

MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY

CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT

TREE INVENTORY & MANAGEMENT PLAN



CHAPTER V: MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY

LANDSCAPE CONTEXT & ANALYSIS

A. MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY CONTEXT IN THE RURAL CEMETERY MOVEMENT

Mount Hope Cemetery is a product of the evolution of traditions and functionalities in the burial of the dead. Prior to the 19th century, early Americans implemented four types of burial places. The first type was generally unorganized, isolated burials laid out by pioneer populations. As these populations began to settle into small communities, they established family burial plots on their rural properties. In growing towns, churchyards emerged as the dominant burial grounds for urban settlements. Often a burial area was designated as a "Potter's Field" for the burial of the indigent, transient or non-religious dead.¹ These burial traditions of colonial America were followed, in time, by an idea of rural burial in a beautiful place.

In the early 19th century, problems arose with the continued use of established burial grounds. Overcrowding was widespread, and in Europe, it became common practice for bodies to be moved to make room for newly deceased. Disinterment was accompanied by a concern about public health, particularly if the burial ground had been used to accommodate burials resulting from cholera, yellow fever, or other epidemics. Additionally, city graveyards were moved, vandalized, or abandoned. This was particularly prevalent in New England.² By 1831, burial grounds were observed as unkempt and unattractive; a New England writer noted "the burying place continues to be the most neglected spot in all the region, distinguished from other fields only by its leaning stones and the meanness of its enclosures, without a tree or a shrub to take from it the air of utter desolation."³

As health and overcrowding concerns persisted, Americans developed new attitudes toward death and nature. Since early settlement, Americans transformed nature into pastoral, agricultural landscapes. However, in the first few decades of the 19th century, Americans began to create naturalistic landscapes in the informal style. The desire for picturesque settings combined with practical burial concerns was instrumental in the emergence of the rural cemetery movement in America.⁴

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In response to shifting landscape attitudes and the need to address issues of health and overcrowding, Americans looked to new European cemeteries, in particular, Père Lachaise Cemetery. This Parisian cemetery was laid out in 1804, transforming an existing garden into the first rural, garden cemetery in the world.⁵ (See Figure V.1.) Influenced by French and English landscape gardening and naturalistic landscape theory, rural cemeteries began in New England and spread throughout the northeast and the nation.

In addition to the naturalistic character of the landscape, rural cemeteries had many commonalities, notably features that were constructed to enhance the picturesque landscape character. Fountains became widely used ornamental features, complementing the natural ponds found in many rural cemeteries. Support buildings often reflected Egyptian-style architecture, and a range of plant materials were used to augment pre-existing site vegetation. Evergreens were often selected as they symbolized everlasting life. Winding carriage drives provided scenic paths through the undulating cemetery grounds. (See Figures V.2 and V.3.) As residents purchased burial plots, many erected monuments and enclosures, providing spatial definition of the landscape. The prolific inclusion of sculpted stone monuments and iron enclosures in rural cemeteries stimulated the production of these arts.⁶ The setting of crafted arts within picturesque cemetery grounds created a dichotomous relationship between art and nature that paralleled other countervailing themes in rural cemeteries. Although the new cemeteries were laid out outside dense urban cores, scenic vistas provided views of the burgeoning cities, thus creating an intriguing counterbalance of civilization and wilderness.⁷

The new rural cemetery highlighted the contrasting characters of art and nature and civilization and wilderness, providing city residents with a highly sought after accessibility to nature without having to abandon city life.⁸ Theorists believed that these naturalistic landscapes of art and nature had calming effects on visitors. Therefore, the rural cemetery movement was not only a solution to growing burial problems; it was also a means to “foster social stability and civility” and to “shape moral taste and general sentiments of all classes.”⁹ The new cemetery grounds were meant to be places of contemplation and meditation, allowing one to reflect on issues of death and mortality. The ability to inwardly explore and question one’s own feelings of death within a picturesque setting fostered feelings of hope, rendering death less oppressive.¹⁰

Given the naturalistic character of the new cemetery landscapes and the physical relationship to dense urban centers, rural cemeteries attracted a range of people. Use of the new cemeteries was not limited to funerals and mourning; rather, people used the cemeteries as parklands, ideal for leisurely strolls under sloping, wooded canopies. In this sense, rural cemeteries were a precursor and impetus to public parks, predating the establishment of citywide park systems, which occurred toward the end of the 19th century. The recreational use of the emerging cemetery type created an awareness of the need for public parks. In 1848, prominent landscape gardener, theorist, and essayist Andrew Jackson Downing noted, “Judging from the crowds of people in carriages, and on foot, which [are found] constantly thronging...Mount Auburn...it is plain enough how much our citizens, of all classes, would enjoy public parks on a similar scale.”¹¹

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This excerpt also highlights the importance of the fact that the rural cemeteries were not exclusionary, accepting all classes of people to use the grounds and purchase burial plots. The character and use of rural cemeteries served as a model for the future parklands.¹²

The character and placement of rural cemeteries not only created models for public parks, but also influenced the development of the surrounding community. Because the outlying cemeteries attracted large numbers of visitors, convenient public transportation routes led to the cemetery grounds outside the city. When horse-drawn streetcars were laid out, the first routes commonly led to the sprawling cemeteries. Toward the end of the 19th century, as cities began to establish park systems, public parklands were often created near the rural cemeteries, which had previously served as passive recreation grounds.¹³

The first rural cemetery in the United States was Mount Auburn, established in 1831 in Cambridge, Massachusetts.¹⁴ The carefully laid out plan for Mount Auburn Cemetery utilized a naturally picturesque landscape of dramatically sloping, wooded terrain to create a scenic composition. Drives and paths traversed the hilly ground plane and several ponds added to the landscape character. (See Figure V.4.) The hills and valleys and the layout of the curving drives and paths defined a sequence of panoramic views into the surrounding landscape and the city of Boston.¹⁵

Mount Auburn Cemetery served as a model for other rural cemeteries established in subsequent years. New England and the broader northeast region of the United States was the first area where rural cemeteries proliferated. In particular, New York State established several early examples of this new cemetery landscape. The first rural cemeteries created in New York were Green-Wood Cemetery and Mount Hope Cemetery, which opened within weeks of each other in 1838. In the early 19th century, Rochester was experiencing the same issues that spurred the creation of rural cemeteries elsewhere: existing burial grounds were filled to capacity; city residents were concerned about contamination from burying victims of the 1832 cholera epidemic; and the demand for land within the city core increased. Using Mount Auburn as inspiration, the City of Rochester established the country's first municipally-owned rural cemetery.

The rural cemetery movement resulted in the creation of picturesque, naturalistic landscapes that afforded city residents a scenic respite from bustling urban life. The emergence of this new landscape type resolved numerous issues that plagued cities in the early 19th century. In addition, the rural cemetery movement impacted cities and communities and ultimately addressed issues beyond the need to accommodate burials. In summary, the creation of rural cemeteries resulted in four broad changes:

- Improvement to urban living conditions
- Lessening of oppressive feelings of death
- Stimulation of the arts of sculpture and iron work
- Impetus to municipal parks

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Mount Hope Cemetery impacted the City of Rochester within each of the four, broad level changes. By creating an expansive cemetery south of the city, more land was available within Rochester to expand the city core. It also allowed the City to discontinue burials near the rapidly expanding population. Shortly after its opening in 1838, the Mount Hope Cemetery landscape attracted visitors from throughout the city, many of whom were drawn to the cemetery for its dramatic scenery and views of the city. The leisure use of the cemetery grounds and the scenic character afforded visitors a sense of hope, allowing them to celebrate life and redefine perceptions of death. Many visitors also traversed the Mount Hope Cemetery landscape to admire the impressive stone monuments placed through the grounds. In this sense, the cemetery served as an early example of an outdoor museum grounds as well as the first public parkland in Rochester. As was the case in many cities with rural cemeteries, Mount Hope Cemetery served as the terminus of the first horse-drawn streetcar line, bringing large crowds to the cemetery. Overall, the conditions that led to the creation of Mount Hope Cemetery in Rochester reflected the broader issues that influenced the emergence of the rural cemetery movement both in the United States and abroad.

B. MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY CONTEXT IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ROCHESTER

The creation of rural cemeteries influenced the growth and development of urban fringe communities in numerous American cities, including Rochester. The character, location, and use of the park-like cemetery grounds commonly spurred development of public streetcar lines and later public park systems, which were often installed nearby the existing cemeteries. When first established, Mount Hope Cemetery was located 1 ½ miles south of downtown Rochester along the east bank of the scenic Genesee River. Limited development had occurred outside the dense city core. The area surrounding the cemetery was a combination of open, undeveloped land and limited agricultural, industrial, and institutional operations. The businesses included a large distillery constructed east of the river, the state penitentiary, alms house, and state asylum, all located to the east of the future cemetery grounds.¹⁶

Just two years after the cemetery was officially dedicated, George Ellwanger and Patrick Barry established Ellwanger & Barry Nursery, also known as Mount Hope Nurseries, across the street from the northern edge of Mount Hope Cemetery.¹⁷ Ellwanger and Barry laid out the nursery over several acres and, like the cemetery, the nursery grounds attracted visitors, serving as another type of public park landscape. (See Figure V.5.) The landscape of Mount Hope Cemetery and the nearby Mount Hope Nurseries provided expansive park-like settings for residents to enjoy scenic walks and picnics before the creation of a formal park system.¹⁸

With both the picturesque cemetery and the nursery in the city, many Rochester residents felt public parklands were unnecessary. As recreational use of the cemetery and nursery increased,

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the City established its first horse-drawn streetcar line in 1848. The route began at the north edge of the city and Mount Hope Cemetery served as the southern terminus.¹⁹ This illustrates the important role the cemetery played in the development and expansion of Rochester.

Residential development of the neighborhood progressed under the influence of Mount Hope Cemetery and Mount Hope Nurseries. As Mount Hope Nurseries expanded, Ellwanger and Barry built a number of cottage-style residences to house workers. By the early 1850s, several houses had been constructed along Mount Hope Avenue to the north of the cemetery. The large Wolcott Distillery, which predated the creation of the cemetery, remained to the west, separating the cemetery from the Genesee River. Little residential development had occurred to the south and east of Mount Hope Cemetery. (See Figure V.6.)

As neighborhoods grew and more residences were established, leisure use of both the cemetery and nursery landscapes continued. By 1883, the nursery grounds had become such a popular destination that Ellwanger and Barry offered to donate 19 acres of their land to the city for a public park. City officials initially refused; however, in 1888, they accepted the land and hired Frederick Law Olmsted to design an integrated park system. The park created from the former nursery lands was named Highland Park. Ellwanger and Barry donated a variety of plants from the nursery, creating an arboretum and a pinetum in the new park.²⁰

Following the creation of Highland Park, the development of Rochester parks and neighborhoods in this southern community were integrally linked. Ellwanger and Barry started to develop real estate through the area, including high quality homes and neighborhood streets. By the 1890s, several residential streets had been laid out near both Mount Hope Cemetery and Highland Park. (See Figure V.7.) The establishment of Highland Park and the surrounding neighborhood signified a broader pattern of growth that was occurring throughout the city.²¹

During this period, opportunities for recreation in Rochester were expanding. In addition to Highland Park, Olmsted designed two other large, scenic public parks for the new city park system. Seneca Park was laid out linearly along the banks of the Genesee River at the north edge of Rochester. Genesee Valley Park was established near the southwest edge of Mount Hope Cemetery, providing residents and visitors with additional views of the meandering riverfront.²² In 1901, recreational opportunities surrounding Mount Hope Cemetery again increased with the creation of Oak Hill Golf Course. The course was laid out on leased land nestled between the west edge of Mount Hope Cemetery and the Genesee River. An existing modest wood-frame farmhouse was converted into a club house for golfers and nine holes were laid out on the riverfront property.²³

By the early 20th century, Rochester had expanded into a prolific city with development radiating out from the downtown core. (See Figure V.8.) The density of improvements decreased toward the outer edges of the city, including in the area surrounding Mount Hope Cemetery. This area retained its scenic, neighborhood character with the cemetery grounds, parklands, country club, and open views of the river and the city core to the north. The short, straight streets were lined

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with residential homes. (See Figure V.9.) The New York State Hospital for the Insane, Monroe County Alms House, and Monroe County Penitentiary remained to the east. By around 1915, Highland Park had extended west to Mount Hope Avenue, fronting on the northeast edge of the cemetery. Together with Genesee Valley Park at the southwest corner of the cemetery and the Oak Hill Country Club, the four public spaces created a continuous swath of scenic, park-like landscapes. (See Figure V.10.)

In the late 1920s, the park-like surroundings of Mount Hope Cemetery were somewhat altered when the City began to explore the possibility of transferring the Oak Hill Country Club to the University of Rochester to establish the River Campus.²⁴ At the southwest edge of the cemetery, adjacent to Genesee Valley Park, improvements had begun on the University of Rochester Medical School, eliminating a number of small residential streets. (See Figures V.11 and V.12.) In 1931, the transfer of the country club lands was finalized and the riverfront property was developed for the college campus. By the early 1930s, the Mount Hope neighborhood was a mixture of residential homes and streets, institutional development, and expansive park-like public spaces.

Despite growth elsewhere, Mount Hope Cemetery remained the most expansive landscape in the southern Rochester neighborhood. The cemetery grounds had expanded to encompass 250 acres. From its initial design and layout on 53.86 picturesque acres, the cemetery served as the first public park space in Rochester. Its character and quality of design attracted visitors who strolled along winding drives, negotiating the steep terrain to gain dramatic views of the burgeoning city.

The character and leisure use of the cemetery not only influenced, but was the impetus for the development of the surrounding community. With the creation of Mount Hope Nurseries in 1840, public parks and residential improvements soon followed. Residential expansion strengthened the neighborhood and institutional development grew in the area with the University of Rochester Medical School and later Strong Memorial Hospital and the River Campus. (See Figure V.13.) Combined with other nearby amenities, including Mount Hope Nurseries, Highland Park, and Genesee Valley Park, Mount Hope Cemetery continued to serve as a valued public landscape.

C. MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS OF CONTINUITY & CHANGE

The process of landscape analysis seeks to ascertain the levels of continuity and change within the historic landscape. The analysis of the Mount Hope Cemetery cultural landscape compares existing character-defining features and landscape character to features and character that existed during the historic period. While some individual elements of the cemetery landscape have been altered since the historic period, existing features and broad landscape patterns and

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character reveal a considerably high degree of continuity. Historic patterns of spatial definition, land use, circulation, and vegetation remain evident in the landscape today, conveying the picturesque character as originally implemented throughout the cemetery landscape. The persistence not only of historic organization but of specific character-defining features contributes to the high level of continuity. In spite of some small-scale changes that have occurred, Mount Hope Cemetery continues to embody the character and unique quality of the historic cemetery grounds.

Comparison of the historic period, as-built cemetery in circa 1930 and the existing cemetery is presented in the following narrative. The discussion is supported by the *Circa 1930 Tree Canopy Overlay Plan, TOP-1930* and the *1890 Circulation Overlay Plan, COP-1890*. Through the process of identifying Mount Hope Cemetery landscape typologies, it became apparent that the tree canopy and circulation features strongly contribute to definition of space and character. Because of the impact of these features on character, use, and management of the cemetery landscape, the accompanying plans are helpful in understanding the level of change that has occurred with regard to tree canopy and circulation. It is important to note, however, that the plans do not depict all cemetery features, as not enough historical documentation has been uncovered to create full analysis comparison plans. While the *TOP-1930* and *COP-1890* plans aid in understanding continuity and change with regard to patterns of spatial organization and land use, they are not intended to provide a comprehensive depiction of continuity and change. The following text provides an overview of the level of continuity and change observed in each of the six landscape areas of Mount Hope Cemetery.

Landscape Area 1: Cemetery Entrance

The spatial organization, land patterns and use, and visual relationships of Area 1 remain virtually unchanged since the end of the historic period. Spatially, Landscape Area 1 continues to be defined topography, circulation, and vegetation, which visually contain the area, and limit views into adjacent areas of the cemetery. Simple but ornamental historic landscape features remain focal points as visitors enter the cemetery. These include the 1874 gatehouse, 1862 chapel, 1875 Florentine fountain, and 1872 gazebo. Each of these features has undergone repair and restoration efforts and largely retains their historic character, contributing to the overall continuity within the area.

Topography in Landscape Area 1 remains nearly level through the center with steep slopes to the north, west, and south. The ground plane in this area continues to define spatial and visual relationships, focusing views along the entry drive and toward the ornamental Florentine fountain. Modest changes in grade likely occurred during restoration efforts of the various built features in the entry landscape; however, the topography generally remains unchanged from the historic period.

Area 1 includes a variety of vegetation including trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants. As indicated on *TOP-1930*, the general patterns of space defined by the perimeter tree canopy

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remains intact from the historic period. A range of plant character is also represented with woodland species, ornamental plants, and flowering perennials. Some volunteer vegetation has grown along the west slope, which is covered with relatively dense woodland. This includes pest species such as poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*). As identified with the tree inventory, a number of individual trees are located in this area that likely date from the historic period. These include a grouping of four one douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), a Norway spruce (*Picea abies*), and a white oak (*Quercus alba*) located north of the Florentine fountain. Additional trees dating from the historic period include a cluster of four douglas fir and a white fir (*Abies concolor*) and a white oak north of the gazebo, along the boundary between Landscape Areas 1, 2, and 3. Recently, at least one historic-era tree was removed; a diseased beech (*Fagus* species) located to the west of the fountain was replaced with a silver linden tree (*Tilia tomentosa*). The linden tree was planted just south of the location of the beech tree. The large, Victorian-style planting mounds that were present during the historic period have been removed and a new perennial bed was planted in 1984 surrounding the fountain base. While likely, it remains unknown if a perennial bed existed at the fountain historically. Overall, the vegetation found in the Cemetery Entrance is reflective of the historic character of this area. However, the growth of volunteer vegetation and replacement of specimen vegetation needs to be considered to retain the character into the future.

Circulation in the Cemetery Entrance continues to accommodate both vehicular and pedestrian movements. The asphalt drive from Mount Hope Avenue remains one of two main entry points into the cemetery. While its surface material has changed from the historic period, its layout and alignment remain intact. To the south, the entry drive continues to provide connections to Ravine, Elwood, and Lawn Avenues. At the north edge, just east of the central lawn panel, the drive connects with Indian Trail Avenue. The northern half of the looped carriage drive that once encircled the central lawn panel and fountain has been removed. Today, a trace of this former drive section is discernible through the remnant grading and episodic stone blocks, which continue to mark the former drive edge. A sidewalk once ran parallel to the loop drive, which has also been removed with only remnant portions of concrete and flagstone evident to the south and north, respectively. Pedestrian paths remaining from the historic period include those that enter the site from Mount Hope Avenue as well as those that loop the gatehouse. Another path connects the northern entry walk from Mount Hope Avenue with the gazebo. This path, however, has been altered since the end of the historic period. The path no longer circles the gazebo or continues west toward Indian Trail Avenue. In spite of the changes that have occurred, general patterns of circulation in the Cemetery Entrance area remain intact from the historic period.

Water features in Landscape Area 1 generally remain in place from the end of the historic period. The 1875 Florentine fountain continues to serve as a prominent focal point of the entry landscape. The base of the drinking fountain that FOMH installed under the shady roof of the gazebo in the 1980s remains in place, although the fountain is no longer operational. The Florentine fountain is one of two primary water features in the Mount Hope Cemetery landscape. Today, it continues to create an ornamental setting within the Cemetery Entrance.

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Several structures, site furnishings, and objects are located in the Cemetery Entrance, most of which date from the historic period. Remaining structures include the gatehouse, chapel and crematory, gazebo, mausoleums, and stone retaining walls. The gatehouse, chapel, gazebo, and at least one mausoleum have all undergone restoration efforts and continue to convey the original character. Other small-scale features include the historic iron perimeter fence and entry gate and stone piers at the Mount Hope Avenue entrance. White painted concrete posts are found within the area, which were added after the end of the historic period. Multiple sign styles at the north gate entry are inconsistent with the character of the landscape. A few post-historic wood slat benches are also located in the entry landscape. The structures, site furnishings, and objects in Landscape Area 1 generally remain from the historic period. While a few non-historic features have been added, their character does not detract from the overall character of the area or the broader cemetery landscape.

The analysis of the Landscape Area 1: Cemetery Entrance indicates that overall current character and uses convey the historic conditions. The original spatial organization remains evident today. Visual relationships continue to be contained within the area, framed by the steeply sloping topography to the north, west, and south. Within the entry landscape, the topography remains level overall with little grade change. Restoration efforts have focused on the historic structures within the area, helping to maintain a high level of continuity. Because this area serves as the first experience of the historic cemetery grounds, future treatment of optimal access, interpretation, wayfinding, and vegetation management should be considered.

Landscape Area 2: Cemetery Core

The Cemetery Core continues to encompass the most spatially and visually complex area of the Mount Hope Cemetery landscape. Steep, vegetated hillsides and dramatic glacial land formations continue to define the network of curving drives, remnant pedestrian paths, and arrangement of burial plots. Various combinations of slope gradient, tree canopy density, and monument density define several smaller-scale landscape typologies within the Cemetery Core. While individual character-defining features have changed over time, the overall area retains the feel of a woodland ramble where cemetery visitors can gain a series of choreographed views as they move through the landscape.

The impressive network of superior and inferior views continues to be defined by the rolling topography, layout of circulation features, and massings of vegetation. Some original vistas have changed over time. The growth of understory and volunteer vegetation limits formerly open views, particularly views once gained of downtown Rochester. A clearly defined approach to vegetation management can help recapture and frame views from within the cemetery into the surrounding community and into the core of the city. While changes have occurred with regard to broad vistas, the overall character of the visual relationships in Mount Hope Cemetery remains from the historic period; curving drives and paths, mature trees, and numerous stone walls continue to frame scenic views within the cemetery landscape.

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The distinct character of glacial land formations continues to define the broad character of this landscape area. The natural valleys, rolling and steep hills, ridgelines, and kettles that prompted the use of the site for the first municipally-owned rural cemetery in the US continue to define the landscape character today. While the steep topography is a characteristic landscape feature that remains from the historic period, instances of erosion are evident along the hillsides. Erosion observed in the Mount Hope Cemetery landscape results from both the steep topography and visitors walking along the hillsides instead of along designated pedestrian paths. Continued erosion impacts site vegetation and topography; long-term erosion can impact the unique character of the dramatically sloping cemetery landscape. Improved slope and stormwater management practices can be implemented in the future to help retain the high degree of continuity evident in the landscape today and enhance landscape maintainability, functionality, and the quality of visitor experiences. In spite of the instances of erosion, the overall cemetery topography remains from the historic period.

The Cemetery Core exhibits a range of vegetation, including trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants. As depicted on *TOP-1930*, Landscape Area 2 has a dense tree canopy that defines patterns of space and creates a distinct woodland ramble character both today and during the historic period. Plant types include natural woodland-type tree massings, dense volunteer understory growth including some invasive species, and free-standing trees. Ornamental plantings along cemetery drives are limited. However, massings of flowering shrubs with perennial underplantings were prolific during the historic period. Herbaceous plants continue to create small garden-type spaces around individual burial sites. The woodland areas have become more dense and overgrown than they appeared historically. The overgrown character can convey a sense of limited maintenance to cemetery users. Enhanced vegetation management and ground plane treatment will help resolve issues of character, maintainability, and sustainability of both the Cemetery Core area and the broader cemetery landscape.

As identified with the tree inventory, a number of individual trees are located in this area that likely date from the historic period. Species that persist from the historic period include several oak, such as pin (*Quercus palustris*), northern red (*Quercus rubra*), white, and black (*Quercus velutina*), as well as eastern red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), Norway spruce, Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*), Austrian pine (*Pinus nigra*), and European beech (*Fagus sylvatica*). Note that this is not a fully inclusive listing of trees dating from the historic period, but rather a listing of the most numerous species that remain. For a full listing of trees dating from the historic period, refer to the Tree Inventory Database and *Historic Tree Locations Plan, TI-HIST*. The vegetation found throughout the Cemetery Core is only partially reflective of the historic character of this area. While the wooded character is evident today, historically it conveyed a more managed character with ornamental plantings on the shaded hillsides and alongside carriage drives. The growth of volunteer and invasive vegetation, replacement of specimen plants, and recapture of an ornamental understory needs to be considered.

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Landscape Area 2 continues to include the majority of the historic system of drives. Indian Trail Avenue remains the prominent drive that gently winds north-south through the Cemetery Core and providing connections to several other drives. Changes that have occurred with regard to the former carriage drives include a few drives that have been closed to vehicular traffic. While they retain their original layout and alignment, Ravine, Hillside, Highland, Prospect, and Dell Avenues are all restricted to pedestrian access. Additionally, many of the carriage drives have been resurfaced in asphalt since the end of the historic period. The only drives that remain in cobble are the northeastern spur of Indian Trail Avenue that connects to the Cemetery Entrance and Ravine Avenue. The restriction of vehicles from Ravine Avenue results in limited disturbance and damage to the cobblestone surface, which was repaired through Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery (FOMH) efforts in 2000. Hillside, Prospect, and Highland Avenues remain today as a combination of mixed species turf grass, leaf litter, duff, herbaceous plant materials, and some remnant gravel drive traces that function as additional pedestrian paths. It is unknown at this time if the original drive surfaces remain under the various natural materials. If the original drive materials remain even partially in place, these drives may reveal further details of the historic composition of the late 19th and early 20th century cemetery circulation routes.

In terms of pedestrian circulation, considerable changes have occurred to the network of walks that historically provided strolling paths and access routes through the Cemetery Core. Traces of a section of this former network are evident in the area between Indian Trail and Dell Avenues, west of Sylvan Waters. While several paths exist that are informally defined with mown turf, compacted earth, or by simple stone step access points, historically a clearly defined network of pedestrian paths existed. A more formal pedestrian path system would enhance use and functionality of the cemetery landscape.

Water Features in Area 2 consist of four natural kettles that predate the creation of Mount Hope Cemetery. Sylvan Waters remains essentially as it did during the historic period, though the simple spray fountain was replaced with a rusticated stone fountain sited at the center. Volunteer growth obscures this central feature today. The three additional kettles retain their historic topography and layout and a limited number of gravestones are evident within these bowl-like depressions. The westernmost kettle has become degraded with overgrown volunteer vegetation. Additionally, the setting at Sylvan Waters has shifted over time. Historically, it was treated as a garden area with the water feature functioning as an ornamental pond. Today, the flowering shrubs and herbaceous plantings no longer remain. This in turn detracts from the former scenic and reflective character of the Sylvan Waters landscape.

Area 2 includes numerous non-habitable structures, site furnishings, and objects that remain in place from the historic period. Most prominent are stone retaining walls, mausoleums, gravestones, and other memorial objects. Some of the walls, mausoleums, and markers were likely added after the end of the historic period. However, their general character is compatible with the historic landscape character of the cemetery. Iron fencing located at the northeast edge of the area fronting on Mount Hope Avenue and sections of fencing found in several locations throughout the area likely remain from the original layout of the cemetery grounds.

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and burial plots. Iron fencing around burial sites was prolific during the historic period. Over time, much of the iron work has been removed to ease maintenance efforts and improve mower access to the turf ground plane. Additional metal railings have been installed since the end of the historic period. However, issues with regard to the poor condition of many of the railings and the limited accommodation for handicapped visitors have been noted. Simple stone steps have been added over time and generally do not detract from the landscape character, although many of the steps are in need of repair or resetting for secure visitor use. Simple white concrete posts that identify drives and burial sections were also likely added after the end of the historic period. In general, the structures, site furnishings, and objects found throughout the Cemetery Core either remain from the historic period or are compatible with the historic landscape character, though issues exist that hinder optimal site maintainability, functionality, and user access.

In summary, the analysis of the Landscape Area 2: Cemetery Core reveals that overall current character and uses convey the historic landscape character at Mount Hope Cemetery. Broad patterns of spatial organization remain evident in the landscape today. Specific landscape features, such as open vistas into the city, circulation paving materials, and pedestrian paths have been altered or removed over time, impacting visitor use of the scenic cemetery grounds. Landscape Area 2 encompasses the largest area of the cemetery, and use of the grounds is focused within this historic core. Opportunities exist to enhance the management, functionality, sustainability, maintainability, and quality of user experiences within the picturesque Cemetery Core.

Landscape Area 3: North Cemetery Edge & Maintenance Yard

The North Cemetery Edge & Maintenance Yard area retains its grid-like and rectilinear spatial arrangement, with a general landscape character that was evident during the historic period. Spatially, the area is more open than much of the broader cemetery landscape. Some changes in vegetation and use of the area have resulted in a somewhat more open spatial character than the historic condition. During the historic period, the cemetery Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent lived in residences within this area. The residential area was separated from the public cemetery grounds by trees and an iron fence. Additionally, the looped drive was historically lined with trees, many of which have since declined and been removed. While Landscape Area 3 has always been the most open area of Mount Hope Cemetery, over time, it has become more open with less tree canopy and more mown turf. While city employees are no longer housed within the cemetery grounds, one of the two residences remains in place and the surrounding ground plane retains its historic spatial organization, remaining open with no burial plots.

Visual relationships in Area 3 generally remain from the historic period. The level ground plane and limited tree canopy maintains open views within the area. Views in the eastern portion of the area remain open, with no gravestones or monuments, as it was historic site of the Superintendent's Residence. Because of the rolling topography and dense tree canopy in

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adjacent cemetery areas, views southward toward the Cemetery Core are limited, as they likely were historically. Dense vegetation along the northwest and western property boundaries also limits and contains views. Views from these vantage points were likely more open historically and have become limited through the growth of volunteer vegetation. However, because the area to the west is no longer included in the Mount Hope Cemetery landscape, open views are not as desirable. Overall, specific views have shifted over time through the natural growth and decline of vegetation but the broader visual relationships and patterns in Landscape Area 3 remain from the historic period.

Topographically, Area 3 retains the fairly level ground plane that existed during the historic period. Minor changes in elevation have likely occurred in the area over time, particularly as the maintenance area was established and the former Superintendent's Residence driveway was removed. The removal of the greenhouse also likely resulted in some minor grading operations. Overall, the historically flat and open topography of Landscape Area 3 remains from the circa 1930 period.

Vegetation in Landscape Area 3 has changed since the end of the historic period in circa 1930. As indicated on the TOP-1930, historically distinct tree canopies surrounded the loop drive and separated the Superintendent's and Assistant Superintendent's Residences from the public cemetery grounds. Today, the tree plantings are more scattered over open turf. The tree inventory identifies a number of trees within this northern area that likely date from the historic period. Several trees at the eastern edge, near the former residential area are of sizes that indicate they may have existed during the historic period. These primarily include evergreen trees like Colorado blue spruce (*Picea pungens 'glauca'*), balsam fir (*Abies balsamea*), Norway spruce, eastern red cedar, and eastern hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*). Deciduous trees dating from the historic period in the eastern portion of Area 3 include chestnut oak (*Quercus prinus*), European beech, and tuliptree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*). Trees dating from the historic period in the more open area with scattered tree plantings include a large weeping European beech, a Norway spruce, and a sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*). The historic arrangement of trees has changed over time, although a few individual trees remain from the circa 1930 period. Additionally, volunteer vegetation was observed in the area growing in close proximity to gravestones and markers, which can cause damage or deterioration to the stones. Implementation of tree management practices can help recapture the former character and spatial organization of the trees in Landscape Area 3 and will also help deter damage to the gravestones.

Circulation features in Area 3 display both continuity and change. The main loop drive remains as it did historically with a northern spur to the maintenance yard. The drive that once connected the loop with the Superintendent's Residence has been removed and a replacement access drive constructed sometime after 2000. The existing drive appears to follow the historic layout and alignment of the western portion of the original access drive. The eastern half of the original drive was removed and the ground plane remains covered in turf today. The drive that extended north to the Assistant Superintendent's Residence has been removed entirely.

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Pedestrian circulation routes remain informal paths over the turf ground plane. While some change has occurred with regard to circulation in Area 3, the primary circulation feature, the loop drive, remains as it did historically. Opportunities exist to enhance pedestrian circulation through the area.

Area 3 contains several non-habitable structures, site furnishings, and objects, some of which date from the historic period. These include the iron cemetery perimeter fence, cast iron fence posts, gravestones, and memorial objects. The iron cemetery fence continues to define the north edge of the public landscape and separates the main cemetery from the maintenance yard. It also extends along the Mount Hope Avenue frontage. Additional chain-link fencing has been added along the western cemetery edge. The iron fencing that separated the Superintendent's and Assistant Superintendent's Residences from the public cemetery grounds has also been removed. Other structures include the original brick maintenance barn to the north of the cemetery and the former Assistant Superintendent's Residence along Mount Hope Avenue, although the residence is no longer part of the cemetery and is now a separate private property. The Superintendent's Residence and nearby greenhouse have both been removed. In general, the structures, site furnishings, and objects that remain from the historic period contribute to the overall character of Landscape Area 3.

In summary, Landscape Area 3 displays evidence of both continuity and change. While it remains overall open and level as it did historically, it has become more open over time with the loss of tree canopy and removal of the residential area and associated fencing. The former residential area, including the turf area at the southeast corner of the area, remains open with no burials. While the primary drive remains in place and accessible to vehicles, the character of the drive has changed with the loss of the continuous tree plantings that once lined it. In spite of changes that have occurred, the North Cemetery Edge & Maintenance Yard area continues to convey its historic character.

Landscape Area 4: West Cemetery Edge & River Frontage

Overall, the historic spatial organization for Area 4 remains intact. The area continues to be divided into three sections defined by topography, stone walls, and circulation features. The western half of the area remains a low-lying, sloping section with trees scattered over an open ground plane. To the north and east, former carriage drives and stone retaining walls continue to define geometrically-shaped spaces. The vegetation creates a more enclosed and protected area to the east with the western half more open. The spatial organization and land patterns for Landscape Area 4 reflect the original arrangement as laid out during the historic period.

Landscape features such as topography, vegetation, and built elements continue to define visual relationships in Landscape Area 4. In general, visual relationships are comparable to those that existed during the historic period. The partially sunken drives and adjacent retaining walls frame views through the area, limiting views out to the adjacent landscape. The sloping ground plane and dense tree canopy to the east direct views to the west. One difference is that

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historically, views from within the area likely overlooked the Genesee River. However, with the development of the University of Rochester River Campus, this visual relationship no longer exists. In spite of changes that have occurred, overall visual relationships remain from the historic period.

The topography of Area 4 has not been notably changed since the circa 1930 period. It generally slopes to the west, toward the University of Rochester River Campus and the Genesee River. Stone walls along sunken drives help retain the considerable elevational change within the area. It is likely that minor changes have been made to the topography in the area with the accommodation of new burials and possibly through drive improvements. Overall, the topography in the West Cemetery Edge & River Frontage area remains as it did historically.

The overall pattern of vegetation within Landscape Area 4 reflects the historic organization with a denser tree canopy to the east and scattered trees over an open ground plane to the west. It is unknown if the entire ground plane was mown turf historically or if the turf transitioned to meadow and wild grasses and flowers to the west. Today, the area appears to not be mown as often as other areas of the cemetery, resulting in regenerative growth of native herbaceous plants, grasses, and flowers. This mix of ground plane treatment is more comparable with the historic condition of the area and the broader cemetery grounds, which included turf as well as meadow plantings. This area also has a considerable number of trees that appear to remain from the historic period, most of which are concentrated in the eastern massing. Species among these mature, historical trees include most dominantly 54 Norway spruce. Other species present are Norway maple, sugar maple, silver maple (*Acer saccharinum*), eastern cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*), eastern red cedar, tree-of-heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), Austrian pine, northern red oak, white oak, and scarlet oak (*Quercus coccinea*). These historical trees mixed with newer growth retains the overall pattern of vegetation evident during the circa 1930 period.

Circulation routes within Area 4 appear to be comparable with the historic circulation features. Glen Avenue continues to define the east edge and has been resurfaced with asphalt. The gravel Cedar Avenue remains in place at the south boundary. A rectangular area continues to be enclosed by gravel drives at the southeast corner of the area. A gravel trace of a former drive extends north to the edge of the area. Additional road traces are visible in the topography extending to the western edge. These roads once extended to Area 6, the area now part of the University of Rochester, and were likely abandoned when the University acquired the property. Pedestrian circulation in the area remains informal. Pedestrians walk along the drives or across the open ground plane. Steps that were most likely added after the historic period are also present to navigate the steep topography and retaining walls in the northeast portion of the area. While surface materials have been altered over time, in general circulation features in Landscape Area 4 continue to reflect the historic character of the West Cemetery Edge & River Frontage area.

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Non-habitable structures, site furnishings and objects in Area 4 include stone retaining walls, steps, gravestones, and small memorial objects that are extant from the circa 1930 period. The stone walls are the most prominent features, lining the partially sunken former carriage drives. Painted white concrete posts that identify drives and burial sections were probably added later in the 20th century. The simple steps may also have been added later. Together, the structures, site furnishings and objects found in the West Cemetery Edge & River Frontage area help convey the informal character that existed historically.

Overall, Landscape Area 4: Western Cemetery Edge & River Frontage retains a high degree of continuity. The spatial organization defined by individual landscape features remains more enclosed to the east, opening up toward the west. The topography continues to roll and slope toward the Genesee River. A dense tree canopy with several dozen trees that remain from the historic period characterizes the eastern half of the area with the western half open with scattered trees over a varied ground plane. Documentation of circulation features during the historic period was limited, however based on historical maps and plans, the circulation today appears to follow the same layout with changes made to surface materials. In general, this area reflects the circa 1930 cemetery landscape character with opportunities to improve the character and condition of individual landscape features.

Landscape Area 5: Cemetery Public Grounds & Street Frontage

Landscape Area 5 continues to define a spatially complex portion of Mount Hope Cemetery. Varying combinations of topography, vegetation, circulation routes, and burial plots retain continuity with regard to spatial organization and land patterns and use. This landscape area continues to serve two main functions: as the public frontage of the cemetery along Mount Hope Avenue and as a transition between the woodland ramble to the north and the lawn cemetery to the south. The northern arm of the area continues to be characterized by a steep slope with rows of burial sites and gravestones. The southern section that parallels Grove Avenue retains its original spatial arrangement and continues to be divided by a series of north-south drives. To the west, the ground plane has been partially filled in with additional burial sites over time, continuing the spatial arrangement to the east. The westernmost portion remains gently sloping lawn with limited gravestones. The most prominent change to spatial organization is the growth of vegetation in the area, which breaks up the space more significantly than during the historic period. In general, Landscape Area 5 retains its historic spatial organization.

Visual relationships are largely determined by other landscape features such as spatial organization, topography, and vegetation. While the arrangement and topography of the area remain as they did historically, the presence of a denser tree canopy limits views through the area, which were likely more open historically.

No documented change to the overall topography of the area has occurred. Minor grading operations have been undertaken as additional burials have been accommodated. Overall, the

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area retains its historic topography with gentle hills throughout and more prominent slopes at the south and east edges.

Landscape Area 5 contains a considerably denser tree canopy than it did historically, as documented on *TOP-1930*. Small groupings of trees were located in the area during the historic period with a relatively open section near the approximate center of the southern portion. Today free-standing trees are scattered over mown turf throughout the area. A large number of trees are present within the area that likely date from the historic period. Of the historic period trees along the eastern edge, the most abundant species is sugar maple. Other species include scarlet oak, northern red oak, white oak, Norway spruce, Norway maple, tuliptree, eastern hemlock, scotch pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), and black walnut (*Juglans nigra*). Within the southern portion of Landscape Area 5, the most prolific species among the trees dating from the historic period is Norway spruce. Other species include white oak, northern red oak, black oak, scarlet oak, shagbark hickory (*Carya ovata*), eastern hemlock, white fir (*Abies concolor*), eastern red cedar, Norway maple, Austrian pine, white ash (*Fraxinus americana*), Colorado blue spruce, and oriental spruce (*Picea orientalis*). Additional trees and other plant materials have been added over time, some as memorial plantings at burial sites that have become overgrown. While a considerable number of trees remain from the historic period, the overall growth of new vegetation throughout the area has shifted patterns of space and visual relationships.

In terms of circulation, Area 5 displays overall continuity. East Avenue remains parallel to Mount Hope Avenue at the east edge, although much of this drive has been narrowed and only accommodates pedestrian traffic today. At its connection with Grove Avenue at the south, East Avenue functions as a drive. First, Second, Third, and Fourth Avenues retain their original alignment and continue to provide convenient routes between Indian Trail and Cedar Avenues and Grove Avenue. First Avenue is the only asphalt drive of these four. Second Avenue has a cobble surface while Third and Fourth Avenues are gravel. The original paving materials remain unknown, although they were likely either cobble, gravel, or compacted earth. A turf trace of Cedar Avenue remains evident near the steep slope between Areas 4 and 5. Pedestrian circulation in Area 5 is largely informal with visitors strolling along vehicular circulation routes or traversing the open turf, which is comparable to the historic condition. While changes have been made to individual circulation features, overall patterns of circulation reflect the historic circulation routes in Landscape Area 5.

Area 5 contains multiple non-habitable structures, site furnishings, and objects that date from the historic period. These include the iron cemetery boundary fence, stone retaining walls, gravestones, mausoleums, and various stone and metal fences and posts that define and mark the edges of burial plots. While new gravestones and likely mausoleums have been added since the end of the historic period, they are compatible with the historic landscape character.

In summary, Landscape Area 5: Cemetery Public Grounds & Street Frontage retains, to some degree, continuity of spatial organization, topography, circulation, and structures, site furnishings, and objects. Notable change has occurred with regard to vegetation. Further, the

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denser tree canopy impacts visual relationships. In spite of changes that have occurred, Landscape Area 5 continues to serve as a transition between the northern rural cemetery grounds and the southern lawn-type cemetery grounds. Opportunities exist to further enhance the character, functionality, and maintainability of this area.

Landscape Area 6: Western Slopes & Fields

During the circa 1930 as-built period, Landscape Area 6 remained open and unimproved as part of the broader Mount Hope Cemetery landscape. In 1965, the area was included in the land sold to the University of Rochester for expansion of the River Campus. Today, this area fronting on the Genesee River accommodates student dormitories, parking lots, and recreational facilities.

Mount Hope Cemetery Landscape Analysis of Continuity & Change Summary

The Mount Hope Cemetery landscape today reflects an overall high degree of continuity from the circa 1930 historic period. The broad landscape character continues to be defined by dramatically undulating terrain, dense tree canopy, and gently curving drives. Together, these features create a series of shifting views gained as visitors stroll or drive along the network of circulation routes. Overall patterns of spatial organization remain evident today. Individual structures and furnishings have been restored and reflect their historic conditions, including the gatehouse, chapel, gazebo, and fountain. Changes have occurred within the landscape as well. Site vegetation exhibits the natural processes of growth and decline and several hillsides are covered in volunteer and invasive vegetation. The formerly prolific ornamental plantings that enhanced the natural site vegetation have largely been removed, notably flowering shrubs and meadow cover. Circulation features have also been altered with changes in surface material, access, and in some cases, removal. The historic network of pedestrian paths does not remain today. In spite of some observable changes, the Mount Hope Cemetery landscape strongly conveys its character as a unique, picturesque landscape. With thoughtful planning, implementation, and on-going management, Mount Hope Cemetery can be enhanced not only as an active burial ground, but a scenic, recreational parkland as well.

D. MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY LANDSCAPE INTEGRITY

Landscape integrity is defined as “the authenticity of a property’s historic identity, evinced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property’s historic or prehistoric period.”²⁵ An evaluation of landscape integrity assesses the degree to which the landscape in its existing condition evokes the character and qualities of the historic period. The National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) identifies that integrity is comprised of seven aspects:²⁶

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- *Location*
- *Design*
- *Setting*
- *Materials*
- *Workmanship*
- *Feeling*
- *Association*

Each of the seven aspects is addressed in relation to the existing condition of the Mount Hope Cemetery cultural landscape. A ranking of high, moderate, or low historical integrity is noted for the existing landscape. The assigned ranking is based on the analysis provided and is designed to reflect the level of continuity and change by judging the factors that impact an aspect of integrity. Rankings create generalized assessments of the integrity of the cemetery landscape.

Location

Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.²⁷

The location of a property is an important factor when considering the overall design and character. If a property is separated from its location, the recapture of a sense of the historic character becomes fragmentary. The riverside location of Mount Hope Cemetery south of downtown Rochester and within the context of early Rochester public parks, such as the former Mount Hope Nurseries, is essential to its initial character, evolution, and current condition. Overall, the location of the cemetery landscape is intact. While the extent of the historic designed Mount Hope Cemetery landscape has been modestly altered through the development of the University of Rochester River Campus, the landscape composed of the formal entry space, dramatically undulating terrain, curving drives, and dense tree canopy remains in its original location, giving the site a high level of integrity of location.

Design

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. It results from conscious decisions made during the original conception and planning of a property (or its significant alteration) and applies to activities as diverse as community planning, engineering, architecture, and landscape architecture. Design includes such elements as organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation, and materials.²⁸

The design of a historic property reflects the functions, technologies, and aesthetics of its historic period and can include elements such as massing, spatial organization, site layout, and types of plantings. The design of the historic landscape is evident today. The overall spatial relationships reflect the historic organization of the picturesque cemetery landscape. The continued use of the sloping topography and curvilinear circulation system to shape space and

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visual relationships is an important feature of the overall design of the landscape. The entry space with ornamental plantings and landscape features remains a distinct space within the broader landscape with extant landscape objects and structures strongly conveying the historic character. The character and layout of the vehicular and pedestrian paths and the mix of native and ornamental vegetation continues to reflect the intended effect of the original landscape design. Striking historic landscape feature remains largely intact and can be found throughout the scenic landscape. Although individual, small-scale features have been altered or lost over time, the overall aesthetic remains evident. The Mount Hope Cemetery landscape today exhibits high integrity of design.

Setting

Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. Whereas location refers to the specific place where a property was built or an event occurred, setting refers to the character of the place in which the property played its historical role. It involves how, not just where, the property is situated and its relationship to surrounding features and open space.²⁹

Setting addresses the character of the place in which the property played its historic role, which extends beyond the actual property boundaries. The setting of the Mount Hope Cemetery cultural landscape in relation to the area outside of the property boundaries reflects overall continuity from the historic period. When Mount Hope Cemetery was in its as-built condition, the surrounding neighborhood was a mixture of residential growth, institutional development, and expansive, park-like landscapes. The presence and public use of Mount Hope Cemetery spurred the growth of the adjacent neighborhood, resulting in the creation of Mount Hope Nurseries and later Highland Park and Genesee Valley Park. The continuous expanse of green spaces created by the cemetery and parklands remains intact today. Additionally, the historic-period homes built by Ellwanger and Barry along the streets to the north remain today, further conveying the historic setting of Mount Hope Cemetery. The persistence of the residential homes and streets, public parks, and institutional operations in the Mount Hope Cemetery setting yields a high level of integrity of setting.

Materials

Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property. The choice and combination of materials reveal the preferences of those who created the property and indicate the availability of particular types of materials and technologies.³⁰

Materials consist of the physical elements used to construct a site and contribute to the overall landscape character. Considered in total, the Mount Hope Cemetery landscape is composed of natural and constructed elements, many of which are comprised of original materials. Stone and wooden landscape structures, such as the gatehouse, chapel, gazebo, numerous retaining walls, and burial monuments and gravestones, remain in the landscape today, providing a sense

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of the former historic character. Additional original materials include several iron features, such as the Florentine fountain, perimeter fencing, and fencing found at individual burial sites. One of the most prominent landscape features is vegetation. Numerous existing trees dating to the historic period persist today. These include an interesting mix of native, non-native, and ornamental species. New features have been added since the end of the historic period that incorporated new materials into the Mount Hope Cemetery landscape. These include some chain-link fencing as well as asphalt used to pave some of the original drives. In spite of the addition of non-historic materials, overall the material of remaining features reflects the historic landscape character and style. The materials of the existing landscape indicate a high level of integrity.

Workmanship

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. It is the evidence of artisans' labor and skill in constructing or altering a building, structure, object, or site. Workmanship can apply to the property as a whole or to its individual components.³¹

Integrity of workmanship provides a sense not only of the design and appearance of specific landscape features, but also of the character of the landscape as a whole. The Mount Hope Cemetery landscape continues to display evidence of workmanship in traditions and techniques related to historic planning, design, and construction. The iron perimeter fence and entry gate, early features displaying stone and metalwork craft, remain. Stone landscape features such as retaining walls, the gatehouse, chapel, mausoleums, steps, and monuments and gravestones represent mid-to-late 19th and early 20th century masonry manufacturing and construction techniques. Historic path and drive layouts exhibit the curvilinear style based on design principles typically implemented in the rural cemetery landscape and highlight the workmanship of the landscape. While some individual elements have been lost over time, the remaining historic structures and features display the style, craft, material and technique of the period of significance. Overall, the workmanship of remaining landscape features communicates a high level of integrity.

Feeling

Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. It results from the presence of physical features that, taken together, convey the property's historic character.³²

The subjective and personal indicator of feeling relates directly to the levels of integrity present in location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship at Mount Hope Cemetery. The site retains its original location and retains integrity with regard to design, setting, materials, and workmanship. The remaining picturesque character of the cemetery landscape continues to convey a feeling of tranquility and peacefulness. Further, it continues to create a distinct

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landscape character and quality in the midst of a thriving urban environment. Within the cemetery, remnant historic features provide a sense of the feeling of the historic landscape character. As an overall judgment, the historical feeling of the landscape reflects high integrity.

Association

*Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. A property retains association if it is the place where the event or activity occurred and is sufficiently intact to convey that relationship to an observer.*³³

Association, like feeling, depends on personal perceptions. In determining a level of integrity for Mount Hope Cemetery, the touchstone is the scenic, picturesque character of the designed landscape. Character-defining features also provide a strong sense of association. Numerous character-defining features remain from the historic period. The historic patterns of spatial organization, land use, topography, and circulation are retained in the existing landscape. Site vegetation is a dominant feature of the Mount Hope Cemetery landscape. In spite of some growth of invasive and volunteer species, numerous plants remain from the historic period. Additionally, the overall effect and intended character of the naturalistic woodland and augmenting plantings are evident. The association of the cemetery landscape within the context of the significant spread of the rural cemetery movement in the United States is an important aspect of the cemetery today. Further, the fact that several notable figures in local and national history are buried at Mount Hope Cemetery creates another layer of historic association. Although changes have occurred with regard to individual features, the existing landscape would be recognizable to those who shaped it—city planners, surveyors, and cemetery superintendents. The cultural landscape demonstrates a high level of integrity of association.

Landscape Integrity Summary

In summary, the aspects of integrity for the Mount Hope Cemetery landscape all exhibit high levels. While changes have been made within the cemetery landscape, the original character and design of Mount Hope Cemetery are evident in the landscape today, particularly given the level of continuity evident in the landscape areas and character-defining features. Mount Hope Cemetery is a highly-intact surviving early example of the late 19th century rural cemetery landscape. Given the existing landscape character, remnant historic landscape features, and documentary evidence, strong opportunities exist to retain, manage, and interpret the historic landscape character.

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E. MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The duration of time in which the Mount Hope Cemetery cultural landscape gained its historic significance and possessed its historical value and character-defining features is known as the period of significance. The time in which the cemetery landscape changes began to occur is the point at which the period of significance ends. The unique historic significance of Mount Hope Cemetery is locally and nationally recognized and protected through incorporation in one of Rochester's preservation districts and the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The entire northern half of Mount Hope Cemetery and a portion of the southern half are included in the National Register-listed Mount Hope-Highland Historic District. The 1974 NRHP nomination includes a 19th and 20th century period of significance, although it does not indicate specific dates. It also identifies significance in the areas of landscape architecture, architecture, commerce, social/humanitarian, transportation, and urban planning. It should be noted that both the period and areas of significance indicated refer to the entire historic district rather than just the cemetery.

While the NRHP documentation addresses the entire 230-acre historic district, it does cite Mount Hope Cemetery as contributing to the overall character and significance of the broader district. Specifically, the statement of significance in the nomination states:

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 [Henry Searle] 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.³⁴

Interestingly, although the nomination begins to describe the picturesque landscape character, it states that the cemetery is included in the historic district because of its association with the social history of the city.

The findings of this report indicate that Mount Hope Cemetery warrants individual listing in the NRHP and should be recognized for its historic significance in the area of landscape architecture, architecture, social/humanitarian, and sculpture. For the Mount Hope Cemetery cultural landscape, the period of significance should begin in 1836 with the selection and purchase of the initial 53.86 acres. After decades of designed and managed interventions into the cultural landscape, the period of significance, when the elements of the cemetery landscape reached its

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height of development and landscape features and character remained intact with a high degree of integrity, appears to be circa 1930. Following 1930, little changes occurred within the cemetery landscape that altered the as-built character, although improvements were made to existing cemetery features. Overall, the original landscape character and quality of Mount Hope Cemetery remained evident following the close of the period of significance. Broad patterns of spatial and visual relationships, circulation, and vegetation remained intact and persist today. Heritage Landscapes asserts that the landscape is a contributing resource to Mount Hope Cemetery and to the larger context of the growth and development of Rochester and has interpretive value as such.

NRHP evaluation criteria underscore the significance of the Mount Hope Cemetery cultural landscape. Historic significance is defined in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes (Guidelines)* as "the meaning or values ascribed to a cultural landscape based on [...] a combination of association and integrity."³⁵ Similarly, the *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* explains that not only must a property be associated with an important historic context but also the property must retain the "historic integrity of those features necessary to convey its significance."³⁶ The cultural landscape and associated features communicating significance are required to meeting one or more of the four criteria to determine eligibility for listing in the National Register:³⁷

- **Criterion A:** Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of United States history
- **Criterion B:** Associated with the lives of persons significant in the past
- **Criterion C:** Embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or that represents the work of a master that possesses high artistic values, or that represents a distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction
- **Criterion D:** Yielding or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

The Mount Hope Cemetery cultural landscape incorporates historic significance to varying degrees under all four National Register criteria for determining historical significance based on association and integrity. The cultural landscape of the cemetery is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of United States history. The historic landscape remains as a testament to the history of the shifting perceptions of death and burial and the spread of the rural cemetery movement in the United States. The cemetery is also associated with the lives of persons significant in the past including: notable designers, architects Henry Searle, Henry Robinson Searle, Andrew J. Warner, and J. Foster Warner; Italian sculptor Nicola Cantalamessa-Papotti; and figures notable in local and national history, including Susan B. Anthony, Frederick Douglass, Fletcher Steele, Frank E. Gannett, and Lewis Henry Morgan, among many others. The cultural landscape of the cemetery continues to embody distinctive characteristics of a type and period of construction. The cultural landscape of Mount

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Hope Cemetery exists as a surviving early example of the rural cemetery type as implemented in the United States where the use of the grounds was designed not only as a functional cemetery, but as a picturesque setting for quiet reflection and passive recreation. The landscape may contain archaeological sites with the potential to yield evidence of prehistory or history, particularly as the major ridgeline, Indian Trail Avenue, served as an important Native American route through the area. Overall the landscape of Mount Hope Cemetery is significant under criterion A as an example of the evolution of burial practices in the United States; criterion B for its association with numerous prominent designers and historical figures; criterion C as a landscape distinctly characteristic of the rural cemetery movement; and to a lesser degree, criterion D for potential archeological remains. The historic significance and high integrity of Mount Hope Cemetery indicates that the landscape is eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places and potentially as a National Historic Landmark as well. Additionally, while the focus of this report is the older, northern half of the cemetery, the historic significance and integrity of the entire Mount Hope Cemetery landscape should be explored for potential listing in the NRHP.

F. MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY LANDSCAPE TYPOLOGIES ANALYSIS

Definition and understanding of landscape typologies provide a framework for organizing the Mount Hope Cemetery landscape based on a synthesis of landscape features. Analysis of the identified typologies is important because the typologies impact landscape character, use, management, interpretation, visitor use, and quality of experience. Given the extent and detail of historic documentation, comparison of historic against existing landscape typologies is not feasible. However, analysis of current landscape typologies facilitates a better understanding of the existing conditions, functionality, maintainability, and user experience of the cemetery grounds. Further, it provides a foundation for treatment, management, and interpretation strategies. As introduced in the Mount Hope Cemetery Existing Landscape Condition chapter, the identified landscape typologies are defined based on three main factors: slope gradient; vegetation cover including ground plane and tree canopy; and monument density. Variation of these factors results in great differences in the visual and sensory aspects of the cemetery and requires different approaches to management.

Slope Analysis

Landscape typologies for Mount Hope Cemetery can be best defined and organized by exploring the change in slope gradients. Further exploration of the variations of ground cover and tree and monument density reveals over two dozen specific smaller-scale landscape typologies. Because of this high number, the discussion of landscape typologies will focus on the changes in slope gradient. The impact of various ground plane treatments and density variations will also be addressed. This discussion is supported by the *Slope Analysis Plan, SA* included at the end of the chapter as an 11-inch by 17-inch fold-out at a scale of 1-inch equal to 200 feet.

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As presented in the previous chapters, the slope analysis categorized the landscape in three groups: relatively flat with slopes ranging between 1 and 9 %; gentle slopes between 10 and 32%; and steep slopes measuring 33% and above. Slopes between 1 and 32% are mowable; steeper slopes should be considered unmowable. The following charts present the slope analysis with sub-categories within each slope gradient ground. The sub-categories are based on observed variations in ground cover, tree density, and burial monument density.

LANDSCAPE TYPES			
Slopes between 1-9%, Handicapped Access Potential	Rounded SF	+/- Percentage	
Woodland with Invasives, Limited Monuments	130,000	3.7%	
Dense Tree Canopy, Dense Monuments, Lawn	124,000	3.6%	
Dense Tree Canopy, More Open Monuments, Lawn	126,000	3.6%	
Dense Tree Canopy, No Monuments, Lawn	86,000	2.5%	
Limited Tree Canopy, Dense Monuments, Lawn	436,000	12.5%	
Limited Tree Canopy, No Monuments, Lawn	50,000	1.4%	
Approximate Acres 22	TOTAL	952,000	27.3%

Slopes between 10-32%, Up to Maximum Mowing Slope	Rounded SF	+/- Percentage	
Woodland with Invasives, Limited Monuments	461,000	13.2%	
Dense Tree Canopy, Dense Monuments, Lawn	715,000	20.5%	
Dense Tree Canopy, More Open Monuments, Lawn	13,000	0.4%	
Dense Tree Canopy, No Monuments, Lawn	40,000	1.1%	
Limited Tree Canopy, Dense Monuments, Lawn	560,000	16.0%	
Limited Tree Canopy, No Monuments, Lawn	7,000	0.2%	
Approximate Acres 42	TOTAL	1,796,000	51.5%

Slopes 33% and over, Steep, beyond Mowing Grades	Rounded SF	+/- Percentage	
Woodland with Invasives, Limited Monuments	390,000	11.2%	
Dense Tree Canopy, Dense Monuments, Lawn	80,000	2.3%	
Dense Tree Canopy, More Open Monuments, Lawn	131,000	3.8%	
Dense Tree Canopy, No Monuments, Lawn	19,000	0.5%	
Limited Tree Canopy, No Monuments, Lawn	45,000	1.3%	
Approximate Acres 16	TOTAL	665,000	19.1%

The additional 2.1% of the approximately 3,500,000 total Mount Hope Cemetery acreage not accounted for in the above charts is defined by a combination of garden space, edge or perimeter landscape, and the maintenance yard.

The slope analysis charts reveal some important issues related to landscape management and character. In total, approximately 27% of the Mount Hope Cemetery landscape is comprised of slopes ranging from 1-9% with 52% from 10-32% and 19% at 33% or above. While this indicates

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that about 78% of the landscape is mowable, other landscape features, particularly trees and monuments, impact the ability to mow the turf ground plane. For example, while the 1 to 9% slope category would typically be easily mown with a standard mower, approximately 18 acres or 81% of the acreage contains either dense tree canopy and/or dense monuments. These conditions make maintenance of a mown turf ground plane challenging. Additionally, mowing close to tree trunks and gravestones can damage these important resources. Of the 10 to 32% category, about 30 acres or 73% of those areas have dense tree cover and/or dense monumentation. For the slopes at 33% and above, about 5.5 acres or 33% of the area has a mown turf ground plane. However, these steep slopes are not safe for standard mowers and should be considered unmowable. In light of this, it is also interesting to observe that historical images reveal steep slopes planted in flowering meadow vegetation cover. No meadows are present in the landscape today. About 55% of the steep slopes are covered in woodland intermingled with Norway maple and other invasive species.

In terms of the ground plane, the current condition is generally homogeneous in mown turf accounting for some 70% of the acreage. The ground plane category considered both historic and contemporary character and includes mown lawn, ground cover, garden, meadow, and flowering shrub groupings. Currently, limited areas are treated with ground cover, namely English ivy (*Hedera helix*) and poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*). From historic period photographs, it appears that ground covers were used more frequently in place of mown turf, particularly on sloping hillsides. Today, garden areas are limited. Historical documentation of specific garden areas is limited; however, small-scale herbaceous gardens were present during the historic period. Meadow and flowering shrubs groups were both present in the historic period landscape. Neither of these vegetation types is found today, with the exception of some planted lilacs (*Syringa* species). Each of these categories currently characterizes the Mount Hope Cemetery in the following proportions:

- Lawn: 70%
- Ground Cover: limited
- Garden: limited, less than 1000 square feet
- Meadow: 0%
- Flowering Shrub Groupings: 0%

Landscape character based on tree density was divided into three categories: woodland, dense canopy, and limited canopy. The categories were developed using a recent aerial photograph and on-site observations. Woodland areas were determined as areas with a fully closed canopy. Dense canopy includes areas with a primarily closed canopy with some distinguishable gaps. Limited canopy was defined as areas with distinct, free-standing trees and lawn showing open areas with some canopy. In general, the tree canopy throughout the cemetery grounds is over a lawn ground plane. Each category encompasses a comparable amount of the Mount Hope Cemetery landscape:

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- Woodland: 28%
- Dense Canopy: 38%
- Limited Canopy: 31%

In terms of monuments the categories observed and measured included dense monuments, more open monuments, limited monuments, and no monuments. Dense monuments were areas where monuments and markers are arranged in relatively tight spacing. More open monuments are areas with large open spaces with dense clusters of monuments. Limited monuments were defined as areas with basically few monuments scattered within areas of woodland or invasive vegetation. Areas with no monuments are commonly found within woodlands or areas of invasive vegetation and along the edge or perimeter of the cemetery. Each category encompasses the following approximate acreage of Mount Hope Cemetery:

- Dense Monuments: 55%
- More Open Monuments: 8%
- No Monuments: 7%
- Limited Monuments: 28%

The vertical landscape features including trees and monuments relate to maintenance tasks and sustainability, particularly when these features are located on sloping ground plane. The observed combinations of slope gradient, ground cover, tree density, and monument density provide a better understanding of the level of management required to maintain the landscape character into the future. The variations that define both the broad landscape typologies and the small-scale landscape types at Mount Hope Cemetery impact several facets of the landscape, including overall character, historical understanding, use, experience, and management. The steeper slopes and all slopes with dense tree cover and/or dense monuments require consideration of alternate ground plane treatment.

Drive Analysis

In addition to slope gradients, circulation features were also inventoried and analyzed. Within Mount Hope Cemetery, vehicular drive system is an integral feature in framing user experiences of the cemetery landscape. The alignment and relationship of the drives and paths to the broader cemetery is the principal element in the choreography of experiencing the picturesque cemetery landscape. The factors affecting drive typology include: functional versus restricted; access, including vehicular and pedestrian; and material. The cemetery drives vary in width from about 14 to 34 feet and the materials range from asphalt, to cobble, gravel and turf trace over former drive areas. The character and type of drives found in Mount Hope Cemetery impact the broad cemetery character, management, and visitor use and experience. It is important to note that this analysis studied current and former cemetery drives and did not include an in-depth exploration of pedestrian-only walks, which are limited today. As with the slope analysis, exploration of the drive types yielded several combinations within the broader typology. This discussion is supported by the *Drive Types by Material Plan, DT* included at the

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end of the chapter as an 11-inch by 17-inch fold-out at a scale of 1-inch equal to 200 feet. The following charts present the drive analysis organized by use and materials.

DRIVE TYPES				
By Use/Material		Rounded SF	+/-Percentage	
Vehicular access, asphalt paving		264,000	69.8%	
Pedestrian access, asphalt paving		8,000	2.1%	
Vehicular access, cobblestone paving		10,000	2.6%	
Pedestrian access, cobblestone paving		7,000	1.9%	
Vehicular access, gravel paving		45,000	11.9%	
Pedestrian access, gravel/dirt/litter/duff, cobble gutters		25,000	6.6%	
Pedestrian access, turf		19,000	5.0%	
Approximate Acres		9	TOTAL	378,000
				100.0%

OVERVIEW BY ACCESS		Rounded SF	+/-Percentage	
Functional, vehicular		319,000	84.4%	
Restricted, pedestrian		59,000	15.6%	
Approximate Acres		9	TOTAL	378,000
				100.00%

Exploration of the drive types throughout Mount Hope Cemetery resulted in a number of general observations. About 84% of all drives accommodate vehicles as well as pedestrians whereas 16% of the drives have been restricted from vehicular access and currently accommodate pedestrian-only circulation. The drives that serve as vehicular routes provide no separation between vehicles and pedestrians. Pedestrian routes that never functioned as drives are limited and most are informal paths across the open turf. Although historical late 19th century stereopticon images reveal an extensive network of pedestrian paths, this pedestrian system is no longer extant. The limited amount of pedestrian-only paths impacts visitor safety and wayfinding. The drive materials documented provide a basis for considering appropriate preservation approaches for each drive type. For example, retaining cobblestone paving helps maintain authenticity while the continued use of asphalt drives accommodates maintenance and visitation.

Landscape Typologies Analysis Summary

Analysis of landscape typologies and their relationships to each other facilitates a better understanding of the cemetery landscape. Further, it identifies issues related to management, use, and functionality and serves as a useful framework for exploring a treatment approach and related maintenance operations and intensities. Landscape typologies analysis informs treatment, management, and interpretation strategies. All the factors inventoried and analyzed are integral to the stewardship of the Mount Hope Cemetery landscape into the future. This framework also relates to staff and volunteer efforts; by understanding the types of landscapes

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that need to be managed and the level of care needed, staffing and volunteer requirements can be defined. Currently, much of the Mount Hope Cemetery landscape is characterized by landscape types that are challenging to manage, including steep, unmowable slopes and mown turf ground planes surrounded by dense tree cover and burial monuments and gravestones. Exploration of alternative approaches to treatment and management will improve the maintainability of the cemetery landscape and will enhance its unique character, providing memorable visitor experiences.

G. LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS SUMMARY

The analysis of the Mount Hope Cemetery cultural landscape discusses the historical context of the cemetery, identifies the period of significance, compares existing character-defining features to period features, assesses the historic integrity, and explores the framework of landscape typologies found in the cultural landscape. As discussed in this chapter, analysis reveals a high degree of continuity from the circa 1930 historic period, particularly in the landscape areas and character-defining features. Despite changes to the landscape, the original character and design of Mount Hope Cemetery are evident in the landscape today. Mount Hope Cemetery survives as a highly-intact early example of the late 19th century rural cemetery landscape.

Given the existing Mount Hope Cemetery landscape character, remnant historic landscape features, and documentary evidence, strong opportunities exist to retain, manage, and enhance the historic landscape character. Landscape analysis reveals these opportunities and informs treatment of the cultural landscape. The following chapter addresses landscape preservation treatment alternatives and frames an approach to treatment for Mount Hope Cemetery.

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CHAPTER V: ENDNOTES

¹ David Charles Sloane, *The Last Great Necessity: Cemeteries in American History*, Baltimore, Maryland: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1991: 13-14.

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⁶ Shary Page Berg, "Approaches to Landscape Preservation Treatment at Mount Auburn Cemetery," *APT Bulletin* 24, no. 3/4, *Conserving Historic Landscapes* (1992): 52-58.

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¹⁰ Stanley French, "The Cemetery as Cultural Institution: The Establishment of Mount Auburn and the 'Rural Cemetery' Movement," *American Quarterly* 26, no. 1 (March 1974): 37-59.

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²⁸ Ibid.

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³⁰ Ibid.

³¹ Ibid.

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³⁴ Mt. Hope-Highland Historic District, National Register Nomination Form, prepared by C. E. Brooke, NYS Division for Historic Preservation, September 1973, Section 8.

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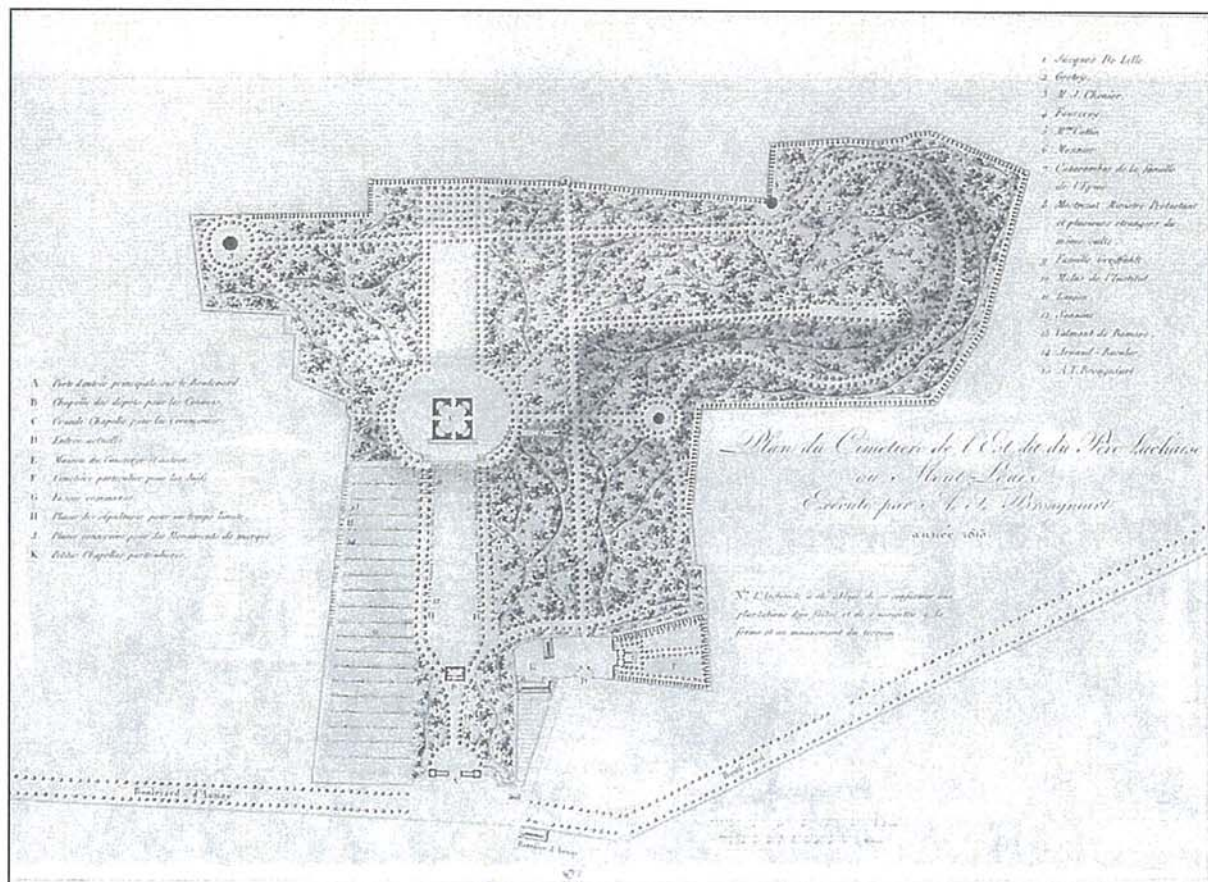


Figure V.1. This circa 1813 plan of Père Lachaise Cemetery in Paris reveals the enhanced, garden character of the first rural cemetery. Curvilinear and straight paths traverse a densely planted ground plane, creating a series of scenic vistas for visitors. Courtesy *The Last Great Necessity*. (R-MTH-LGN-PereLachaise-Plan-1813-52.jpg)

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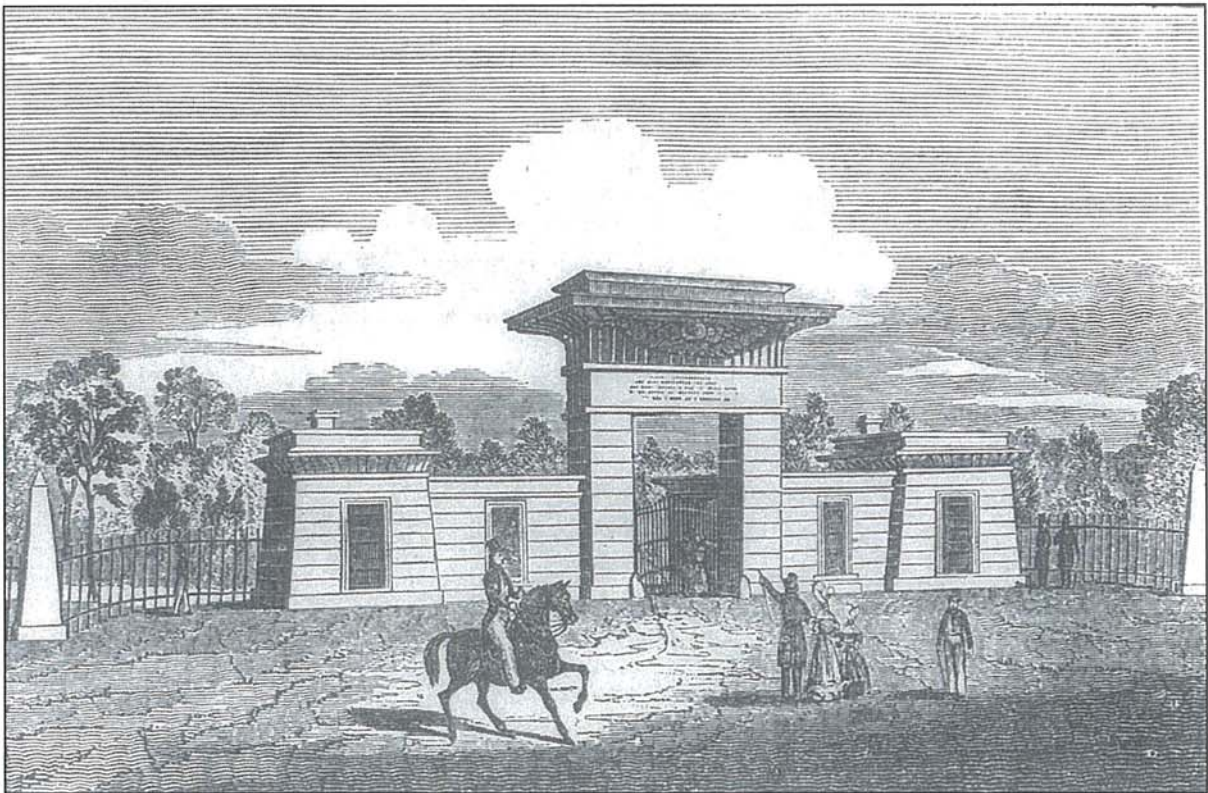


Figure V.2. This 1834 etching depicts Egyptian style features constructed at the Mount Auburn Cemetery entrance. The gatehouse uses simple architecture with Egyptian detailing in the form of the winged orb over the central entry. Obelisks stand to either side of the gatehouse. This style was commonly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

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

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

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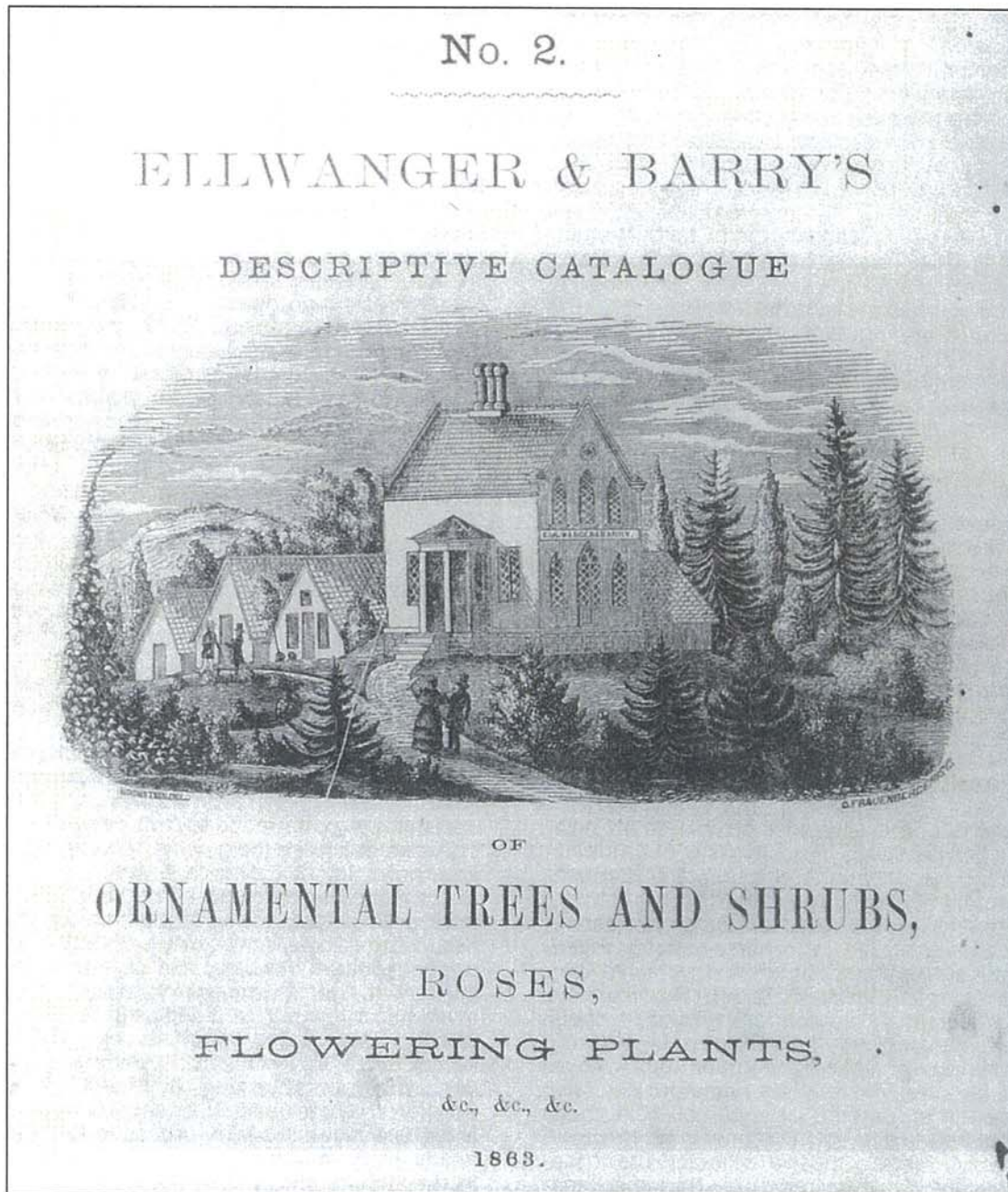


Figure V.5. This 1863 catalogue cover for Mount Hope Nurseries depicts the character of the park-like nursery landscape. The cottage-style buildings constructed by Ellwanger and Barry combined with the curving drives and prolific vegetation created a scenic landscape that attracted visitors, who liked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

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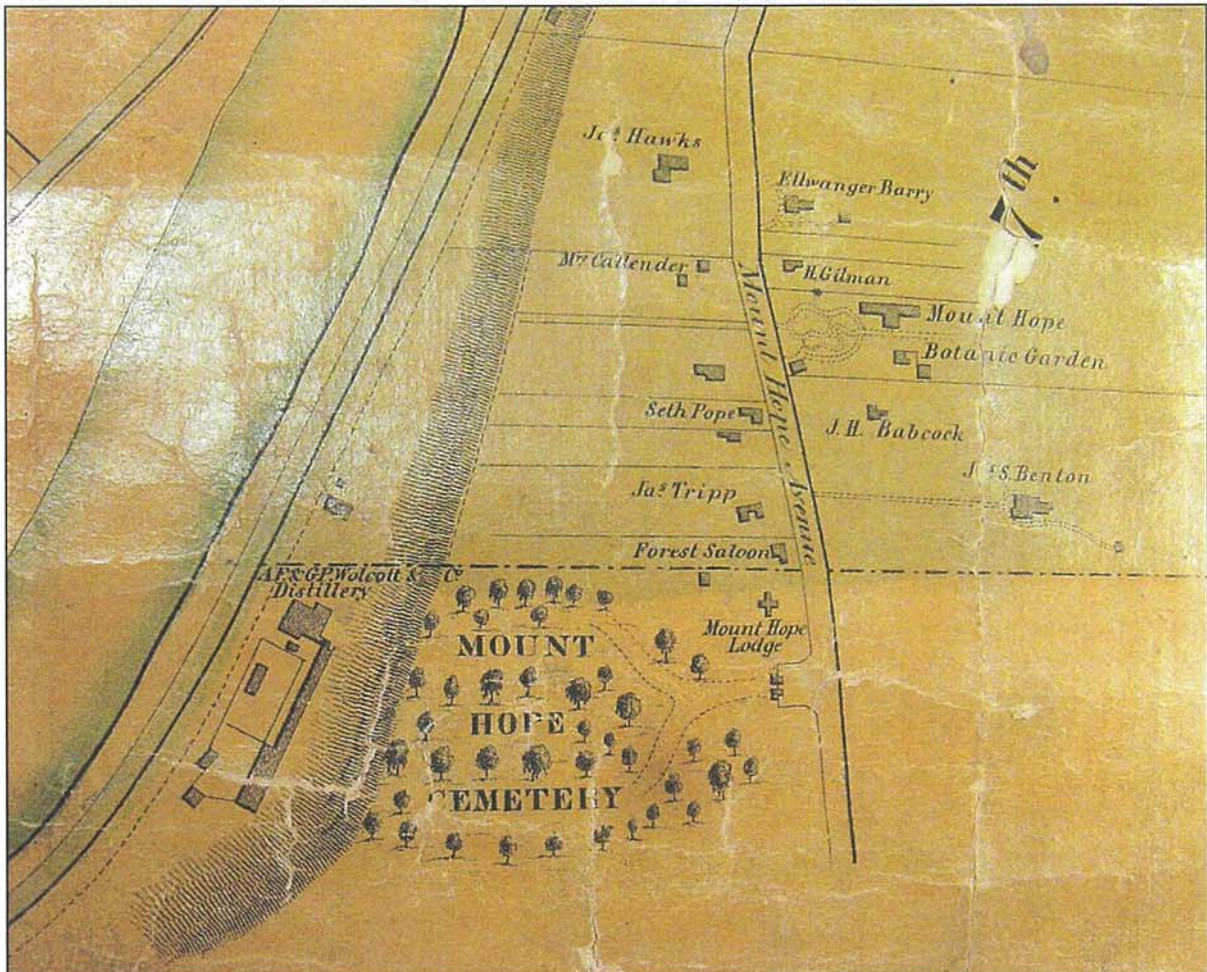


Figure V.6. This 1851 map illustrates the minimal development that had occurred around Mount Hope Cemetery. North of the cemetery is the 'Mount Hope Botanic Garden,' which was part of the Mount Hope Nurseries. Many of the homes were constructed by Ellwanger and Barry to house workers. The Wolcott Distillery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

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

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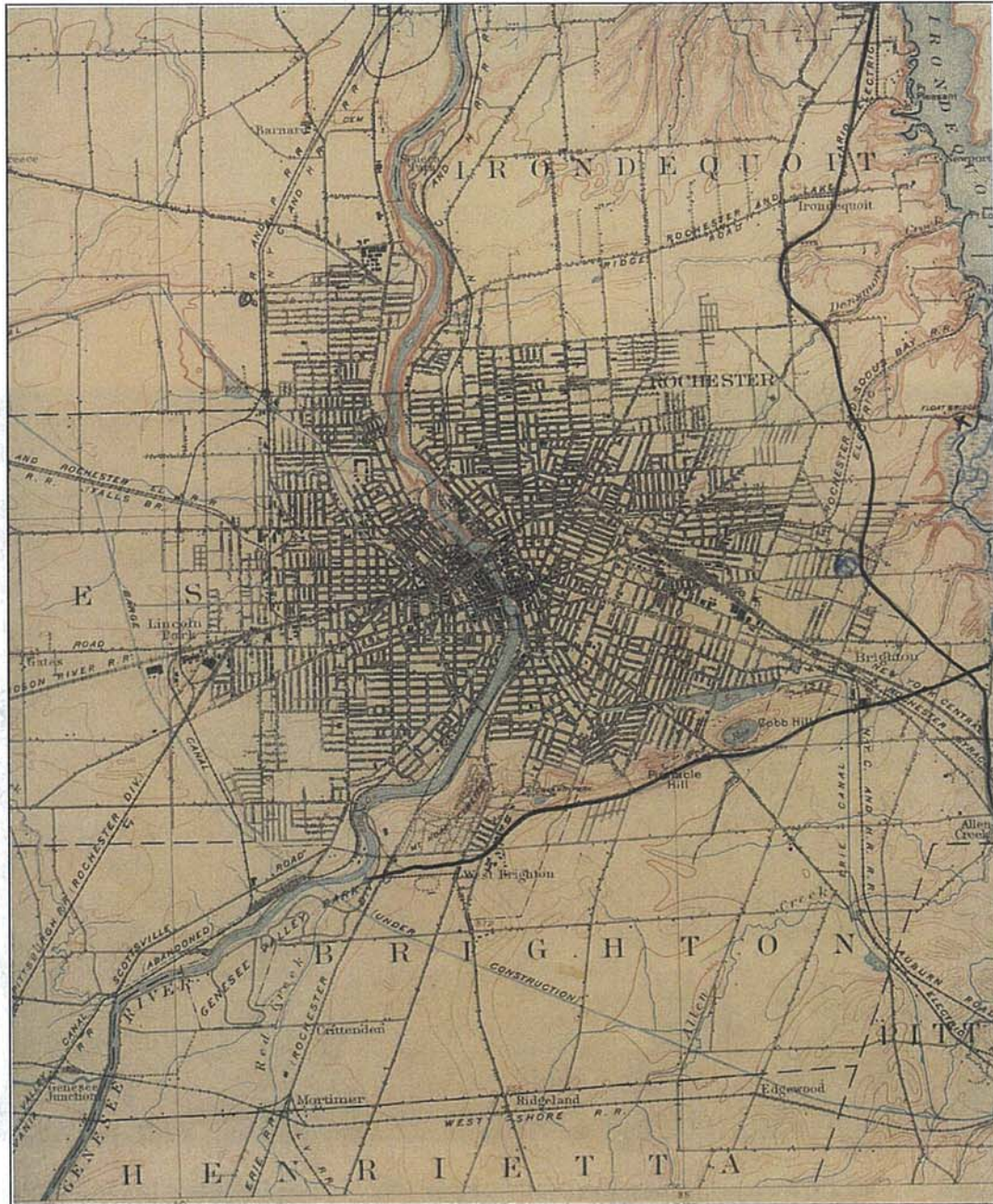


Figure V.8. The 1912 USGS map reveals the pattern of development in Rochester by the early 20th century. Development is densest at the core and gradually spreads toward the outer neighborhoods. Courtesy Central Library of Rochester and Monroe County. (R- MTH-RPL-USGS-1912.jpg)

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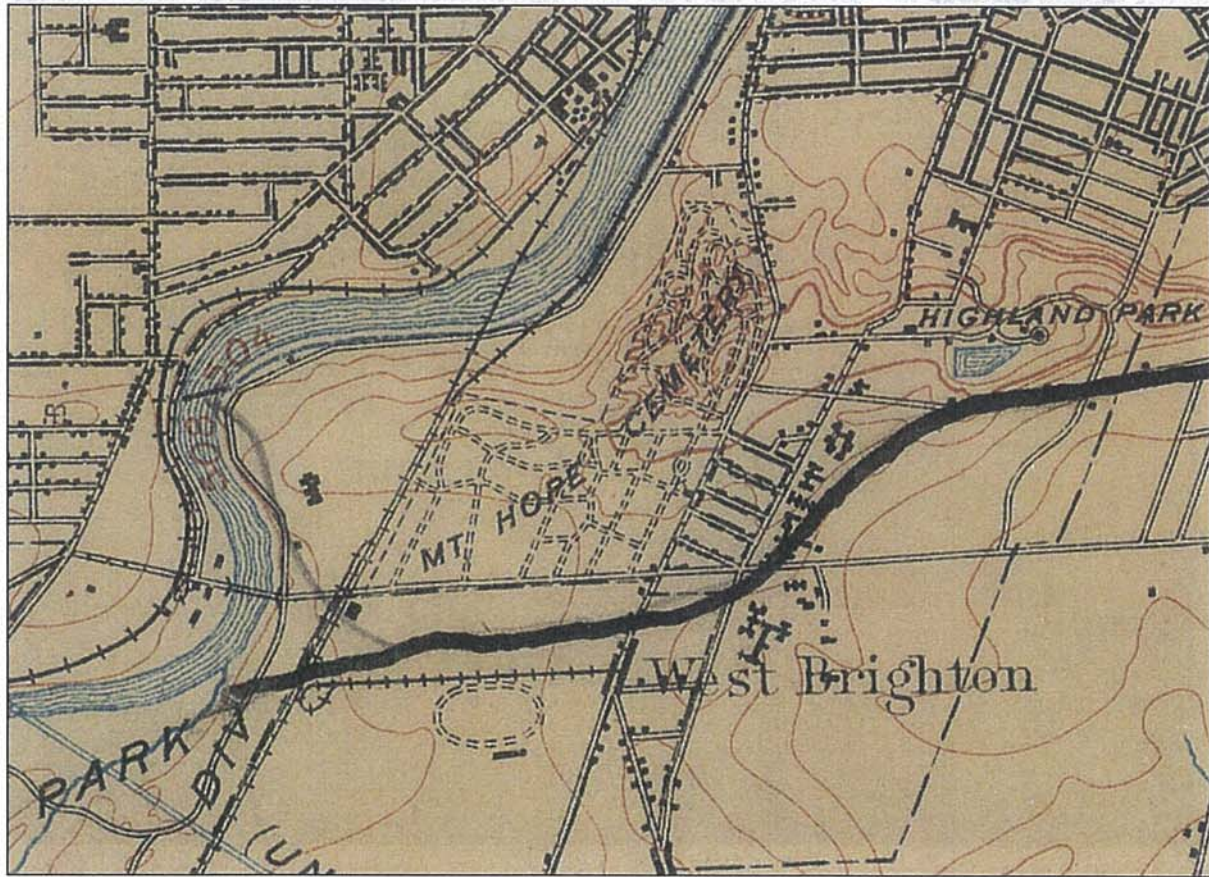


Figure V.9. A close-up of the 1912 USGS map depicts the pattern of development surrounding Mount Hope Cemetery. Residential homes line the streets to the north, east, and west of the cemetery. Much of the neighborhood is developed to scenic public lands, including the cemetery, Highland Park and Genesee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

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

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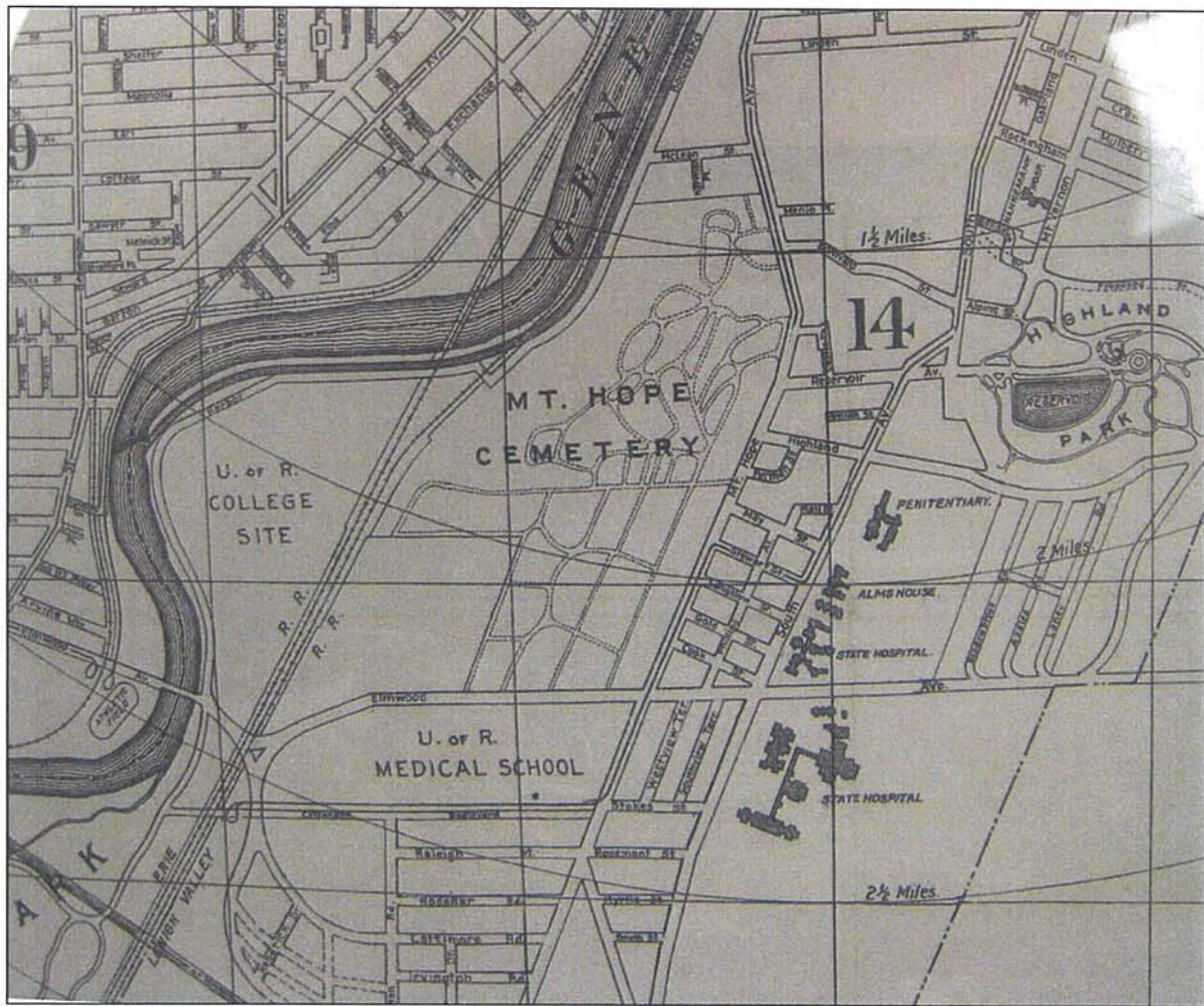


Figure V.11. The 1926 map illustrates changes occurring in the Mount Hope neighborhood by the late 1920s. The Oak Hill Country Club land was designated for the River Campus of the University of Rochester, although this transaction was not yet finalized. The University had also replaced some residential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

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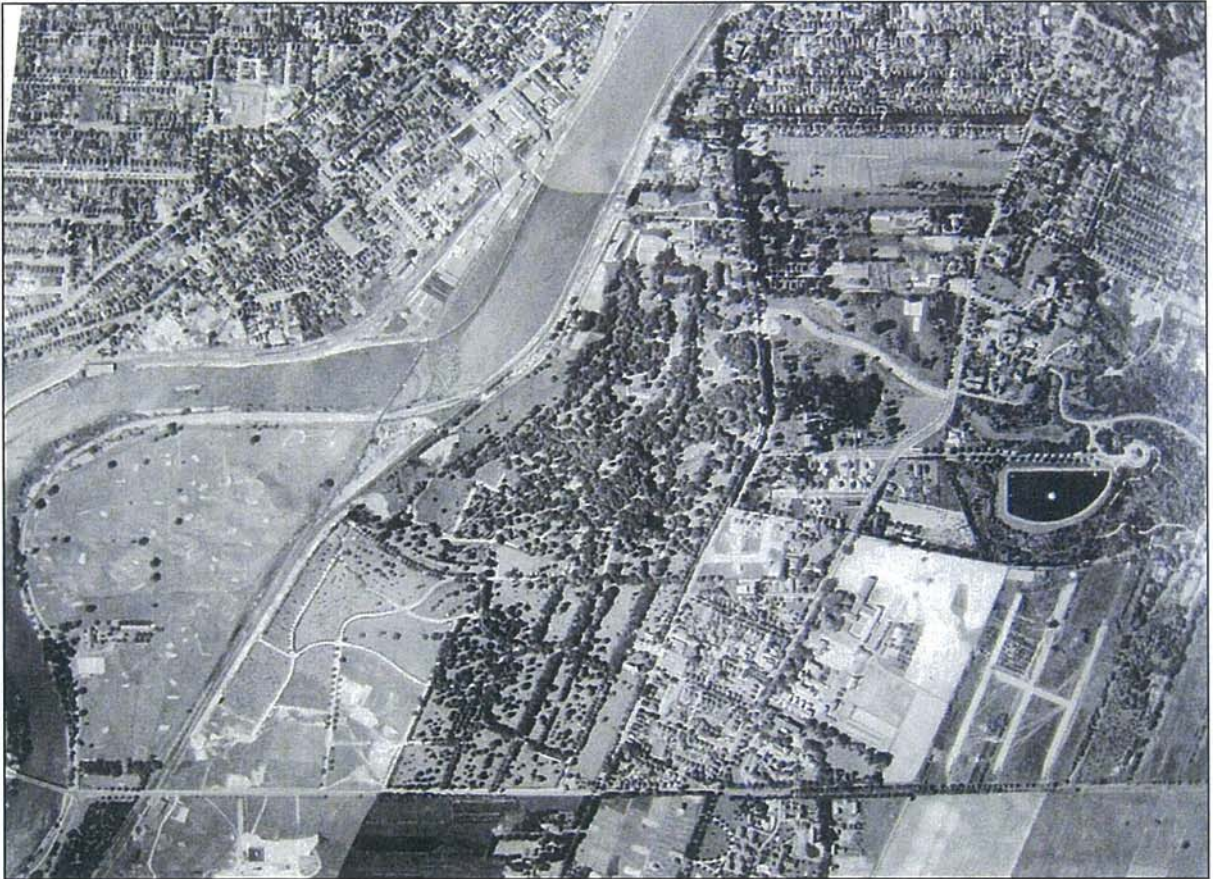


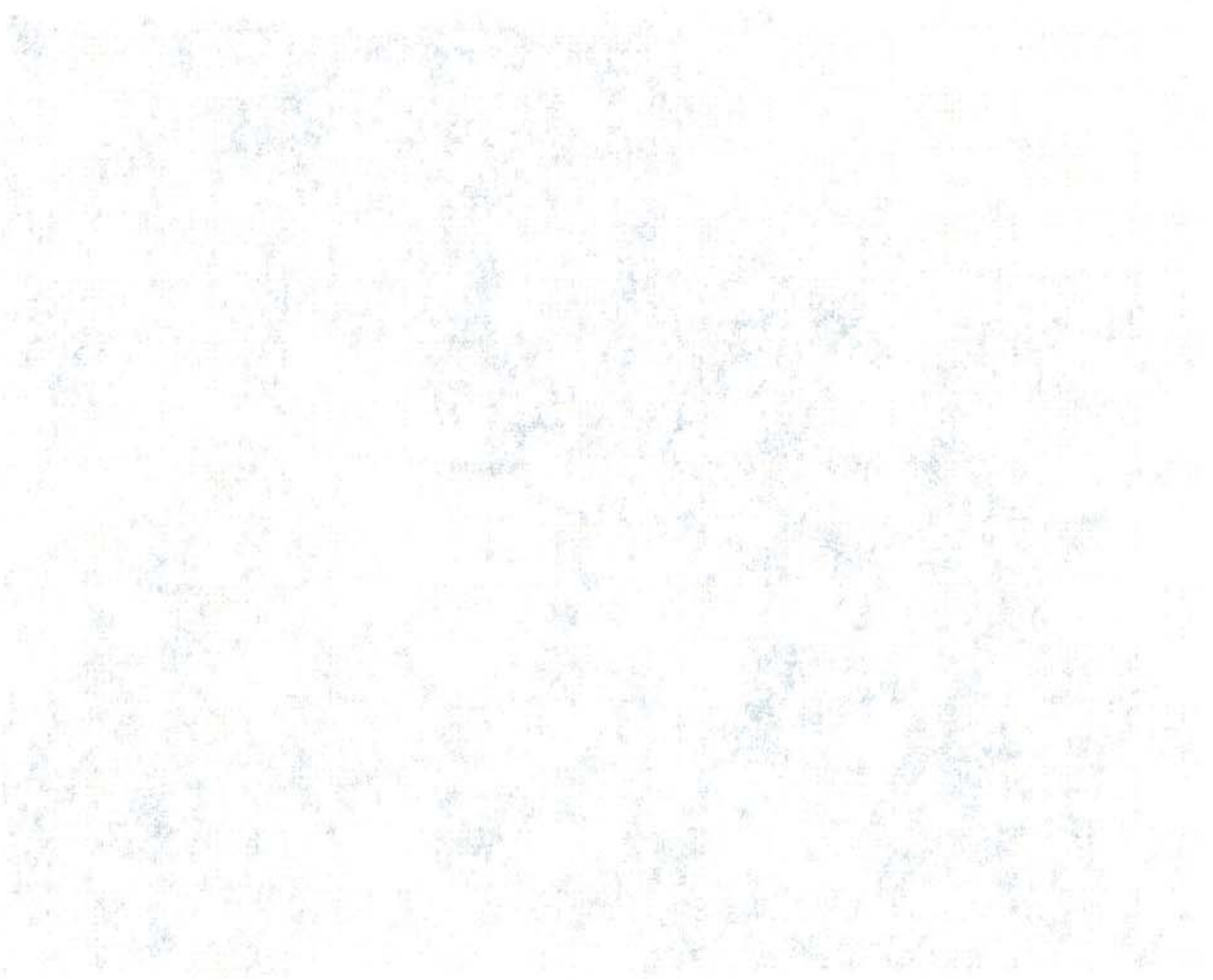
Figure V.12. A 1926 aerial reveals further details of the Mount Hope neighborhood. The Oak Hill Golf Course remains in place. The cemetery together with Highland Park, Oak Hill and Genesee Valley Park define an area of expansive recreational landscapes. Early development of the University of Rochester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

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

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Mount Hope Cemetery

Cultural Landscape Report

Rochester, New York

Client:
City of Rochester, NY
30 Church St.
Rochester, NY 14614

Team Leader:

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Landscape Architect:

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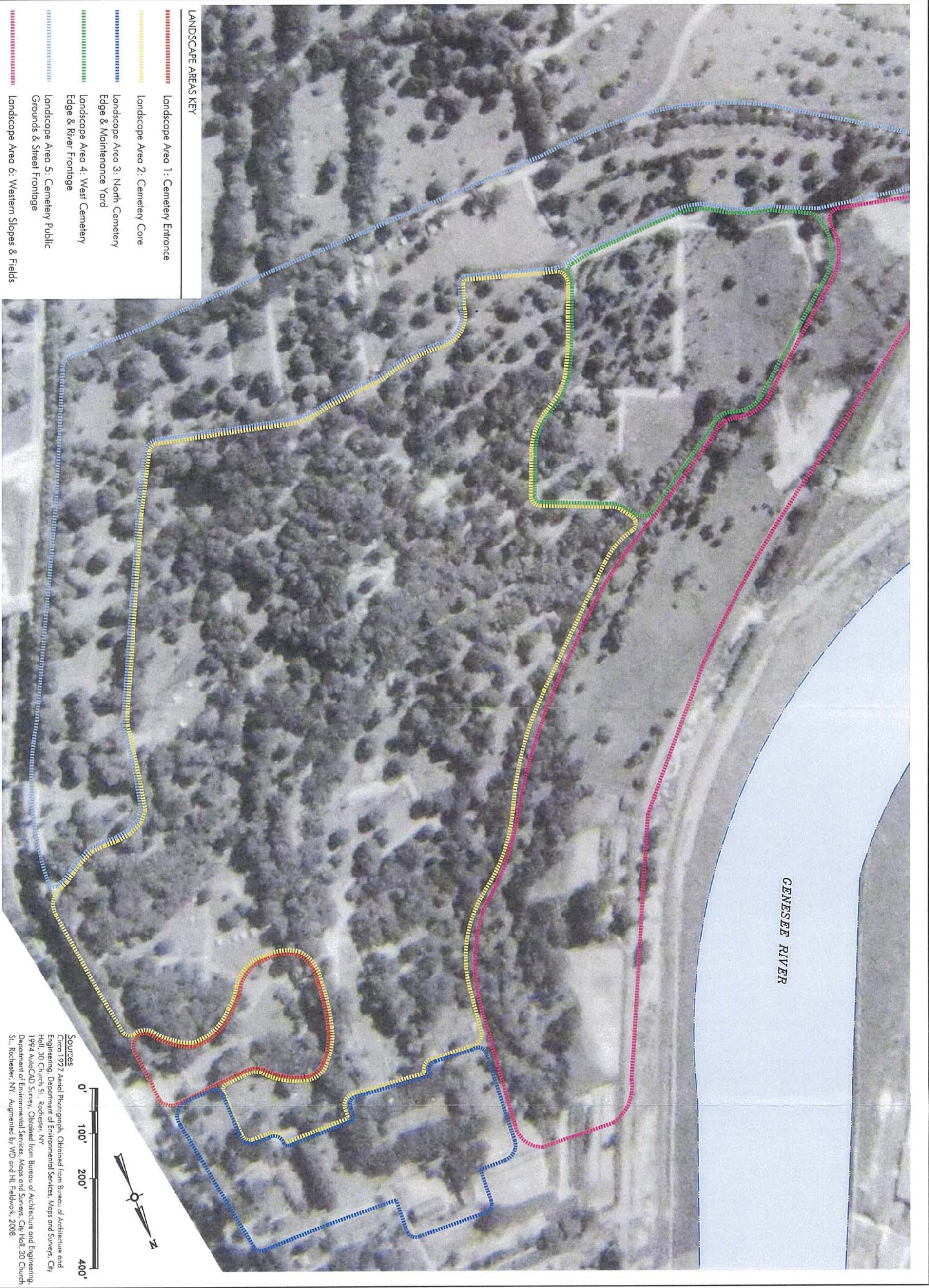
Drawing Title:

Circa 1930
Landscape Areas
Overlay Plan

Date:
May 2009

Drawing Number:

OP-1930





Mount Hope Cemetery

Cultural Landscape Report

Rochester, New York

Client:
City of Rochester, NY
30 Church St.
Rochester, NY 14614

Team Leader:
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Architects & Engineers
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Drawing Title:

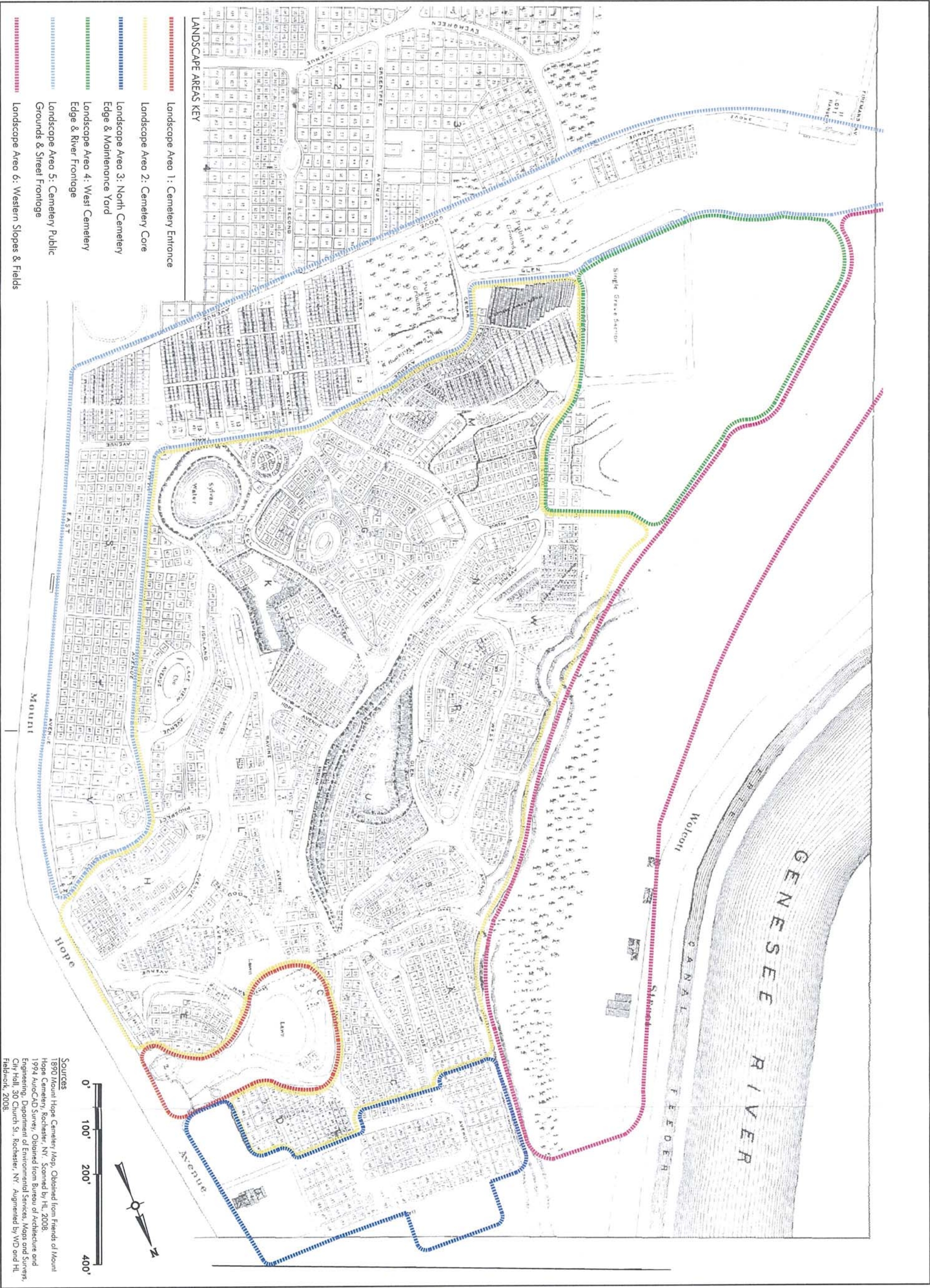
1890

**Landscape Areas
Overlay Plan**

Date:
May 2009

Drawing Number:

OP-1890





Mount Hope Cemetery

Cultural Landscape Report

Rochester, New York

Client:
City of Rochester, NY
30 Church St.
Rochester, NY 14614

Team Leader:
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Drawing Title:

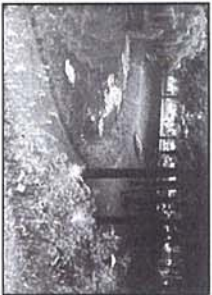
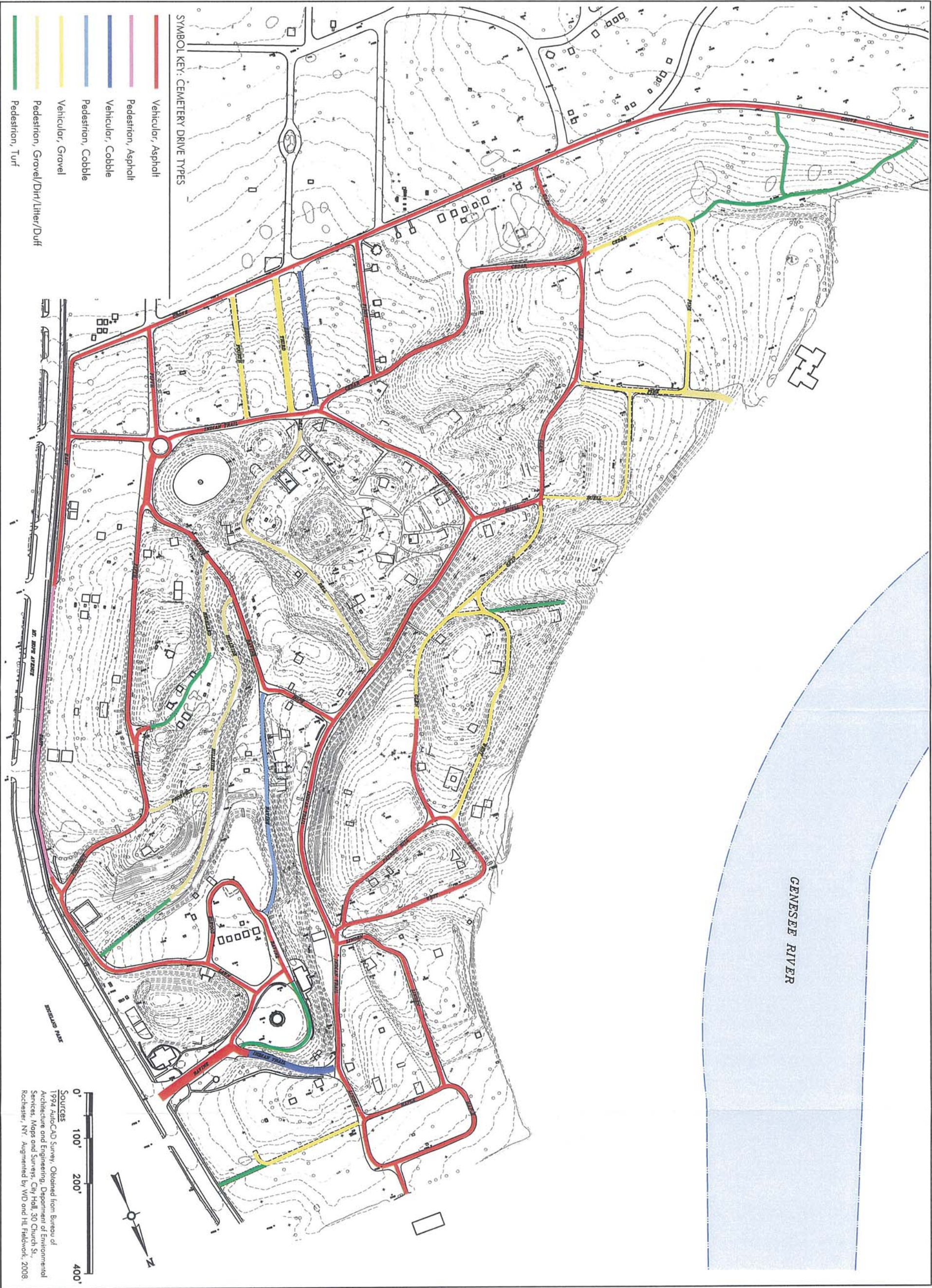
Slope
Analysis
Plan

Date:
May 2009

Drawing Number:

SA





Mount Hope Cemetery

Cultural Landscape Report

Rochester, New York

Client:
City of Rochester, NY
30 Church St.
Rochester, NY 14614

Team Leader:
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Drawing Title:
Drive Types by Material Plan

Date:
May 2009

Drawing Number:
DT