of them from the intrusion of water, and a location retired and yet sufficiently contiguous to our city are some of the advantages which conspire to make Mount Hope one of the most inviting cemeteries in the world. Good judges, who have visited both, pronounce its scenery even more bold and picturesque, than that of the celebrated Mount Auburn... In the small improvements which have been made on these grounds, how many interesting features have been developed! As we



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slowly wind round the mount, gradually rising to its summit like life in its advancing stages, we meet abrupt declivities, shaded valleys, natural arbors, towering heights, with their superincumbent weight of primeval forest narrow ridges, on which you seem to poise between the deep descent on either hand, while your eye searches in vain for the bottom lands below.”<sup>38</sup> Reverend Church asks, “To what object can a portion of our gains be more worthily devoted than to the provision of a resort so rural, so picturesque, so impressive, and yet so lovely and beautiful as this may be made.”<sup>39</sup> Following the address, local church choirs gather to sing a hymn and Dr. Dewey closes the ceremony with a benediction.<sup>40</sup> With this dedication, Mount Hope Cemetery becomes the first municipally owned Victorian cemetery in the United States.<sup>41</sup>

- 1838 Wildflowers grow throughout Mount Hope Cemetery. A visitor to the cemetery notes 19 different species that can be seen: trailing arbutus, hepatica, dog-toothed violet, marsh marigold, globeflower, bellwort, spring saxifrage, early life-everlasting, shadbush, white trillium, purple trillium, spring beauty, toothwort, lousewort, meadow true, mitrewort, dark blue violet, yellow violet, and white violet.<sup>42</sup>
- 1838 Circa. A number of people, including Silas Cornell, suggest that the new city cemetery be named Mount Auburn. However, this name is not chosen as many felt it did not adequately convey the unique sense of place defined by the new cemetery. While the exact process of naming the cemetery remains unclear, it is believed to have been named by a laborer working on the cemetery grounds named William Wilson. Wilson sent several bills to the City Treasurer for work performed, noting the location as Mount Hope. The name Mount Hope also appears in a resolution to ban hunting on the cemetery grounds five months before the dedication ceremony.<sup>43</sup> This results in questions over who named Mount Hope Cemetery. While several sources relay the story of the name being adopted from bills sent to the city from William Wilson, others credit Lyman Langworthy.<sup>44</sup>
- 1839 July 18. Horace Greeley writes an article in his weekly publication, *New Yorker*, describing specific places and the “lions” of Rochester, including Mount Hope Cemetery. He writes “[Mount Hope] is situated on an eminence a mile and a half south of the city, commanding a full view of it, and nearly covered with a natural growth of young wood. The enclosure contains about fifty acres of hill and valley, copse and glade, agreeably diversified, and presenting many situations of natural and quiet beauty. Two or three little lakes are to be constructed in different quarters; the Genesee [River] forms a portion of the northwestern boundary; and, notwithstanding the broken character of the grounds, which is, in places, almost precipitous, good carriage roads have been formed over a great part of



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it... On the whole, the cemetery reflects credit on the taste and feeling of the authorities and citizens of Rochester.”<sup>45</sup>

- 1839 August 22. David Stanley of the town of Brighton and Robert Furman of the city of Syracuse sell 9.39 acres to the Mayor and Common Council of the city of Rochester for \$1,878. The land is adjacent to Mount Hope Cemetery and is included in the expanding cemetery grounds.<sup>46</sup>
- Late 1830s A temporary wooden “north gate” is constructed.<sup>47</sup> The gate is Egyptian style with a lotus column extending from the roof and houses an office.
- 1840s Circa. As the cemetery grounds are developed, several stone stairways are constructed to provide convenient routes across the dramatically sloping landscape. Stones used for some of the stairs include granite and sandstone. Many individual plots are delineated with stone fencing posts or iron fences. Evergreen hedges are also planted around some plots, particularly a number near Mount Hope Avenue, screening the gravesites from views along the public street.<sup>48</sup>
- 1840 George Ellwanger and Patrick Barry establish Ellwanger & Barry Nursery, also known as Mount Hope Nurseries, across the street from Mount Hope Cemetery.<sup>49</sup>
- 1840 Circa. The landscape and “variety of topography” of Mount Hope Cemetery and nearby Mount Hope Nurseries, which predate the City park system, provide park-like settings for residents to enjoy walks and picnics.<sup>50</sup>
- 1840 The rolling topography and winding carriage paths through Mount Hope Cemetery afford visitors shifting views of the grounds and surrounding landscape. Prominent views include the Genesee River and nearby fields and meadows, which contribute to the sense of place.<sup>51</sup>
- 1841 April 15. Moses Hall sells 9.2 acres to the Mayor and Common Council of the city of Rochester for \$902. The land is adjacent to Mount Hope Cemetery and is included in the expanding cemetery grounds.<sup>52</sup>
- 1841 Summer. Remains of Revolutionary War soldiers who died in General John Sullivan’s 1779 expedition are transferred from a burial site in Cuylerville, NY to Revolutionary or Patriot Hill in Mount Hope Cemetery. A ceremony is held and attended by thousands.<sup>53</sup> Located on a knoll near the west edge of the cemetery, this area is set aside as a burial place for revolutionary soldiers. The first soldiers interred here are Lieut. Thomas Boyd and his fellow soldiers.<sup>54</sup>



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- 1843 February 4. A small area of Mount Hope Cemetery is purchased for use as a Firemen's Plot. The original plot proves to be too small and the Firemen's Plot is moved to a 10,000-square-foot section of the cemetery in 1880.<sup>55</sup>
- 1844 Mount Hope Cemetery encompasses approximately 73 acres, located east of the Genesee River at the extreme south edge of Rochester. Over 700 burial plots have been established in portions of the cemetery with carriage paths and gravel walks traversing the entire landscape. The winding paths and sloping land give dramatic views of the surroundings. An area known as Potter's Field is reserved for the interment of the poor. A total of 1,735 people are buried in the cemetery. The cost of improving the grounds totals over \$8,000.<sup>56</sup>
- 1844 Flowers are taken from graves and shrubs in Mount Hope Cemetery. This act is considered to be a form of vandalism and in response, it is suggested that a superintendent be appointed to supervise the grounds.<sup>57</sup>
- 1845 May. Improvements are made to Mount Hope Cemetery. Posts are erected that note the cemetery sections. The highest point in the cemetery will have an elliptical, 20-foot wide drive, encompassing an area measuring 80 feet by 140 feet. Railings are installed along the drive edge to prevent accidents. It is anticipated that, as a result, sales of plots will increase.<sup>58</sup>
- 1845 A visitor to Mount Hope Cemetery reports on the beauty of the grounds and built features, noting "The lofty hills were clothed with evergreens, while the Genesee River glittered in the distance... On first entering, you will perceive at your right, a vault in the side of the hill, which has been erected for the temporary interment of the dead. Directly opposite the entrance, you will perceive a family vault, and in front of this they have commenced to excavate the earth, where they intend to have a large ornamental fish pond...The grounds of the Cemetery are laid out in intersecting avenues, which are planted on each side with flowers, trees, and ornamental shrubs...There is one place which surpassed all the rest; it has been termed the *Tunnel*. You descend it by walking round and round a path until you arrive at the bottom, which is a plane, and has been highly cultivated...Many of the graves were overgrown with beautiful flowers – and tall trees overshadowed them."<sup>59</sup>
- 1846 Mount Hope Cemetery encompasses approximately 73 acres. Within these acres, about 25 are set aside as a burial spot for people too poor to purchase a plot. Further, the cemetery allows the burial of all denominations and classes of people.<sup>60</sup>



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- 1847 Ellwanger and Barry donate 50 shade trees to be planted at Mount Hope Cemetery. This marks a shift in the treatment of cemetery landscapes, now being improved by professional horticulturalists.<sup>61</sup>
- 1848 A horse-drawn streetcar company opens in Rochester that travels between a steamboat landing at the north edge of Rochester and Mount Hope Cemetery, at the south edge.<sup>62</sup>
- Pre-1850 All city cemeteries are under the direction of the elected City Sexton.<sup>63</sup>
- 1850 Hamblin Stillwell is appointed a Commissioner of Mount Hope Cemetery.<sup>64</sup>
- 1850 The Commissioners of Mount Hope Cemetery appoint James Hair superintendent.<sup>65</sup>
- 1852 The University of Rochester purchases a section of Mount Hope Cemetery for university interments. The first interment occurred a few weeks before the final purchase. The University does not actually own the land; rather they own exclusive burial rights for the section. The title deed notes that the University of Rochester pays \$96 for an area in Section O, measuring 1,600 square feet. Eight granite posts engraved with 'UR' are erected to mark the area.<sup>66</sup>
- 1857 City Comptroller John B. Robertson flees to Canada with embezzled city money and cemetery records, creating confusion as to the ownership of cemetery lots.<sup>67</sup>
- 1859 A new north gatehouse is constructed at Mount Hope Cemetery and replaces the one constructed in the late 1840s.<sup>68</sup>
- 1859 A gatehouse is constructed at the northern entrance to Mount Hope Cemetery. The new structure costs \$10,130.87 to build.<sup>69</sup> John McConnell, originally appointed to design the cemetery layout in 1837, designs the stone structure.<sup>70</sup>
- 1859 Burials from the Buffalo Street Cemetery in Rochester are transferred to Mount Hope Cemetery.<sup>71</sup>
- 1860 Circa. In preparation for improvements to the cemetery grounds, a swampy area near the entrance needs to be drained. Local engineer George D. Stillson devises a plan to dig a 500-foot tunnel from the cemetery entrance through an esker along Indian Trail Avenue to the Genesee River.<sup>72</sup> The tunnel begins 8 feet south of the chapel, draining the existing marsh into the river.<sup>73</sup>



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- 1860 Planning for a citywide waterworks system is underway, prompting the community to comment on the lack of water sources in Mount Hope Cemetery. "Those that have assayed to grow flowers there find it laborious to carry water, wherewith to moisten them, half a mile or more..." Initial suggestions to remedy the issue include digging wells through the cemetery or using a water wheel to pump water up from the nearby Genesee River. No action is taken.<sup>74</sup>
- 1861 July 29. Ellwanger and Barry sell 4.8 acres to the city of Rochester for \$3,000. The land is located directly north of Mount Hope Cemetery and is included in the grounds. An existing residence located within the 4.8 acres is retained by the current owner, John W. Wolcott.<sup>75</sup>
- 1861-1862 A chapel, designed by Henry Searle and his son Henry Robinson Searle, is constructed at Mount Hope Cemetery. Construction begins in the spring and is nearly completed by the end of the year.<sup>76</sup> The chapel is built at the base of a steep hillside to include an underground vault where coffins can be stored during the winter months until they can be buried in the spring.<sup>77</sup>
- 1862 A new horse-drawn streetcar line is constructed along State Street in Rochester. Service on the new line includes ten cars that run continuously from Lake View to Mount Hope.<sup>78</sup>
- Pre-1864 A wooden observation tower known as "The Fandango" is constructed on a high point in Section I of Mount Hope Cemetery, near the east edge of the grounds. The structure provides open views of surrounding landscapes, including farmlands, the Ellwanger & Barry nursery, the city of Rochester, Irondequoit Bay and Lake Ontario. A flight of stone steps provides access to the tower from Prospect Avenue, an internal cemetery drive.<sup>79</sup>
- 1864 May 9. The Commissioners of Mount Hope Cemetery petition the Common Council to "grade and improve" the Revolutionary War soldier section of the cemetery. They also wish to sell a portion of this plot. The Common Council approves the request.<sup>80</sup>
- 1864 June. Caleb Pierce sells 5.3 acres to the Mayor and Common Council of the city of Rochester for \$1,440.90 on the 13<sup>th</sup> of the month and another 7.8 acres for \$1,947.79 on the 21<sup>st</sup>. The land is adjacent to Mount Hope Cemetery and is included in the expanding cemetery grounds.<sup>81</sup>
- 1864 Superintendent James Hair dies and Chauncey Parsons is appointed to the position.<sup>82</sup>



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- 1864 Superintendent Chauncey Parsons makes alterations to the grade of the cemetery landscape, removing the high knoll known as Patriot Hill and instead forming a 40-foot wide ellipse. The summit of the partially leveled knoll is known as Rochester Hill and several prominent figures in Rochester history are buried here.<sup>83</sup>
- 1864 Suggestions and requests for a water supply to be established in Mount Hope Cemetery are repeated with an additional suggestion of constructing a reservoir on a high point in Section I, alongside an existing observation tower. With a reservoir, plot owners could create small fountains. Again, no action is taken.<sup>84</sup>
- 1864 The Commissioners of Mount Hope Cemetery include William Brewster, Henry Bender and J.E. Pierpont.<sup>85</sup>
- 1865 January 25. Eleazer Conkey sells 3.7 acres to the Mayor and Common Council of the city of Rochester for \$3,000. The land is adjacent to Mount Hope Cemetery and is included in the expanding cemetery grounds.<sup>86</sup>
- 1865 May 1. A.F. and G.P. Wolcott sell 52.2 acres to the Mayor and Common Council of the city of Rochester for \$20,864.<sup>87</sup> The land is at the northwest corner of Mount Hope Cemetery and includes a distillery. It is unknown if the Wolcott Distillery is immediately demolished or if it is left standing while cemetery plans are developed.<sup>88</sup>
- 1865 November 3. B.F. and Maria Hall sell 22.7 acres to the Mayor and Common Council of the city of Rochester for \$9,096. The land is adjacent to Mount Hope Cemetery and is included in the expanding cemetery grounds. This brings the total acreage of the cemetery to 169.4, which the Common Council purchased for a combined total of \$47,514.69.<sup>89</sup>
- 1865 December. George D. Stillson is appointed Superintendent of Mount Hope Cemetery, under the control of the cemetery Commissioners. Stillson appoints Daniel E. Harris as Assistant Superintendent.<sup>90</sup>
- 1867 The gatehouse erected in 1859 had reportedly been constructed on an "insecure foundation" and is in poor condition. The Commissioners of Mount Hope Cemetery report that the building must "sooner or later be rebuilt."<sup>91</sup>
- 1867 The chapel and vault constructed in 1861 need repairs and alterations; however, the Commissioners of Mount Hope Cemetery do not have the funds to perform the work.<sup>92</sup>



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- 1867        The Commissioners of Mount Hope Cemetery include J.H. Child, George G. Cooper, and H.D. Scrantom.<sup>93</sup>
- 1867-1868    The Commissioners of Mount Hope Cemetery receive a total of \$18,089.18 during the year, of which \$3,413.94 is received for "labor, sodding and improving lots." An additional \$454 is received for removals and \$116.25 for pasturing. The Commissioners spend a total of \$18,089.18 with \$9,833.31 paid for labor, \$789.39 for materials and \$280.88 on tools and repairs. Other sources of revenue include burial lot sales, burials, vault fees, materials sold, and rents received for houses and grounds. Other expenditures include mortgages, insurance, and miscellaneous items.<sup>94</sup>
- 1868        Pioneer Rochester resident Lyman B. Langworthy produces a pamphlet on Mount Hope Cemetery. "One of the most noble and noticeable institutions of the city of Rochester, is its cemetery, unrivaled in its picturesque and romantic scenery, diversified with plateau, hill and dale, forest trees and second growth shrubbery, and planted with exotic and native trees – an elevated dry gravelly soil, its landscape is incomparable, and it may not be making too fine a point to say, it was formed by nature and placed in a position – an elective affinity – expressly for the use of the dead representatives of humanity. These grounds look down upon the city, the surrounding country, and the Genesee River as upon a map, the vast expanse of Lake Ontario is in full view, which renders its position and formation one of the extraordinary features of this region."<sup>95</sup>
- 1868        Circa. The natural beauty of the Mount Hope Cemetery landscape continues to be recognized. An article in the *Union and Advertiser* comments "Rochester has at Mount Hope the most beautiful cemetery in the United States. It does not contain such costly monuments as Green-Wood and Mount Auburn or those evidences of wealth which might be looked for in the burial places of the great cities..., but in natural beauty, hill and valley, foliage, elevation and surroundings, together with its proximity, it has no rival...Mount Hope is gradually improving under the strokes of art which at a small cost upon nature can make so favorable an impression and it is receiving new monuments and tablets from year to year which add much to its beauty. No expenditure upon marble and stone in a cemetery can be beautiful if the natural position is not good."<sup>96</sup>
- 1869        George D. Stillson, an engineer and superintendent of Mount Hope Cemetery, designs and installs a system in the cemetery to allow people to tap into the natural springs that flow on the western slope. The water is collected in a reservoir at the foot of the hill where a hydraulic ram pumps the water to a series of smaller reservoirs along Indian Trail Avenue. Much of the water disperses to nearby lots and the remainder is piped along the east side of the ridge defined by



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Indian Trail Avenue and across an open lawn to the cemetery gate and office to provide drinking water. The water is also used in the first ornamental fountain in the cemetery.<sup>97</sup>

- 1869 Springs on the west side of the cemetery are opened and used in conjunction with a hydraulic ram, which "throws" the water over the grounds.<sup>98</sup>
- 1869-1870 The Commissioners of Mount Hope Cemetery receive a total of \$19,829.72 during the year, of which \$3,583.01 is received for improving lots. An additional \$353 is received for removals and \$128 for pasturing. The Commissioners spend a total of \$19,829.72 with \$10,045.01 paid for labor, \$1,765.75 for materials and \$334.80 on tools and repairs. Other sources of revenue include burial lot sales, burials, vault fees, and rents received for houses and grounds. Other expenditure includes mortgages.<sup>99</sup>
- 1870 Spring. The Commissioners of Mount Hope Cemetery propose to expand the cemetery water system by extending existing pipes.<sup>100</sup>
- 1870 March 25. A total of 19,692 burials have taken place at Mount Hope Cemetery, excluding approximately 500 people relocated from the burial ground on Buffalo Street. There are a total of 4,637 lot owners.<sup>101</sup>
- 1870 The water system at Mount Hope Cemetery is expanded to serve most of the cemetery grounds.<sup>102</sup>
- 1870 Circa. The water supply at Mount Hope Cemetery is augmented with a pumping station that pumps water from the Genesee River. A water tank is constructed in Section G and supported by stone masonry piers. The tank receives and stores water pumped from the river. The new river pumping system is likely constructed as part of the expansion of the water system. It also may replace the initial system that relied on spring water and a series of reservoirs.<sup>103</sup>
- 1870 The Commissioners of Mount Hope Cemetery report that "the improvements at Mt. Hope have always been of a character to make it a beautiful rural burying ground. The managers have never sought to build elaborate artificial structures, or to endeavor to compete with those whose means, tastes, pride, or love of show stimulated them to expend large and useless sums in costly and inharmonious exhibitions of stone and iron, but with such limited means as a self-sustaining organization has afforded, to beautify and adorn it with the natural decorations of trees and flowers."<sup>104</sup>



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- 1870s Ellwanger and Barry of Mount Hope Nurseries donate 400 trees to be planted in the expanding cemetery grounds.<sup>105</sup>
- 1870s Because Mount Hope Cemetery has “grown into a shady and refreshing resort for hot summer afternoons,” it is a popular destination for picnickers. It is also easily accessible by horse-drawn streetcars.<sup>106</sup>
- 1870s Circa. As the cemetery grounds expand, the southern half of the cemetery begins to be developed. This area, south of Grove Avenue, conveys a notably different character because the natural form of the landscape is much more level and open, lending itself to a lawn-type cemetery and contrasting the picturesque character of the original, northern area.<sup>107</sup>
- 1872 April 3. Heirs of the Hamilton estate sell 19 acres to the Mayor and Common Council of the city of Rochester for \$16,200. This brings the total acreage of the cemetery to 188.4, which the Common Council purchased for a combined total of \$63,714.69.<sup>108</sup>
- 1872 Burials in the Monroe Street burial ground are transferred to Mount Hope Cemetery.<sup>109</sup>
- 1872 Circa. The City of Rochester builds a Moorish-style Gazebo at Mount Hope Cemetery.<sup>110</sup>
- 1874 Prominent Rochester architect Andrew J. Warner designs a north gate and gatehouse to replace the stone gatehouse constructed at Mount Hope Cemetery in 1859. The new High Victorian Gothic building includes many elements typical of Warner’s design style, such as a central tower, coupled and tripled windows, and iron cresting.<sup>111</sup>
- 1874 George Ellwanger hires famed Italian sculptor, Nicola Cantalamessa-Papotti to create a marble monument for the Ellwanger family plot. The monument depicts Saint John.<sup>112</sup>
- 1875 January 14. Cemetery Assistant Superintendent Daniel E. Harris dies.<sup>113</sup>
- 1875 June 14. The Mount Hope Cemetery water supply depends on the nearby Genesee River. The river is unusually low and not enough water is available to irrigate vegetation in the cemetery grounds. The Commissioners order that a connection be made to the city waterworks to provide a full water supply to the cemetery.<sup>114</sup>



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- 1875 Circa. A cast iron Florentine-style fountain is constructed at Mount Hope Cemetery. The fountain includes an upper and lower basin with a figure of a maiden pouring water from an urn.<sup>115</sup>
- 1880 Early Rochester resident Lyman B. Langworthy dies. A newspaper article credits Langworthy with naming Mount Hope Cemetery, stating "In 1837, before it was used as a cemetery, Mr. Langworthy had occasion to fill out a paper relating to the tract of land, and in the deed christened it by the poetic name of Mt. Hope and which it retained ever afterwards." This results in questions over who named Mount Hope Cemetery. While several sources relay the story of the name being adopted from bills sent to the city from William Wilson, others credit Langworthy.<sup>116</sup>
- 1880 A charter allows the City Common Council to appoint a Mount Hope Cemetery Board.<sup>117</sup>
- 1880 Circa. Mount Hope Cemetery is to be permanently controlled by a Board of Commissioners appointed by the Mayor of Rochester.<sup>118</sup>
- 1880 A Firemen's Monument is erected at the new Firemen's Plot. The 50-foot monument, constructed of St. Johnsbury granite, costs approximately \$8,000, which includes the cost of grading the monument site. The Rochester company H. S. Hebard's Steam Marble Works is awarded the contract. The positioning of the monument affords scenic views of the Genesee River from its base.<sup>119</sup>
- 1881 Superintendent George D. Stillson dies and is succeeded by his son, George T. Stillson.<sup>120</sup>
- 1884 Italian sculptor Nicola Cantalamessa-Papotti is commissioned to create a piece known as The Weary Pilgrim for the Erickson family monument in Section G.<sup>121</sup>
- Pre-1885 The wooden observation tower constructed before 1864 becomes dilapidated and is torn down. Plans are developed to construct a stone observation tower; however it has not yet been built.<sup>122</sup>
- 1885 Circa. A plan is proposed to build a crematory in the cemetery near the Genesee River, west of the Firemen's Monument.<sup>123</sup>
- 1885 Rochester author Edward Angevine writes *A Guide or Hand-Book for Mount Hope Cemetery*. The book is written as a resource for both cemetery lot owners and public visitors.<sup>124</sup>



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- 1885 Edward Angevine describes the entry into Mount Hope Cemetery in his book, *A Guide or Hand-Book for Mount Hope Cemetery*. "The entrance building for offices and waiting rooms is of cut stone and is a creditable structure. The gate-ways add to its appearance. Inside the gate the visitor enters upon a wide, smooth, graveled roadway. Passing a handsome drinking fountain on the right, the ground rises gradually to Indian Trail Avenue, with a carriage road and flag walk. The road on the left gently slopes into the valley, to the doors of the Chapel and continues on to Indian Trail Avenue, near Sylvan Waters; it is called Ravine Avenue. Just beyond the point of bifurcation of these avenues, is a large circular lawn; in the center a flower mound thirty feet in diameter and in the center of that, an elegant fountain..."<sup>125</sup>
- 1889 October 1. John W. Keller is appointed assistant under D.Z. Morris, Superintendent of Mount Hope Cemetery.<sup>126</sup>
- 1890 Mount Hope Cemetery encompasses about 200 acres with 43,776 graves.<sup>127</sup>
- 1890 Circa. A square stone tower is constructed to replace the original wooden tower, located near the east edge of the cemetery.<sup>128</sup>
- 1892 Circa. Burials from the Society of Friends Ground, a Quaker burial site in Rochester, are transferred to Mount Hope Cemetery.<sup>129</sup>
- 1893 Burials from the West Brighton Rural Cemetery in Rochester are transferred to Mount Hope Cemetery.<sup>130</sup>
- 1893-1945 Claude Bragdon, a well known Rochester architect, designs several tombstones and monuments at Mount Hope Cemetery for notable Rochester residents, including Sarah Antoinette Pumpelly Perkins, James G. Averell, Judge William E. Werner, William Rossiter Seward, and Emily Sibley Watson.<sup>131</sup> The first monument designed by Bragdon in Mount Hope Cemetery is the Perkins monument, designed in 1893. The last work of Bragdon in Mount Hope Cemetery is the Watson monument, completed in 1945.<sup>132</sup>
- 1899 October 1. John W. Keller is appointed Superintendent of Mount Hope Cemetery, succeeding the previous Superintendent, D.Z. Morris.<sup>133</sup>
- 1900 Circa. A weeping European beech tree (*Fagus sylvatica* 'Pendula') is planted in Section C of the cemetery. It may have been planted by Ellwanger and Barry, which is one of the first nurseries in the US to sell European beech trees.<sup>134</sup>



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- 1903      Approximately 40 acres of additional land is included at the southwest corner of Mount Hope Cemetery, extending the cemetery south to Elmwood Avenue and west to the Lehigh Valley railroad, bringing the total acreage to 250.<sup>135</sup>
- 1905      April 1. The Commissioners of Mount Hope Cemetery, comprised of H.B. Hathaway, V. Moreau Smith and George H. Ellwanger, vote to forbid Sunday funerals at the cemetery.<sup>136</sup>
- 1906      January. The Commissioners of Mount Hope Cemetery adopt new rules pertaining to posts erected to mark plots, noting that the cemetery is responsible for installing posts while individual lot owners are responsible for purchasing and paying for installation of the posts. The Commissioners also note that all work in the cemetery between December 1<sup>st</sup> and April 1<sup>st</sup> of every year is to be limited. They also set forth regulations for future construction, noting that the cemetery will build all foundations. The price of sodding new lots is also raised from 3 cents per square foot to 4 cents.<sup>137</sup>
- 1907      The Commissioners of Mount Hope Cemetery raise prices for interment, disinterment, and resodding. Interment of adults is raised from \$5 to \$6 and children from \$3.75 to \$5. Disinterment of adults is raised from \$6.50 to \$9 and children from \$5.20 to \$7. Resodding of existing adult graves is raised from \$1.25 to \$1.50 and child graves from \$0.88 to \$1.<sup>138</sup>
- 1908      Plans to improve the new southern area of Mount Hope Cemetery, purchased in 1903, are developed and work is expected to begin in the spring of 1909. One part of the plan is to grade an existing bank adjacent to the railroad tract and plant hundreds of trees as a visual screen and windbreak. A six-foot tall iron fence is erected along the Elmwood Avenue frontage. It will later be extended along the western boundary, separating the cemetery from the railroad tracks.<sup>139</sup>
- 1908      Plans are developed to construct a chapel in the new southern portion of the cemetery, along Mount Hope Avenue at a new entrance into the cemetery grounds. Construction is scheduled to begin in spring 1909. Once the new chapel is completed, it is anticipated that the original chapel, constructed near the original north entrance, will be remodeled and used as a crematory.<sup>140</sup>
- 1909      August 31. Work begins on the construction of a new chapel with receiving vault at Mount Hope Cemetery, located in the recently acquired southern area and designed by J. Foster Warner. Swan & Gorsline Company is awarded a contract of \$65,000 to build the new chapel. It is expected to be complete in September 1910. The Commissioners anticipate that the new vault, which has room for 175 bodies, will allow them to do away with winter burials.<sup>141</sup>



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- 1910-1912 A crematorium is designed by Rochester architect J. Foster Warner and is erected in Mount Hope Cemetery as an addition to the chapel constructed in 1861. The new facility is controversial as this new method of remains disposal is considered inappropriate by many city residents.<sup>142</sup>
- 1910 Circa. The Commissioners of Mount Hope Cemetery adopt a new charter that states that 1/10 of all revenue is put in a perpetual repair fund to provide funds for necessary repairs, such as road building, fence repairs, and employees.<sup>143</sup>
- 1910 The Commissioners of Mount Hope Cemetery adopt a rule to charge plot owners \$1 per year to cut the grass. Many feel this charge is too expensive and several complaints and criticisms are voiced against the commissioners. Further criticism stems from the commissioners deciding to only cut the grass for those contributing the \$1 per year. This results in several instances of neatly mown plots neighbored by unmown plots with tall grass and weeds.<sup>144</sup>
- 1910 June. The Commissioners of Mount Hope Cemetery reply to complaints of tall, unkempt grass throughout the cemetery. H.B. Hathaway, President of the Commission, notes that before 1900, the cemetery grounds were unmown entirely until the Commission decided to begin mowing the entire grounds and send bills to lot owners. However, fewer and fewer owners pay for the upkeep and thus the Commission decided to mow only the lots where owners have paid the charge of \$1 per year. Other factor necessitating this decision include the decreasing lot sales and rising costs of new construction, erection of fences, and employing a special police force to patrol the grounds.<sup>145</sup>
- 1910 Plans are proposed for a large, community mausoleum to be constructed in Mount Hope Cemetery near Elmwood Avenue. A Buffalo-based company, Easter Mausoleum Construction Company, develops plans for a granite building to accommodate 1,000 crypts.<sup>146</sup> While it is anticipated that this structure will be constructed within a few months, it is never built.
- 1911-1912 A chapel designed by prominent Rochester architect J. Foster Warner is constructed in Mount Hope Cemetery.<sup>147</sup>
- 1912 The Commissioners of Mount Hope Cemetery adopt new regulations pertaining to fencing in the cemetery grounds. In the southern half of the cemetery, between the Firemen's Plot and Elmwood Avenue, iron fencing around burial plots and mounding on the graves is prohibited. The reason cited for these changes is that fences and mounds make upkeep, particularly mowing, more difficult.<sup>148</sup>



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- 1914 A total of 80,000 people have been interred at Mount Hope Cemetery and the cemetery grounds have expanded to encompass 250 acres. Improvements to the cemetery are credited to the direction of Superintendent John W. Keller, who has a background in the plant nursery business. Achievements cited include the laying out of "floral and landscape effects" as well as the construction of several buildings such as crematory, chapel, and vault. It is noted that Keller cleared hillsides covered with underbrush and laid out vistas, flower beds, gardens, winding paths, and planted shrubs.<sup>149</sup>
- 1917 September. John Keller, Superintendent of Mount Hope Cemetery, allows the use of automobiles for funeral services. Individual automobiles not associated with a funeral or burial are not permitted.<sup>150</sup>
- 1920 The use of automobiles to attend funerals results in damage to existing cemetery drives, most of which are compacted dirt. The city engineer prepares plans to repair and expand the existing network of drives as well as to expand the existing water system. Compacted dirt roads are resurfaced with a bituminous material. In total, the repairs and expansions cost \$350,000.<sup>151</sup>
- 1930s The post-Civil War-era Moorish Gazebo is repaired.<sup>152</sup>
- 1931 The River Campus of the University of Rochester is laid out between the west edge of Mount Hope Cemetery and the Genesee River.<sup>153</sup>
- 1935 The Works Progress Administration (WPA) cleans Sylvan Waters, a natural water feature in Mount Hope Cemetery formed by the processes of glacial retreat.<sup>154</sup>
- 1937 June 15. The Commissioners of Mount Hope Cemetery adopt formal Rules and Regulations. The new Rules and Regulations forbid individuals from excavating earth, laying or removing sod, altering grade, and planting, trimming or removing trees and shrubs. No plants or flowers can be removed or picked. Special permits allow lot owners to remove plants in the fall to protect them from frost. The new rules also prohibit erecting fences and railings, bicycle riding, dog walking, consuming refreshments or liquors, and placing non-permanent articles on graves. The cemetery Commission and Superintendent also regulate all work done in the cemetery, including construction of vaults and monuments, benches, chairs, etc.<sup>155</sup>
- 1937 Mount Hope Cemetery encompasses 250 acres with 112,000 interments.<sup>156</sup>
- 1941 Steele designs a site for David I. Walsh at Mount Hope Cemetery.<sup>157</sup>



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- 1946 Steele designs the site for the Drescher lot at Mount Hope Cemetery.<sup>158</sup>
- 1950 June 16. The City of Rochester acquires new acreage to include in Mount Hope Cemetery adjacent to the northwest section.<sup>159</sup>
- 1958-1959 Steele designs the Gannett Monument for Frank E. Gannett, well-known newspaper publisher, in Mount Hope Cemetery.<sup>160</sup>
- 1960s In an effort to simplify maintenance efforts, the cemetery Superintendent sells portions of original cemetery ironwork. The Commissioners of Mount Hope Cemetery had not authorized this sale.<sup>161</sup>
- 1965 April 29. The University of Rochester purchases 16.29 acres of Mount Hope Cemetery for \$150,000. The conveyance specifies that within one year, the University of Rochester must erect a fence between the university and cemetery and begin construction of at least one university building.<sup>162</sup>
- 1965 April 29. The University of Rochester grants the City of Rochester a permanent right of easement and access "for the construction, reconstruction, maintenance, alteration, enlargement, repair, addition, operation and removal of sewer lines in, over, upon or through the bed" of lands northwest of the cemetery.<sup>163</sup>
- 1969 Rochester adopts a preservation ordinance, creating preservation standards for historic architecture in the city. As a result, eight preservation districts are created, one of which includes Mount Hope Cemetery.<sup>164</sup>
- 1974 January 21. The area of Mount Hope Cemetery north of Grove Avenue and a portion of the southern area along Mount Hope Avenue are listed on the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Mount Hope-Highland Historic District. The nomination form states, "on the east side of Rochester's Genesee River the Mt. Hope-Highland Historic District stretches over 200 acres to include a number of landmark buildings set in or near two of the city's most important landscaped open spaces – Highland Park and the early section of Mt. Hope Cemetery... The Victorian aura permeates the hilly terrain of the Mt. Hope Cemetery. An imposing rough stone gatehouse... presides over the main entrance... Steep roads stone-paved curve throughout the designated section of the cemetery opening up views of secluded private lots surrounded by wrought-iron fences, and sequestered mausoleums. A huge brick gambrel roofed structure on the northern edge of the cemetery was built to house the horses and equipment for funerals and is still in use as a workshop and garage."<sup>165</sup>



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- 1974      The overall style of Mount Hope Cemetery is cited as contributing to the significance of the Mt. Hope-Highland Historic District. "Nowhere along Mt. Hope Avenue was the mystical gothic trend of the mid-nineteenth century more exploited than in the cemetery. In addition to the gatehouse and the A.J. Warner chapel embellished with finials and battlements, a gazebo, a fountain and a pond known as 'sylvan waters' set the stage for the extravagant mausoleums and monuments of Rochester's great families during this Robber Baron era. This 'Victorian way of death' has significant bearing on the values and attitudes of the period, and this older section of the cemetery with its landscaped hilly terrain further contributing to an elaborately mournful ambience no longer emphasized in modern cemetery design is included in the district for its role in the social history of the city during the second half of the nineteenth century."<sup>166</sup>
- 1974      The original crematory constructed in 1889 closes due to environmental concerns. In response, a new crematory is constructed next to the cemetery office at the southern entrance.<sup>167</sup>
- 1976      January. The Rochester Department of Parks and Recreation prepares the *Proposed Historic and Recreational Uses of Mt. Hope Cemetery*, which addresses the use of the northern area of the cemetery, north of Grove Avenue. Several factors led to the report, including increasing costs of upkeep and neighborhood use of the cemetery for recreational purposes. The report notes that "the potential leisure, cultural, and educational benefits of [the cemetery] are mostly untapped." The report identifies specific efforts that could be undertaken: establishing a historical tour; installing general signage, entrance sign with map of the cemetery, and gravesite signs to support tours; and special care for historical gravesites. Restoration and reuse of historic buildings is also proposed. In order to deter vandalism, the report notes the old chapel and inactive mausoleums should be sealed. Repairs to existing roadways are proposed, particularly for Indian Trail Avenue, where stabilization of the road bed and installation of guardrails is suggested. The poor condition of Sylvan Waters is noted and improvements are recommended. The report also notes that water and sewer lines require major repair. Several recreational uses for the cemetery are suggested, notably biking and hiking. To support these uses, installation of signage, benches, trash receptacles, and bike racks is suggested. The Florentine Fountain area is identified as a good location for a perennial and shrub garden. Other plantings, including bulbs, wildflowers, ground covers, and rock gardens are suggested for cemetery entrances, glacial pits, and banks. Proposed cultural uses of the cemetery include providing classroom space in the buildings and creating special programs such as musical events, dance, and exhibits. The report also notes the need for security to patrol the cemetery grounds.<sup>168</sup>



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- 1976 Circa. A group of Eagle Scout candidates paints iron fencing throughout the cemetery.<sup>169</sup>
- 1979 Fall. US Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan is given a tour of Mount Hope Cemetery. Upon seeing the deteriorated Moorish Gazebo, constructed in 1872, Moynihan urges restoration of the unique structure. This serves, in part, as a catalyst for the formation of a citizen organization to promote and preserve the cemetery.<sup>170</sup>
- 1979 November 4. Senator Moynihan writes a letter to the editor of the *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle* urging the restoration of the Moorish Gazebo at Mount Hope Cemetery.<sup>171</sup>
- 1980s The Garden Committee organizes efforts to install new plantings, particularly perennials, throughout Mount Hope Cemetery.<sup>172</sup>
- 1980 June. The non-profit organization Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery forms.<sup>173</sup> The mission of the group is to "restore, preserve, and encourage the public use and enjoyment of the significant cultural resource that is Mount Hope Cemetery."<sup>174</sup>
- 1980 Summer. James Kelly, a plant taxonomist with the Monroe County Department of Parks, labels 29 trees along a popular walking tour path in Mount Hope Cemetery. Species include white and black oak, black walnut, red hickory sugar maple, tulip tree, cucumber tree, Sawara falsecypress, European beech, Caucasian spruce, and weeping mulberry.<sup>175</sup>
- 1980 October 5. A rededication ceremony is held at Mount Hope Cemetery, 2 days after the 142<sup>nd</sup> anniversary of the original cemetery dedication. Thomas P. Ryan, Mayor of Rochester makes an address dedicating Mount Hope Cemetery as a retreat "dedicated to the repose of the dead and the comfort of the living."<sup>176</sup>
- 1980 October 5. Rowland Collins addresses the crowd at the Mount Hope Cemetery rededication ceremony. He notes six important points of the cemetery: first is its continued use as a burial ground; second, the natural beauty of the landscape; third, the numerous graves of famous residents; fourth, the cemetery grounds as a work of art; fifth, the cemetery as an arboretum of important trees; and sixth the attraction of wildlife to the cemetery. Collins also rededicated the cemetery "for the continued use, benefit, and delight of Rochesterians and to rededicate ourselves to the preservation and enjoyment of this place."<sup>177</sup>



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- 1980 Following the creation of the Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery, there is a renewed interest in recreational use of the cemetery and users engage in activities such as hiking, jogging, and roller skating.<sup>178</sup>
- 1980 Issues with maintaining wrought-iron fences arise. The cemetery has 3 ¼ miles of fencing and 8 wrought-iron gates along its perimeter. Issues stem primarily from damage from fallen trees and limbs, vandalism, and car accidents. Another issue is that portions of the original fencing were removed in the 1960s, when the cemetery Superintendent sold portions of it. In order to replace damaged sections beyond repair, the City stockpiles wrought-iron fencing removed from other locations, including Highland Park Reservoir, Genesee Valley Park, Edgerton Park and Brown's Square. However, the City recognizes that these replacement materials will eventually run out. Repair work is expensive to undertake. Maintenance of existing fencing is limited.<sup>179</sup>
- 1981 The Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery initiates the Adopt-a-Plot program. The program allows people to clean-up and plant gravesites of famous people, interesting design, or that were originally planted as gardens. Group projects address larger areas within the cemetery landscape.<sup>180</sup>
- 1981 Summer. The Moorish Gazebo constructed after the end of the Civil War is deteriorating. The Friends of Mount Hope bid a project to restore the structure. Architect John Bero estimates necessary work will total \$10,000. Repairs to be undertaken include repair and replacement of missing parts, re-stenciling the roof design, and painting. This represents the first restoration project for the Friends group.<sup>181</sup>
- 1981 Fall. The City of Rochester plants trees at Mount Hope Cemetery for the first time in 30 years. Trees include magnolia planted near the Elmwood Avenue entrance and near the office. Dogwood trees are planted on a slope behind the gazebo.<sup>182</sup>
- 1981 Fall. The City Forestry Division plants 60 trees at Mount Hope Cemetery. Other planned improvement projects include plantings to screen the maintenance area and removal of 200 dead and diseased trees.<sup>183</sup>
- 1981 The Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery work to restore the Moorish gazebo, chapel and fountain in the cemetery.<sup>184</sup>
- 1981-1984 The City of Rochester spends approximately half a million dollars on cemetery improvements.<sup>185</sup>



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- 1982        March. Restoration of the Moorish Gazebo begins. Carpentry and roof repairs are expected to be finished in April. Sufficient funding needs to be received before painting efforts can begin. John Bero and Roger Brainard of Bero Associates are the project architects and R-Monde Contractors, Inc. is the general contractor. Bero Associates provided work for half the normal rate.<sup>186</sup>
- 1982        Spring. The US Department of Agriculture and Soil Conservation prepares specifications for the City of Rochester to dredge and clean Sylvan Waters, a glacial kettle in the cemetery.<sup>187</sup>
- 1982        October. Restoration of the Moorish Gazebo is largely completed, with the exception of a deteriorated finial to be reconstructed. Work included structural repairs, roof repairs, repainting, and art work restoration. Completion of the project is celebrated with a rededication ceremony, at which US Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan speaks. The finial is reconstructed and added to the gazebo soon after. Total restoration cost is \$13,075.<sup>188</sup>
- 1983        The Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery submit a proposal to repair a cast-iron fountain at the north entrance to the cemetery. However, the Friends group anticipates that the cost for such a project will be beyond its resources and a joint project will be needed.<sup>189</sup>
- 1983        August. Sylvan Waters is cleaned and dredged. Nearby trees are cut back to prevent leaves from falling into the water feature. The glacial kettle will refill with runoff from the surrounding slopes.<sup>190</sup> As part of the project, an inflow pipe fed by the city water supply is replaced. An electrical conduit is also installed with the notion that the pond could be lit for special events.<sup>191</sup>
- 1983        Fall. Plans are developed to repair a wall along Mount Hope Avenue damaged the previous winter. Methods to repair the wall according to its original appearance are being explored. Funding for the work is obtained from the federal Jobs Training Bill and currently out of work people will perform the work.<sup>192</sup> Materials matching the historic wall materials will be used to reconstruct the portion of the wall. However, based on "construction advice" the height of the reconstructed portion may be lower than the original wall.<sup>193</sup>
- 1983        Winter. The stone cemetery retaining wall along Mount Hope Avenue has become deteriorated and crumbles in two places. Concern is expressed for repairing the wall in a manner that is compatible with the historic character.<sup>194</sup> Wrought-iron fencing that was installed in grade at the top of the wall is removed from the fallen section.<sup>195</sup> The adjacent sidewalk on Mount Hope Avenue and the



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- internal cemetery drive, East Avenue, have been blocked off from traffic to prevent injuries and further damage.<sup>196</sup>
- 1983      The "new" chapel, constructed in 1912, undergoes extensive repair work addressing the roof and stonework around the windows.<sup>197</sup>
- 1984      Several dead trees in the northern area of the cemetery are removed, revealing views of the nearby Genesee River.<sup>198</sup>
- 1984      Spring. Work is stalled on the reconstruction of a portion of a wall along Mount Hope Avenue damaged during the winter of 1982-1983. Because of the historic significance of the cemetery, the proposed work requires a review by the New York State Historic Preservation Office.<sup>199</sup>
- 1984      The damaged retaining wall along Mount Hope Avenue is repaired. Plans were stalled because the cemetery is located within a preservation district and a National Register-listed historic district, spurring review by the New York State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). Because of the historic significance, alterations to the original feature require approval if federal funds are used. Because the City wants to lower the height of the wall, it opts to pay for the project and avoids the need for SHPO approval. The work includes repairing a 300-foot section of the wall and rebuilding it at a height of no more than 6 ½ feet. The original wall varies in height between 4 and 10 feet. The lower height more closely follows the contours of the retained cemetery grade. Additionally, the City says this will allow the stones to be used to fix other areas of the wall. A new drainage system is also installed. The nearby 20-foot wide cemetery drive, East Avenue, is replaced with a 4-foot wide asphalt path for bikes and pedestrians.<sup>200</sup>
- 1984      Summer. Indian Trail and Ravine Avenues, which travel through Mount Hope Cemetery, are reconstructed and a new water line is installed that runs from the garage area to the Old Gatehouse and fountain.<sup>201</sup>
- 1984      November. Rochester attorney and former president of the Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery John C. Clark III donates \$20,000 to the Friends group. The gift is used to restore the circa 1875 cast iron fountain. Upon donating the money, Clark states, "The fountain is the focal point of the cemetery's north entrance and a prominent example of the architectural grandeur bestowed on the cemetery." Repair work includes disassembly, rust removal, cracks repair, recasting damaged components. The work is performed by Architectural Iron Company, Milford, Pennsylvania. In addition to the \$20,000 gift, the City of Rochester finances repairs to the stone coping and pedestal, creation of a new basin, installation of the water system, and other improvements to the surrounding site.<sup>202</sup>



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- 1985      The Genesee Valley Finger Lakes Nurserymen's Association donates seven trees that are planted on Arbor Day. Species include Kentucky coffeetree, crabapple, and oak.<sup>203</sup>
- 1986      The Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery install six Victorian style benches for meditation and contemplation.<sup>204</sup>
- 1988      Mount Hope Cemetery continues to attract a range of users. The curving cemetery drives are enjoyed by skiers, bicyclists, joggers, and hikers. The landscape "remains wooded and many varieties of trees, flowers, and mushrooms continue to attract naturalists. Songbirds continue to soothe the weary who seek solitude in the privacy of the glacial ravines. Large enough to insulate itself from the intrusion of outside activity, Mount Hope encourages the living to commune spiritually with the dead and it remains as its founders intended it to be, a source of comfort and peace to the citizens of Rochester."<sup>205</sup>
- 1988      March. The Moorish Gazebo, restored in 1982, exhibits signs of deterioration. Bero Associates, the firm that restored the Gazebo, assesses the condition of the structure, noting considerable damage from moisture resulting from inadequate eave and finial ventilation.<sup>206</sup>
- 1988      A new drinking fountain is installed at the Moorish Gazebo.<sup>207</sup>
- 1988      The Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery receive a grant from the 1986 Environmental Quality Bond Act to use toward the restoration of the 1874 Gatehouse designed by Andrew J. Warner. The City of Rochester matches the grants and provides additional funds for the project.<sup>208</sup>
- 1989      The City of Rochester makes emergency repairs to stabilize the 1872 Moorish Gazebo until funds become available to adequately repair and restore the structure. Although the Gazebo was restored in 1982, poor ventilation has resulted in deterioration and rotting wood. During the initial stabilization, four cubic feet of rotten wood are removed. Internal wood supports are comprised by an infestation of carpenter ants.<sup>209</sup>
- 1989      The Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery meet with representatives of the City of Rochester to decide the specific use of the grant obtained the previous year for the Gatehouse restoration. The group decided to focus on an exterior and structural restoration. The City develops plans for the project and work begins in November.<sup>210</sup>



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- 1991      March. An ice storm causes considerable damage at Mount Hope Cemetery, particularly to the trees. Monuments and gravestones are damaged by fallen trees and branches.<sup>211</sup>
- 1992      Restoration of the 1872 Moorish Gazebo is undertaken by the Loftus Construction Company following approval by the Preservation Board.<sup>212</sup>
- 1995      Circa. A set of stone stairs connecting the area of Susan B. Anthony's grave with a lower area is reset and an iron railing installed. The work is completed with a grant from the Garden Gate Garden Club of the Seventh District of the Federated Garden Clubs.<sup>213</sup>
- 1995      Circa. A new planting plan is proposed for the gravesite of Susan B. Anthony. The Preservation Board approves the plan.<sup>214</sup>
- 1996      The City of Rochester considers restoring the Mount Hope Cemetery chapel constructed in 1912 and designed by J. Foster Warner, also known as the "new" chapel. Because available space for interments and mausoleums is limited in the cemetery, plans are proposed to transform the chapel into a mausoleum. The plan would allow the building to accommodate 206 crypts and 500 niches inside with an additional 800 niches on the exterior.<sup>215</sup>
- 1997      A volunteer group of 4H Club members, parents, Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery trustees, and a member of Cornell Cooperative Extension installs 20 bluebird houses throughout the southern section of the cemetery. The new features are mounted on existing sign posts.<sup>216</sup>
- 1999      The Mount Hope Cemetery "new" chapel, constructed in 1912, is stabilized with repairs to the roof and bell tower. Pin-hole leaks in the copper roof are repaired and heat traces are installed in downspouts to avoid freezing and bursting pipes. The bell tower is disassembled and rebuilt. Plans are still being considered to transform the building into a mausoleum.<sup>217</sup>
- 1999      The "old" chapel, constructed in 1861, is undergoing stabilization efforts. The deteriorated slate roof is removed and the roof support structure stabilized and repaired. Following the repair, new slate roof tiles that match the original roof are installed. Additional damage was caused by the nearby hillside and trees. The hillside has eroded, creating a bank against the chapel wall and the root systems of nearby trees have spread, damaging the stone walls of the underground vault. Tree roots and the bank are excavated and PVC pipes are installed to drain water away from the stone chapel.<sup>218</sup>



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- 1999      Dick Miller, frequent visitor to Mount Hope Cemetery, undertakes a volunteer project to reset and repaint reinforced concrete posts located throughout the cemetery. In addition to repainting the posts white, Miller also paints the internal street names and cemetery section letters.<sup>219</sup>
- 2000      The Rochester Cemeteries Heritage Foundation forms. The non-profit group solicits donations for an endowment fund for the care of Mount Hope Cemetery and Riverside Cemetery, both located in Rochester. Initial projects the foundation hopes to fund include restoring large monuments and sculptures; improving perimeter fencing; preserving cobblestone roads; and the restoration of notable plots such as the Civil War plot, Spanish-American War plot, and Nathaniel Rochester plot. Another potential project includes reconstructing an Observatory that once stood on the high point in Section I of the cemetery, known as Mount Hope.<sup>220</sup>
- 2000      Ravine Avenue, an internal cemetery drive, is repaired by two trustees of the Friends of Mount Hope. The cobblestone road had become damaged by unmaintained scuppers, or drainage ditches, causing water to flood the road. The washed out areas are refilled and the cobbles reset and mortared in place. The scupper is cleaned out to allow for proper runoff to the drains located at the bottom of the drive.<sup>221</sup> Following the repair work, hundreds of perennials are planted along the shoulder of the drive.<sup>222</sup>
- 2004      36 Mission arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis* 'Techny') are planted near the Mount Hope Cemetery maintenance yard, along the iron picket fence that separates the maintenance area from the main cemetery grounds.
- 2006      The 1875 Florentine Fountain is repaired by City of Rochester employees and Mount Hope Cemetery staff. A new nozzle, water pump, and timer are installed and the central water line replaced with new copper piping. The interior of the pool is repainted with a waterproof paint.<sup>223</sup>
- 2006      A diseased European fernleaf beech likely planted near the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century near the Florentine Fountain is removed. The beech tree is among several in the city that exhibits a "bleeding canker."<sup>224</sup> A European silver linden is planted near the site of the original tree as a replacement. The linden tree is dedicated to Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery members John (Jack) McKinney and Letitia (Tish) McKinney.<sup>225</sup>



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- <sup>197</sup> "Major Projects and Face-Lifts" 1.
- <sup>198</sup> "More Projects and Facelifts" 2.
- <sup>199</sup> "Cemetery Projects" The Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery Newsletter 4, no. 1 (Spring 1984): 1.
- <sup>200</sup> "Cemetery Wall to be Resurrected," *Democrat & Chronicle*, 2 October 1984.
- <sup>201</sup> "Cemetery Projects" 1.
- <sup>202</sup> "Fountain Restoration" The Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery Newsletter 5, no. 1 (Spring 1985): 1.
- <sup>203</sup> Richard O. Reisem, "Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery Celebrate 25 Years, Part Two: The Gazebo Project and More," Epitaph, The Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery Newsletter 25, no. 2 (Spring 2005): 3.
- <sup>204</sup> "President's Corner" The Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery Newsletter 6, no. 2 (Fall 1986): 3.
- <sup>205</sup> Thomas and Rosenberg-Naparstek, "Sleepers' City: The Sesquicentennial History of Mount Hope Cemetery," 22.
- <sup>206</sup> "Mount Hope Cemetery Preservation Activities Timeline," Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery.
- <sup>207</sup> Richard O. Reisem, "Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery Celebrate 25 Years, Part Three: The Friends Organization Grows in Sophistication," Epitaph, The Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery Newsletter 25, no. 3 (Summer 2005): 1.
- <sup>208</sup> "Gatehouse Restoration" The Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery Newsletter 10, no. 1 (Winter 1990): 3.
- <sup>209</sup> Richard G. Brown, "Refurbishing the Gazebo" The Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery Newsletter 12, no. 4 (Fall 1992): 1.
- <sup>210</sup> "Gatehouse Restoration" The Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery Newsletter 10, no. 1 (Winter 1990): 3.
- <sup>211</sup> "Ice Storm Damage to Mt. Hope" The Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery Newsletter 11, no. 2 (Spring 1991): 1.
- <sup>212</sup> Brown, "Refurbishing the Gazebo" 1, 3.
- <sup>213</sup> "Something New," The Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery Newsletter 15, no. 1 (Winter 1995): 3.
- <sup>214</sup> Ibid, 3.
- <sup>215</sup> Robert D. Postlethwaite, "Mount Hope Chapel may Receive Facelift" Epitaph, The Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery Newsletter 16, no. 1 (Winter/Spring 1996): 3.
- <sup>216</sup> Richard O. Reisem, "Houses for Rent Free to Bluebirds No Sparrows Need Apply" Epitaph, The Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery Newsletter 17, no. 2 (Spring 1997): 1.
- <sup>217</sup> Richard O. Reisem, "Two Cemetery Buildings Prepared for Future Roles" Epitaph, The Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery Newsletter 20, no. 1 (Winter 2000): 6-7.
- <sup>218</sup> Ibid.



MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT  
TREE INVENTORY & MANAGEMENT PLAN  
Appendix A: Mount Hope Cemetery Landscape Chronology

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<sup>219</sup> Richard O. Reisem "Dick Miller's Painted Posts" Epitaph, The Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery Newsletter 19, no. 1 (Winter 1999): 3, 8.

<sup>220</sup> Richard O. Reisem "Heritage Foundation Formed for Mount Hope" Epitaph, The Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery Newsletter 20, no. 1 (Winter 2000): 5-6.

<sup>221</sup> Personal communication to author via email, 7 April 2009.

<sup>222</sup> Richard O. Reisem "Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery Celebrate 25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary, Part Four: The Last Decade; The Friends Diversify" Epitaph, The Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery Newsletter 25, no. 4 (Fall 2002): 2.

<sup>223</sup> Don Hall "City Staff Repairs Florentine Fountain" Epitaph, The Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery Newsletter 26, no. 4 (Fall 2006): 1-2.

<sup>224</sup> Tim Louis Macaluso, "Bleeding Beeches," *City Newspaper*, 1-7 November 2006.

<sup>225</sup> "New Tree Replaces Fallen Fernleaf Beech" Epitaph, The Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery Newsletter 27, no. 3 (Summer 2007): 8.



MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT  
TREE INVENTORY & MANAGEMENT PLAN  
Appendix A: Mount Hope Cemetery Landscape Chronology

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Appendix B



MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT  
TREE INVENTORY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Appendix B: Tree Inventory

HISTORIC TREE REPORT

Tree ID	Section	Tree Type	DBH	% Deadwood	Recommendation	Status	Historic
34	A	Walnut, Black	36	25-50% DEADWOOD	Prune Hazard	Existing	Yes
229	A	Oak, Northern red	40	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
230	A	Oak, Northern red	40	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
237	A	Oak, Black	40	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
242	A	Oak, Northern red	46	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
243	A	Oak, White	40	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
247	A	Oak, White	51	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1840	B	Oak, White	36	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1843	B	Oak, Northern red	36	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1846	B	Oak, White	35	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1850	B	Oak, White	43	>75% DEADWOOD	Remove High Priority	Existing	Yes
1851	B	Oak, White	36	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1853	B	Oak, Northern red	44	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
47	C	Spruce, Norway	21	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
88	C	Maple, Sugar	35	NO DEADWOOD	Remove Low Priority	Existing	Yes
89	C	Maple, Norway	35	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
100	C	Cedar, Eastern red	19	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
106	C	Spruce, Norway	18	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
115	C	Oak, Northern red	41	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
116	C	Oak, Northern red	45	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
117	C	Oak, Pin	42	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
213	C	Oak, White	40	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
215	C	Spruce, Norway	21	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
217	C	Fir, Douglas	19	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
218	C	Fir, Douglas	20	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
219	C	Fir, Douglas	22	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
220	C	Fir, Douglas	18	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
56	D	Spruce, Blue	20	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
57	D	Fir, Balsam	20	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
59	D	Oak, Chestnut	52	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Hazard	Existing	Yes
60	D	Cedar, Eastern red	16	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
75	D	Spruce, Norway	21	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
83	D	Beech, European	35	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
124	D	Spruce, Norway	20	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
126	D	Oak, White	48	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
127	D	Oak, Northern red	52	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
128	D	Cedar, Eastern red	22	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
130	D	Spruce, Norway	19	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
153	D	Hemlock, Eastern	18	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
155	D	Spruce, Blue	18	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
159	D	Beech, European	51	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
161	D	Spruce, Norway	36	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
162	D	Spruce, Norway	23	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
164	D	Spruce, Norway	16	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
166	D	Tulip tree	40	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
177	D	Fir, Douglas	22	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
178	D	Fir, White	18	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
179	D	Fir, Douglas	22	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Hazard	Existing	Yes
180	D	Fir, Douglas	20	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes



MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT  
TREE INVENTORY MANAGEMENT PLAN  
Appendix B: Tree Inventory

HISTORIC TREE REPORT

Tree ID	Section	Tree Type	DBH	% Deadwood	Recommendation	Status	Historic
181	D	Fir, Douglas	17	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
188	D	Oak, White	47	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
204	D	Maple, Sugar	52	NO DEADWOOD	Remove Low Priority	Existing	Yes
209	D	Oak, White	65	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1338	E	Oak, Northern red	52	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1346	E	Oak, Northern red	40	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1354	E	Oak, Northern red	38	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1432	E	Oak, White	37	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1444	E	Oak, Pin	52	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1445	E	Spruce, Norway	24	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1446	E	Spruce, Norway	17	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1447	E	Spruce, Norway	24	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1448	E	Spruce, Norway	20	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1271	F	Oak, Northern red	35	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1272	F	Oak, Northern red	46	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Hazard	Existing	Yes
1282	F	Spruce, Norway	22	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1284	F	Spruce, Blue	15	25-50% DEADWOOD	Remove Low Priority	Existing	Yes
1316	F	Spruce, Norway	15	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1323	F	Oak, Northern red	36	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1422	F	Oak, Northern red	48	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1131	G	Spruce, Norway	16	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1136	G	Oak, Northern red	36	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1139	G	Spruce, Norway	18	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1146	G	Spruce, Norway	26	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1166	G	Spruce, Norway	16	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1197	G	Oak, White	44	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1214	G	Oak, Northern red	39	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1217	G	Oak, Northern red	35	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1226	G	Oak, Northern red	38	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1228	G	Oak, Northern red	37	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1229	G	Spruce, Norway	18	>75% DEADWOOD	Remove High Priority	Existing	Yes
1242	G	Oak, Northern red	36	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1244	G	Oak, Northern red	37	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1260	G	Oak, Northern red	36	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
821	H	Oak, White	36	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
875	H	Oak, Northern red	40	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
876	H	Oak, Northern red	35	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
879	H	Oak, White	42	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
885	H	Spruce, Norway	20	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
887	H	Oak, White	42	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
889	H	Oak, Northern red	42	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
905	H	Oak, Scarlet	36	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
933	H	Oak, White	42	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
804	I	Oak, White	43	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
805	I	Oak, Northern red	37	<25% DEADWOOD	Remove Low Priority	Existing	Yes
812	I	Oak, White	43	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1683	I	Oak, Northern red	37	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1685	I	Oak, Northern red	36	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1689	I	Pine, Austrian	24	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes



**MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT  
TREE INVENTORY MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Appendix B: Tree Inventory

**HISTORIC TREE REPORT**

Tree ID	Section	Tree Type	DBH	% Deadwood	Recommendation	Status	Historic
1690	I	Pine, Austrian	18	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1697	I	Pine, Austrian	26	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Hazard	Existing	Yes
1698	I	Pine, Austrian	18	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1703	I	Pine, Austrian	18	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1706	I	Pine, Austrian	22	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1707	I	Pine, Austrian	20	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1708	I	Pine, Austrian	16	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1710	I	Pine, Austrian	15	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1712	I	Pine, Austrian	24	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1714	I	Pine, Austrian	18	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1715	I	Pine, Austrian	18	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1716	I	Pine, Austrian	16	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Hazard	Existing	Yes
1717	I	Pine, Austrian	20	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1728	I	Pine, Austrian	18	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1729	I	Pine, Austrian	18	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1738	I	Spruce, Norway	23	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1751	I	Oak, Northern red	38	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Hazard	Existing	Yes
1753	I	Oak, Northern red	36	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1756	I	Oak, Northern red	35	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1758	I	Oak, White	42	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1765	I	Pine, Austrian	18	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1766	I	Pine, Austrian	26	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1776	I	Pine, Austrian	18	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1777	I	Pine, Austrian	18	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1783	I	Spruce, Norway	18	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1786	I	Pine, Eastern white	16	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1790	I	Pine, Austrian	24	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1800	I	Oak, Northern red	40	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1809	I	Oak, Northern red	36	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1810	I	Oak, Northern red	40	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1812	I	Spruce, Norway	23	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1826	I	Oak, Northern red	36	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1831	I	Oak, Northern red	40	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Hazard	Existing	Yes
1003	K	Oak, Northern red	35	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1010	K	Oak, White	39	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1011	K	Oak, White	37	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1012	K	Oak, Pin	45	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1016	K	Oak, White	52	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1018	K	Oak, White	35	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1021	K	Oak, Pin	38	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1027	K	Oak, Northern red	36	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1028	K	Oak, Pin	39	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1029	K	Oak, Northern red	39	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1030	K	Oak, Northern red	43	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Hazard	Existing	Yes
1059	K	Oak, White	40	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1062	K	Oak, White	46	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1065	K	Oak, Northern red	35	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1068	K	Oak, Northern red	42	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1073	K	Oak, Northern red	48	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes



MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT  
TREE INVENTORY MANAGEMENT PLAN  
Appendix B: Tree Inventory

HISTORIC TREE REPORT

Tree ID	Section	Tree Type	DBH	% Deadwood	Recommendation	Status	Historic
1089	K	Oak, Northern red	47	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1095	K	Oak, White	38	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1097	K	Oak, Northern red	39	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1098	K	Oak, Northern red	37	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1100	K	Oak, White	41	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1449	L	Fir, Nikko	26	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1450	L	Fir, Nikko	21	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1451	L	Spruce, Blue	16	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1457	L	Spruce, Oriental	25	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1458	L	Spruce, Oriental	34	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1462	L	Maple, Red	39	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1465	L	Oak, Northern red	46	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1466	L	Oak, Northern red	48	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1470	L	Oak, White	37	25-50% DEADWOOD	Remove High Priority	Existing	Yes
1471	L	Spruce, Norway	17	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1478	L	Spruce, Norway	32	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1495	L	Oak, White	36	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1536	L	Spruce, Norway	26	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1541	L	Pine, Eastern white	23	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1543	L	Pine, Eastern white	22	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1547	L	Spruce, Norway	18	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1549	L	Spruce, Norway	22	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1556	L	Spruce, Oriental	18	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1570	L	Oak, White	40	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1577	L	Spruce, Norway	16	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1583	L	Oak, Northern red	55	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1587	L	Beech, European	66	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Hazard	Existing	Yes
1605	L	Oak, Northern red	36	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
437	M	Spruce, Norway	36	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
439	M	Spruce, Norway	36	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
441	M	Spruce, Norway	22	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
442	M	Spruce, Norway	22	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
443	M	Spruce, Norway	22	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
444	M	Spruce, Norway	22	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
445	M	Oak, Northern red	46	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
446	M	Beech, European	36	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
447	M	Spruce, Norway	22	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
448	M	Spruce, Norway	22	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
451	M	Oak, White	46	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
459	M	Fir, Balsam	16	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
460	M	Tree of heaven	40	<25% DEADWOOD	Remove High Priority	Existing	Yes
461	M	Oak, Northern red	36	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
462	M	Oak, Northern red	40	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
464	M	Fir, Douglas	18	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
465	M	Oak, Shumard	42	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
983	M	Oak, Northern red	38	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
984	M	Oak, Northern red	35	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
986	M	Oak, Northern red	35	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
989	M	Oak, Northern red	38	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes



# MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

## TREE INVENTORY MANAGEMENT PLAN

### Appendix B: Tree Inventory

#### HISTORIC TREE REPORT

Tree ID	Section	Tree Type	DBH	% Deadwood	Recommendation	Status	Historic
992	M	Oak, Northern red	36	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
995	M	Oak, Northern red	42	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
997	M	Oak, Northern red	35	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
998	M	Oak, Northern red	44	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1000	M	Oak, White	36	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1264	M	Oak, Northern red	40	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1637	M	Oak, Northern red	36	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1638	M	Spruce, Norway	18	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1639	M	Spruce, Norway	20	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1640	M	Spruce, Norway	24	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1645	M	Spruce, Norway	20	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1648	M	Oak, Northern red	40	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1649	M	Oak, Northern red	40	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1650	M	Oak, Northern red	36	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1666	M	Oak, Northern red	48	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1667	M	Oak, Northern red	39	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1672	M	Fir, Douglas	20	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1678	M	Oak, White	46	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Hazard	Existing	Yes
1679	M	Spruce, Norway	28	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1680	M	Maple, Sugar	56	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Hazard	Existing	Yes
475	MM	Oak, Northern red	40	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
476	MM	Oak, White	46	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
482	MM	Hemlock, Eastern	22	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
483	MM	Oak, Scarlet	61	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
484	MM	Oak, White	40	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Hazard	Existing	Yes
495	MM	Fir, White	24	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
496	MM	Hemlock, Eastern	15	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
501	MM	Spruce, Norway	28	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
502	MM	Spruce, Blue	20	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
509	MM	Spruce, Norway	18	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
513	MM	Spruce, Norway	28	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
521	MM	Oak, Scarlet	60	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
524	MM	Oak, White	52	NO DEADWOOD	Remove Low Priority	Existing	Yes
546	MM	Hemlock, Eastern	22	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
547	MM	Hemlock, Eastern	16	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
551	MM	Oak, Northern red	60	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
553	MM	Spruce, Norway	24	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
557	MM	Spruce, Blue	20	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
559	MM	Hemlock, Eastern	36	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
561	MM	Spruce, Norway	20	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
567	MM	Cedar, Eastern red	18	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
568	MM	Spruce, Norway	20	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
577	MM	Spruce	20	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
590	MM	Hemlock, Eastern	16	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
591	MM	Fir	24	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
592	MM	Spruce, Norway	22	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
615	MM	Spruce, Norway	21	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
625	MM	Spruce, Oriental	21	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
626	MM	Cedar, Eastern red	18	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes



MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT  
TREE INVENTORY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Appendix B: Tree Inventory

HISTORIC TREE REPORT

Tree ID	Section	Tree Type	DBH	% Deadwood	Recommendation	Status	Historic
627	MM	Cedar, Eastern red	16	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
631	MM	Oak, Shumard	56	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
632	MM	Spruce, Norway	15	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
633	MM	Spruce, Norway	15	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1921	N	Oak, Northern red	38	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1922	N	Spruce, Norway	16	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1930	N	Oak, Northern red	42	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1931	N	Oak, Northern red	38	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
2013	N	Maple, Sugar	35	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
634	O	Oak, Black	55	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
636	O	Oak, White	42	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
639	O	Oak, White	39	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
643	O	Oak, Northern red	41	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
645	O	Oak, Scarlet	44	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Hazard	Existing	Yes
646	O	Oak, Northern red	48	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
647	O	Oak, Northern red	49	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
648	O	Oak, Northern red	36	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
649	O	Oak, Northern red	39	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
650	O	Oak, Northern red	36	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
651	O	Spruce, Norway	24	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
661	O	Spruce, Norway	30	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
662	O	Spruce, Norway	31	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
663	O	Oak, Northern red	53	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Hazard	Existing	Yes
664	O	Spruce, Norway	16	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
686	O	Spruce, Norway	30	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
689	O	Spruce, Norway	36	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
697	O	Hickory, Shagbark	36	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
701	O	Oak, Northern red	76	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Hazard	Existing	Yes
702	O	Spruce, Norway	25	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
704	O	Maple, Sugar	45	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Hazard	Existing	Yes
665	P	Maple, Sugar	36	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Hazard	Existing	Yes
666	P	Spruce, Norway	26	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
667	P	Spruce, Norway	26	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
678	P	Maple, Sugar	44	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
680	P	Oak, Scarlet	44	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1862	R	Maple, Sugar	35	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1865	R	Oak, Northern red	42	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1866	R	Maple, Sugar	42	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1868	R	Oak, Northern red	64	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1869	R	Oak, White	38	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1872	R	Oak, White	43	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1873	R	Oak, English	38	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1875	R	Spruce, Norway	20	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1876	R	Spruce, Norway	20	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1880	R	Spruce, Norway	24	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1882	R	Oak, White	36	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1886	R	Oak, White	36	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1896	R	Oak, White	36	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1900	R	Oak, Northern red	42	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes



**MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT  
TREE INVENTORY MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Appendix B: Tree Inventory

**HISTORIC TREE REPORT**

Tree ID	Section	Tree Type	DBH	% Deadwood	Recommendation	Status	Historic
709	S	Oak, Northern red	58	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Hazard	Existing	Yes
710	S	Oak, Northern red	70	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Hazard	Existing	Yes
713	S	Spruce, Norway	29	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
714	S	Maple, Sugar	52	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
716	S	Maple, Sugar	36	>75% DEADWOOD	Remove High Priority	Existing	Yes
719	T	Maple, Sugar	39	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
723	T	Maple, Sugar	42	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
724	T	Maple, Sugar	41	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
729	T	Maple, Norway	36	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
732	T	Maple, Sugar	44	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
735	T	Maple, Sugar	41	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
799	T	Spruce, Norway	26	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
800	T	Maple, Sugar	35	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
2050	U	Maple, Sugar	45	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Hazard	Existing	Yes
2059	U	Cottonwood, Eastern	38	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
2061	U	Oak, Northern red	39	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Hazard	Existing	Yes
2063	U	Maple, Sugar	36	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
2064	U	Maple, Sugar	35	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
2065	U	Oak, Northern red	52	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
2206	U	Oak, Northern red	40	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
737	V	Maple, Sugar	37	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Hazard	Existing	Yes
738	V	Tulip tree	44	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
739	V	Tulip tree	47	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
740	V	Tulip tree	37	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
744	V	Walnut, Black	42	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
745	V	Hemlock, Eastern	24	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
746	V	Hemlock, Eastern	27	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
749	V	Maple, Norway	35	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
750	V	Pine, Scotch	37	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
754	V	Tulip tree	45	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
759	V	Hemlock, Eastern	27	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
762	V	Hemlock, Eastern	26	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
763	V	Hemlock, Eastern	25	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
772	V	Oak, White	49	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Hazard	Existing	Yes
784	V	Oak, White	40	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
788	V	Oak, White	55	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
794	V	Spruce, Norway	20	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
795	V	Spruce, Norway	29	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
340	W	Spruce, Norway	30	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
341	W	Spruce, Norway	21	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
342	W	Spruce, Norway	24	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
343	W	Spruce, Norway	36	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
344	W	Spruce, Norway	27	NO DEADWOOD	Remove High Priority	Existing	Yes
345	W	Cottonwood, Eastern	66	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
346	W	Spruce, Norway	20	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
347	W	Spruce, Norway	30	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
348	W	Spruce, Norway	28	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
349	W	Spruce, Norway	20	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
350	W	Spruce, Norway	22	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes



MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT  
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Appendix B: Tree Inventory

HISTORIC TREE REPORT

Tree ID	Section	Tree Type	DBH	% Deadwood	Recommendation	Status	Historic
351	W	Spruce, Norway	22	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
352	W	Spruce, Norway	24	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
353	W	Cottonwood, Eastern	60	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
354	W	Spruce, Norway	22	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
355	W	Spruce, Norway	22	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
356	W	Spruce, Norway	24	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
357	W	Spruce, Norway	20	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
358	W	Spruce, Norway	19	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
359	W	Spruce, Norway	18	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
363	W	Spruce, Norway	18	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
364	W	Spruce, Norway	30	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
365	W	Spruce, Norway	18	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
366	W	Spruce, Norway	22	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
367	W	Spruce, Norway	22	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
368	W	Oak, White	36	25-50% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
369	W	Spruce, Norway	18	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
370	W	Spruce, Norway	18	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
371	W	Spruce, Norway	23	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
372	W	Spruce, Norway	17	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
373	W	Spruce, Norway	16	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
374	W	Spruce, Norway	17	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
375	W	Spruce, Norway	17	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
376	W	Spruce, Norway	16	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
377	W	Spruce, Norway	23	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
378	W	Spruce, Norway	16	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
379	W	Spruce, Norway	20	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
380	W	Spruce, Norway	24	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
381	W	Spruce, Norway	21	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
384	W	Spruce, Norway	25	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
385	W	Spruce, Norway	15	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
387	W	Spruce, Norway	18	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
388	W	Spruce, Norway	30	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
389	W	Spruce, Norway	17	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
390	W	Cottonwood, Eastern	38	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
391	W	Spruce, Norway	18	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
392	W	Spruce, Norway	16	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
393	W	Spruce, Norway	21	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
394	W	Spruce, Norway	22	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
395	W	Spruce, Norway	21	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
396	W	Tree of heaven	42	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
397	W	Spruce, Norway	25	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
398	W	Spruce, Norway	19	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
399	W	Spruce, Norway	24	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
404	W	Cedar, Eastern red	24	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
405	W	Maple, Silver	42	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
411	W	Cottonwood, Eastern	80	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
419	W	Maple, Silver	46	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
425	W	Maple, Norway	40	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
938	W	Oak, Northern red	38	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes



# MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

## TREE INVENTORY MANAGEMENT PLAN

### Appendix B: Tree Inventory

#### HISTORIC TREE REPORT

Tree ID	Section	Tree Type	DBH	% Deadwood	Recommendation	Status	Historic
939	W	Oak, Northern red	39	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
943	W	Spruce, Norway	18	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
945	W	Spruce, Norway	22	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
946	W	Spruce, Norway	18	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
952	W	Oak, Scarlet	37	25-50% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
955	W	Pine, Austrian	29	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
956	W	Pine, Austrian	19	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
957	W	Pine, Austrian	24	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
958	W	Pine, Austrian	18	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
959	W	Pine, Austrian	24	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
962	W	Cottonwood, Eastern	42	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Hazard	Existing	Yes
967	W	Pine, Austrian	18	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
968	W	Pine, Austrian	36	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
970	W	Cottonwood, Eastern	36	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
972	W	Cottonwood, Eastern	95	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
973	W	Cottonwood, Eastern	84	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
977	W	Cottonwood, Eastern	72	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1856	W	Oak, White	40	50-75% DEADWOOD	Remove High Priority	Existing	Yes
1905	W	Maple, Sugar	42	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1908	W	Maple, Silver	40	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1913	W	Maple, Sugar	36	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1916	W	Maple, Sugar	36	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1917	W	Maple, Sugar	36	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1918	W	Maple, Sugar	36	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1920	W	Oak, White	36	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1942	W	Oak, Northern red	38	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1962	W	Oak, Northern red	49	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1963	W	Cottonwood, Eastern	35	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
1990	W	Oak, Northern red	39	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
2037	W	Maple, Silver	37	25-50% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
2044	W	Spruce, Norway	23	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
251	Y	Ash, White	49	25-50% DEADWOOD	Prune Hazard	Existing	Yes
255	Y	Spruce, Norway	43	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
256	Y	Spruce, Norway	33	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
260	Y	Maple, Norway	35	<25% DEADWOOD	Remove Low Priority	Existing	Yes
261	Y	Maple, Norway	35	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
262	Y	Maple, Sugar	43	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
264	Y	Maple, Schwedleri Norway	36	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
270	Y	Maple, Norway	40	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
272	Y	Spruce, Norway	18	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
273	Y	Spruce, Norway	22	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
274	Y	Spruce, Norway	18	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
278	Y	Spruce, Norway	16	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
279	Y	Spruce, Norway	17	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
280	Y	Spruce, Norway	27	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
281	Y	Maple, Norway	48	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Hazard	Existing	Yes
282	Y	Spruce, Norway	23	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
283	Y	Spruce, Norway	26	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
284	Y	Spruce, Norway	24	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes



**MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT  
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Appendix B: Tree Inventory

**HISTORIC TREE REPORT**

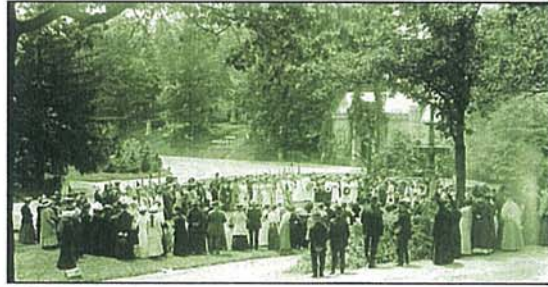
Tree ID	Section	Tree Type	DBH	% Deadwood	Recommendation	Status	Historic
285	Y	Spruce, Norway	34	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
286	Y	Spruce, Norway	23	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
288	Y	Spruce, Norway	24	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
289	Y	Spruce, Norway	23	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
290	Y	Spruce, Norway	24	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
291	Y	Spruce, Norway	26	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
292	Y	Spruce, Norway	22	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
293	Y	Spruce, Norway	24	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
295	Y	Spruce, Norway	26	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
296	Y	Spruce, Norway	17	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
298	Y	Maple, Sugar	36	<25% DEADWOOD	Remove Low Priority	Existing	Yes
299	Y	Spruce, Norway	27	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
301	Y	Spruce, Norway	22	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
302	Y	Spruce, Norway	30	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
303	Y	Spruce, Norway	16	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
304	Y	Oak, Scarlet	60	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
311	Y	Pine, Austrian	30	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
312	Y	Pine, Austrian	30	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
313	Y	Spruce, Norway	30	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
315	Y	Spruce, Norway	30	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
316	Y	Spruce, Norway	28	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
317	Y	Spruce, Norway	25	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
318	Y	Spruce, Norway	26	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
319	Y	Spruce, Norway	20	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
320	Y	Spruce, Norway	24	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
321	Y	Spruce, Norway	24	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
322	Y	Spruce, Norway	28	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
327	Y	Spruce, Norway	30	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
328	Y	Spruce, Norway	26	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
330	Y	Spruce, Norway	30	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
331	Y	Spruce, Norway	30	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
332	Y	Cottonwood, Eastern	40	<25% DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
333	Y	Maple, Sugar	44	<25% DEADWOOD	Remove High Priority	Existing	Yes
335	Y	Oak, Scarlet	49	NO DEADWOOD	Prune Maintenance	Existing	Yes
336	Y	Spruce, Norway	24	>75% DEADWOOD	Remove High Priority	Existing	Yes



Appendix C



# MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT TREE INVENTORY & MANAGEMENT PLAN



## APPENDIX C: PRINCIPAL SOURCES

### Archives Consulted

Central Library of Rochester & Monroe County.

City of Rochester Bureau of Architecture and Engineering, Department of Environmental Services, Division of Maps and Surveys.

Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery Archives, Mount Hope Cemetery.

Personal Collection of Edward Olinger.

Personal Collection of Richard Reisem.

Personal Collection of Tim O'Connell.

Rochester Museum & Science Center, Albert R. Stone Collection.

### Books & Publications

Angevine, Edward. *A Guide or Hand-Book for Mount Hope Cemetery*. Rochester, New York: Democrat and Chronicle Book and Job Print, 1885.

*Epitaph*. The Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery Newsletter, various issues.

*Mount Hope Cemetery Rules and Regulations*, June 1937.

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Reisem, Richard O. and Frank A Gillespie. *Mount Hope: America's First Municipal Victorian Cemetery*. Rochester, New York: Landmark Society of Western New York, 1994.



MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT  
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Appendix C: Principal Sources

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Thomas, W. Stephen and Ruth Rosenberg-Naparsteck. "Sleepers' City: The Sesquicentennial History of Mount Hope Cemetery," *Rochester History* L, no. 4, 1988.

**Cultural Landscape Guidance**

Birnbaum, Charles A. and Christine Capella Peters. *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for The Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1998.

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