ANOTHER TRIO OF SPECIAL TOURS, EVEN BETTER THAN BEFORE

- Interesting walking tours in Mount Hope Cemetery
- One tour each month for August, September, and October
- A different subject for each tour
- Free to members
- $3 for nonmembers, $5 for nonmember families

Our last offering of three, special theme tours in May, June, and July were so popular that the Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery have planned three more. Mark your calendar for the following dates. You won't want to miss any of these fascinating occasions.

Saturday, August 10, 1:00 – 2:30 p.m.
SYMBOLISM AND BURIAL CUSTOMS.

Did you ever wonder what all those symbols on cemetery monuments mean? And they all do have meanings. Carved roses, daisies, lilies, and morning glories aren't just decorative flowers. To Victorians they had profound and specific symbolic meanings. Anchors, angels, broken columns, crowns, drapery, hands, lambs, obelisks, sheaves of wheat, cut tree trunks, urns, and wreaths—they represented important concepts to our 19th-century ancestors. Beautifully carved examples of these and many more symbols will be explained by Laurel Gabel, a national authority on gravestone symbols. The Victorians also approached death differently from us today, and Laurel will give you interesting insights into these burial customs.

Saturday, September 7, 1:00 – 2:30 p.m. INVENTORS.

Back in 1992, George Bragdon wrote a book, Notable Men of Rochester, in which he listed 127 names of inventors and noted that "Rochester furnished a larger number of valuable inventions in proportion to its population than any other city in the world." Many of these inventors now lie in Mount Hope Cemetery, their creative minds quiet while their inventions still affect many aspects of our lives today. Eric Logan and Anne Kingston will surprise and delight you with their anecdotal tour of Rochester inventors. Don't miss it.

Saturday, October 26, 1:00 – 2:30 p.m. FALL COLORS.

If you've never walked through Mount Hope in the height of fall-season tree color, you have missed a great experience. With its thousands of trees in hundreds of varieties, Mount Hope presents a technicolor experience. There is no one better to enjoy Mount Hope's brilliant fall colors with than Bill Knapp, retired Rochester City Forester. He will inspire you with his enthusiasm for autumn in Mount Hope.

All of the tours start at the north gatehouse on Mount Hope Avenue opposite Robinson Drive. Refreshments will be served in the gatehouse after each. Tour and refreshments are free to members, $3 for nonmembers, and $5 for nonmember families.

BUILDING ON BETTY'S BIG ACCOMPLISHMENT: A BETTER NEWSLETTER

For the last seven years, this newsletter was produced almost singlehandedly by Elizabeth Schmidt. When she took over the newsletter in 1989, it definitely needed improvement, and she worked hard to make it better in both content and appearance. She researched and wrote most of the articles, took photographs to illustrate them, designed the layout, found a new printing firm, supervised the printing, and addressed and mailed the publication—a great deal for one person to do. But Betty did it all superbly and certainly deserves relief from such a heavy responsibility.

(continued on page 2)
SPECIAL OFFER ON NEW COFFEE-TABLE BOOK:  
FOREST LAWN CEMETERY • BUFFALO HISTORY PRESERVED

by Richard O. Reiæm

After the publication of Mount Hope: America's First Municipal Victorian Cemetery and 200 Years of Rochester Architecture and Garden, I, being the author of these books, received an invitation from Forest Lawn Cemetery in Buffalo to produce a book for them as well. They wanted one of unsurpassed quality and significant human interest.

Since Forest Lawn is one of the largest and most beautiful Victorian cemeteries in the U.S., with countless famous people buried there, the invitation was one I was truly excited to receive.

Forest Lawn is a prestigious, 269-acre, well managed and maintained cemetery with a colorful history, an impressive burial list (including a U.S. president), three lakes in a breathtaking undulating landscape, and the meandering Scalaquada Creek, complete with waterfall.

It is also western New York State's largest arboretum with thousands of trees in a great number of varieties and a prominent bird sanctuary with over 240 species represented. Throughout the cemetery are houses for everything from martins to owls. Particularly enticing to me were the many wonderful, interesting human stories to tell.

The book production was a collaboration involving, besides myself, two excellent professional photographers, a University of Buffalo history professor, and the Forest Lawn archivist. Together we produced a spectacular, 160-page, oversize (9 1/4 x 12 1/4), hardcover, coffee-table book with 107 color photographs (many stunning double-page and full-page reproductions) and 64 black-and-white photos.

The retail price of this outstanding volume after the November 13 announcement, which will be held with an exhibit and reception at Buffalo's distinguished Albright-Knox Art Gallery, will be $39.95, in itself a very reasonable price for a book of this size and quality. For a limited time, however, the book can be ordered at a special prepublication price of $29.95, a 25 percent discount. Orders must be received by the end of October, 1996. No tax is charged on this prepublication offer, but there is a $3.00 shipping and handling charge for one book or $5.00 for two or more books, unless you want to pick up your copy at Forest Lawn Cemetery.

When the designer, Frank Petronio, and I presented the final mock-up of the book to a group of prominent Buffaloans just before it was sent to Hong Kong for printing, several people remarked that this was certainly the most beautiful book about a cemetery ever produced.

You can use the coupon below or you can call Forest Lawn Cemetery at 885-1600 any weekday from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. and charge your order to Visa or Mastercard. This is an offer that won't come again, so don't miss it.

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**BOOK ORDER FORM**

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LONG DISTANCE CONNECTION:
SUSAN B. ANTHONY AND
EMMELINE PANKHURST

by Robert D. Postlethwaite

On a visit to the United Kingdom in January of this year, I came across a quaint cemetery near the hotel in which I was staying in western London. The enormous number of crosses marking the graves immediately caught my attention, so I decided to venture in and take a closer look at these sculptured works of art in Brompton Cemetery.

Upon entering the sanctuary, I noticed an elderly English woman feeding some squirrels. As I walked past her, she looked up and told me that the cemetery closed at 4:00 p.m., which gave me only a half hour to explore the necropolis. I thanked her for the information. Then she started telling me that there were some famous people laid to rest here. Before I could say a word, she exclaimed, "Emmeline Pankhurst is buried here." Not knowing to whom she was referring, I politely asked who Emmeline Pankhurst might have been. She immediately replied, "She was the woman who got the right for women to vote in Great Britain."

I told her I was from Rochester, New York, where there is a cemetery named Mount Hope, and in it is buried Susan Brownell Anthony (1820-1906), the woman who won the right for women to vote in the United States. She replied, "I've never heard of her."

She then took me to Mrs. Pankhurst's grave, an elaborately carved Celtic cross memorializing a great and dignified woman who fought for women's equal rights—and prevailed.

Unlike Susan B. Anthony, who was a suffragist advocating women's rights peacefully through persuasive campaigning, Emmeline Pankhurst, on the other hand, was a suffragette who advocated women's rights by use of militant tactics. These included hunger strikes, burning mailboxes, vandalizing buildings, and breaking store windows. Her militance came in middle age. Pankhurst explained, "When I began this campaign, I was a Poor Law Guardian, and it was my duty to go through a workhouse infirmary, and I shall never forget seeing a little girl of thirteen lying on a bed playing with a doll. I was told she was on the eve of becoming a mother, that she was infected with a loathsome disease and on the point, no doubt, of bringing a diseased child into the world. Was that not enough to make me a militant suffragette?"

In 1897, Millicent Fawcett became president of the National Union for Women's Suffrage Societies, which aimed to secure the vote for women. Its approach was to influence Parliament, and the organization's actions were kept strictly within the law.

In 1903, dissatisfied with the lack of progress of Fawcett's movement, Emmeline Pankhurst and her daughters, Christabel and Sylvia, formed the Women's Social and Political Union. These were the militant suffragettes, as opposed to the more sedate and peaceable groups.

Pankhurst's suffragettes were arrested and jailed, where they went on hunger strikes. Authorities responded by force-feeding them. This was performed on each woman three times a day. A doctor and four women guards would come into each woman's cell. The guards would hold the victim in her chair and gag her. A rubber tube (often used minutes before on the previous victim without being washed) would be forced through a nostril, and a mixture of milk, bread, and brandy would be poured down the tube. It nearly killed many suffragettes. One leading woman of the movement, Lady Constance Lytton, suffered double pneumonia and pleurisy, which resulted in paralysis, after the tube was mistakenly forced into her windpipe rather than her stomach.

Between 1906 and 1914, multitudes of women were arrested; a thousand others went to jail. The most famous event happened on Derby Day in 1913, when Emily Wilding Davidson threw herself under the king's horse. At her funeral, women supporters from all over the country formed an impressive cortege. Men in the crowd at the funeral shouted that they felt more sympathy for the horse.

Pankhurst's suffragette activities came to an end at the start of World War I. Emmeline and Christabel devoted themselves to the war effort, calling men to enlist, while Sylvia became a pacifist. Nonmilitant suffragists, however, kept up their quieter lobbying.

Between 1867 and 1914, there were twenty-eight unsuccessful bills introduced in Parliament with the aim of enfranchising women. Finally, in 1918, the Representation of the People Act gave the vote to women over thirty who owned property. Because the property of most married women had become their husband's, only about six million out of the total adult female population of thirteen million were enfranchised.

After the end of World War I, when the six million women received the vote and it seemed a major battle had been won, the movement folded.

Susan B. Anthony spent considerable time with the English suffrage leaders. Emmeline Pankhurst claims in her memoirs to have met Anthony in 1899 when she was on one of her visits to England, and states that she was greatly influenced by hearing Miss Anthony speak.

Emmeline Pankhurst is a milestone in achieving the right to vote for women in Great Britain. May she rest in peace, knowing that she was a major combatant and influence in accomplishing this goal.

The inscription on her monument reads simply: Emmeline Pankhurst 1858-1928.

It had come time for the cemetery to close. As the English woman and I departed, we agreed that it is truly a very small world in which we live.
MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY: A 196-ACRE CLASSROOM

by Laurel Gabel

Although young people gain knowledge by reading a textbook or by listening to a formal lesson, they, like most adults, are apt to be more enthusiastic learners if allowed to assimilate information through a process of observation, research, and interpretation.

One of the most fascinating outdoor discovery centers for this kind of hands-on learning is our own Mount Hope Cemetery. Take a walk through the cemetery using some of the following ideas and projects as a guide to learning more about the cemetery and its past—and perhaps more about yourself. As a member of the Mount Hope community, a parent or grandparent, a youth group leader, or a professional educator, you will undoubtedly be able to find many more ways to use Mount Hope as a learning resource.

Spring is the perfect time to focus on nature in the cemetery. You might begin a walking tour by trying to name all the living things you can find in Mount Hope. The cemetery is rich in specimen trees and plants, birds, insects, and abundant other wildlife. Make a notebook that details the variety of trees and plants. You may want to include a tree map as well as leaf rubbings and sketches of the identifying characteristics of each plant.

As you observe nature, you will begin to discover other signs of life, from the tiniest insects (a magnifying glass opens up a whole new world!) to the many animals that are at home in a cemetery. What indirect evidence of animal life might you expect to find? Have you seen woodchuck or rabbit holes, birds’ nests, or a butterfly chrysalis? Try keeping a diary and a sketch book or a photographic record of nature’s activity in spring, summer, fall, and winter.

As you walk through Mount Hope, look for gravestone motifs or epitaphs that allude to nature: a willow tree, flowers, ivy, an oak branch, a snake or serpent, birds—all carved in stone. Find out what these motifs symbolize and what links they represent between death and nature.

Perhaps you or your group of students could carry out a simple research project, such as accurately recording a sizeable sample of gravestone data and using the information to calculate the average age at death for a particular group. Compare data collected in old cemetery sections with comparable data from a new section of Mount Hope. In your sample, who lived longer, men or women? These findings are easy to illustrate by making a simple graph. Have young people use their computer skills to organize, store, and print the data.

Most visitors to a cemetery are intrigued and often amused by the unfamiliar names and antiquated expressions found on grave markers. Look for some of these curious expressions. Terms like “relict,” “consort,” and “pet” are seldom used today with the meanings they had then. Keep a list of out-of-date words and look up their meanings.

Notice the variety of words or phrases used to describe death. Explore the meaning of expressions like “gone before,” “crossed over,” “passed on,” “gone home,” “asleep,” and “over in the summer land,” which is the poignant epitaph for “Our Willie” in Section C. Make a list of these euphemisms along with additional examples encountered in modern speech.

Keen eyes can usually point out the many spelling variations and errors found on grave markers. Unsolved mysteries abound. Using only the incomplete information found on a gravestone, weave the information into a short story or narrative poem.

A number of well known people are buried in Mount Hope Cemetery: Susan B. Anthony, Frederick Douglass, Amy Post,
Lewis Henry Morgan, Hiram Sibley, and Lillian Wald, to name just a few. Each of
these individuals is famous and contributed to Rochester’s and our country’s history.

Even young children can recognize ways in which the world around them has
changed over a relatively brief time, but it takes a powerful imagination and some
knowledge of history to move back to another century. Can you really imagine a
time before telephones, automobiles, radios, television, and photography? Although
we have come to take all kinds of imagery for granted, there was a time when
photography – the ability to “secure the shadow ere the image fade” – was
considered a modern miracle. Photographs kept the image and the memory of the
dead alive. Look for photographic images on gravestones in Mount Hope,
especially in Range 9.

Our ancestors migrated to this country from somewhere else. Try to locate a grave
marker that indicates a foreign country of birth. Children might like to find this
foreign country on a map and then learn something about it. Inscriptions on
gravestones in Mount Hope are often in a foreign language. If you are not able to
translate the inscription, perhaps the language department of your local high
school or college could become involved in recording and translating the information.
Help a young person understand some of the reasons why families might have left
their homelands, and what might have attracted them to Rochester.

What do you know about your own cultural background and family history? Do
you have relatives buried in Mount Hope? Use available records to learn about your
ancestors. Consult cemetery records, published obituaries, census records, city
directories, military lists, school and church records, and membership rosters of
fraternal organizations, ethnic clubs, and other community-based groups to learn
more about your roots.

Good health and longevity are often taken for granted today. But, depending on
your age, perhaps you remember the devastating flu epidemic of 1918 or the
rampant polio outbreaks of the 1950s. Look in Mount Hope for evidence of these
earlier epidemics. What can you recall or find out about these events and their effect
on the community? How did diseases like smallpox, diphtheria, and polio alter
history? Can you identify the illnesses that your parents and grandparents feared most
and what diseases are currently considered to be epidemic in our society? Consider
how Thomas Boylston, Jonas Salk, and Albert Sabin changed our lives.

You may notice that Mount Hope exhibits the social and economic patterns of
Rochester itself. Monuments in Mount Hope vary greatly in size and shape. Locate
exceptionally large, elaborate or unusual monuments. To what extent do you believe
the size and location of a marker reflect the person’s contribution to society? Do grave
markers for children differ from those of adults and do markers for women differ
from those for men?

Look at epitaphs. Often poignant, occasionally funny (In Range 9: “Enjoy!
When you’re dead, you’re dead a long time.”), epitaphs sometimes provide
additional personal information about the deceased, or give insight into the values
and religious beliefs of the period. Perhaps you or your group can compile a record of the
inscriptions in a section of Mount Hope.

The origins of popular epitaphs can often be traced to old hymn books, 19th-century
literature and poetry, and the Bible. How do inscriptions from the 1800s differ from
those of this century? Consider what you would like your own epitaph to say and
write an epitaph in memory of a beloved pet to expand your understanding of the
memorialization process.

As you walk through Mount Hope, notice the symbols that appear most
frequently on monuments: pointing fingers, clasped hands, broken rose buds, lambs,
rugged crosses, vines, urns, anchors. Find the meaning of these designs. Think of the
many modern symbols that we encounter every day. A no smoking symbol, figures
designating bathrooms for men and women, the twist of red ribbon for AIDS
support, and McDonald’s golden arches are just a few familiar examples. Modern-day
monument symbols – such as teddy bears, cars, motorcycles, and airplanes – are found
on Mount Hope gravestones.

Some monument symbols denote membership in a specific fraternal
organization, such as Freemasons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of
the World, Order of the Eastern Star, Daughters of Rebekah, German Order of
Harugari, etc. In their heyday during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, nearly
half of the entire adult population of the United States belonged to at least one secret
or fraternal society. What social factors might have contributed to the popularity of
these societies?

Occasionally a monument refers to the person’s occupation. One such example is
for George Harris, a fireman buried in Section C. Read the sad story of John Snell,
the locomotive engineer whose last words, “Tell him to take care of my engine,” are
reflected on his flat grave marker in Range 3.

Special sections in Mount Hope are set aside for members of particular groups.
These institutional plots are reserved for those with special affiliations such as
firemen, members of the armed forces, particular churches or synagogues, and
specific fraternal lodges. Relatively undesirable land was set aside for the city’s
less fortunate citizens. Those with mental or physical handicaps, elderly people
without families to care for them, orphans, criminals, and perhaps others who, for
whatever reason, found themselves on the fringe of productive society are “at rest” in
Mount Hope. Note how these people were memorialized, often without individual
gravestones.

As you walk through the cemetery, look for monuments that record participation in a
war. What do you know about these conflicts? Gravestones and monuments can add
to your knowledge of wars and how they affected our community.

Many different types of monument material are represented in Mount Hope.
See if you can find memorials made of slate, sandstone, marble, limestone, granite, iron,
bronze, and zinc. Using a magnet on metal monuments can give clues to the materials.

You, your children, or your group may want to pursue your interest in the
cemetery through a project, such as:

1. Sketch something in the cemetery that seems special, perhaps an expressive
   sculpture or the architecture of a Victorian gazebo.

2. Learn proper rubbing techniques and mount a special exhibit. Confer rubbings
to granite stones to avoid damaging the
AT MOUNT HOPE, SHOP T IL YOU DROP
(some money, that is)

by Mary Ann Toler

Dying for that perfect gift for a friend or loved one? Then dig no further than the Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery gift shop at the north gatehouse, where rich coffers yield up a treasure trove of delightful items. Here are some summer specials.

• Topping the list is the elegant book, Mount Hope: America's First Municipal Victorian Cemetery, written by Richard O. Reisem, with striking black-and-white photographs by Frank Gillespie. Now in its second printing, the $59.95 book is being offered to members at a special price of $35, with no tax. This book is a special way of revisiting the legacy and beauty of Mount Hope Cemetery.

• For Frederick Douglass fans, we have just received a shipment of a Dover paperback entitled Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass. This informative autobiography is priced at an affordable $2.

• Children will enjoy Discovering Mount Hope Cemetery for Young People – an 8 1/2 x 11-inch, spiral-bound book of games and puzzles that promise hours of fun and discovery. This paperback is a dead giveaway at the low, low price of $1. What a great stocking stuffer for the holidays.

• Coffee and tea drinkers can sip their favorite libation from a handsome ceramic mug inscribed with the Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery logo printed on a white background. The mug sells for $6 and makes a perfect gift or a lovely addition to your own collection.

• No friend of Mount Hope can live without the ultimate duo in cemetery garb – an official Mount Hope cap and tee shirt. Each one sells for $6. For sizes XL and XXL, the shirt is $10. Adult shirts are available in a rich, deep purple with white logo. Children’s sizes come in a variety of colors and are $6. Made of 50% cotton and

soft, porous marble gravestones, such as Susan B. Anthony’s monument.

3. Create a photo essay. Photography can find beauty in the simplest design of a mausoleum door, or in the shadows and brilliant colors of nature.

4. You may be interested in the unusual plants and specimen trees found in Mount Hope. The Ellwanger and Barry Nursery, once located on the east side of Mount Hope Avenue, contributed many rare trees to the cemetery.

5. Record information about dates, epitaphs, and symbolism found in Mount Hope. Computer expertise can be called upon to enter inventories and to cross reference the data.

6. For a family project or group activity, use historic facts as background and create an original video script or illustrated storyboard inspired by a specific gravestone image or epitaph.

7. Select an abandoned plot to research and care for. Begin by finding out as much as you can about the people buried in your adopted plot. Improve their cemetery home. Create a plan for action and follow it through. Plan an appropriate landscape and, over the summer, plant and care for the site. Tend to the plot several times a year and share your results with the community. Give a tour. Make a video. Consider an exhibit at your school, a local bank, library, or historical society. Submit an illustrated article to a school publication or the local newspaper.

No matter what your age or interest, Mount Hope can be your classroom. Explore the cemetery using art, nature, poetry, creative writing, computer sciences, photography, historical research, music – the possibilities are truly endless. With thoughtful planning and a little imagination, a visit to Mount Hope can breathe life into learning.
50% polyester, these shirts are very comfortable and stand the test of time. Buy this shirt and make a novel fashion statement in casual attire.

If you want to send a gift out of town we are happy to accommodate that request for a shipping and handling charge of $3. Use the handy order form below and send a check to the Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery.

Need more information? Call us at (716) 461-3494 or drop in at the north gatehouse, 791 Mount Hope Avenue (opposite Robinson Drive), any Sunday afternoon through October during the scheduled tour times: 1:30 – 5:00 p.m. Come shop with us and see what unique and memorable items await you.

Eric Logan, president of the Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery, and Anne Kingston, secretary of the organization, show off items from our shop. Photograph by Frank A. Gillespie.

| Friends of Mount Hope Cemetery • 791 Mount Hope Avenue • Rochester, New York 14620-2752 |

ORDER BLANK

Name ________________________________________________________________

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Telephone (in case we have questions) ________________________________

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Clara Dennie's monument in Section AA near Grove Avenue features graceful lettering, a copy of her own calligraphy, which was translated to stone by Robert Schnacky, Trott Monuments. The stone was first coated with rubber, which was incised with a sharp knife and then sandblasted. Photographs by Frank A. Gillespie.