



QUABBIN PARK CEMETERY

RULES AND OPERATIONS MANUAL



Department of Conservation and Recreation
Division of Water Supply Protection
Office of Watershed Management
Quabbin/Ware Region

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Contents

- 1 Introduction 1
- 2 Definitions..... 4
- 3 Fees 5
 - 3.1 Interments 5
 - 3.2 Grave lots 5
 - 3.3 Small headstones..... 5
- 4 Existing Conditions..... 6
 - 4.1 Vegetation 6
 - 4.1.1 Shade Trees..... 6
 - 4.1.2 Lawn 6
 - 4.1.3 Plantings..... 6
 - 4.2 Plaques and Markers 7
 - 4.3 Records Management 17
 - 4.4 Structures 21
 - 4.4.1 Vault Building 21
 - 4.4.2 Office 22
 - 4.4.3 Storeroom 23
 - 4.4.4 Maintenance Garage..... 23
 - 4.4.5 Well Pump House..... 24
 - 4.5 Fencing 25
 - 4.6 Utilities 25
 - 4.6.1 Electricity..... 25
 - 4.6.2 Water 25
 - 4.7 Signage 26
 - 4.7.1 Boundary Signs..... 26
 - 4.7.2 Rules Signs..... 26
 - 4.7.3 Information Signs 27
 - 4.7.4 Street Signs 27
 - 4.7.5 Temporary Signs 28
 - 4.8 Roads 28

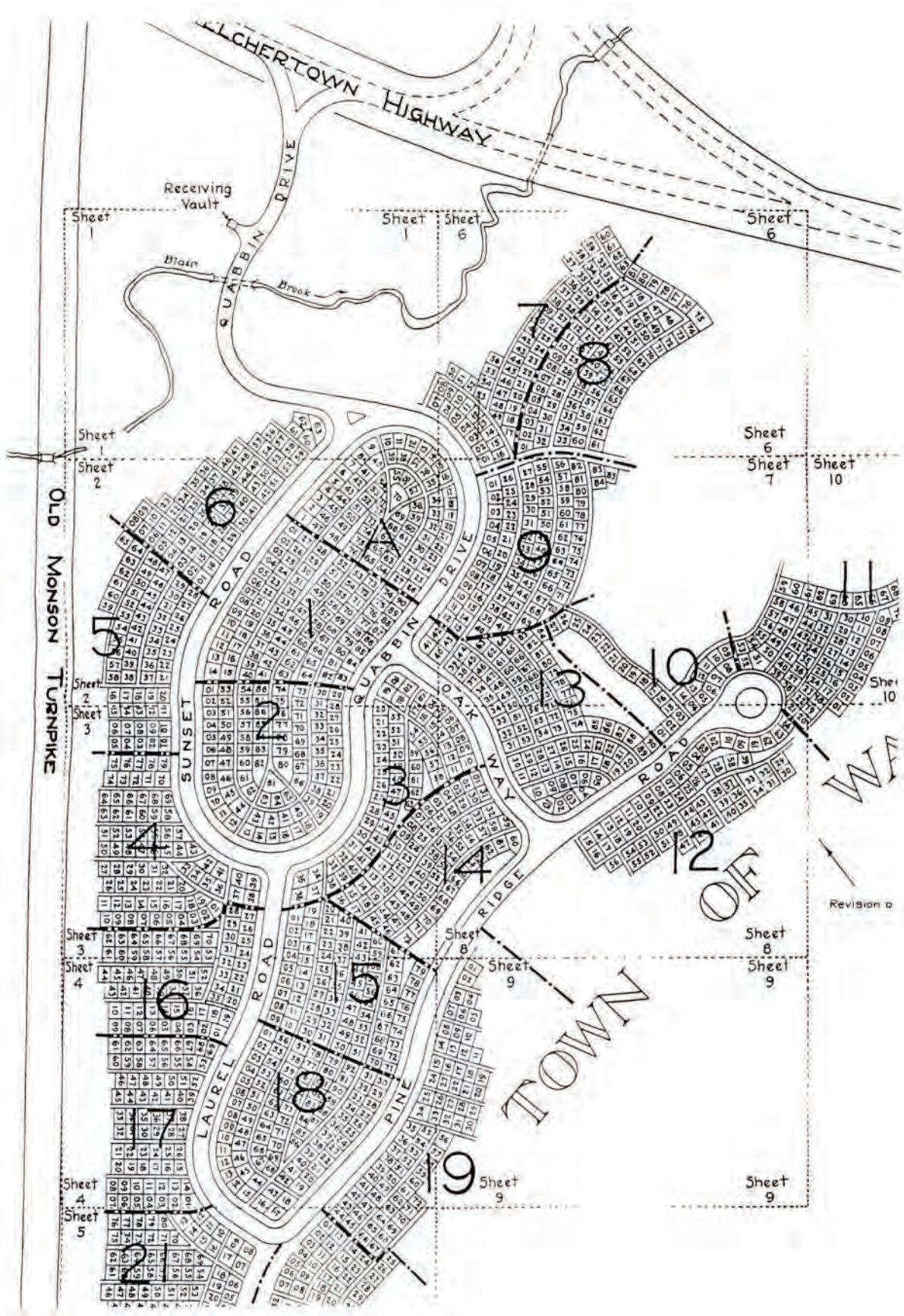
5	Restrictions	29
5.1	General Restrictions	29
5.1.1	Dogs	29
5.1.2	Loitering	29
5.1.3	Gravestone Rubbing.....	29
5.1.4	Hours.....	29
5.1.5	Liability	29
5.1.6	General Care	30
5.1.7	Perpetual Care	30
5.1.8	Cemetery Closure.....	30
5.1.9	Grave Markers	30
5.1.10	Monuments.....	30
5.2	Shrubs, Flowers, and Decorations.....	31
6	Management Guidelines.....	32
6.1	Lot Purchase Procedure	32
6.2	Burial Procedure.....	32
6.3	Grave Markers.....	34
6.3.1	Unstable Markers.....	34
6.3.2	Cleaning Markers	35
6.3.3	Replacing Markers	36
6.4	Vegetation	40
6.4.1	Historic Cemetery Trees.....	41
6.4.2	Preserving Historic Shrubs and Perennials	45
6.4.3	Cemetery Lawn Care	45
6.4.4	Irrigation.....	47
6.5	Access and Security	47
6.5.1	Access.....	47
6.5.2	Security	47
6.5.3	Watershed Rangers Quabbin Park/Cemetery Opening-Closing Procedures.....	48
7	Appendices	50

1 Introduction

From the time the Native Americans used the area as their summer fishing ground, the Swift River Valley had graves in it. As the earliest white settlers made their homes here, they too were placed in the Valley for their final resting place. As settlements gave way to towns, formal burial grounds were established. By 1930, there were more than twice as many dead people in the area than living. When the Swift River Act was being considered (the legislation which determined that the valley homes and lands were to be taken by the State and that the valley was to be flooded for a reservoir), the question arose about what to do with all the graves. Since the purpose of Quabbin Reservoir was to provide a clean drinking water supply for a large percent of the population of Massachusetts, it would not be acceptable to have buried remains possibly contaminating the water supply. In addition, many graves would be under water and not accessible to relatives.

A provision of the 1927 Act was that all known graves would be dug up and re-interred elsewhere (Chapter 321 of the Acts of 1927). Family members or representatives would be contacted and allowed to decide where they wanted their ancestor's remains to be taken, and the State would cover all the costs for transportation and reburial. Every effort was made to contact descendants, no matter how many generations removed, and they were given the option of having their relatives moved to any cemetery of their choice. This included a new cemetery which was being built outside the watershed at the southern end of the reservoir in the town of Ware. It was built specifically for the relocation of the graves from the 34 cemeteries originally located on land purchased for the Quabbin Project in the Swift River Valley.

Quabbin Park Cemetery (QPC) is located in the town of Ware and is comprised of 82 acres, 22 of which were purchased and developed by the Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission (MDWSC) in 1930. When the Quabbin Reservoir was completed and reached near capacity in 1947, the management of the reservoir and watershed lands was transferred to the Metropolitan District Commission (MDC), which became the Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) in 2003. Construction of the new cemetery began in 1931 and was completed the following year. There were 7,613 known graves in the Swift River Valley that would have to be moved, and the new cemetery was designed to be able to accommodate them all, in addition to future burials. Native American graves were unmarked and in unknown locations, so they were left in their original locations.



The new cemetery was well designed and maintained and the utmost care and respect was taken in the transferal process. Every grave was photographed in its original location, inscriptions on headstones were carefully recorded, and new pine boxes were provided for the remains. The majority of the process was overseen by a professional undertaker, Clifton Moore, who was a native of Enfield. There was even a designated hearse to convey the remains to their new resting place.

The lots in the new Quabbin Park Cemetery were generally not broken down in sections based on their original location in the valley. Instead, the individual families were allowed to select any lot they desired. It would have been much easier for the State to organize and pre-determine the layout of the graves, then simply tell people where they would be. Every re-internment was documented, every lot marked, and all records were originally kept at the Quabbin Park Cemetery Office until 2002. Records were moved to the Quabbin Administration Building so any individual gravesite can be found. The graves for which the headstones were illegible or no living descendent could be found (considered “unidentified or unclaimed”) were re-interred in lots based on the cemetery and/or town that they had come from. These sections are located on the outermost edges. In total, 6,601 graves were relocated to Quabbin Park Cemetery. Since the QPC continues to be an active cemetery with burials of former residents and their descendants, the total number of grave sites is more than 8,000 as of April, 2018.

In addition to the grave sites moved from the 34 valley cemeteries, the Quabbin Park Cemetery is the resting place for the town monuments and markers from Dana, Enfield, Greenwich and Prescott. Originally located in the area adjacent to the QPC Building, the monuments and markers were relocated in 1959 to their present location. Each spring, Memorial Day Services are held at the Quabbin Park Cemetery on the Sunday before the observed holiday, carrying on the tradition passed down from the valley towns. In addition to the traditional Memorial Day Services honoring our nation’s Veterans and those who made the supreme sacrifice in service to their country, this ceremony recognizes the sacrifices made by valley residents who gave up their land and homes so that the Quabbin Reservoir could be built. The event is a collaborative event between the DCR, the Belchertown Veteran’s Council, the Belchertown Community Band, the Friends of Quabbin, Inc. and local historical societies.

This plan outlines the official rules and restrictions associated with Quabbin Park Cemetery and also discusses the procedures DCR uses to manage and operate the facility.

2 Definitions

1. "Agency" means the Metropolitan District Commission or its Successor, The Department of Conservation and Recreation, Division of Water Supply Protection.
2. "directed", "required", "permitted", "ordered", "designated", and "prescribed" or similar words mean the direction, requirement, permission, order, designation, prescription, etc., of the Agency or its Successor.
3. "approved", "acceptable", "satisfactory" or similar words mean approved by or acceptable or satisfactory to the Agency, its Successor or its authorized agents, unless otherwise expressly stated.
4. "burial lot" means the parcel of land conveyed as hereinbefore described consisting of one or more of any portion or portions of the areas designated as lots on the plans referred to in the deed of conveyance.
5. "Owner" is a person who owns and has Right of Burial/Internment where burial site is located.
6. "Contractor/Vendor" is any person, firm, corporation or anyone engaged in, or performing any work on the Cemetery grounds, other than an employee of the Agency that has permission to perform such work by the Agency.
7. "Vault" is an outer burial container that surrounds a casket.
8. "Cremains" is the ashes of a human body.
9. "Perpetual Care" covers the grounds maintenance takes of the cemeteries, including lawn mowing, loaming and seeding after an interment, leaf removal, trash removal, and snow removal from the main roads, but does not include care of any kind of the monuments, headstones or markers.

3 Fees

Fees are determined by the Agency and are periodically reviewed and revised.

3.1 Interments

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Over four (4') feet long: | \$400/weekdays | \$700/Saturdays |
| 2. Less than four (4') feet long: | \$100/weekdays | \$200/Saturdays |
| 3. Cremains: | \$75/weekdays | \$175/Saturdays |
| 4. Concrete foundation: | \$1.75 per cubic foot (\$30 minimum) | |

3.2 Grave lots

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| 1. Eight (8) grave lot: | \$924 |
| 2. Six (6) grave lot: | \$693 |
| 3. Four (4) grave lot: | \$462 |
| 4. Two (2) grave lot: | \$231 |
| 5. One (1) grave lot: | \$116 |

3.3 Small headstones

- | | |
|--|------|
| 1. Flush stone, small headstone or Veteran's marker: | \$35 |
| 2. Re-setting stone or marker: | \$35 |

4 Existing Conditions

4.1 Vegetation

4.1.1 Shade Trees

Currently there are 120 native trees and three arborvitae hedgerows present in the interior of the cemetery. In 2012, an inventory was taken of all shade trees within the cemetery, and their size and health was assessed by Division foresters. Gypsy moth outbreaks between 2015-2017 and a drought between 2016-2017 have impacted the health of the oak and birch species. In 2018, 17 dead or dying oaks and one dead white pine were identified for removal. These dead and dying trees pose a hazard to the public and to the headstones and memorials of the Cemetery.

There are two 'Memorial' trees present in the Cemetery. The Walker tree, a sugar maple, memorializes Stephen Walker, a World War I soldier from the historic town of Greenwich. The current tree is a replacement of a previous memorial tree, a large sugar maple removed in 2007 due to its age and rotted state. The original tree that had the plaque from the original Walker Tree in the former town of Greenwich was no longer living in 1938 and just the plaque was relocated to the sugar maple tree in Quabbin Park Cemetery. Once the current tree is large enough to accommodate it, the Walker plaque will be affixed to it. The William "Bill" Brutsch (1940-2009) tree, planted in 2013, memorializes Bill Brutsch, director of the Water Division of MDC and MWRA.

Trees surrounding the cemetery are monitored for hazards to the Cemetery but are not considered a part of the grounds maintenance. On the eastern and southern boundaries of the Cemetery are mixed hardwood forests of oak, maple, and birch. The exotic invasive insect red pine scale (*Matsucoccus resinosa*) has been devastating red pines in the area and required the Agency to remove red pine from public areas to prevent serious hazards. Two stands of red pine are present on either side of the Cemetery entrance and will need to be removed to prevent hazardous dead trees near the entrance and along Monson Turnpike Road.

4.1.2 Lawn

Approximately 12 acres of lawn in Quabbin Park Cemetery are mowed on a regular basis (as frequently as every week) during the growing season. Maintaining lawn areas is a labor-intensive management activity that requires many staff hours each year.

4.1.3 Plantings

Each spring a variety of annuals are planted around Cemetery buildings and walkways in preparation for Memorial Day.

4.2 Plaques and Markers

There are 11 bronze plaques located in the Quabbin Park Cemetery; they are clustered around the monuments of the disincorporated towns and the QPC Building. They vary in age from 10-100+ years old. Beginning in 2015, the Agency contracted for the cleaning, waxing and restoration of these plaques along with the dozen plaques found in the Quabbin Park area. This was the first known preservation work on these plaques since the QPC was created. All of the older plaques showed signs of deterioration and chemical reactions from grouting material and water flow over their surface. Historic Gravestone Services was hired to perform the conservation work over a two year period with a priority on the more degraded plaques. All work was done in alignment with the historical preservation requirements of the DCR Office of Cultural Resources. In addition to cleaning and waxing, a number of the plaques received a repatination process to cover the blemishes of the chemical reactions on the plaque surface and to return the plaques to a more historic look.

Table 1. QUABBIN PARK CEMETERY PLAQUE DATABASE

#	Location	Plaque Condition	Mounting Method	Mounting Condition	Foundry Information	Additional Comments	WIDTH (DIAMETER)	HEIGHT	THICKNESS	#
9	Cemetery Entrance Left Pillar	Bad	Concrete	Not Good		Border has extensive green staining; Most lettering has green stains; Rest of plaque is orange/rust colored	24"	38 1/2"		9
10	Cemetery Entrance Right Pillar	Bad	Concrete	Bad		Border has extensive green staining; Most lettering has green stains; Rest of plaque is orange/rust colored	24"	38 1/2"		10
11	Cemetery Building Front	Bad	Concrete	Good		Lettering is in good condition; Rest of plaque has some green stains	28 3/4"	42"	1"	11
12	Cemetery Memorial - Greenwich	Great	Caulking	Great		Perfect condition; No flaws	14"	8"		12
13	Cemetery Memorial - Dana	Bad	Concrete	Fair		Extensive green/white staining over lettering and rest of plaque	42"	27"		13
14	Cemetery Memorial - Hosea Ballou	Fair	Concrete	Fair		Border and Lettering covered in green stains	24"	14"		14
15	Cemetery Memorial - Eleanor Griswold Schmidt	Good	Caulking	Good		Very minor green stains on plaque	8"	6"		15
16	Cemetery Memorial - Enfield Front Side	Not Good	Bolts	Not Good		White/Green stains on most of plaque; Some of the mounting material seems to be coming off	23 1/2"	31"	1/2"	16
17	Cemetery Memorial - Enfield Memorial Left Side	Fair	Bolts	Fair		Some minor white/green stains on plaque	23 1/2"	31"	1/2"	17
18	Cemetery Memorial - Enfield Memorial Back Side	Not Good	Bolts	Not Good		White/Green corrosion on the bolts; Some rust/corrosion on the inside of the letters D and O	23 1/2"	31"	1/2"	18
19	Cemetery Memorial - Enfield Memorial Right Side	Not Good	Bolts	Fair		Fair amount of green stains on lettering and bolts; some rust forming on plaque	23 1/2"	31"	1/2"	19

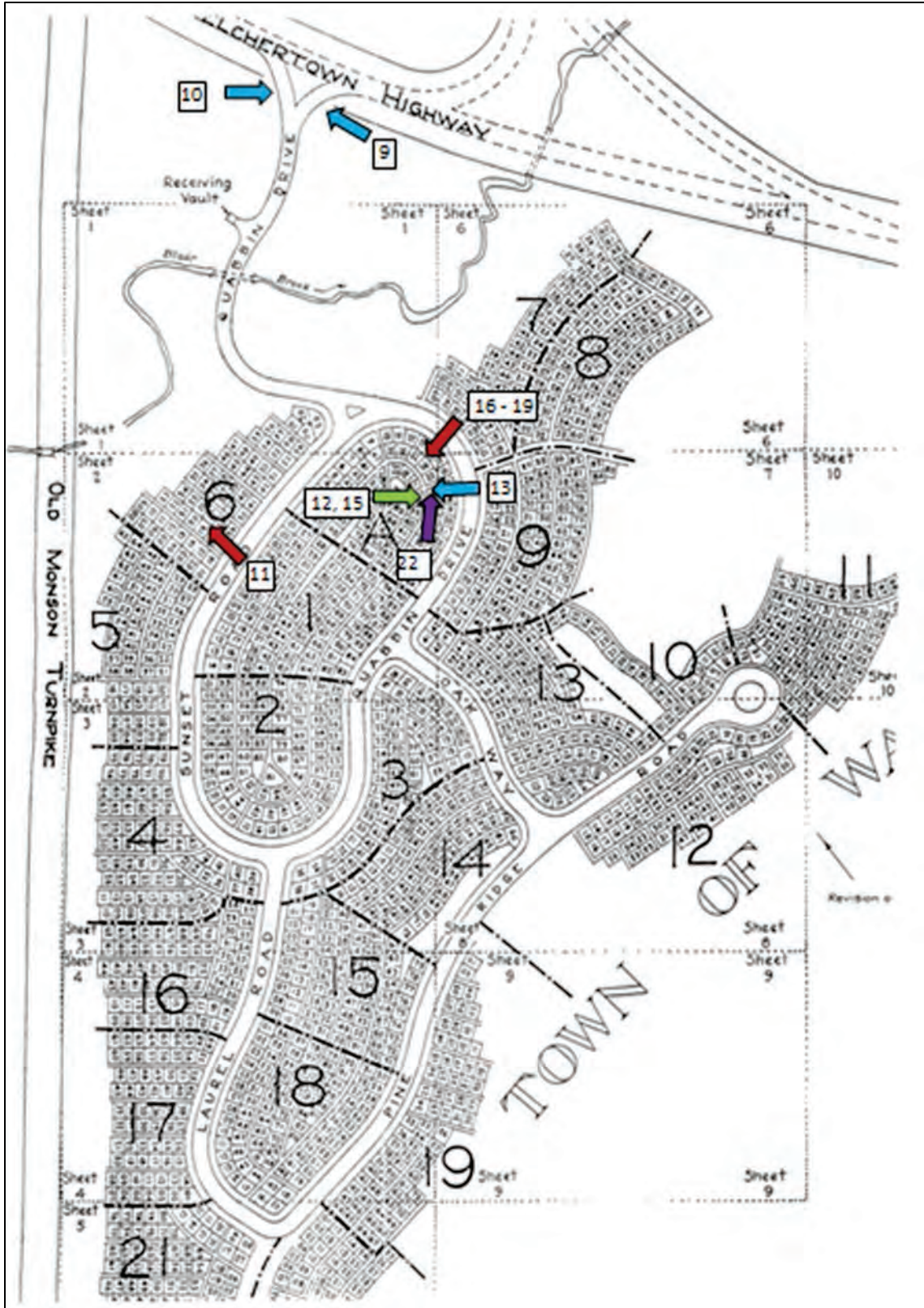


Figure 4-1. Locations of Quabbin Cemetery Plaques



Figure 4-2. Original placement of the Left Cemetery Entrance Pillar 03/09/1948

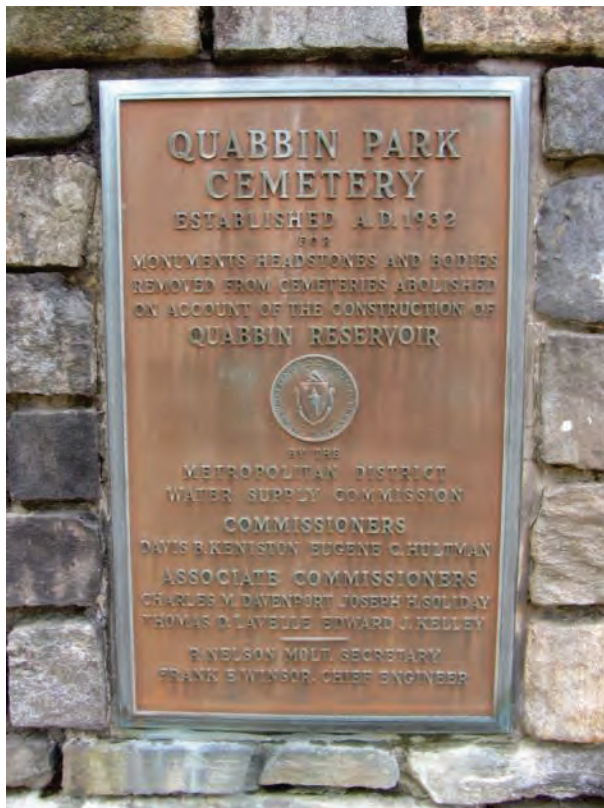


Figure 4-3. Left pillar plaque pre-cleaning, 2013



Figure 4-4. Left pillar plaque post-cleaning, 2016

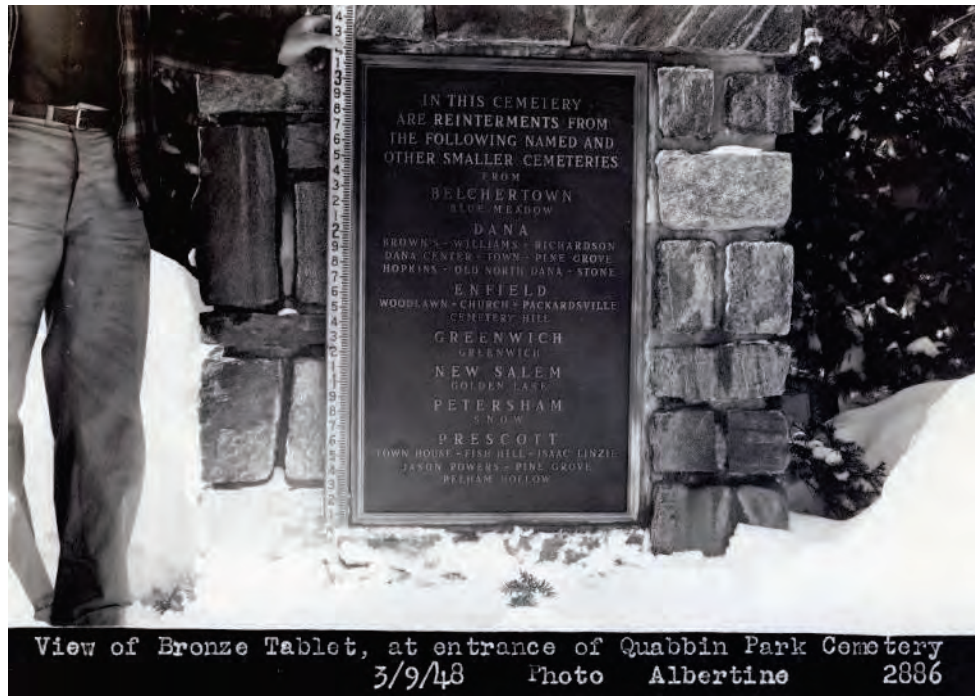


Figure 4-5. Original placement of the right Cemetery Entrance Pillar, 03/09/1948



Figure 4-6. Right pillar plaque pre-cleaning, 2013



Figure 4-7. Right pillar plaque post-cleaning, 2016



Figure 4-8. Quabbin Park Cemetery building plaque pre-cleaning, 2013

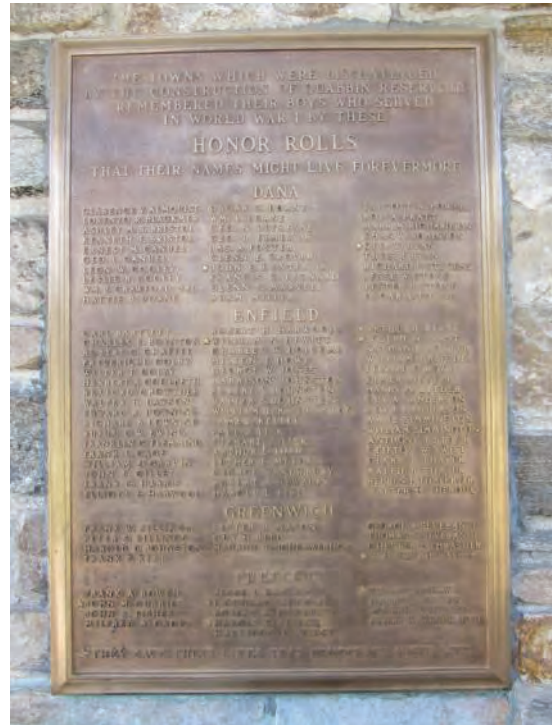


Figure 4-10. Quabbin Park Cemetery building plaque post-cleaning, 2016



Figure 4-9. Quabbin Park Cemetery building plaque post-cleaning and repatination, 2016



Figure 4-11. Greenwich Town monument plaque post-cleaning 2016. The monument and plaque were not placed until around 2000 so there is minimal deterioration on the surface.



Figure 4-12. Hosea Ballou Monument (Dana) post-cleaning, 2016



Figure 4-13. Dana Town monument plaque pre-cleaning, 2013



Figure 4-14. Dana Town monument plaque post-cleaning, 2016



Figure 4-15. Eleanor Schmidt Bench plaque post-cleaning, 2016. The plaque was dedicated around 2000.



Figure 4-16. Enfield Town monument front plaque pre-cleaning, 2013



Figure 4-18. Enfield Town monument front plaque post-cleaning, 2016



Figure 4-17. Enfield Town monument back side plaque pre-cleaning, 2013



Figure 4-19. Enfield Town monument back side plaque post-cleaning, 2016



Figure 4-20. Enfield Town monument left side plaque pre-cleaning, 2013



Figure 4-22. Enfield Town monument left side plaque post-cleaning, 2016



Figure 4-21. Enfield Town monument right side plaque pre-cleaning, 2013



Figure 4-23. Enfield Town monument right side plaque post-cleaning, 2016

4.3 Records Management

Currently, records related to the QPC are kept in the Quabbin Administration building in the first floor vault. Recent efforts have been made to replicate these paper records into a digital database. A GraVoc database has been initiated and will continue to be refined. Individual files are maintained on 3x5 cards which can be looked up by the "Q" number (original deed number), and lot and grave number. Separate white and orange cards (Figure 4-24) are also kept in the first floor vault. Orange cards are the ownership cards for each lot, and white cards are the original burial cards.

CEMETERY RECORD—LOT OWNERSHIP

OWNER OR REPRESENTATIVE _____		ADDRESS _____	
ORIGINAL CEMETERY		NEW CEMETERY	
CEMETERY _____	TOWN _____	CEMETERY _____	TOWN _____
BLOCK NO. _____	LOT NO. _____	NO. BURIALS _____	BLOCK NO. _____
GRAVE NOS. _____		LOT NO. _____	
LOT DIMENS. _____		GRAVE NOS. _____	
PERPETUAL CARE _____		LOT DIMENS. _____	
MONS. _____		PERPETUAL CARE _____	
HDSTNS. _____		MARKERS _____	
PLAN ACC. _____		REMOVAL DATE _____	
PHOTO NO. _____		PHOTO NO. _____	
RECORD BOOK NO. _____		DEED RECORDED { NO. _____ DATE _____	
PAGE _____		{ BOOK _____ PAGE _____	
RELEASE NO. _____		DATE _____	
REMARKS _____			
OTHER INTERESTED PARTIES			
NAME _____		ADDRESS _____	
_____		_____	
_____		_____	
_____		_____	
_____		_____	
METR. DISTR. WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION FORM 83, 1800-9-'39, NO. 8134 (CONTINUE ON REVERSE SIDE)			

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COMMISSION — DIVISION OF WATERSHED MGT.
CEMETERY RECORD
ORIGINAL INTERMENT IN QUABBIN PARK CEMETERY

Name of Deceased

Date of Death Age Years Months Days

Date of Interment Box Size

Undertaker

Block No. Lot No. Grave No. Deed No. Q-

Lot Representative

Address

Remarks

.....

.....

Figure 4-24. Record cards for the Cemetery

Through about 2003, there is a second duplicate set of records in the DCR Archives (Office of Cultural Resources), representing the “Boston Office” duplicate set that the MDC maintained between 1947 and 2003. Additional original and duplicate QPC records are located at the Massachusetts State Archives.

There are many records types that were created during the removal and reinternment process, and for past and current administrative operations. Such records includes, but not limited to the following,

- Black Record Books, Deeds, Plans of Interment, and Releases
- Record Cards
- Lot Ownership Cards
- Burial Cards
- Correspondence Files with Lot Representatives
- File records set for each “Q” lot
- Original Sheets of Grave Records at Former Cemeteries as drawn by the MDWSC

Veteran's grave records are maintained by William J. Cote, a volunteer. They identify the site, conditions, and history of the deceased. In addition, these locations are used to aid in the placement of U.S. Flags each year for Memorial Day.

LAST NAME	CROSBY		FIRST NAME	JOSHUA	
DATE BIRTH		DATE DEATH	09/24/1838	AGE DEATH	77
BRANCH SERVICE	CONTINENTAL ARMY		AGE ENLIST-COMMISSION		
DATE MUSTERED	07/17/1780				
DATE ENL/COMM			SERVICE #		
ENLIST/COMM YEARS	4 MONTHS 24 DAYS	RANK-RATE	PRIVATE		
UNIT					
NAME WAR(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> COLONIAL <input type="checkbox"/> 1812 <input type="checkbox"/> SPANISH <input type="checkbox"/> WW2 <input type="checkbox"/> VIETNAM <input type="checkbox"/> VETERAN <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1776 <input type="checkbox"/> CIVIL <input type="checkbox"/> WW1 <input type="checkbox"/> KOREA <input type="checkbox"/> PERSIAN GULF				
DATE DISCHARGE	12/03/1780	HOME TOWN	ENFIELD	STATE	MA
ENGAGEMENT(S)					
AWARD(S)					
OTHER INFORMATION	LISTED IN DONALD W HOWE'S QUABBIN THE LOST VALLEY PAGE 211 AS A VETERAN OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR, LISTED IN BRIG. GENL. GARDNER W PEARSON'S RECORDS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEER MILITIA PAGE 43, AS A CHAPLAIN FROM GREENWICH MA IN LIEUT. COL. ENOS FOOT'S REGIMENT., FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR. VOL. 4, PAGE 152: PAY ROLL FOR 6 MONTHS MEN RAISED BY THE TOWN OF GREENWICH FOR SERVICE IN THE CONTINENTAL ARMY DURING 1780; MARCHED JULY 17, 1780; DISCHARGED DEC. 3, 1780 ; SERVICE, 4 MOS. 24 DAYS., CEMETERY RECORDS INDICATE THAT JOSHUA WAS THE FIRST PASTOR IN ENFIELD MA., ONE OF THE FIRST TRUSTEES OF AMHERST COLLEGE AND THE SECOND PRESIDENT OF AMHERST COLLEGE FOR FIFTEEN YEARS.				
DEED	Q-909	DEED OWNER	DELLA H CROSBY		
CEMETERY	QUABBIN PARK	MAP KEY		SECTION	01
DATE SITE VISIT OR UPDATE	3/6/2016	BURIAL TOWN	WARE	LOT #	45-46
LATITUDE	42.2799485810	LONGITUDE	-72.3085991060	GRAVE #	1
HEADSTONE MATERIAL	MARBLE	OWNER	P	CONDITION	LETTERING ERODED
FOOTSTONE MATERIAL	NONE	OWNER		CONDITION	N/A
MARKER NAME 1	1776	MARKER NAME 2			
MARKER CONDITION 1	OK	MARKER CONDITION 2			
MARKER MATERIAL 1	ALUMINUM	MARKER MATERIAL 2			
MARKER FLAG SIZE 1	13/32"	MARKER FLAG SIZE 2			
MARKER NAME 3		MARKER NAME 4			
MARKER CONDITION 3		MARKER CONDITION 4			
MARKER MATERIAL 3		MARKER MATERIAL 4			
MARKER FLAG SIZE 3		MARKER FLAG SIZE 4			
DATE PRINTED	5/6/2018	C_A			

Figure 4-25. Database of veteran's buried in QPC

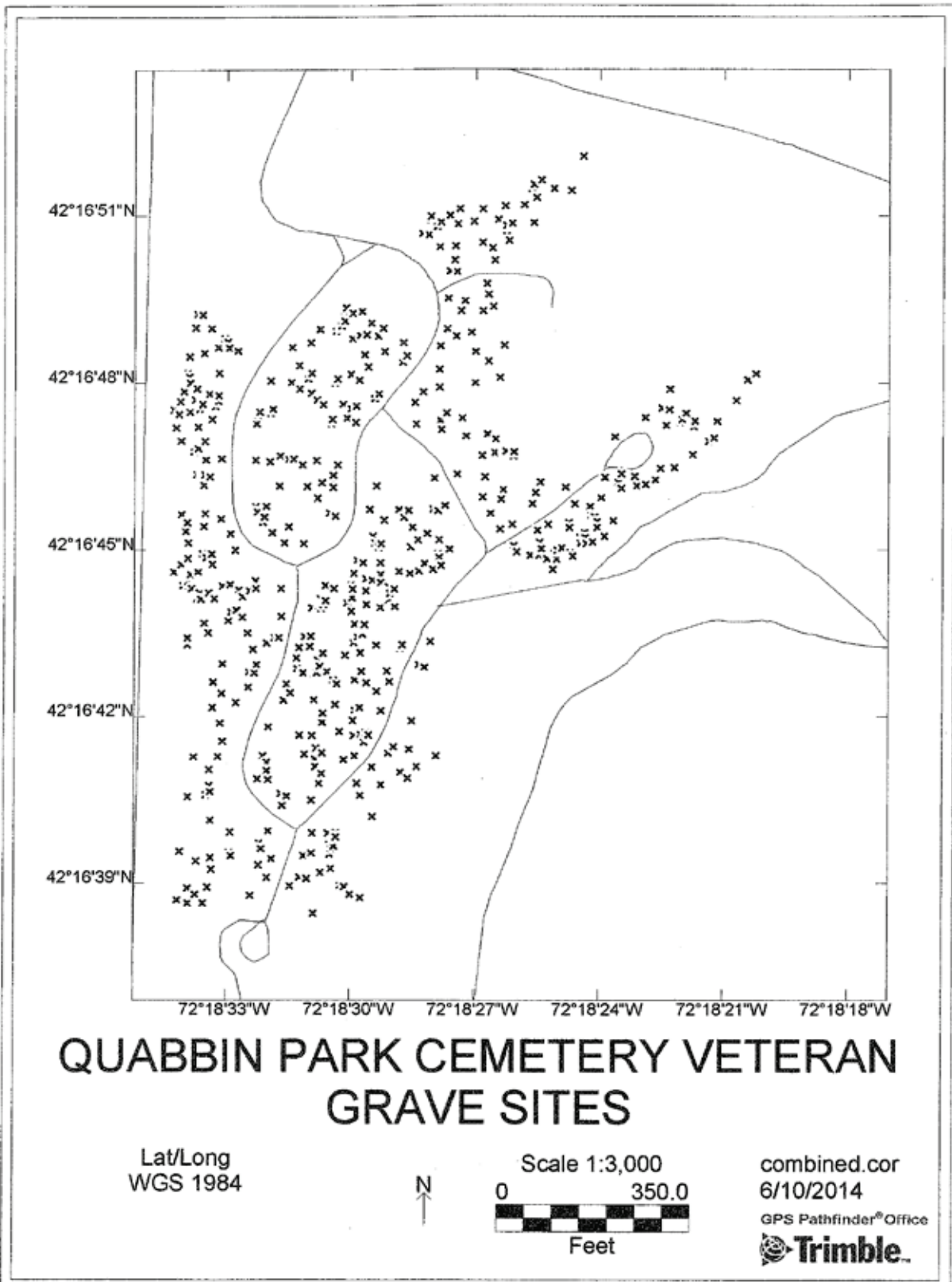


Figure 4-26. Locations of Veteran's graves in QPC

4.4 Structures

Structures that support cemetery operations include a concrete receiving vault, an office and storeroom (and memorial portico), maintenance garage, and well pump house. An aerial view of the Quabbin Park Cemetery (Figure 4-27) shows the layout of burial sites, roads, and other features.



Figure 4-27. Aerial view of QPC

4.4.1 Vault Building

The vault building is a stone, mortar, cement, and steel structure with earth fill over the top. Originally constructed to store interred bodies during the winter until the ground thawed in the spring, it is still occasionally used when extremely cold winters prevent modern equipment from digging graves.



Figure 4-28. QPC Vault

4.4.2 Office

Originally constructed in 1941 and designed by architect Frederick S. Kingsbury (1890-1943), this steel framed structure has stone masonry walls and a slate roof. The slate roof was repaired in 1991 and again in 1993. The exterior of the building was painted in the summer of 1993. The main floor of the building has an office and was the burial records room until 2002. The building had



Figure 4-29. QPC Office

two public rest rooms but there is currently no water, and the furnace does not work so there is no heat. There is 100 amp electric service to the building that comes underground from the garage. Lead paint is on interior and exterior surfaces and is in poor condition. On the front of the office is the Memorial Portico. There is a large plaque on the wall facing the Cemetery.

4.4.3 Storeroom

This wood framed building has two windows and sits on a concrete slab. There is no power or water to the building. A double door (6 feet wide) is in the front of the building.



Figure 4-30. QPC Storeroom

4.4.4 Maintenance Garage

This building is located behind the office building. It is a one story wood framed building sitting on a concrete slab. The building is heated with heating fuel and has new 200 amp electrical service that is buried underground. The underground line comes from a pole on Monson Turnpike road along the Cemetery side of the driveway and crosses the driveway to the garage. The exterior of the building was painted in 1993.



Figure 4-31. QPC Garage

4.4.5 Well Pump House

This is a wood framed structure with 3 windows sitting on a cement slab. There is a well within the building but it is not operational. The building is wired for power which comes underground from Route 9. However, it is not currently on; the meter was pulled at the road and removed.



Figure 4-32. QPC Pump house

4.5 Fencing

There is currently no fencing within QPC. Stones were placed along Monson Turnpike to discourage access along this public road.

4.6 Utilities

4.6.1 Electricity

Power lines run underground from Munson Turnpike to the QPC garage and on to the office. A separate power line runs from rt. 9 to the pump house.

4.6.2 Water

There is a private well in the pump house building. It is currently inoperable because there is no power to building. The well was originally used for on-site bathrooms in the office. The bathrooms no longer work because the onsite septic system was abandoned in 1990. There is no water service to any of the buildings. The private well also ran an underground irrigation system which no longer works (Figure 4-33).

A secondary source of water is a spring located in Quabbin Park above the powerline. Plastic tubing crosses Rt. 9 and goes into the Cemetery. It was originally designed to go to a holding tank within the Cemetery and be distributed to faucets by gravity feed. Currently, only one faucet at the entrance works. The spring can dry up in the summer and is an unreliable source of water. It's possible to reconnect all the cut connections, which may bring



Figure 4-33. Layout of the original irrigation system.

other faucets online, however it is unlikely that the water source could reliably supply every faucet in the Cemetery.

4.7 Signage

Like the rest of the Quabbin Reservation, the Quabbin Park Cemetery has several different categories of signs which serve different purposes.

4.7.1 Boundary Signs

The Agency property at the QPC is bounded by roads on the west (Monson Turnpike Road) and on the north and east by State Route 9. The southern border runs through the woods and along the western shore of Beaver Brook for a distance. Currently the Agency boundary is not identified however, there are plans to post it with boundary markers and keep the property line clearly visible and maintained.

4.7.2 Rules Signs

In order to keep the appearance of the cemetery in keeping with its purpose, there are a minimal number of rules signs posted around the grounds. Most of the signs are “No Dogs Allowed” signs posted along Monson Turnpike Road.



Figure 4-34. No dogs sign

4.7.3 Information Signs

In 2013 the Agency erected an information sign kiosk for the public near the Quabbin Park Cemetery Building. The purpose of the sign was to provide historical information on the cemetery, a list of rules and regulations pertaining to the cemetery and Agency lands in general, a map of the cemetery layout and details about accessing cemetery records at the Quabbin Visitor Center. The information was printed out on the large format plotter and can be periodically updated or replaced on an as needed basis. As part of the maintenance of the kiosk the frame should be cleaned on an annual basis to keep dirt and biological growth from building up.



Figure 4-35. Information sign QPC

4.7.4 Street Signs

There are five established roads in the Quabbin Park Cemetery, each with their own name – Quabbin Drive, Sunset Road, Laurel Road, Pine Ridge Road and Oak Way. Street signs are located on poles at the intersection of these roads. While the signs are in good shape, they require periodic maintenance and painting to keep up their appearance.



Figure 4-36. QPC street sign

4.7.5 Temporary Signs

Temporary signs are installed either seasonally or in association with a funeral or event.



Figure 4-37. Temporary QPC sign

4.8 Roads

The Quabbin Park Cemetery contains approximately 0.85 mile of hard-packed gravel roads.

5 Restrictions

5.1 General Restrictions

In making excavations or doing construction, the Agency reserves the right to use temporarily the adjoining lots or graves to receive such tools, derricks and materials as are necessary to perform all work.

Private contractors and others will be held responsible for any damage done to lots, graves, paths, roads, plantings, trees, structures, etc., including damage to the lawn, and shall take all necessary precautions to avoid damage.

The Agency from time to time may lay out or alter such paths, roads or avenues as it deems necessary

The Agency reserves the right to resurvey and subdivide unsold lots or plots or parts thereof.

No "For Sale" signs will be allowed on lots, plots, graves or vaults. No advertisements in any form will be allowed on any work in the Cemetery; and the Agency reserves the right to remove therefore any such signs or advertisements.

5.1.1 Dogs

No dogs are allowed on Cemetery grounds at any time.

5.1.2 Loitering

No loitering is allowed in the Cemetery.

5.1.3 Gravestone Rubbing

Gravestone rubbing is prohibited without permission from the lot representative.

5.1.4 Hours

The Cemetery is open to the public from one hour before sunrise to one hour after sunset. No burials will occur on Sundays without prior approval by the Regional Director.

5.1.5 Liability

The Agency is not responsible for items lost or stolen from grave lots, nor to damage to plantings caused by maintenance, plowing, mowing, or the opening of graves. The Agency shall take reasonable precaution to protect plot owners, and the property rights of plot owners, within the Cemetery, from loss or damage; but it distinctly disclaims all responsibility for loss or damage from causes beyond its reasonable control, and especially from damage caused by the elements, an act of God, common enemy, thieves, vandals, strikers, malicious mischief makers, explosions, unavoidable accidents, invasions, insurrections, riots, or order of any military or civil authority, whether the damage be direct or collateral, other than as herein provided.

5.1.6 General Care

The general care of the Cemetery is provided by the Agency and includes the cutting of the grass at reasonable intervals, the raking and clearing of the grounds, snow removal, and the pruning of shrubs and trees that have been placed or planted at the direction of the Agency. As part of the general care described above, the Agency does not maintain, repair or replace any memorial, tomb, or mausoleum placed or erected upon lots, nor does it perform any special or unusual work in the Cemetery, nor reconstruct any monument or other memorial, all of which are the responsibility of the lot owner.

5.1.7 Perpetual Care

Pursuant to Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 114, Sections 15 and 25, the Agency is solely responsible for the maintenance and care of the grounds of Quabbin Park Cemetery, including the mowing of grass on individual lots and graves. This perpetual care shall not include either the preparation, planting or tending of any individual flower beds that are allowed by these Restrictions, or the maintenance, repair or replacement of any gravestones, said flower beds and gravestones being considered individual personal property. However, this perpetual care shall include the maintenance, repair or replacement of the foundation under a gravestone, where the Agency determines that such work is necessary in order to ensure the structural soundness of the foundation, or where a written request has been submitted to the Agency.

5.1.8 Cemetery Closure

The Cemetery may be closed to vehicles and pedestrians for inclement weather. Decisions to close the Cemetery will be made by Watershed Rangers and will be based on current or predicted conditions. Once the decision to close the Cemetery has been made, the gates will be locked and access is prohibited. The Quabbin Visitor Center will be notified of Cemetery closures and will make that information available to the public.

5.1.9 Grave Markers

All grave markers must have footings installed by the Agency (see Fee Schedule). The length and width of the footings must be at least the length and width dimensions of the marker being set upon it. Grave markers and other permanent structures shall be erected on concrete or other suitable foundations constructed to a satisfactory depth in a manner acceptable to the Agency. Grave markers shall only be installed by approved private contractors or Agency personnel. The Agency is not responsible for the preservation or care of any grave markers installed in the Cemetery. The Agency is not responsible for any damage to grave markers or foundations, unless damage is directly caused by Agency personnel or equipment. Repair of aged markers, or from damage not caused by the Agency, is entirely the responsibility of the lot owners or their representatives.

5.1.10 Monuments

No monument or other structure (e.g. benches, rocks, bricks, mulch, etc.) is allowed on a burial lot without approval from the Agency. If any monument or structure or inscriptions on a burial lot is determined by the Agency to be sacrilegious, offensive, or improper, the Agency may remove it.

Curbing, protecting corner posts, foot stones, fences, hedges, walks, artificial steps and mounts about or on any burial lot are prohibited unless specifically approved.

5.2 Shrubs, Flowers, and Decorations

Potted plants, baskets and flowers will be permitted at Easter, Mother's Day, Father's Day and Memorial Day or any other day that commemorates a special occasion including, but not restricted to, a birthday or anniversary. Wreaths or sprays of natural evergreens are allowed during the Christmas season.

Lot owners must remove all decorations within ten (10) days after the specific holiday or as soon as they become faded or unsightly, whichever comes first.

The Agency will not be responsible for, or damage to, any flowers, decorations, holders, statues, receptacles or any type of memorializing item that is left at a grave. Due to the open public access of Quabbin Park Cemetery, the Agency suggests not placing items of any actual or personal worth at the grave.

The Agency shall have the further authority to remove all floral designs, flowers, weeds, trees, shrubs, plants or herbage of any kind from the cemetery as soon as, in the judgment of the Agency, they become unsightly, dangerous, detrimental or diseased, or when they do not conform to the standards required.

Owners may not plant or remove any trees, plants or shrubs without the permission from the Agency.

American flags will be placed on all Veteran's graves from Memorial Day through Veteran's Day. Flags will be placed approximately a week before Memorial Day and removed after Veteran's Day. Flags will be placed by DCR in cooperation with veteran organizations or other groups. After receiving permission from the Agency, civic organizations may place small flags or markers at gravesites of non-veteran deceased members during this same period.

No decorations, whether holiday or non-holiday, may be placed on or attached to any gravestone.

Decorations that are in violation of these requirements may be removed without notice at any time at the discretion of the Agency.

Accept as otherwise allowed by these Restrictions, no personal property may be left on or at any gravestone, grave or lot. Any such personal property shall be deemed abandoned, the Agency shall not be responsible for the same, and the Agency may remove and dispose of the same without notice at any time.

Artificial flowers, crushed stone, vigil lights, mulch, and the use of glass, china, clay, and metal jars is prohibited.

6 Management Guidelines

6.1 Lot Purchase Procedure

Based on the original rules established for the Cemetery, anyone removed from the reservoir area in the Swift River Valley under the provisions of Chapter 321 of the Acts of 1927 and their direct descendants or any full time employee or former full time employee of the Agency may purchase lots. When an inquiry is received, the following steps are taken:

- The Agency determines if an individual is eligible for burial in the Cemetery
- If they are eligible, the Agency determines if there is room to accommodate the new lot purchase
- Agency staff meets with prospective buyers at the Cemetery to discuss the lots and get the buyers approval
- The prospective buyer must complete the appropriate paperwork (see Appendices) and pay all required fees
- The official deed and plot plan is prepared, signed, and mailed to the buyer. The paperwork is filed in the first floor vault

6.2 Burial Procedure

The following procedure is conducted for burials:

- Agency staff receive a call from a Funeral Home or representative of a deceased lot owner
- Agency staff verifies the name of the lot representative and lot, using paper files in the first floor vault
- If the lot representative is deceased, the lot is assigned to the Executor of the Estate
- If parties are out of the area, the lot representative contacts the Funeral Home for utilization of equipment to unload a concrete vault (the Agency does not do handle the vaults) (Figure 6-1). All full burials must use a concrete vault.



Figure 6-1. Typical concrete vault

- The Agency fills out paperwork that has the Grave #, Lot #, Q# (deed #), Funeral Home, and Lot representative
- The Cemetery Foreman visits the Cemetery to lay out the area to be dug up for full burial or cremation (Civil Engineering staff provide assistance if needed):
 - The corners of the grave/lot are identified and marked (Figure 6-2)
 - The centerlines of a grave are established based on measurements from the corner bounds
 - A pre-cut wooden guide (4'x7') is used to locate the grave location
 - Sod is cut around the wooden guide and the hole is excavated to a minimum of 5'6" deep with a level bottom and square sides
 - If the burial is a cremation, the hole is between 18"-24" deep
 - Temporary signs are placed to navigate to the burial site
 - Occasionally, small tables, chairs, etc. may be set up beside the grave if requested
 - After the service, all materials are removed, and the Agency backfills the hole. Fine sand is used to cover the vault. When the vault is covered, gravel is used to fill the hole to within 18" of the top. Loam is placed on top and then the removed sod is placed back. Reseeding is done if necessary.
 - A check is collected from the Funeral Director and given to the Agency for deposit.
- The Agency completes the paperwork on the Deed – locating the area where burial/cremation takes place
- Paperwork is placed back/filed in the Admin vault on the first floor

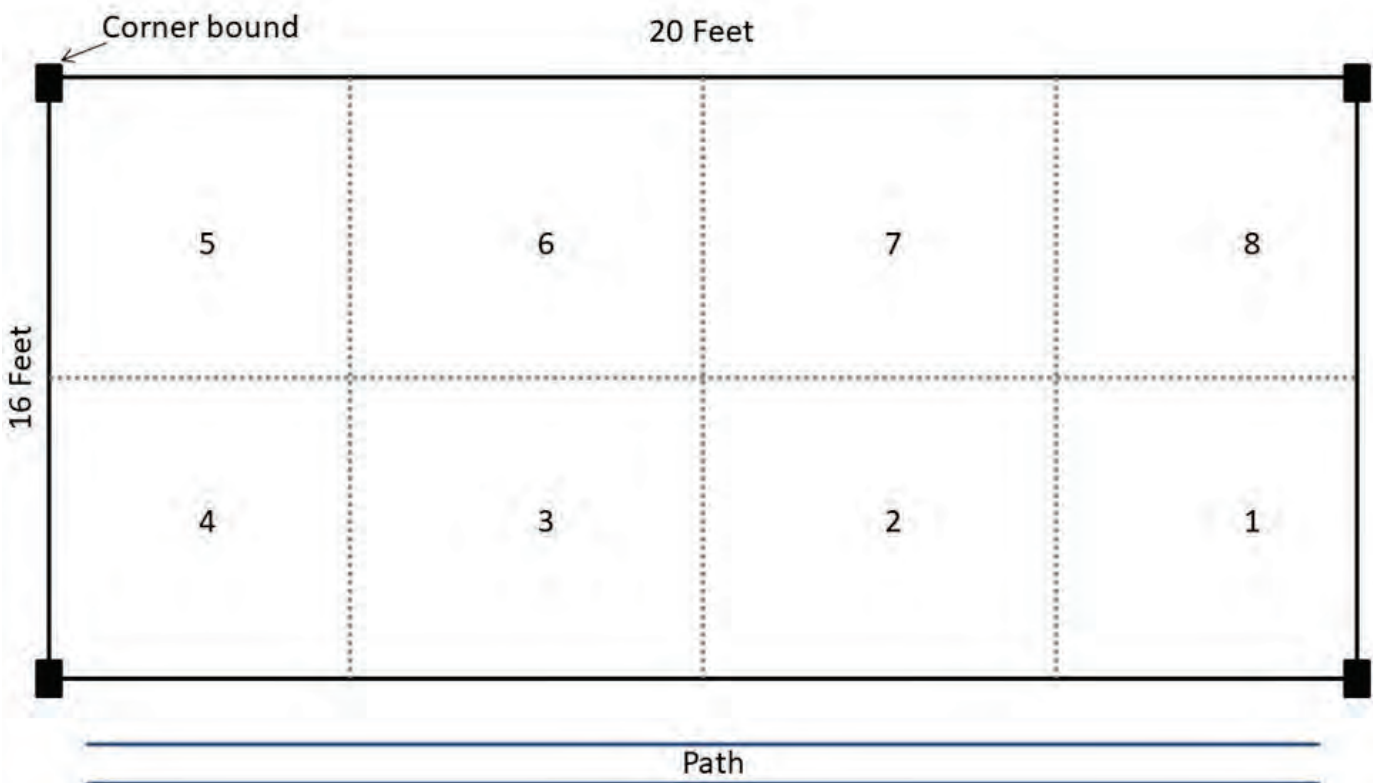


Figure 6-2. Typical layout of a Cemetery Lot.

Headstone Placement

- The Agency receives a call from a family member or a stone company about placing a stone
- The Agency confirms the Lot Representative and Lot
- QPC Foreman lays out the area for the stone (e.g., headstone, family stone, veteran marker) and makes sure the marker fits the lot (Civil Engineering staff assist if needed)
- The site is visited with the Lot Representative to determine stone placement so that lawnmowers can operate around it, it is in line with other stones, is not out of place, and so that the stone can be read from the path.
- The Agency prepares the ground; grass/topsoil is removed to gravel
 - Site is filled with crushed stone and compacted
- Flush stones, small headstones, and Veteran's markers are installed by the Agency
 - The stone site is prepared, the stone is set, and the area is restored

Number of Burials Allowed per Grave

- 1 full burial per grave; 2 cremains on top of full burial; full burial comes first
- Two cremains per grave
- Cannot dig up Cremains to put Full Burial underneath

6.3 Grave Markers

6.3.1 Unstable Markers

Grave markers can be extremely heavy. Marble markers weigh about 160 pounds per cubic foot, and granite markers are approximately 200 pounds per cubic foot. Large granite blocks might weigh half a ton. People walking through or working in the Cemetery must use caution and avoid contact with the gravestone markers and other cemetery features, and children should be kept away. Agency crews and any volunteer organizations working within the Cemetery should note any falling or unstable markers and also make note of monuments that have a decorative feature such as a finial, urn, ball or other item that may be in danger of falling. If damage is noted, the following steps should be taken:

- Next of kin should be contacted and advised of the situation. A request should be made that the lot owners make arrangements to have the marker or monument repaired
- Repairs should be made as soon as possible. If necessary, the marker should be safely placed on the ground until the repair can be made. Any decorative items associated with the marker should be tagged, labeled, and stored away from the gravesite.
- If it's not possible to lay the marker down, bracing should be used to secure the marker in place. Access to the site should be restricted until repairs are complete.
- Handling and repairs of the markers should only be done by professionals or properly trained volunteers.

6.3.2 Cleaning Markers

As grave markers age, their appearance may change. While markers may appear dirty and more difficult to read, careful consideration should be taken before deciding whether to clean a stone. Improper or unnecessary cleaning can cause permanent damage to the stone and may influence the overall character of the Cemetery. Grave marker cleaning should only be considered if the following conditions exist:

- A marker is caked in dirt, or the information on the marker is illegible because of dirt
- A marker has plant growth on it that will cause damage to the stone or affect the stability of the marker
- A marker has organic growth (e.g., lichens, moss, algae, or fungus) on it that may cause harm to the stone

If one of these conditions exist, then a specific evaluation of the identified stones should be conducted to determine the following:

- Is the cleaning necessary or wanted by the lot owner?
- What kind of material is the marker made of?
- What is the general condition of the stone?
 - If the stone is chipping, flaking, or otherwise deteriorating, no cleaning should be done
 - If a hollow sound is heard when the surface of the stone is tapped, no cleaning should be done
- Has the marker been previously repaired or restored?

If cleaning is wanted and warranted, the following process should be followed.

1. Stonework may be cleaned only by the Lot Representative listed in Agency records or their designee. Permission may be granted by the Lot Representative for another individual to clean stones, but a Notice of Intent (Appendix A) form must be completed first.
2. If no Lot Representative is listed in Agency files, or if a Lot Representative cannot be contacted, descendants of the interred may clean or oversee cleaning of stonework if condition #3 is met.
3. Prior to any work being undertaken by non-Lot Representative descendants, a Notice of Intent form must be filled out, submitted, and approved by the Agency at least 5 days before the anticipated work date. This form states that the individual takes full responsibility for notifying other family members who may have an interest in the stonework and informing those individuals of the plan to clean the stonework. In addition, this form states that the individual cleaning the stone takes full responsibility for any damage that may occur.
4. The stones must be cleaned in accordance with the commonly accepted guidelines and standards by cemetery stone preservation groups as described below.

5. The completed and signed Notice of Intent form is filed with the lot records.

6.3.2.1 Cleaning Procedures

The stone should be completely saturated with clean water. Starting from the bottom, the stone should be gently scrubbed and kept wet at all times. A dry brush should never be used. The cleaning water should be changed frequently, and the brush should be periodically cleaned. The stone should be completely rinsed after each cleaning attempt. In many cases, gentle scrubbing and lots of clean water will be enough. However, if water is not enough to clean the stone, then non-ionic cleaners (e.g., Photo-Flo, Vulpex, Orvus, or Triton X) may be used. The stone must be completely soaked before using a cleanser. It is critical that these cleaners not be allowed to dry on the stone, and the stone should be rinsed frequently. To remove organic growth, the product D-2 may be used as long as the stone is kept wet. Cleaning should only be done as necessary and never more than once every 5 years.

When cleaning markers, the following things must be avoided:

- Dry, hot, and sunny weather
- Windy days
- When temperatures are expected to get below freezing
- Pressure washers
- Acids or acid based solutions
- Abrasives, scouring pads, or adhesive tape
- Sand blaster
- Metal or wire tools or brushes
- Bleach or household cleaners

Further, the following tools and techniques are required:

- Soft tooth brushes
- Soft, natural brushes
- Plastic scrapers
- Protective eyewear and rubber gloves
- Clean rags
- Small broom

6.3.3 Replacing Markers

6.3.3.1 Resetting

Eighteenth and early nineteenth century New England gravestones are typically stone tablets that were set directly in the ground. By the first half of the 19th century many headstones began to use bases. Stones were either mortared into slots or pined to the base. In some cases older tablets were cut and reset with a base.

Larger monuments are often made of several elements and can be both large and heavy. Specialized hoisting equipment is often required. Competent operation and structural engineering considerations are required when performing this work.

6.3.3.1.1 Resetting in ground

Tilted stones set directly in the ground can be made plumb by careful excavation of the soil with hand tools, to permit re-setting in the proper position and drainage. When excavating, all large stones should be removed as ice heaves can cause an underground stone to push on the gravestone. A typical tablet will have approximately 1/3 of its length buried in the ground. If there is not an adequate length of below grade material to support the marker a new cast concrete below grade base will be required. Once the stone is carefully placed into the vertical position and at the proper depth, the stone is made plumb and level, and aligned with adjacent markers. Backfill with a mixture of coarse sand and pea gravel wetted and compacted. Disturbed areas of the ground are re-graded with topsoil and seeded as required.

6.3.3.1.2 Resetting on/in existing base

Unsecured stones in existing bases require re-setting. Generally the base should be reset level and aligned with adjacent stones. Pins should be removed if present. The stone can then be re-set level and plumb in the existing slot.

Re-set stone on a full bed of modified lime (or hydraulic lime) mortar. Historically ratios of 1 part cement, 4 parts lime and 8 parts fine sand have been used with reasonable results. This mix is generally considered to be a soft mortar. Some conservation recommendations have specified ratios as high as 3 parts cement, 2 parts lime and 8 parts sand. The increased cement and reduced lime content has the effect of increasing the strength and adhesion of the mortar. In theory this would tend to make the mortar last longer than the traditional mix. The negative aspect is that the higher cement ratio produces a harder joint which induces a compression stress on the stone as the stone swells with varying weather conditions.

The Agency recommends using 2 parts cement, 4 parts lime and 8 parts fine sand which increases the strength somewhat while still retaining some of the softer properties to help reduce stress on the stone.

6.3.3.1.3 Resetting into new cast concrete base

There are several situations where a new cast base will be required. Usually tablets which are broken near grade level or have been cut years earlier and set into bases that have failed are typical examples of when a new base is needed. Bases can be set above grade or below depending on the stone, aesthetics or other factors. Bases can be cast on site or pre-cast and set in place on a level bed of gravel and sand.

Cast concrete bases are typically made with a slot that is ½" wider and thicker than the stone and is recessed 3"-4". Depending on the size of the stone the base is usually 8"-12" deep, 8"-12" greater thickness and 6"-8" wider than the stone. This method is fine when resetting stones with a square bottom.



Figure 6-3. A new concrete base.

Some conservation specifications recommend squaring the bottom of the stone by cutting the stone with a saw. This is not recommended as the use of power tools on old stones can cause damage to the stone. In addition valuable history including inscriptions may be lost. If the bottom of the stone is not square a base with the same dimensions as above should be made but the slot should go completely through the base. This allows the excess stone to extend under the base level if needed and provides for better support. This also allows broken fragments, belonging to the stone, to be either attached to or buried beneath the stone.

6.3.3.2 Restoration Mortar Repair

Repairs to gravestones, generally involves reassembly of broken pieces and fragments of stone, filling open joints, cracks and delaminating. Depending on the stone and type of break will determine which method of reattachment.

6.3.3.2.1 Structural reattachments

Broken stones to be bonded should be carefully cleaned and dry fitted to insure proper fit. The area around the stone should be probe for any missing pieces which may belong to the stone. Traditional method of two part epoxy (Aboweld 55-22, Abatron) is the common way of bonding stones that require structural integrity. Epoxy is very strong, although it also is moisture insensitive. This has the effect of creating a moisture barrier at the repair joint. For marble and slate stones this can cause stone degradation over time due to the inability of the moisture to wick away from the area. Field observations have shown that failures usually occur adjacent to the repair joint which has been attributed to the strength of the epoxy being stronger than the marble. Closer observations have shown that the stone at the new break is usually degraded. Epoxy should be reserved for conditions where high shear forces are acting on the stone. Several factors such as angle of break, thickness of the stone, weight and bonding surface area need to be considered when deciding to use epoxy.

For most bonding applications, a non-polymer, cement based restoration mortar (Jahn Restoration Mortars, Cathedral Stone) should be used. The specific bonding method should conform to the manufacturer's specifications for the specific stone and should be performed by a certified Jahn Products Technician. Bonding with restoration mortars is preferable since the mortars are permeable to moisture and allow the stones to breathe. Over time the stone integrity is maintained and should last longer than the epoxy. Restoration mortars should be tinted to match the stone color and texture after cleaning. Tinting can be achieved through appropriate pigments (alkali stable oxides) which are available through Cathedral Stone or mason supply.

6.3.3.2.2 Reinforcement

The routine use of pins has been the traditional way of reinforcing broken stones. This method is in debate and controversial. The use of pins should be avoided except in some very extreme situations where it is unavoidable. Generally, the use of pins is to provide extra support to keep two pieces together. If the stone begins to lean and the adhesion joint fails between the stones, then the pins are carrying the full weight of the stone. The pin extends the moment arm which can cause a large blow out on the face of the stone next to the pin.

If pins are required then stainless steel threaded rods ranging from 3/8"-3/4" diameter should be used and should never exceed 1/3 of the thickness of the stone. Stones should be drilled using a wet coring drill and at a slow speed. Pins are then secured using an epoxy structural adhesive.

6.3.3.2.3 Repair mortars/ crack fillers

Areas of missing stone can be filled using commercially available restoration mortars (Jahn Restoration Mortars, Cathedral Stone) tinted to match the stone. Tinting can be accomplished in the same way as described above in bonding mortars. Large cracks can also be filled using the same mortars. Mortar repairs should not be performed if there is a risk of freezing temperatures within two weeks after performing work.

6.3.3.2.4 Filling of delaminating stones

De-lamination occurs in many stones typically slate and sandstone. Repair of delaminated stones is designed to adhere the separated layers and prevent water penetration. The first step is to thoroughly clean the interior surfaces of the crack to remove debris. Depending on the nature of the crack, hand tools and compressed air can be used to clean out the area. Interior surfaces should then be wetted with water or a solution of water and isopropanol. For cracks larger than a 1/8" commercially available M40 flowable grout (Cathedral Stone) can be used. For smaller cracks M32 can also be used. Grouts should be tinted to match the stone after cleaning. Flowable grouts should be applied using manufacturers recommendations.

6.3.3.2.5 Reattachment of small fragments

Small stone fragments or friable areas are typically reattached with a solution of Acryloid B-72 in solution of acetone. This method is mainly for nonstructural applications where a zero thickness bonding joint is desired. Care should be taken as the B-72 forms moisture impermeable layers at the joint similar to epoxy. Depending on the geometry of the break it is possible to create a moisture trap which can cause deterioration over time.

6.3.3.2.6 Consolidation of friable stone

Stones showing signs of sugaring or de-lamination should be consolidated to maintain the granular integrity of the stone. Consolidation should be performed before further treatment is done. Consolidation should be performed using Conservaire OH100 (Prosoco) following manufacturers specifications for proper application. OH100 should be applied a minimum of 6 applications to promote deep penetration. Failure to perform this task can cause a hard skin to form and cause the layer to de-laminate. OH100 binds the grains of the stone without filling the voids between the grains. This allows the stone to continue to breath and expel water from the interior of the stone.

6.4 Vegetation

Cemeteries are cultural landscapes containing a variety of features— including trees and plants—that tell a story about a community and its history. For example, a cemetery site may have been chosen because it was shaded by a grove of trees; evergreen trees may have been planted on or near graves as a symbol of eternal life; and individual or family plots may be ornamented by flowering plants, such as roses or bulbs, that represent an antique variety from the family’s country of origin. However, as planted landscapes, cemeteries are also dynamic compositions: their components grow, decline, and are eventually removed and/or replaced. Individual trees and other plants within the cemeteries are considered historic if they were either growing or planted within the period of significance of a cemetery, or if they are part of a pattern of vegetation from the period of significance. This is an important distinction that applies, in particular, to vegetation, because of its dynamic nature. For example, an individual tree is considered historic if it survives from the period of significance, but an allée of trees from the period of significance can also be considered historic, even if some of its component trees are recent replacements. Even if the component plants of a pattern like an allée, grove, or hedge have been completely replaced, the pattern itself is historic. It is important to retain historic individual plants as well as historic vegetation patterns as much as is practicable to preserve the historic character of these landscapes. The gradual loss of trees and other plants that grew during the historic periods of these cemeteries has led to an erosion of their historic character.

The primary goals concerning vegetation within the historic cemeteries are: preservation of historic vegetation, replacement of missing historic vegetation, and planting of new vegetation in a way that complements the historic character of these landscapes.

6.4.1 Historic Cemetery Trees

Trees within historic cemeteries give these landscapes unique character, grace, and spatial order. Historic tree is used to describe trees that were planted or established during a cemetery's period of significance, or have been planted since that time to replace one of these trees. This term does not confer or reflect protection or oversight for these trees unless they are also designated as memorial trees.

Some of the historic trees within the cemetery may pre-date the establishment of the cemetery. Preservation, care, and maintenance of these trees are paramount to maintain the integrity of the cemeteries. Adequate tree maintenance requires strategies for preservation, removal, re-planting, and developing horticultural practices for proper nutrition and growth. Guidelines for tree maintenance follow.

6.4.1.1 Inventory of Historic Trees

The Quabbin/Ware Region Forestry Section will maintain an inventory of all trees within the cemetery. Each tree will receive an identifying number by cemetery section, and during the inventory it will be assessed for health problems due to damage, insect, or disease. Trees will be assessed for health by the end of June every odd year or after any storm with winds in excess of 55 mph, or significant ice accumulation. Every 10 years during the inventory each tree's diameter, height and crown and radius will be measured.

6.4.1.2 Preserving Historic Trees

Apply mulch to as much of the area under the tree's dripline as possible. Mulch should not cover any part of the tree trunk, as this can encourage insect damage, disease, and the development of girdling roots; it is best to maintain a mulch-free area for several inches around the tree base.

Water trees (only as necessary and appropriate for each species) during periods of insufficient rainfall.

Maintain historic trees unless they are dead, dying, diseased and untreatable, or pose a high risk to people and infrastructure.

When dealing with a historic tree—one that is significant in its own right or as a component of a larger historic vegetation pattern—explore all options for addressing risk before taking the most radical course. Make every reasonable effort to first treat or stabilize a historic tree that is diseased or damaged prior to considering removal, when appropriate, and if allocation of resources permits such a course of action. Stabilization can include simple solutions such as propping up a low-hanging limb or anchoring it in place with cables. Removing large, dead branches and cabling weak branch attachments may adequately reduce the risk of falling limbs. Installing a lightning protection system may prevent a large tree from being struck and damaged.

If the growth of a tree is dislodging a grave marker, consider moving the marker away from the tree as a temporary measure instead of cutting down a tree that is a historic feature. Carefully document the marker and its location before and after relocation. The marker can then be shifted back to its original

position after the tree is eventually removed. Use the same process/program for properly indexing displaced marker fragments. Try to reinstall the marker within the plot. Do not remove a marker from its location unless a process is in place to track it.

Inspect the cemetery after inclement or windy weather, looking for tree damage that would necessitate pruning or stabilizing. Depending on the allocation of resources, regular inspections may depend on volunteers.

Prune trees at maturity within or adjacent to graves only as necessary to remove dead, broken, or diseased wood and to allow for pedestrian and vehicular passage. If there is an alternative way to pass by the tree that does not require pruning, do not prune. Prior to pruning, erect plywood structures over markers to protect them from damage where necessary and when appropriate. If there is no alternative, prune according to three priority levels:

- First priority: Conduct safety pruning of trees within the cemetery. Large, dead branches (four inches in diameter and larger) and trunks that cannot be stabilized present a risk to visitors and may damage markers if they fall.
- Second priority: Prune to preserve the health of a tree, including improving its internal structure. Prune trees within or adjoining family plots or graves in order to allow passage beneath, if no alternative route is available, keep sight lines clear, and to encourage air circulation that will lessen the growth of biological growth on markers. This rule applies only to trees that naturally form a canopy, not to those more shrub-like in form.
- Third priority: Prune for aesthetics, such as enhancing the natural form and character of a tree or to encourage flowering. When pruning for flowering, follow horticultural best practices for the particular flowering season of the species in question.

Ensure that the critical root zones of existing trees are not compacted by vehicles driving or parking, spoils storage, or storage of equipment or materials, unless otherwise approved by a DCR Forester.

Educate cemetery maintenance staff on the significance of existing trees, and ensure that they receive training from DCR Foresters that is appropriate to the unique conditions within each cemetery.

6.4.1.3 Removing Historic Trees

Remove a historic tree only when it poses a risk to humans, cultural resources, or natural resources due to its potential to drop limbs, fall, or transfer disease to other plants, and when no other solution is possible.

Document the tree to be removed, including its condition and appearance, in written and photographic form. In addition, document the condition of the tree's site, so that conditions that may have contributed to the loss of the tree can be identified.

Ensure that the removal of any tree is noted in the tree inventory.

Use the most ecologically sensitive means of vegetation removal that the tree size allows, such as hand-pulling or removal with small tools, before employing heavy equipment. Chemicals shall not be used to remove trees unless DCR Foresters approves the specific work to be done by a licensed herbicide applicator.

Heavy vehicles should not drive in or around the critical root zone (CRZ) of other nearby trees, in order to avoid soil compaction. Use certified tree climbers, rather than bucket trucks, whenever possible. Use rubber mats or plywood covered with 12 inches of mulch if driving vehicles in the CRZ cannot be avoided.

Cut the trunks of trees and shrubs to be removed flush with the ground without damaging adjacent features. Allow the remnant stump to decay without the assistance of chemicals. Do not uproot stumps, as this may disturb subsurface archeological resources. After the stump has decayed, topsoil can be added and the area reseeded.

Protect adjacent markers and curbs with wooden covers or other protective material;

Remove, when possible, felled trees and large shrubs by lifting rather than dragging, which can gouge the ground surface.

If gouging occurs, immediately cover any damaged areas with leaf litter or erosion control material, as appropriate, to reduce the potential for soil erosion, and replant the area with native or naturalized species of grass or groundcover.

Stumps of removed trees will be cut as close to the ground level as possible. Stumps will not be excavated or ground. Fill and grass seed will be applied as soon as possible to maintain aesthetics.

6.4.1.4 Replacing Historic Trees

Replacing trees in a historic cemetery requires methods that respect the sensitivity and importance of the cemetery and its major features, including, in particular, the grave markers that share common ground with historic trees. The following recommendations help guide practices that minimize adverse impacts to the cemetery landscape; prevent damage to grave markers, walls, curbing, and fencing; and protect the character and integrity of the cemetery as a cultural landscape.

Determine the appropriate replanting method in consultation with an archaeologist or historical landscape architect.

Plant the new tree in the same location as the tree it is replacing, if possible, to minimize the impact of planting activity, since the soil in that area has already been disturbed. If fragile resources above or below ground may limit equipment access, consider planting the replacement tree in a different location, but record the location of both the original tree and its replacement for future reference.

Modify standard tree-planting methods (in a hole five times the width of the tree ball), if the larger hole may damage historic site features. Consider utilizing one of two alternative methods:

- Stump planting reduces the impact of excavation on adjacent cultural resources. If the stump of the tree to be replaced is fairly rotted, the replacement can be easily planted within the stump void.
- Mound planting minimizes ground disturbance: place the root ball in a slight (2–3 inches deep) depression in the soil, then mound soil around it. Taper the mound and add mulch. Water well and often, as tree mounds are prone to drying out. The tree should be established within one or two years. Note: Tree mounds can change the visual character of a site, so if this method is used in key viewsheds, plant only small saplings. The root ball of the replacement sapling should be small enough to easily fit into the decomposed void area of the stump with at least 6-8 inches additional space on each side for soil backfill. Elevate the top of the root ball 3-4 inches above the surrounding grade; as the stump decays, the root ball will settle into the hole. Water well and often until the new tree settles.

Replace dead or damaged historic trees in-kind when possible, choosing specimens of the same species, variety, and form. It may not be economically or environmentally feasible to replace certain species.

If in-kind replacements are not available or appropriate (due to disease susceptibility, hardiness, maintenance requirements, climate change, availability, etc.), replace with locally native hardwood species of similar mature size, shape/form, texture, and color. Replaced shade trees will be pruned to maintain limbs 8 feet above the ground.

Ensure that replacement trees are documented and added to the tree inventory.

6.4.1.5 Memorial Trees

Planting of memorial trees by other parties will be acceptable in the Cemetery if they meet certain criteria.

- The proposed species and the location of the plantings must be in a site which is reviewed and approved by DCR Quabbin staff including, but not limited to, the Regional Director, the Park Supervisor responsible for Quabbin Park Cemetery and the Quabbin Forester for Quabbin Park
- The plantings are part of a large vegetation management strategy that balances landscape architectural design with maintenance of the grounds
- Plantings must be Massachusetts native species and not exotic varieties or established invasives
- No plaques or signs marking the plant may be placed on or around the planting
- Agency staff will maintain a tree id tag on the tree and maintain records of memorial plantings within a database and map identifying the location, the species and the person in whose memory the planting was made

- The Agency will not be responsible for damage to trees by insects, weather events, maintenance work or public activities
- The Agency will provide general maintenance for plantings as part of its overall management of the Quabbin Park Cemetery area

6.4.2 Preserving Historic Shrubs and Perennials

Quabbin Park Cemetery contains some remnants of shrubs and perennials that survive from the historic period. These valuable plants add to the narrative told by other cemetery features, and some may represent varieties that are now rare and difficult to locate in the nursery trades. By their survival over time, they also have proven to be drought- and neglect- resistant varieties that may be useful today for ornamental, low-water landscapes.

Prune heritage shrubs judiciously and only if needed for access.

Prune hedges to be narrower at the top than at the base, so that light can reach the lower branches and to prevent legginess.

For arborvitae, conduct any heavy pruning just before spring growth begins, so that new growth conceals pruning cuts. Arborvitae also responds well to the shearing of new growth.

6.4.3 Cemetery Lawn Care

Caring for cemetery lawns is the most costly and time-consuming maintenance task faced by Agency staff. Maintaining the health and character of turf can be challenging, but it is critical to many communities from an aesthetic viewpoint and in order to maintain access to individual graves in an actively-used cemetery.

6.4.3.1 Analyze

Evaluate the particular challenges to keeping healthy lawns in the cemeteries, such as compacted or erodible soils, dense weeds, depressions from settling, “social paths” created by pedestrians, poor soil fertility, limited water availability, or heavy shade.

6.4.3.2 Prepare

Report all areas of depression in the soil, resulting from the settling of burial shafts or the removal of trees or shrubs, to an archaeologist experienced with work in historic cemeteries. If the depression is a safety or drainage hazard and the decision is made to fill it in, it is important to first determine whether it might indicate an unmarked grave. The archaeologist will have been previously designated.

Adjust the grade of any sunken or low areas through the addition of fill, rather than removal of soil. In areas that hold water against historic materials, add fill to create positive drainage.

6.4.3.3 Plant

Re-vegetate bare or thin patches of turf to prevent erosion and limit dust.

6.4.3.4 Maintenance

Educate Agency crews that a historic cemetery is handled differently than a typical residential or commercial property.

Control weeds by first establishing a healthier lawn, which can shade out many herbaceous weeds. In dense areas of weeds, hand rake and remove weeds before they set seed. Do not broadcast or spray herbicides, as these chemicals may be harmful to marble, limestone, and other historic materials. Do not apply herbicides within the critical root zones of trees. If herbicides must be used, select the least acidic product and apply carefully. Woody weeds can be controlled by clipping the weed to the ground and spot-applying the herbicide directly to the cut stump. Roundup® is especially effective and least environmentally damaging when used this way.

Use the smallest machinery possible for the excavation of graves or for maintenance purposes in order to reduce potential damage turf through compaction or other disturbance.

Aerate areas of compacted soil, particularly adjacent to cemetery drives and in locations where maintenance or excavation equipment has been parked. Aerate cool season grasses in the fall and warm season grasses in late spring and summer.

Establish a mowing routine through which no more than 1/3 of grass height is removed in one mowing. The frequency of mowing depends on the type of grass: Bermuda grass requires more frequent mowing than St. Augustine, although the latter requires more water. Native grasses require far less water after establishment than Bermuda or St. Augustine do, and native grasses also are typically dormant in the summer, requiring less mowing.

Use turf wheels on riding mowers in the cemetery. Use power mowers only within 12 inches of markers, trees, and shrubs, and complete the work with weed trimmers that use the lightest possible gauge metal-free nylon string, no heavier than 0.09 inch. Active and regular inspections by the cemetery superintendent of mowed areas during and after mowing supports responsible maintenance employee behavior. Any damage to markers or curbs should be photographed and noted in cemetery maintenance records. Report any damage immediately. Report tree damage immediately to DCR Forestry.

Use discharge guards on all mowers to protect the gravestones from thrown debris. Direct the discharge chutes away from markers while mowing. Rake up and discard all large clumps of grass debris left by mowers.

Equip all mowers with rubber bumpers on the decks, any axle assembly, or other feature on the mower that might come in contact with a stone while mowing. This can be fabricated out of old inner tubes or tires and can be riveted on. Loose cell foam can also be used as a bumper.

Alternate the direction of mowing every other cut to prevent ruts created by repetitive use, particularly on slopes.

6.4.4 Irrigation

Irrigate cemetery lawns only when attempting to re-establish turf using sod, seed, or plugs. Lawns should be allowed to go dormant during dry and/or hot months. Natural seasonal changes in the appearance of lawns would be appropriate from the standpoints of both historic character and natural resource conservation. Overhead irrigation is not recommended because the water damages limestone and marble markers, which are softer stones. Irrigation for establishing turf and other plants can be provided within the cemeteries from a hose bib or quick coupler installed in a ground-level valve box.

6.5 Access and Security

6.5.1 Access

- A. General public access (via pedestrian foot traffic) is restricted to one hour before sunrise and one hour after sunset through the designated gates, unless authorized by a permit from the Agency or its designee.
- B. Vehicle access is permitted only when the main gate is open (generally in conjunction with Quabbin Park operating hours).

***Weather permitting:** the cemetery may be closed to all users or open to pedestrian traffic only depending on road conditions, special events, or during times of heightened security. Temporary signage will be posted on the gate advising visitors.

- C. It is the responsibility of the visitor to know and abide by the applicable rules, regulations, and conditions for access.
- D. Any activity which injures or defaces the property is strictly prohibited.

6.5.2 Security

- A. The Agency has a staff of Watershed Rangers to assist with enforcing the rules and regulations through education, verbal warnings, written warnings, and if necessary citations.
- B. Quabbin Park Cemetery is patrolled 7 days a week and multiple times throughout the day by the Watershed Rangers. MSP and local PD also patrol the cemetery at various times throughout the week.
- C. Notify officials if anything seems out of the ordinary.
- D. Report violations of Agency Rules and Regulations, suspicious activities, or abnormal conditions to the Watershed Rangers or the MA State Police.
- E. National security conditions may require the temporary closure of the cemetery to all public access.

Watershed Rangers: 617-828-2452 (mobile)

MA State Police Quabbin: 413-323-7561

6.5.3 Watershed Rangers Quabbin Park/Cemetery Opening-Closing Procedures

The following procedures are utilized by Ranger staff when opening and closing Quabbin Park Cemetery.

South Patrol Watershed Ranger Responsibilities:

- Cemetery gates can be opened after a complete sweep of the area to determine the following conditions:
 - assessment of road conditions
 - any hazardous debris
 - trees down, etc...

If the initial sweep identifies conditions that would prevent opening the Park or Cemetery, then the following steps will be completed:

Monday-Friday:

- Leave the gates closed/locked
- Update Ranger supervisor on duty
- Contact Watershed Staff Q80 (on duty at 0700hours)
- Notify Visitor Center and C7
- Inform visitors that may be waiting to gain access

Saturday/Sunday:

- Leave the gates closed/locked
- Update Ranger supervisor on duty
- Inform visitors that may be waiting to gain access
- Notify Visitor Center and C7
- Leave message for Watershed Staff Q80 with details

In addition, the following closing guidelines will be followed:

- If the Park and/or Cemetery was closed the previous day and there has not been clearance by the Watershed Maintenance crew that it is ready to be open, leave it closed.
- If at any time during the day the park and/or cemetery need to be closed early for safety reasons, gates will be closed. The Ranger supervisor, Q80, Visitor Center, and C7 should be notified.
- Signage should be temporarily put up at entrances if the park or Cemetery is to be closed to all users, including bikes, pedestrians etc. This determination is made after consulting with Q80 (Mon-Fri) and the Ranger supervisor.

References Consulted:

MGL Ch. 114- Cemetery Management:

<https://malegislature.gov/Laws/GeneralLaws/PartI/TitleXVI/Chapter114>

7 Appendices

1. Stonework Ceaining Notice of Intent Form
2. Death Record Report
3. Cemetery Payment Form
4. Cemetery Deed
5. Cemetery Deed Information Form
6. Original Rules and Regulations

QUABBIN PARK CEMETERY STONEMWORK CLEANING NOTICE OF INTENT AND LIABILITY FORM

NAME OF PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR CLEANING: _____

MAILING ADDRESS: _____

STREET _____ CITY/TOWN _____

STATE _____ ZIP CODE _____

PHONE NUMBER (____) _____ EMAIL ADDRESS _____

LOT NUMBER AND GRAVE SITE OF PROPOSED WORK _____

NAME(S) OF INTERRED _____

- I AM THE LOT REPRESENTATIVE OR THEIR DESIGNEE
- I AM A DESCENDENT BUT NOT THE LOT REPRESENTATIVE. I HAVE CONTACTED ALL KNOWN FAMILY MEMBERS OF THE INTERRED AND GOTTEN THEIR WRITTEN AND DATED PERMISSION (PERMISSION LETTER(S) MUST BE ATTACHED)
- I AM A DESCENDENT BUT NOT THE LOT REPRESENTATIVE. I COULD NOT LOCATE ANY FAMILY MEMBERS AND ASSUME FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE STONEMWORK

DESCRIBE THE NATURE OF THE PROPOSED WORK: _____

All work performed in the Quabbin Park Cemetery must adhere to standards set forth by the Department of Conservation and Recreation. The AGENCY takes no responsibility for damage to stonework from work performed, and the individual listed above assumes all liability for damage to stonework and/or cemetery grounds caused by their work or by an individual hired to perform work.

I understand the conditions set forth by the AGENCY and will abide by them. I also understand that I am taking responsibility for the work. I have communicated with other descendants who may have an active interest in this stone work and will keep them informed of my proposed work. Signed,

_____ Date _____

Approved Denied

Regional Director, Quabbin/Ware Region

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

DATE RECEIVED: _____	COMMENTS: _____
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Lot Reference: Last Name (Lot Owner): _____ Grave Number (1-8): _____
Office File: _____ Last Updated: 6/18

_____Death Record Report_____

	Name	Date of Death	Date Interred	Lot No.	Q No.	Representative	Full Burial	Cremation



QPC Payment Information

Q# _____ Lot# _____

Date Check Received: _____

Name on Check: _____

Amount of Check: _____

Payment received for: _____

Date Prepared: _____

Check given to: _____

Copy of check in file: _____

Cemetery Deed No.

Quabbin Park Cemetery, Ware, Massachusetts

(Established for the reinternment of bodies removed from reservoir areas taken for supplementary water supply)

DEED TO BURIAL LOT

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts acting by and through its Department of Conservation and Recreation, Division of Water Supply Protection hereinafter called the Grantor, under authority of Chapter 375 of the Acts of Massachusetts, 1926, Chapter 321 of the Acts of 1927, and every other power and authority hereto enabling, for consideration paid, conveys to _____, **County of** _____ and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts a parcel of land in Quabbin Park Cemetery in the Town of Ware, County of Hampshire, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, being in said cemetery as shown on plan bearing the inscription "Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission, Quabbin Park Cemetery, Lot Index Plan, June 1, 1932", numbered Accession 3642, and also shown in detail in Plan Book 17, Page 16 of the same date and similar inscription, numbered Accessions 3640 to 3649 inclusive, recorded in the Registry of Deeds of said Hampshire County, July 1, 1932.

Said parcel is not be used for any purpose other than burial of the remains of the human dead. This conveyance is made expressly subject to rules and regulations established from time to time by the Grantor or its successor in control and to the provisions of the statutes of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts now or hereafter in force.

In witness whereof the said Commonwealth of Massachusetts has caused this instrument to be executed by its Department of Conservation and Recreation, Division of Water Supply Protection this _____ day of _____ in the year _____.

Department of Conservation and Recreation
Division of Water Supply Protection

John Scannell, Director
DCR - Water Supply Protection

Recorded with the Records of Deed of Burial Lots in Quabbin Park Cemetery of the Department of Conservation and Recreation, Division of Water Supply Protection.

Date _____

Attest _____

Regional Director

Book _____

Quabbin Park Cemetery, Ware, Massachusetts

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts to County of _____ and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Burial lot consisting of, as shown on plan bearing the inscription "Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission, Quabbin Park Cemetery, Lot Index Plan, June 1, 1932", numbered Accession 3642, and also shown on detail sheet 4, of the same date and similar inscription, numbered Accession 3643 recorded in the Registry of Deeds of Hampshire County, July 1, 1932.

PLAN OF BURIAL LOT

Scale 20 feet to an inch

(„ indicates headstone or monument)

RECORD OF INTERMENTS

Grave No.	Name	Date of		Headstone or Markers	Moved from			
		Death	Interment Herein		Cemetery	Block	Lot	Grave
1.								

Remarks Perpetual care

Original Rules and Regulations – 1932

- 1 Burial lots in Quabbin Park Cemetery will be assigned and conveyed by the Commission, upon application, to persons who would have been entitled to burial in such burial grounds as the Commission may have removed from the reservoir area in the Swift River Valley under the provisions of Chapter 321 of the Acts of 1927 or any employee or former employee of the Metropolitan District Commission. Burial lots may also be sold by the Commission to other persons desiring to purchase the same under such terms as it may from time to time prescribe. No person shall have the right of assignment of any area in any particular section of the cemetery and the Commission may, for cause, set apart certain areas and prescribe special rules and regulations therefor.
- 2 Conveyances of burial lots shall be consummated upon the payment therefore and by the execution and delivery of a deed.
- 3 Each burial lot shall be held indivisible and upon the death of the grantee the devisee of said lot or their heir-at-law shall be entitled to all the privileges of the original grantee, and if there be more than one devisee or heir-at-law, they shall, within nine months of said death, designate in writing to the Commission which of the said devisees or heirs-at-law shall represent the burial lot, and on their failure so to designate, the Commission will enter of record which of the devisees or heirs-at-law shall represent the lot while such failure continues.
- 4 No transfer of any burial lot or portion thereof or of exclusive burial rights therein shall be valid unless and until approved by the Commission. No burial will be permitted in any lot except upon a signed order of the grantee or his legal representatives approved by the Commission.
- 5 The grades of all burial lots will be established and corner bounds set by the Commission.
- 6 No trees, shrubs, or flowers shall be planted upon any burial lot and no trees or shrubs within a lot shall be cut down or destroyed without approval. If any trees or shrubs in any burial lot shall become in any way detrimental to adjacent lots, drives or paths, the Commission may remove such trees and shrubs or parts thereof as are deemed by it to be detrimental, dangerous, or inconvenient. All flower containers left on any burial lot may be removed by the Commission when they become unsightly and all such containers shall become the property of the Commission if not claimed by the owner of the lot within one year.
- 7 Curbing, protecting corner posts, foot stones, fences, hedges, walks, artificial steps and mounts about or on any burial lot are prohibited unless specifically approved.
- 8 No monument, effigy, cenotaph, or other structure shall be placed upon a burial lot without approval. If any monument or structure or any inscription be placed in or upon a burial lot which shall be determined by the Commission to be sacrilegious or in any respect offensive or improper, the Commission may remove such monument, structure or inscription.

- 9 The entire cemetery area shall be exclusively devoted to and used for burial purposes. All persons are forbidden to needlessly walk across burial lots, to pick wild or cultivated flowers, or to dispose of rubbish of any kind in any place in the cemetery unless in repositories which may be provided therefor. Automobiles and other vehicles shall be excluded from all areas except roadways, and admitted to these only at such times and upon such conditions as the Commission may from time to time prescribe.
- 10 All monuments, markers and other permanent structures shall be erected on concrete or other suitable foundations constructed to a satisfactory depth in a manner acceptable to the Commission.
- 11 The use of wooden burial boxes is prohibited. All burials must be made in concrete vaults or other vaults of a permanent nature which may be approved by the Commission.
- 12 Burials on Sundays and Holidays will not be permitted. All work of any nature, including the opening of the graves and the placing of foundations shall be done only by or under the direction of the Commission.
- 13 The Commission assumes no responsibility for the unlawful acts of any person.
- 14 The tomb is for use during the winter months, and bodies may be placed therein and removed therefrom as ordered or approved by the Commission.
- 15 These rules and regulations are subject to amendment by the Commission from time to time.
- 16 The Commission may repurchase a burial lot for an amount equal to that paid for the original conveyance.