

## IRON RAILINGS.

These, also, are not in general admitted, and can be used only in public and such other places as the trustees may permit.

## GRANITE COPINGS.

These, when constructed of good stone, are very beautiful and enduring. The only objection to them is the expense, which is necessarily very heavy. The dimensions of the coping should be in proportion to the size of the plot, not less in any case than ten inches in thickness and six inches above ground, and it should be tenoned into and resting upon heavy granite posts placed vertically six feet under ground, in order that they may not be affected by the heaving of the frost. A space of five inches should be left between the ground and the coping, at the lowest part, to allow an easy flow of water from the lot.

## MONUMENTS.

In regard to monuments too much care cannot be exercised to insure permanency. The foundations must be carefully laid and be not less than six feet deep—the usual depth of graves. The stone of which the structure is made should be free from visible defects, and, if possible, of sufficient size to extend across the entire structure. Monuments composed of common masonry and framed with thin slabs of marble, or stone, will not last. It is a species of veneering that will soon exhibit the effects of the severe exposure to which it is subjected—nor will even the solid stone long endure unless it be made to lie on what is termed, its natural bed. Most kinds of stone and marble are composed of strata, or layers, not unlike the leaves of a book. If the stones are placed edgewise, or vertically, so as to expose the strata unfavorably to the action of the atmosphere and the frost, the seams will, in time, separate, and the whole structure eventually fall into ruin and decay.

## TOMBS.

The preceding remarks will apply with greater force to tombs built in part or totally above ground. In such structures particular care is needed in the plan and construction which may be adopted. The stones of which they are built should frequently be of sufficient length to extend through the wall—not mere slabs set up on edge—forming no bond of union between the outer and inner surfaces. Where angles occur, each alternate course should be composed of solid stones cut to the angle required, so as to effectually prevent a separation of the walls. When placed on the hill-side the parts above the natural surface of the ground should be of cut stone, the sides as well as the front, so as to avoid all artificial embankments and sodding. The natural form of the hill will thus be preserved ;