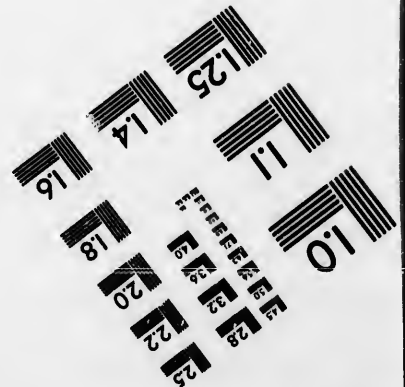
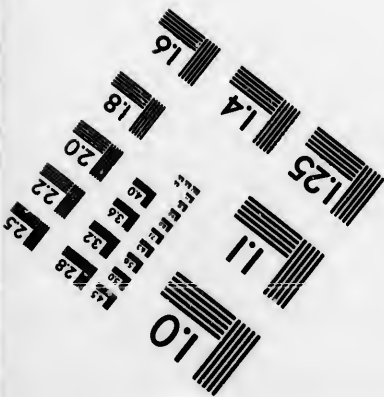
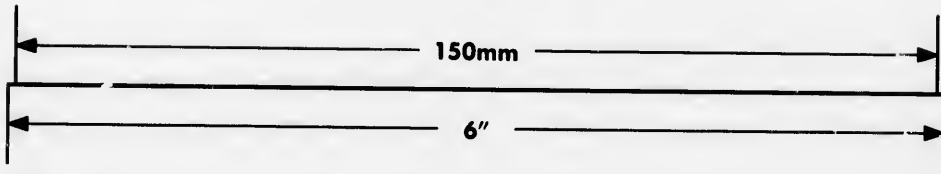
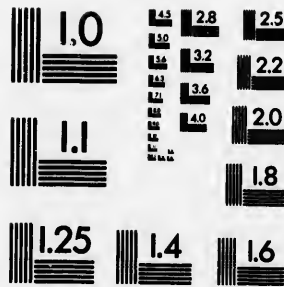
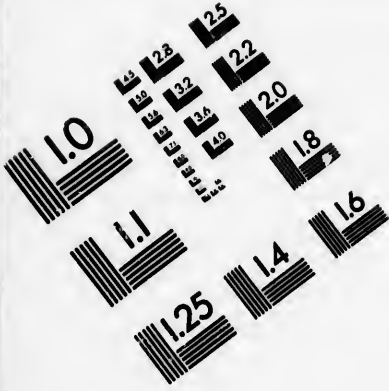


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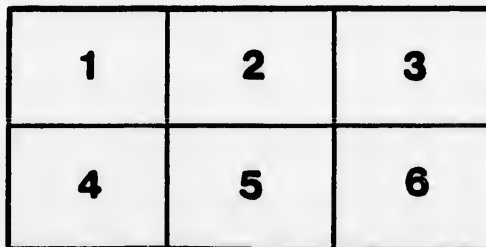
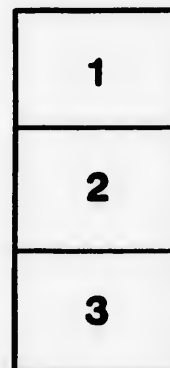
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RULES AND REGULATIONS

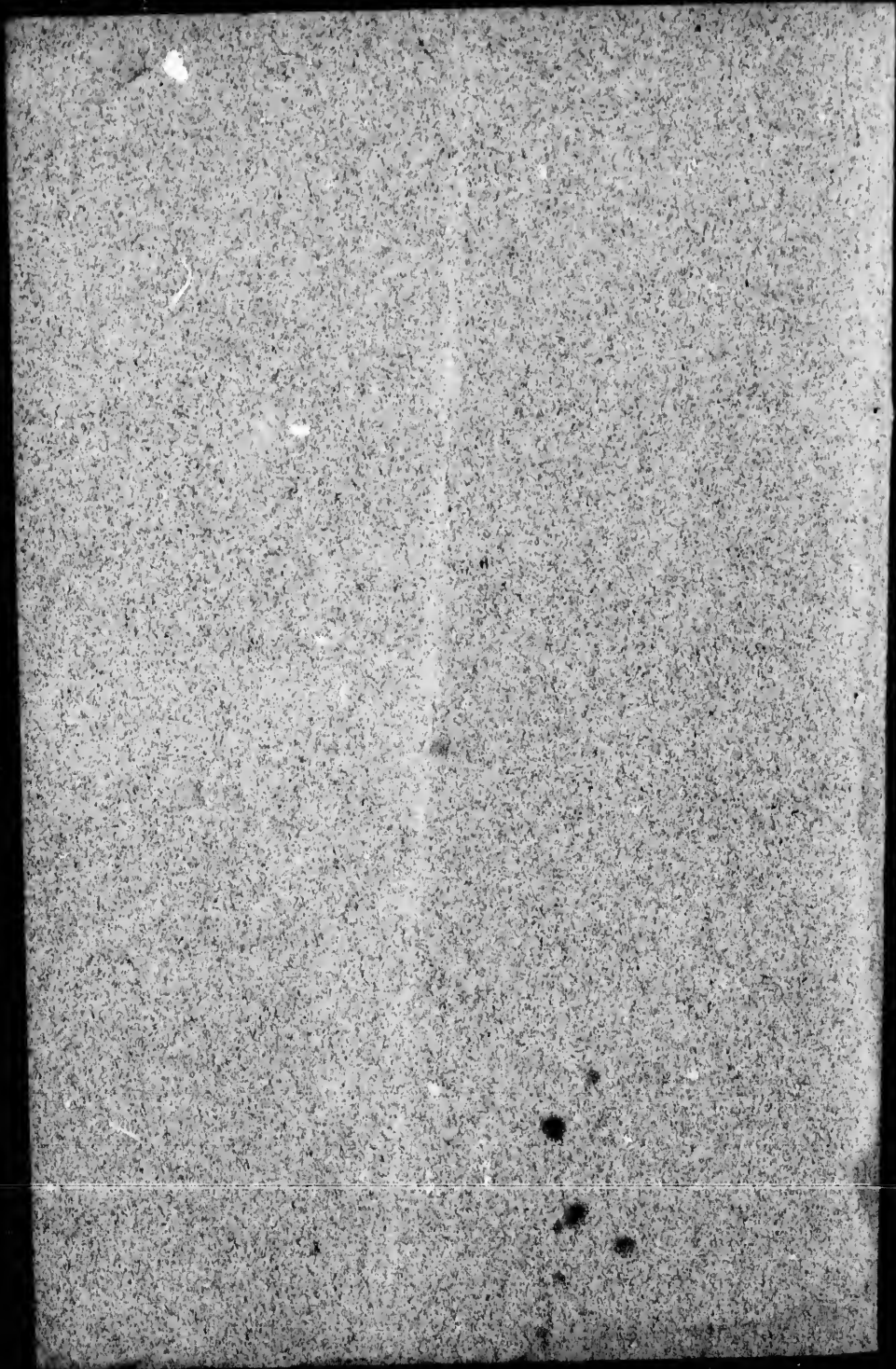
OF THE

Mount Pleasant Cemetery,

TORONTO, ONTARIO.

1876

DUDLEY AND BURNS, PRINTERS.



RULES AND REGULATIONS

OF THE

Mount Pleasant Cemetery,

TORONTO—CANADA,

1876.

OFFICERS OF THE CEMETERY.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES :

HON. WM. McMASTER,
Chairman.

JAMES LESSLIE, ESQ.

A. T. McCORD, ESQ.

JOHN PATERSON, ESQ.

ROBERT WALKER, ESQ.

JAMES MICHIE, ESQ.

ROBERT WILKES, ESQ.

W. F. McMASTER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Mount Pleasant Cemetery is located on Yonge Street, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the centre of the city and $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the northern termination of the Street Railway. It is expected that in a short time the street cars will run as far as the Cemetery; and it is contemplated to erect a Telegraph office on the grounds for the accommodation of lot-owners, and others.

The location has been selected by the Trustees after a careful and extensive examination of all available lands in the vicinity of Toronto—and taking into consideration, the short distance from the city, facility of access by good roads, and natural advantages, the Trustee's consider that they have been fortunate in securing it.

The Cemetery, at present, contains 200 acres, and will be enlarged in the course of time,—the nature and surface of the ground well adapt it for burial, in either graves or vaults.

Plans were procured in 1874, and actual working operations were commenced in the spring of 1875, so that the first 65 acres will be in proper condition for burial purposes in July 1876.

The work of grading the first sixty-five acres, involving an immense amount of labor, is all but completed, and has been prosecuted with a constant regard to beauty, as well as utility.

Substantial roads are being constructed, which, in all seasons, will furnish visitor's an easy and pleasant drive to all parts of the grounds.

Commodious and inviting foot-paths wind around every hill, and explore each dale and shady nook, whence crystal springs bubble forth into beautiful streams.

The waters of Spring Creek have been dammed up in several places, and Cascades, Lakes, and Ponds have been formed with rustic bridges leading over them; and what was once a rough and impassable ravine bears now the impress of art, and can be visited by persons either in carriages or on foot.

The Cemetery, at present, is entered only from Yonge Street; but as soon as is required, an entrance will also be made at the eastern extremity of the grounds, from the 2nd concession line in the Township of York.

The woods at present in the rear of the improved portion will soon be laid out in park-like manner according to the main plan—

the improvements thus completed will afford the visitor additional attractions. When the woods and ravine in the eastern part shall have been artificially improved, a drive of *twelve miles* in extent will be afforded in and around the Cemetery—the scenery being so varied as to assume a different aspect at every step.

A large receiving tomb has been constructed this summer ; also the necessary fencing.

To erect a public Mausoleum for permanent interment, is also contemplated. The tomb will be furnished with compartments, affording separate interment for each body, with marble tablets on which may be inscribed the name and age of the person interred.

Mount Pleasant, on account of its proximity to the city, and facility of access therefrom—on account of its entire surface being available for purposes of interment,—on account of the extent and beauty of its native and varied forest growth—and of the beauty of the surrounding landscape will, the Trustees are assured, amply repay them for all the labor and the difficulties connected with the inauguration and carrying out of the work up to the present time, and they hope to its entire completion.

With the result of their labors thus far, as exhibited in the improvements already made, the Trustees hope that the community, for whose benefit it was designed, will feel satisfied ; and that they will appreciate this laudable enterprise. It may be questioned whether any other place of burial in Toronto has awakened an interest as deep and wide—an interest manifested, not only in the rapidly increasing demands for lots and graves but also in the numbers who visit the Cemetery from week to week.

During the past few years—since the other places of burial vested in the Trustees were established, a great change has taken place in the public sentiment of our community. It is not now necessary to urge the manifold evils of intra-mural interment, or to present and portray the immense advantages of rural sepulture.

The very feelings, so natural and so strong, which have long bound thousands to an established practice, will now, they hope, set in in another and better direction. Beneath the verdant and flowery sod—beneath green and waving foliage—amid tranquil shades—where nature weeps in all her dews, and sighs in every bough—and each warbling bird and glittering cascade chants a solemn requiem, the dying generations of this metropolis will henceforth be largely sepulchred.

SALES OF LOTS.

A map of the Cemetery, published in portable form, as a guide for visitors and proprietors of lots, will furnish all needed help for a complete inspection of the grounds. A large map, drawn in detail, may also be consulted at the office of the Secretary, or of the Superintendent, at the Cemetery.

In the special Act relating to Cemeteries it is provided :—

That purchasers of lots acquire not merely the privilege of burial, but also the fee of the grounds which they purchase.

That no stock, or other speculative interests exist to conflict with the wishes of lot-owners respecting its management.

That as all the surplus revenues of the Cemetery are to be applied to the extension of the grounds, and the increase of the Permanent Improvement Fund, ample provision is made for the perpetual care, embellishment and preservation of the grounds and improvements.

That as the ground is exempt from public taxes, and from liability for debt, and is sold in lots which are not subject to assessment or annual charge, the proprietors can never forcibly be deprived of their ground.

The Surveyor or Superintendent of interments will always be on the grounds to aid those wishing to purchase.

The usual size of lots in the main plots is 8 × 12 feet, and between every second lot is a space running six feet wide, intended for the convenience of lot owners.

The form of the lots vary, depending upon the peculiar surface of the ground, and the character of the improvements contemplated. Thus, according to circumstances and location, the lots will be valued and given in circular, square, oblong, or octagonal form.

Sites for vaults will also be sold according to location.

The advantages of large plots compared with vaults or single lots, are now generally appreciated. Many of the beautiful hills and knolls which are found in the Cemetery, may be separately defined, without incurring much more expense than will be necessary to set apart a single lot. More space is thus obtained for interments, as well as for the adornment of the ground with shrubbery and flowers. It prevents also that unnecessary and unsightly crowding together of monuments which prevails where single lots only are laid out, and greatly aids in preserving the rural character of the Cemetery.

Proprietors may dispose of their lots, and have the transfer recorded on the books of the Trustees by the payment of two dollars for each transfer.

Lots are conveyed by the Trustees in fee, subject to the following regulations :

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

I. No lot shall be used for any other purpose than as a burial place for the dead ; and no trees within the lot shall be planted, cut down or destroyed, without the consent of the Superintendent.

II. Proprietors shall not allow interments to be made in their lots for a remuneration.

III. All conveyances of lots for burial purposes shall be upon condition that the grantee or grantees under such conveyances shall not sell, transfer, assign or convey any such lot, or any interest therein, without first notifying the Trustees in writing of their intention so to do, and furnishing full particulars as to the name, address, occupation or other description of the party to whom such grantee may desire to sell ; and a register of such sale, transfer, assignment or conveyance, is to be kept in the Trustees' transfer book ; and no such transfer shall be made while there are any arrears due upon the said lot to the Trustees.

IV. The proprietor of each lot shall have the right to erect stones, monuments or sepulchral structures, and to cultivate trees, shrubs and plants in the same ; subject to the approval of the superintendent.

V. If any monument or any structure whatever, or any inscription be placed in or upon any lot, which shall be determined by the Trustees for the time being to be offensive or improper the said Trustees or their agent, shall have the right, and it shall be their duty to enter upon the lot and remove the said offensive or improper object or objects.

HEIRSHIP OF LOTS.

An erroneous impression seems generally to prevail in regard to the ownership of lots after the death of the original proprietor ; it is deemed therefore advisable to furnish correct information on the subject.

If the owner dies making no disposition of the lot by will, it descends to his heirs-at-law ; that is, to the same persons who by the laws of the country, inherit any other of his real estate.

TRANSFER OF LOTS.

I. All transfer of lots by lot-owners are to be executed in duplicate, the transfer to be registered in the registry books kept in the offices of the Trustees and Superintendent, and endorsed upon the deed.

II. Before recording in the books of the Trustees, the transfer of lots acquired by inheritance, an affidavit of one or more of the heirs-at-law, proving such heirship must be deposited with the Trustees.

III. The charge for each transfer, including the recording of the same on the books of the Trustees, is two dollars.

MARKS AND BOUNDARIES OF LOTS.

The proprietor of each lot shall, under the direction of the Superintendent, erect at his own, or her own expense, suitable landmarks of stone or iron at the corners thereof, and shall also cause the number thereof to be legibly and permanently marked on the premises. And if the proprietor shall omit for ninety days, after notice, to erect such landmarks, with the number aforesaid, the trustees shall have authority to cause the same to be done at the expense of the said proprietor. The Superintendent, when a burial lot or other parcel of ground shall have been sold, shall at any time after ninety days from the date of the said notice, at the expense of the proprietor of said lot or parcel of ground, put down suitable stone or iron boundary posts, and cause the lot to be graded, and the number of the lot to be legibly cut upon one of said posts, unless the proprietor shall within that time give satisfactory evidence to the Superintendent that he will immediately proceed to place such posts upon his lot, with the number inscribed.

Those posts shall not stand above ground more than two inches.

SUGGESTIONS TO LOT OWNERS.

The permanence of sepulchral architecture is an object so desirable, as to entitle it to special attention. The dilapidation and disfigurement of structures reared for the dead have been too common to excite surprise, but can never be witnessed without pain. Knowing, as we do the numerous causes of displacement, and decay, which are ever in action, it should be made a primary consideration to guard against them. Respect for the dead, respect for ourselves, and a just regard for the tastes and feelings of all whom either affection or curiosity may attract to the cemetery, demand as much, at least, of all who shall make improvements in Mount Pleasant. This is a matter, obviously, in which all are interested; for, whatever the precautions and care used by some, if others through inattention suffer their grounds and monuments to become squalid and ruinous, the painful contrast will soon offend the eye and the entire grounds would thereby be seriously injured.

It is not indeed possible wholly to prevent the ravages of atmospheric influences; but proper care in the erection of the structures

will greatly counteract and long retard them, while those who shall see fit to take advantage of the suggestion for the preservation of monuments, may insure their integrity and beauty for ages to come. With the view of promoting this result the following regulations and suggestions are made.

ENCLOSURE OF LOTS.

Various modes have been adopted according to varying circumstances. Those which have been in use are, hedges, posts and chains, posts and bars, iron railings, and granite or marble copings. We will notice them in order :—

HEDGE ENCLOSURES.

These, although very beautiful under favoring circumstances, are objectionable in several respects :—

1. They are not suitable for lots which have much descent as the loose earth about the stems and roots is liable to be washed away by the heavy rains.
2. They are not suitable for small lots, as they occupy too much ground.
3. They obstruct the free circulation of the air, and thus retard the healthful growth of the grass in and around the lots, especially if, for the want of trimming and care, the plants are suffered to attain undue height.
4. They are perishable, and must be frequently renewed. Even in seasons of ordinary severity, solitary plants are often destroyed, which seriously impair the uniformity and beauty of the enclosure. But the almost total destruction of hedges in severe winters, has determined the Trustees that no lot sold in this cemetery shall be enclosed with them.

POSTS AND CHAINS.

This mode of enclosure is also objectionable. The chains are extremely liable to rust ; and as they do not bind the posts firmly together and are frequently used as seats and swings by children, they soon get out of place, and, of course, present an unsightly appearance. This style of enclosure is also prohibited.

POSTS AND BARS.

Enclosures of this kind are admitted only in certain isolated and public places, and if permitted to be erected, care should be taken that no posts should be used but such as are free from stratified formation. Quincy granite and also some kinds of sand-stone are exempt from this objection. The bars should be galvanized to prevent dislocation of the stone from the rust of the iron, and to avoid the necessity of having them frequently painted.

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 ;

unsightly artificial mounds will be prevented; and the expense of frequently renewing and repairing embankments will be avoided. The foundation wall should be in depth, not less than three feet, nor should the side walls in any part be of less thickness than two feet. The roof should always be of granite or hammer-dressed blue stone—each side to be in one stone,—let three inches into the cornice and coping, with saddle-back coping on the ridge. The interior of the tombs should be fitted up with shelves, constructed so as to admit of each coffin being tightly and permanently sealed at the time of interment with tablets of stone or marble ready prepared with the inscription desired. Thus furnished, no unpleasant effluvia will be perceived, nor will any re-interment of the remains be necessary, as in other cases, after the coffins shall have decayed.

VAULTS.

Vaults under ground should be built of stone walls at least 18 inches thick, and on the inside, with hard bricks four inches thick, leaving a space of two inches between the stone wall and brick-work to prevent dampness; or of brick-work of two thicknesses, having a twelve inch wall on the outside and an eight inch wall on the inside, leaving a two inch interval,—these walls to be well tied together. All arches should be of stone or hard brick, twelve inches thick, carefully cemented over and then covered with asphaltum, to render them water-tight, and all laid in the best cement. The importance of special attention on the part of lot owners to the particulars contained in the preceding suggestions has been strongly impressed on the Trustees. In our former places of interment, as well as in the cemeteries of other cities, may be seen, both in failure and success, how essential it is that durable material should be used, that the right mode of construction should be adopted, and that the execution of the work should be thorough and complete.

VARIETY IN MONUMENTS.

As the permanency of monuments and their enclosures is, and will be, essential to the proper appearance of the grounds, so are symmetry and variety of form necessary to the production of a permanently pleasing effect. Nothing can lead more directly to render these grounds tame and uninteresting than the frequent recurrence of the same, or similar, forms in monuments and tomb-fronts. To prevent this result slight alterations in particular features have been made in other cemeteries, but still, only resulting in monotony and not in pleasing variety. The mistakes which have been made in other places the Trustees hope to avoid in this new cemetery.

PRESERVATION OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Allusion has already been made to the importance of making proper provision for the preservation of monuments, etc. On this point, too, we may take a lesson from observation, and to prevent a repetition of the mistakes of others, the Trustees will receive in trust, from any lot owner, a sum of money not less than \$100, the income of which shall be appropriated to the repair of his lot according to the trust given. Further, the Trustees are empowered by law to receive gifts or bequests for this purpose as well as for the general benefit of the Cemetery. Lot owners will find it to their advantage to subscribe to this "Repair Fund," the income of which must be applied to the preservation of his or her lot, or the renewal of any improvements which may be made thereon.

To this important provision the Trustees once more call the attention of those who may have become lot owners in Mount Pleasant Cemetery. They can hardly imagine that the feeling which has prompted a costly purchase and erection would be unaccompanied with the desire that a spot, on which so much has been expended, should always be kept in neatness and repair.

To the very natural wish that one's own final place of repose should be decent and respectable, a motive is added by our regard for the memory of others. But lots and monuments will not take care of themselves. No pains or expense in the out-set—no solidity of material—no thoroughness of workmanship—is proof against the perpetual tendencies to deformity and decay. In cases of this sort, the action of nature may prove unfriendly alike in processes of growth and decomposition. Trees, shrubs, briars, and weeds soon fill a neglected lot with their tangled and squalid growth. Iron will grow rusty, and at length fall apart. Headstones or monuments are seldom placed so firmly as to defy for ever the powerful forces that are constantly at work to weaken and throw them down; and the Trustees believe, that many who will provide in Mount Pleasant a resting place for themselves and their kindred, will gladly insure their lots and improvements against such effacing and destroying influences. They know that they cannot be always on the spot to watch the beginning and progress of decay, and do not forget that their own personal care can, at the best, continue but a little while. It is still less to be expected that those who may come after them should do what they have failed to accomplish.

SHRUBBERY.

In the selection and placing of trees and large shrubs, good judgment and taste should prevail. A very beautiful effect may be produced by appropriately grouping trees; so arranging size, form and colour, that all will harmonize and contrast favourably with the surrounding shrubbery. If attention be not paid to these features,

the most beautiful landscape will be marred, and common observation shows that such results in the transplanting of trees are often witnessed.

Discrimination should also be exercised in selecting smaller shrubbery and flowers, that they may be suitable to the purpose for which the grounds are set apart. To arrange a burial plot as one would plant a flower garden is, to say the least, in very questionable taste.

Care ought to be taken that too many flowers are not set out, and that the varieties and colours of such as are selected are appropriate; nothing coarse, or incongruous with the object or place, should be chosen. Those which are delicate in size or colours should be preferred. Such as are simple and unobtrusive, and particularly those which are symbolical of friendship, affection, and remembrance, seem most fitting to beautify the place of graves. But there is nothing so neat and clean, nothing so pleasing at all seasons, and to all eyes, as a closely shaven green sward.

RULES CONCERNING IMPROVEMENTS.

I. To insure the keeping of the grounds in proper condition, the grading and turfing and mowing of the grass when required, will be done, at a reasonable compensation, by men in the regular employ of the Trustees, and acting under the direction of the Superintendent.

II. To protect the grounds, and especially improved lots, from injury, excavations for vaults or other structures will be made by the Trustees, at the expense of the owner.

III. Gardeners or others employed by lot owners to work on lots, must remove all rubbish which they make to such places of deposit as are provided for the purpose.

IV. Gardeners employed by lot owners, must procure from the office of the Cemetery license cards for themselves and the men they may employ, to be shown when at work to the Agents of the Cemetery whenever required.

Such Gardeners as are not known at the Cemetery, must procure an order in writing from the lot owners who employ them before they can procure license cards and be permitted to work.

V. The Superintendent will in all cases, designate the place where materials to be used in erecting monuments or excavating vaults are to be placed during the course of erection or excavation.

VI. Implements or materials used in performing any work within the Cemetery, which may be left on any lot or adjacent ground, must be removed by the owner or owners thereof without delay, otherwise the obstruction will be removed by the Superintendent and the expense charged to said owner or owners.

VII. When cut stone coping is used as an enclosure the same shall have a stone foundation at least 6 feet below the surface of the ground.

VIII. Fence tablets composed in whole or in part of wood are prohibited.

IX. All workmen employed in the construction of vaults, erection of monuments, etc., must be subject to the control and direction of the Agents of the Trustees; and any workman failing to conform to this regulation will not afterwards be permitted to work in the grounds. Masons and stonecutters are required to lay planks on the paths over which heavy materials are to be moved, in order to protect them from injury.

X. Foundations for monuments must be built of solid masonry with good cement and mortar, and be not less than from 4 to 6 feet deep according to size of structures. If less than 18 inches thick they must be built of the best hard brick, laid in cement mortar.

XI. Foundations for head-stones must not be less than one foot thick and four feet deep. The officers of the Cemetery are directed to stop the building of any foundation which they may deem to be imperfect in size or construction.

XII. Lettered boards designating graves will not be allowed.

XIII. No slabs will be allowed, unless placed in a horizontal position, and no head or foot stones will be permitted exceeding two feet in height above ground, unless placed in a cut stone base, with stone foundation four feet deep.

XIV. No vault shall be erected, wholly or in part, above ground without permission of the Trustees; and all such must be furnished with shelves having divisions allowing interments to be made separately and permanently sealed so as to prevent the escape of unpleasant effluvia. Such portions as are above ground must be faced with cut quarry stone, granite, or marble.

XV. The walls of vaults shall be confined within the limits of the premises, and they shall be at least 16 inches, if of brick, and 24 inches, if of stone, in thickness; the inside crown of the arch shall be at least four feet below the surface of the ground and not less than one foot in thickness, if of brick, and 18 inches, if of stone; and the entrance to the same shall be covered with a stone or iron plate, and these covered with earth, so that the said stone (or iron plate) and earth shall be, at least, 3 feet in depth, and on a level with the surrounding ground. And where the vault is excavated vertically in the side of a hill there shall be double iron doors with at least a space of 18 inches between the outer and inner doors. The entrance to be indicated by a suitable stone sunk in the ground.

XVI. No steps to lots or vaults shall be built without special permission first obtained from the Superintendent. The steps must be of solid, cut stone with side pieces, and placed on a good stone foundation.

XVII. Heavy loads will not be allowed to enter the Cemetery when the roads are in an unfit condition.

XVIII. Persons who inclose lots, or make other improvements upon them after having been graded, thereby disarranging the previous improvements made by the Trustees, will be charged the cost of putting the same again in order.

XIX. All persons are forbid cutting walks, or planting trees upon the margins along the avenues or upon any other ground belonging to the Trustees, except by permission.

XX. The Trustees reserve the right to prevent the erection of large or other improvements which might interfere with the general effect or obstruct any principal view.

XXI. Proprietors who may wish either to enclose their lots, construct vaults, or to have their boundaries more fully defined, must first apply to the Superintendent on the premises, who must be present to oversee such enclosure or construction, and whose directions must be conformed to, as well in the said matters as in the making of any improvements whatever, and the said Superintendent is responsible for the enforcement of these and all by-laws and rules, and for the maintenance of decorum in the Cemetery on all occasions.

RULES CONCERNING VISITORS.

I. Each proprietor of a lot will be entitled to a ticket of admission to the cemetery, which will admit the bearer thereof with a vehicle under the following rules, the violation of which, or a loan of the ticket, involves a forfeiture of the privilege.

II. Persons, not proprietors of lots, will be admitted at all times, on foot, by procuring tickets at the office of the cemetery, but in carriages, on week days only.

III. Children will not be admitted unless with their parents or person having them specially in charge.

IV. Schools and other large assemblages of persons will not be admitted unless by special permission from the Trustees.

V. No person will be admitted on horseback unless by special ticket of admission, nor will any person for the present be allowed to enter the grounds from the East.

VI. No vehicle will be allowed to pass through the ground at a rate exceeding four miles per hour.

VII. Driving on the paths less than ten feet wide will not be allowed.

VIII. Drivers of Carriages at funerals, are required to remain in their seats, or by their horses, during the performance of funeral ceremonies.

IX. No vehicle or horse shall, upon any pretence whatsoever, be driven upon, or over, a burial plot.

X. Proprietors of carriages and horses will be held responsible for any damage done by them or their drivers in violation of the rules of the cemetery.

XI. No horse shall be left by the driver unfastened, or where he may do injury.

XII. No Pic-Nic party will be admitted in the grounds.

XIII. Smoking will not be allowed.

XIV. Dogs will not be admitted.

XV. All persons are prohibited from picking any flower, wild or cultivated, or breaking any shrub or tree.

XVI. All persons are prohibited breaking, removing, or displacing rocks in the several rockworks.

XVII. Fishing, bathing, and washing in the water-courses are strictly prohibited; also skating upon them in winter.

XVIII. All persons are prohibited from writing upon, defacing, or injuring any monument, fence, or other structures, or any tree in or belonging to the cemetery.

XIX. Any persons disturbing the quiet and good order of the place by noise or other improper conduct, or who shall violate any of the foregoing rules, will be compelled instantly to leave the grounds.

XX. The gate-keeper is charged to prohibit the entrance of all improper persons, as well as of those who, though presenting tickets, may be known to have at any time wilfully transgressed the rules.

XXI. The gates are opened for entrance at sunrise and closed, except for egress, at sunset.

XXII. No money shall be paid to the gate-keepers or any other persons in the employ of the Trustees, in reward for any personal services or attention.

Visitors are reminded that these grounds are sacredly devoted to the interment of the dead, and that a strict observance of the decorum which should characterize such a place will be required on the part of all.

The officers and agents of the trustees are authorized and directed to remove all who violate the rules or commit trespass. Trespassers are liable to criminal prosecution and to a fine, and will also be subject to pay such damages and repair such injuries as they may have occasioned.

RULES CONCERNING INTERMENTS.

I. The Superintendent of interments will reside at the Cemetery, and will see that suitable persons are in attendance at every interment.

II. In each case of burial a written statement, giving the name, place of nativity, residence (with street if person is from the city), age, and cause of death of the person to be interred, and shewing whether married or unmarried, must be furnished to the Superintendent, that an accurate register thereof may be made. The size on top of coffin or case must be mentioned, and the location of the graves to be opened should be accurately designated by a diagram drawn on the back of the statement, or giving the lot, range, and plot, in which the grave is to be made, if required.

III. Notice of each interment to be made shall be given at the office of the Cemetery at least six hours of day-light previous thereto, except under special circumstances, as the Trustees cannot be responsible for having graves prepared for funerals, unless notice shall be given to the Secretary or Superintendent of it at least six hours of day-light previous to the hour of said funeral.

IV. No disinterment will be allowed in any lot or grave without an order from the owner thereof.

V. Every order for interment must be signed by the proprietor or his or her legal attorney; and after the decease of the proprietor by the legal representative.

VI. No grave or tomb shall be opened for interment, or removal, by any person not in the employ of the Trustees.

VII. No grave shall be opened nearer than six inches from the boundary line of the lot.

VIII. When more than one interment is made in the same grave, the last shall have at least four feet of earth over the coffin.

IX. No burial shall be allowed in any lot against which there shall appear charges due and unpaid.

X. All interments, excepting those in public lots, will be subject to certain charges, which in all cases must be paid at the office of the Secretary and Treasurer, before the interment.

[A suggestion to lot owners respecting interments in their plot may be of use. It frequently occurs that messages are sent desiring that graves should be opened, adjoining or near the graves of persons previously interred. When graves are not designated by stones or otherwise, it will be impossible, in process of time, to comply with all the directions thus given, unless some system for designating every grave is adopted. It is recommended therefore that each lot owner make a drawing of his plot on a blank part of his deed, and record on it every

interment, with name and date. Upon the occurrence of future interments, let a transcript of this map, with the place marked where the grave is desired to be opened, be duly sent. In this way every difficulty will be obviated, and an interesting family record will be made and preserved for future generations.]

XI. Except in cases of necessity, declared by certificate of a medical practitioner, interments will not be permitted on the Lord's Day.

RULES AND CHARGES CONCERNING PUBLIC PLOTS.

I. No monuments can be allowed in these lots except slabs laid upon the grave, or thick headstones not exceeding two feet in height above the ground. Neither slabs nor headstones shall be more than two feet wide for adults, and eighteen inches for children.

II. The purchaser of a grave in any public plot, wishing to use the same for more than one burial, shall pay the usual cost for opening graves for each and every interment. Where lots are afterwards purchased, the full cost of the grave vacated, will be allowed, after deducting the expenses for originally opening the grave and for the disinterment of the remains.

III. The receipts given for a grave shall be presented upon every order for interment or removal, and shall be considered as the only evidence of the right to make such interment or removal.

[Tickets admitting a family at all proper times are given to all who may have purchased graves.]

RULES CONCERNING VAULTAGE.

I. On and after the first day of November 1876, interments in the receiving vault may be made subject to the following charges :—

For receiving and discharging each body.....	\$2 00
For use of vault for persons 10 years of age and over, for any period during the winter.....	1 00
For use of vault for persons under 10 years of age for any period during the winter.....	50

II. When bodies are removed from the vault to other cemeteries or burying grounds, 50 per cent addition to the above amounts will be charged.

III. All bodies deposited from November 1st to May 1st in each year, must be removed by 15th of May; and all bodies deposited from May 1st to November 1st, must be removed within ten days after the deposit, or the removal will be performed by the superintendent, and the bodies interred in grounds especially appropriated for that purpose; where they can readily be identified, and removal made upon payment of such charges as may attend the same.

NEGLECTED LOTS.

The Superintendent shall, on or before the first Monday in May each year, report to the Trustees a list of all lots which may be so much out of repair as to detract from the general good appearance of the Cemetery, upon which the proprietors of said lots or other persons interested therein, shall be notified by the Secretary of their condition, and be urgently requested to put them in repair.

II. In cases of gross neglect, when proprietors shall omit or refuse to repair their lots after such notice, it shall be in the discretion of the Trustees or Committee on Lots to cause suitable repairs to be done at the expense of the proprietors.

The Secretary shall keep the Superintendent, or keeper informed, as to the lots which the Company have agreed to keep in repair, and shall also state the sums paid by the proprietor's as consideration for such agreement.

A list of the lots, the repair of which has been contracted for by the Trustees, shall be published in each edition of the catalogue of proprietors, together with the names of the present owners, and the sums respectively paid on said Lots.

REPAIR FUND.

The trustees will receive in trust from any proprietor a sum of money not less than one hundred dollars, the income of which shall be appropriated to the repair of his lot according to the terms of the trust given.

The Trustees may also guarantee the perpetual repair of lots, upon payment to the treasurer of such sum of money, as the Committee

on Lots may deem sufficient for that purpose. If the repair fund should ever be lost, the whole property of the Company is held for the perpetual repair of such Lots.

All money's received from proprietor's for the purpose of keeping lots in repair, shall collectively constitute a separate fund, called the "Repair Fund," and shall be kept invested, under the direction of the Committee on Finance, as the Trustees may see fit, on such security as they may approve.

Each lot, in relation to which such contract shall have been made shall be credited in a book kept for the purpose with the principal sum given on account of such lot, and at the close of each year a rateable proportion of the net income of the whole "Repair Fund," shall be carried to the credit of each lot.

RE-CONVEYANCE TO THE TRUSTEES.

In any case where a proprietor shall have contracted with the Trustees for the care and preservation of his lot forever, and shall desire to place the same in perpetual trust, for the purpose of restricting the right of burial, or for any other legitimate object, he may, with the consent of the Committee on Lots, reconvey such lot, to the Trustees, to hold the same forever, for the uses and trusts expressed in his deed of reconveyance; reserving to himself, and to such heirs as may be beneficiaries, under the trust, the right of admission and such supervision as is not inconsistent with the rights which are vested in the Trustees.

ALTERATION OF BYE-LAWS.

The Trustees shall have power from time to time to alter, vary, repeal, or add to any of the above bye-laws.

