Hollywood’s 164th Year

2012 Sees Continued Restoration and Outreach

Restoration and repair of monuments and fences by conservator Robert Mosko and his team of interns have continued at a steady pace during 2012. All Phase I work in and around Presidents Circle has been nearly completed with a total of 326 monuments and 47 historic iron fences addressed in this initial phase. The installation of a newly recast Palmer fence and the reassembly of the ornate Nase family monument are the only remaining incomplete Phase I tasks. These, too, will soon be completed.

At the present time, Phase II of Hollywood’s multi-phase restoration project is well underway. This second phase will address damage and deterioration in the oldest and most historic sections of the cemetery. A total of 1,402 monuments and 81 fences are included in the scope of Phase II. To date, work has been completed on 312 monuments and 51 fences.

In addition to extensive restoration projects, Friends have continued in 2012 to showcase Hollywood through numerous initiatives such as special events, tours, and networking opportunities with other organizations. For example:

- John O. Peters paid another visit to Hollywood on a sweltering April Sunday to speak to a faithful audience about the cemetery. His most recent book – Richmond’s Hollywood Cemetery – has been enthusiastically received. Guided tours followed Peters’ talk and book signing.

- Over one hundred strong, members of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-day Saints spent a volunteer day in the Cemetery in April pulling ivy, picking up debris, and removing dead limbs. Many additional volunteer hours were provided by the Phi Kappa Sigma, Pi Kappa Alpha, and Triangle Fraternities at Virginia Commonwealth University.

- After a many decades’ absence from the Richmond scene, Friends sponsored a Hollywood family picnic on May 20. The turnout of 150 individuals was entertained with guided tours aboard trolleys, Good Humor ice cream, and bluegrass music by the Oak Lane Band.

- Complementing Friends’ sponsored tours throughout the year, the Valentine Richmond History Center has conducted four themed walking tours of the cemetery in addition to its increasingly popular cemetery overview tours. Interest in Hollywood guided tours has spiked this year with thousands of visitors choosing this option. And school children visits continue at a steady pace.

- Once again this year, in the spring and early summer, the cemetery was the site of ceremonies honoring Hollywood’s former U. S. Presidents James Monroe and John Tyler; former President of the Confederacy Jefferson Davis; General J. E. B. Stuart; and numerous others.

- In August, Hollywood was honored to be selected by the readers of Richmond Magazine as the “Best Historic Site” in the city. The cemetery finished in second place for “Best Scenic View” in Richmond.

- In October, the Boxwood Garden Club held its fall meeting in the Palmer Chapel and was treated to a presentation by Dr. Hunter McGuire, Jr., followed by a tour of Presidents Circle.

(continued on page 3)
WREATH-LAYING CEREMONIES

Each year, on the anniversary of their birth dates, the sitting President of the United States honors the memory and legacy of our county’s former Presidents by a formal military wreath-laying ceremony.

In the spring of the year, two such ceremonies take place at Hollywood Cemetery. They honor our fifth and tenth Presidents, James Monroe (born April 28, 1758) and John Tyler (born March 29, 1790). Hollywood is one of just three cemeteries in the country in which two Presidents of the United States are interred.

John Tyler was nominated as the Whig Party’s vice presidential candidate in 1840 and ran with William Henry Harrison, also of Charles City, Virginia, under the much trumpeted campaign slogan “Tippecanoe and Tyler, Too.” Tyler was thrust into the Presidency one month into Harrison’s term when the President died from pneumonia on April 4, 1841.

Thirty days following the Tyler event, in a similar ceremony held on April 28 and only a few steps away, Major General James L. Hodge, then Commanding General of CASCOM, Fort Lee, and Sergeant Major James E. Riddick, CASCOM’s top noncommissioned officer, placed a red, white and blue wreath at President Monroe’s tomb in a similar ceremony.

“He was the last of the “Virginia Dynasty” and the last of the “Revolutionary Fathers” to occupy the White House,” General Hodge remarked. “In his lifetime, President Monroe contributed immeasurably to the building of this nation, and he established a remarkable record of service to the citizens of America.” Monroe was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, and on Christmas Eve, 1776, at eighteen years of age, crossed the Delaware with General George Washington.

(continued on page 3)
Over the course of many years, the Office of the Military Assistant to the President in the White House has coordinated the annual placement of wreaths. Responsibility of that Office is formalized in Title 32 of the Code of Federal Regulations. The Code also includes “the President’s Approved Wreath List” containing the name, birth date, and burial place of each of our thirty-eight deceased Presidents, as well as the branch of the military responsible for each ceremony.

The Army is responsible for the execution of the annual Monroe and Tyler ceremonies at Hollywood, as well as ceremonies for all other deceased Presidents across the country. The U.S. Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force have responsibility for the remaining ceremonies. The only President for whom two ceremonies are performed is Abraham Lincoln. One ceremony is held at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C. and the other in Springfield, Illinois.

Little is left to chance regarding the ceremonies. The participants, agenda, and military decorum for Army-conducted ceremonies are described in detail in Army Regulations. The Code of Federal Regulations requires that the President’s designated representative at each ceremony be approved by the President’s Military Assistant and be a dignitary of general or flag rank. The wreath of fresh flowers, arranged for by the Military Assistant, is essentially identical in size and color for all ceremonies.

While patriotic organizations, presidential societies, and groups such as the Boy and Girl Scouts of America are often in attendance at wreath-laying ceremonies, some having a program role, the ultimate responsibility for executing the ceremonial events rests with the assigned military service branch.

Certain information and photographs appearing in this article have been generously provided by the Office of CASCOM Public Affairs and Office of Public Affairs and Community Relations, Fort Lee, Virginia.

The 392nd Army Band from Fort Lee, Va., provides musical accompaniment during the ceremony for former President Monroe

President Obama’s wreath honoring former President Monroe

Restoration and Outreach (continued from page 1)

Finally, Friends is very pleased that two new members have joined its board the during the year – Mary Lynn Bayliss and William R. Claiborne. Lynn Bayliss, a graduate of Mount Holyoke College, earned her doctorate from the University of Tennessee. She writes and lectures about historical Virginia figures. Lynn is also a member of the Hollywood Cemetery Board.

Billy Claiborne, a native of Richmond, graduated from Woodberry Forest School and the University of Virginia. He will soon be a twenty-year veteran of Lowe Brockenbrough & Company where he holds the position of Managing Director and Portfolio Manager. Billy has served on the board of directors of the Maymont and Westminster Canterbury Foundations.
Numerous Events Draw Visitors to Hollywood

Cenotaphs are reared to pay the tribute of the living to . . . and all around the spacious grounds shafts and associations that attach to the sacred circle of the dead spot in America more suggestive of the solemn beauty which art cannot improve, there is perhaps no Nature with the luxuriant foliage of tree and flower, and Far away from the noises of city-life, curtained by and Hollywood. In regards to Hollywood Cemetery, it is noted: including: descriptions of America’s most celebrated garden cemeteries natural beauty the country offered. It provided romantic set of books edited by William Cullen Bryant, which described Hollywood was featured in where the lost tones of the family are laid.” The following year, only resort of our people, as well as for the pleasures of pure that Hollywood had “become of late the favorite and almost the gate. In 1871, the extension of a streetcar to the cemetery’s northern began operating an omnibus line, a precursor of the American by the mid-1850s, Hollywood Cemetery was becoming a cemetery in Manhattan and reinterred in Hollywood on the hundredth anniversary of this birth, after the Virginia General Assembly had convinced Monroe’s descendants that they should a cemetery in Manhattan and reinterred in Hollywood on the Richmond Whig, a local newspaper, reported, a two-volume Picturesque America [9] The Oak Lane Band entertains picnickers on May 20. Left to Right: Massie Valentine, Jr., Liz Nance, Andy Smith, Russell Lawson, and Bill Hardy. [10 & 11] Open air trolley tours were enjoyed by all ages. For many young fry, this was their first picnic in a “graveyard.” [12] Even this four-legged picnicker found the weather and surroundings “awesome.” [13] Veteran tour guide E. L. Butterworth was on hand to narrate tours and answer questions.

DVD Captures McGuire Stories of Hollywood

During the spring and summer of this year, Dr. Hunter McGuire, Jr., retired surgeon and former Hollywood board member, revisited some of his most favorite sights within the cemetery.

Over the years, McGuire has become one of Hollywood’s most accomplished historians. He has an encyclopedic knowledge of its residents, monuments, sculpture and wrought iron and has shared his repertoire of entertaining stories with many groups, individuals, family and friends. His earliest recollections date to strolls through Hollywood as a boy with his mother following church on Sundays.

What made McGuire’s most recent visits different from all the others was his talented companion -- Richmond videographer, Reid Attaway (VideoWorks of Virginia, Inc.). Attaway, who was engaged by Friends of Hollywood, and McGuire spent endless hours driving from sight to sight -- Attaway filming and McGuire demonstrating his skills as a raconteur.

After the assembling of extensive supporting images as well as considerable editing, a twenty-seven minute DVD has been produced. McGuire provides an interesting vignette about each of his subjects. He debunks the widely held belief that Hollywood is “an exclusive refuge.” Instead, he asserts and then proves that it is the resting place of “a great variety of characters -- writers, teachers, philanthropists, heroes and heroines, some good, some scoundrels -- who have made huge impacts on life in Virginia. It is Richmond’s largest and most diverse cemetery.”

Speaking of the project, Attaway recalls that as a life-long Richmond resident, he had always regarded Hollywood as “an important landmark.” But while working with Dr. McGuire, he has discovered that Hollywood “contains an enormous historical thread. There is a remarkable narrative there, particularly when told by someone as knowledgeable as Dr. McGuire.”

Copies of the McGuire DVD will be available for purchase in the Cemetery Offices in early December. Proceeds from DVD sales will be used to support the continuing restoration and conservation of Hollywood begun by Friends in 2008.

For more information, please e-mail Kelly Wilbanks at Kwilbanks@HollywoodCemetery.org.
Hollywood Cemetery: A Quintessential Garden Cemetery of the 19th Century

By: James R. Cothran and Erica Danylchak
Atlanta, Georgia

The rural cemetery movement in America began in 1831 with the development of Mount Auburn Cemetery (located a few miles outside of Boston in Cambridge, Massachusetts) and continued until circa 1885. During this brief fifty year time period, several hundred garden cemeteries were developed across the country in response to a variety of sanitary, social, and cultural conditions. While garden cemeteries were initially developed outside large northeastern metropolitan areas, such as Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, by mid-century notable examples could be found in cities and towns across the United States—in the South, Midwest, and as far away as California.

Greatly influenced by English landscape design principles of the eighteenth century, and modeled after the newly developed picturesque cemetery, Père Lachaise (1804) in Paris, garden cemeteries were characterized by a variety of distinctive landscape features including: winding carriageways and footpaths, sinuous lakes, meandering streams, and stately trees. Often built along rivers or streams on hilly sites with spectacular views and vistas, garden cemeteries were in sharp contrast to the crowded churchyards and barren burial grounds of earlier times. Not only did the development of garden cemeteries influence the taste of the American public in the nineteenth century, but it also created a heightened awareness of scenic beauty and the consoling benefits of nature. In addition to serving as picturesque burial grounds, garden cemeteries also benefited the general public as open space for passive recreation and, over time, influenced the development of the American park movement.

Of all the garden cemeteries developed in the southeast, Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond, Virginia, is perhaps the most significant, both in terms of size and history. Originally named Mount Vernon Cemetery, Hollywood was first conceived after two of Richmond’s most prominent business leaders, Joshua Jefferson Fry and William Henry Haxall, visited Mount Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge, Massachusetts. The men returned home determined to develop a similar landscaped cemetery outside of Richmond. Richmond had seen rapid population growth in the early nineteenth century and had experienced crowded and unsanitary burial grounds within the confines of the city. Richmond’s first burial ground, the churchyard of Saint John’s Episcopal Church, had reached its capacity by 1821. To alleviate these conditions, the city had established Shockoe Hill Cemetery in 1820 in the northwestern section of the city. Within thirty years it too became overcrowded with approximately 4,500 graves surrounded by increased urban development. A patchwork of other private graveyards could simply not accommodate the growing number of dead in this prosperous city. The relatively new concept of a large, public cemetery outside the boundaries of the city was a timely solution for Richmond’s dilemma.¹

In 1847, Fry and Haxall, along with other investors, purchased about forty-two acres of land known as Harvie’s Woods, located about a quarter mile from the western edge of the city. The selected tract possessed all of the prerequisite features necessary to create a picturesque garden cemetery. Positioned on a steep bluff overlooking the falls of the James River, the site featured gently rolling hills, a main valley running north and south along the property’s eastern edge, and stands of holly, poplar, elm and other hardwood trees.² Just prior to the cemetery’s dedication in 1848, the Richmond Enquirer proclaimed: “Few Cemeteries possess so charming a variety as Holly-Wood—noble trees, bold rocks, dashing streams, dark and wild glens, deep vistas—such are some of the natural characteristics, which point it out as a hallowed ground for the dead.”³  A later account heralded the striking views and vistas the site offered of the city and river below and painted the following poetic picture:

The scene from President’s Hill, in Hollywood, is one that never tires the eye, because it embraces a picture which somewhere among its lights and shadows presents features that constantly appeal to imagination and refined taste. In the great perspective which bounds the horizon the distant hills and forests take new color from the changing clouds; while nearer—almost at your feet—the James River, brawling over the rocks, and chanting

(continued on page 7)
its perpetual requiem to the dead who lie around, catches from the sunshine playing on its ruffled breast kaleidoscopic hues . . . That, however, which attracts the attention of the visitor above all other objects as he views the broad prospect, is the city itself, with its bold yet broken outline of roofs and spires.  

In 1848, Hollywood’s Board of Trustees chose well-known architect John Notman (1810-1865) to design the cemetery’s layout. (It was Notman who suggested that the cemetery’s name be Holly-Wood because of the prevalence of holly trees on the site.) A native of Scotland, Notman began his career as an apprentice in the office of William Henry Playfair, a highly regarded Edinburgh architect. In 1831 Notman immigrated to Philadelphia, where he later met John Jay Smith, a horticulturist and the librarian of the Library Company of Philadelphia. Smith became an influential supporter of Notman’s work and in 1835 hired him to design a building for the Library Company. The following year, Notman won the design competition for Laurel Hill Cemetery in Philadelphia, a project spearheaded by Smith. As Laurel Hill Cemetery’s prestige and notoriety grew as the second largest garden cemetery in the United States, Notman was sought after to design other garden cemeteries, which “came to comprise nearly half of his work as a landscape gardener.”

A Plan With “Charming Views”

For Hollywood Cemetery, Notman created a plan that enhanced the inherent picturesque qualities of the site and simultaneously provided practical solutions for issues of access, cost, and functionality. For example, Notman sited the entrance to the cemetery at the northeast corner of the property because it provided an easy access point from the city and, according to Notman, was “the most desirable point to get the first glance of the beautiful variety of hill and valley.” Notman also laid out countless winding roads that created numerous burial lots fronting the thoroughfares. The design followed the contours of the existing topography and eluded the site’s steepest terrain. The numerous lots fronting roadways provided opportunities to maximize profits from the sale of choice burial lots and allowed carriages easy access to most lots during funerals, which Notman felt was imperative. Meanwhile, the position of the roads greatly eliminated the cost of grading and cutting of the road beds. Notman’s curvilinear circulation system also revealed “charming views” at choice turns in the roadways. In addition, Notman proposed that the site’s main valley, which was traversed by a wide stream and two creeks, be the chief ornamental feature of the cemetery since burials were not possible there. A report that accompanied

(continued on page 8)
In the mid-nineteenth century, garden cemeteries became a retreat for the living from increasingly dense, disorderly, and dreary urban environments created by the Industrial Revolution. Cemeteries became natural sanctuaries that reminded city dwellers—albeit in an idealized way—of the rural environments they had once known and enjoyed. Although easily reached by carriage or streetcar, garden cemeteries were located far enough from cities to offer a quiet refuge from the incessant noise of the city’s bustling streets and commercial/industrial establishments. Garden cemeteries offered urbanites a reprieve from the visual monotony and inhospitable landscape of the city. Meanwhile, marble monuments and grave markers, a common feature in garden cemeteries, provided visitors with symbols of hope and immortality that helped lessen the fear of death by promoting the idea of a peaceful afterlife.

Hollywood --
A Visitor Destination

By the mid-1850s, Hollywood Cemetery was becoming a popular attraction for the public and the city of Richmond began operating an omnibus line, a precursor of the American trolley, to the cemetery every afternoon to make the grounds accessible to visitors. By the late 1860s, access was made even easier by the extension of a streetcar to the cemetery’s northern gate. In 1871, the Richmond Whig, a local newspaper, reported that Hollywood had “become of late the favorite and almost the only resort of our people, as well as for the pleasures of pure air and refreshing scenery, as for the love that is felt for the spot where the lost ones of the family are laid.” The following year, Hollywood was featured in Picturesque America, a two volume set of books edited by William Cullen Bryant, which described America’s scenery and propelled Americans to explore the natural beauty the country offered. It provided romantic descriptions of America’s most celebrated garden cemeteries including: Mount Auburn, Laurel Hill, Greenwood, Magnolia, and Hollywood. In regards to Hollywood Cemetery, it noted:

Far away from the noises of city-life, curtained by Nature with the luxuriant foliage of tree and flower, and presenting at every turn of hill and dell patches of beauty which art cannot improve, there is perhaps no spot in America more suggestive of the solemn associations that attach to the sacred circle of the dead . . . and all around the spacious grounds shafts and cenotaphs are reared to pay the tribute of the living to those who have ‘gone before.’

Monuments to the famous drew large crowds to Hollywood. In 1858, former President James Monroe was removed from a cemetery in Manhattan and reinterred in Hollywood on the hundredth anniversary of his birth, after the Virginia General Assembly had convinced Monroe’s descendants that he should rest in his native state. According to Mary H. Mitchell’s definitive history of Hollywood Cemetery, Monroe’s interment “gave the cemetery lasting prestige, not to mention a prime tourist attraction, and ensured that the citizens of Richmond would take greater pride in the budding necropolis.” In 1862, former President John Tyler was buried in Hollywood within view of Monroe’s plot. Hollywood has the unusual distinction of being the only cemetery, other than Arlington, that has two United States presidents buried there.

From June 1861 to April 1865, Richmond served as the Capital of the Confederacy. Not only did this greatly expand the city’s population, but also placed tremendous demands on the city’s physical and economic resources as well. While Hollywood Cemetery was originally conceived as a burial ground for residents of the city, with the advent of the Civil War, it soon had to accommodate Confederate casualties resulting from battles and skirmishes in the region. By 30 April 1862, 739 Confederate soldiers had been buried in the Soldiers’ Section of Hollywood Cemetery, and by the end of the war more than 11,000 soldiers had been interred in the cemetery’s grounds.

The Impact of the Civil War

Overwhelmed by the maintenance responsibility for so many graves, Hollywood’s cemetery company reached out to the community for help. Within a month of the end of hostilities, Thomas Harding Ellis, the President of the cemetery

(continued on page 9)
company, encouraged Richmond’s women to organize a society to preserve the graves of the Confederate dead. On 3 May 1865, 200 women convened at a local church and formed the Hollywood Memorial Association of the Ladies of Richmond to raise money to maintain the graves of the South’s fallen soldiers. In 1867, the Association decided to fund the construction of a fitting memorial in the Soldiers’ Section and chose a design by local architect/engineer Charles H. Dimmock—a dramatic, ninety-foot pyramid made of large granite blocks. Completed in 1869, the monument bears Latin inscriptions that translate: “In eternal memory of those who stood for God and Country.” In the early 1870s, the Association undertook another mission—to have the bodies of all of the Confederate dead that remained at the battlefields around Gettysburg brought to Hollywood for proper burial. Ultimately, 2,935 soldiers from Gettysburg were reinterred at Hollywood Cemetery. Even as decades passed, the Civil War continued to impact Hollywood Cemetery as Confederate veterans were buried in its grounds, well into the twentieth century. Visitors came to find the graves of ancestors who died in the conflict and pay tribute to the dead. And to this day, “the sound of cannon and rifle salutes reverberate frequently throughout the grounds.”

Over time, garden cemeteries became, in part, outdoor museums that provided the general public access to sculpture and sometimes provided lessons on history and biography. At Hollywood, two particularly noteworthy examples of monumental sculpture relate to the Civil War and stand over the graves of Jefferson Davis, former President of the Confederacy, and his daughter, Varina Anne. In 1893, Davis was buried in Hollywood after briefly resting in Metairie Cemetery in New Orleans after his death in 1889. Before the end of the century, the Hollywood Cemetery company erected a bronze statue designed by sculptor George Julian Zolnay that depicted a dignified Davis dressed as he was when captured by Union troops at the end of the Civil War. Zolnay, a Hungarian native who had recently immigrated to the United States, quickly gained recognition as a superior sculptor and won commissions to design busts of many famous Americans. For the cemetery company, Zolnay also completed a seven-foot Carrara marble statue of a seated angel of grief honoring Davis’s daughter who was born in 1864 at the height of the Civil War and was known as the “Daughter of the Confederacy.”

Since its founding, Hollywood Cemetery has served the city of Richmond as a pastoral “sleeping place” for its dead and as an important cultural institution for its citizens. For over 160 years, Hollywood has offered a safe and dignified place for burials removed from the noise and confines of the city. Featuring the picturesque elements typical of the rural cemetery movement, it has enticed visitors to find solace and enjoyment within its boundaries. Today, Hollywood remains an active cemetery and continues to welcome visitors to enjoy its striking scenery, its memorial monuments, and its rich history conveyed in stone.

James R. Cothran. FASLA, was a landscape architect, urban planner, and garden historian in Atlanta, Georgia. He authored Gardens of Historic Charleston, Gardens and Historic Plants of the Antebellum South, and Charleston Gardens and the Landscape Legacy of Lourel Briggs. Cothran passed away January 29, 2012.

Erica Danylchak serves as the Executive Director of the Buckhead Heritage Society in Atlanta, Georgia. She earned a B.A. in History from Boston University and a Master of Heritage Preservation degree from Georgia State University.

This article first appeared in the Winter 2012 issue of Magnolia, a publication of the Southern Garden History Society, and is reprinted with the Society’s permission. The article is an excerpt from the unfinished manuscript of Nineteenth Century Garden Cemeteries and the Rural Cemetery Movement. Danylchak plans to complete the book in Cothran’s memory.

Endnotes
2 Ibid., 7.
3 “Holly-Wood Cemetery,” Richmond Enquirer, June 12, 1849.
4 William Cullen Bryant and Oliver Bell Bunce, Picturesque America or the Land We Live In (New York: D. Appleton & Co, 1872), 1: 73.
7 Greiff, 142.
8 Ibid., 143-45.
10 Mitchell, 79.
11 Bryant, 73.
12 Mitchell, 4.
14 John O. Peters, Richmond’s Hollywood Cemetery (Richmond, VA: Valentine Richmond History Center, 2010), 46-55.
15 Ibid., 55-70.
16 Ibid., 64.
17 Mitchell, 120-121.
We are indeed grateful to the following donors for their generous support of Friends in 2012. You have enabled us to continue vital monument and fence restoration. Thank you for helping us to preserve Hollywood Cemetery for generations to come.

Mary Hoge Anderson
Chair, Friends of Hollywood Cemetery

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For Former U.S. Presidents

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Mr. John O. Peters
Segway of Richmond
The Triangle Fraternity at VCU

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At the present time, Phase II of Hollywood's multi-phase restoration project is well underway. This second phase will address damage and deterioration in the oldest and most historic sections of the cemetery. A total of 1,402 monuments and 81 fences are included in the scope of Phase II. To date, work has been completed on 312 monuments and 51 fences.

In addition to extensive restoration projects, Friends have continued in 2012 to showcase Hollywood through numerous initiatives such as special events, tours, and networking opportunities with other organizations. For example:

- John O. Peters paid another visit to Hollywood on a sweltering April Sunday to speak to a faithful audience about the cemetery. His most recent book – *Richmond's Hollywood Cemetery* – has been enthusiastically received. Guided tours followed Peters’ talk and book signing.

- Over one hundred strong, members of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-day Saints spent a volunteer day in the Cemetery in April pulling ivy, picking up debris, and removing dead limbs. Many additional volunteer hours were provided by the Phi Kappa Sigma, Pi Kappa Alpha, and Triangle Fraternities at Virginia Commonwealth University.

- After many decades’ absence from the Richmond scene, Friends sponsored a Hollywood family picnic on May 20. The turnout of 150 individuals was entertained with guided tours aboard trolleys, Good Humor ice cream, and bluegrass music by the Oak Lane Band.

- Complementing Friends’ sponsored tours throughout the year, the Valentine Richmond History Center has conducted four themed walking tours of the cemetery in addition to its increasingly popular cemetery overview tours. Interest in Hollywood guided tours has spiked this year with thousands of visitors choosing this option. And school children visits continue at a steady pace.

- Once again this year, in the spring and early summer, the cemetery was the site of ceremonies honoring Hollywood’s former U.S. Presidents James Monroe and John Tyler; former President of the Confederacy Jefferson Davis; General J.E.B. Stuart; and numerous others.

- In August, Hollywood was honored to be selected by the readers of *Richmond Magazine* as the “Best Historic Site” in the city. The cemetery finished in second place for “Best Scenic View” in Richmond.

- In October, the Boxwood Garden Club held its fall meeting in the Palmer Chapel and was treated to a presentation by Dr. Hunter McGuire, Jr., followed by a tour of Presidents Circle.

(continued on page 3)