

1-1

THE GERARD UNDERTAKING ESTABLISHMENT,  
1870-1910

Sue Lynn Stone Arnold  
State & Local History  
December 13, 1982

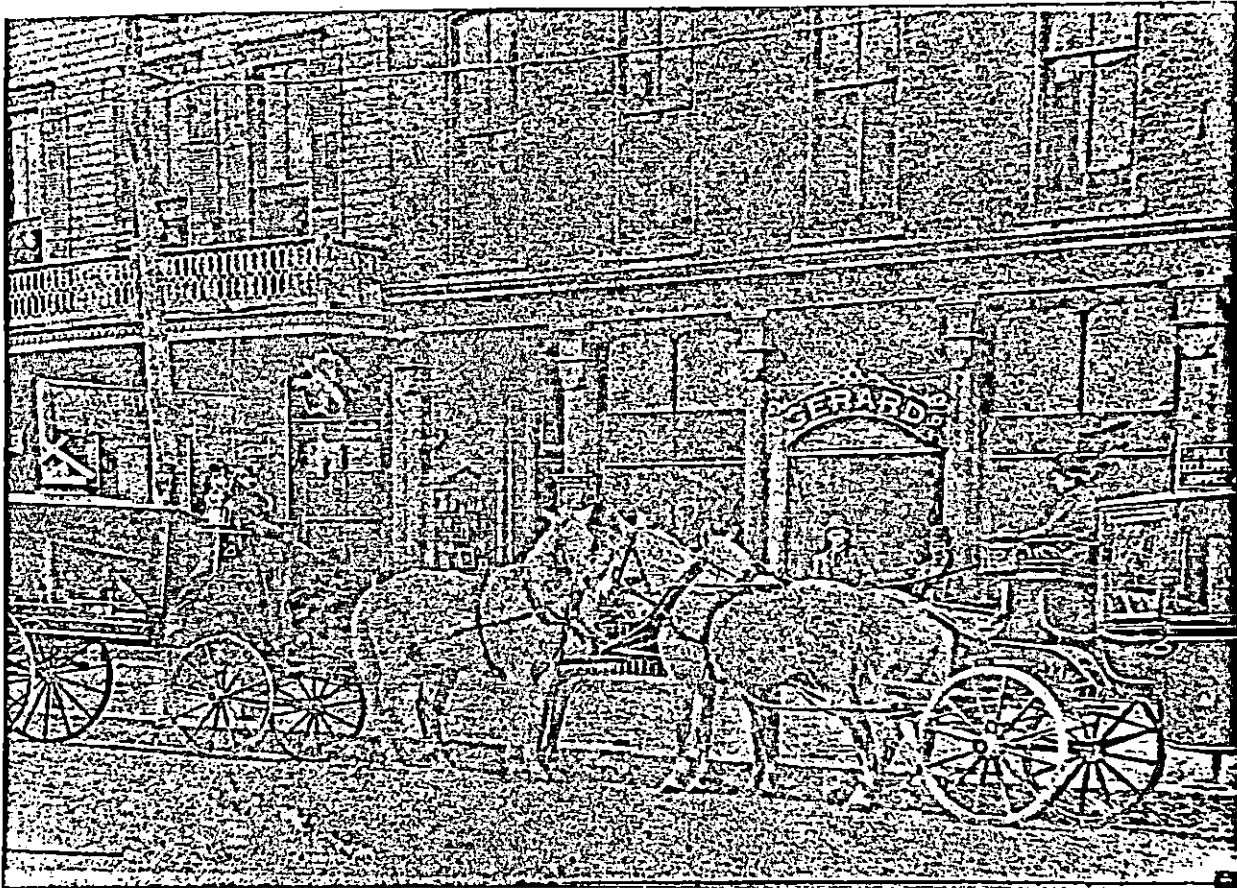
The undertaking business of John C. Gerard and his sons in Bowling Green, Kentucky, typifies the development of this profession in American society. In the mid-nineteenth century, upon the death of an individual, friends and relatives would, after notifying the local cabinetmaker that a coffin was needed, wash and dress the body, lay it out for visitation, and conduct the funeral within the home. The only duties of the cabinetmaker were to bring the coffin to the home, place the body in the coffin for final viewing, close the coffin, and convey it to the site of burial. Often, until the 1880's, the cabinetmaker provided the only undertaking services available through his furniture business.<sup>1</sup> But by the 1880's, increased reliance was placed on an "undertaker" to provide services for the bereaved family, because, as this etiquette manual stated:

The arrangements for the funeral are usually left to the undertaker, who best knows how to proceed, and who will save the family of the deceased all the cares and annoyances at the time they are least fitted to meet them.<sup>2</sup>

Between 1870 and 1910, changes in the coffins, the care of the remains, and the other services provided by the undertaker reflected the softening attitude of society toward death in an attempt to subdue its harshness. Through a

careful study of the account books of John C. Gerard and his sons, focusing on these years, this change in society's perception of death is evident. Thus, the Gerard Undertaking Establishment provides an informative study on late nineteenth century undertaking.<sup>3</sup>

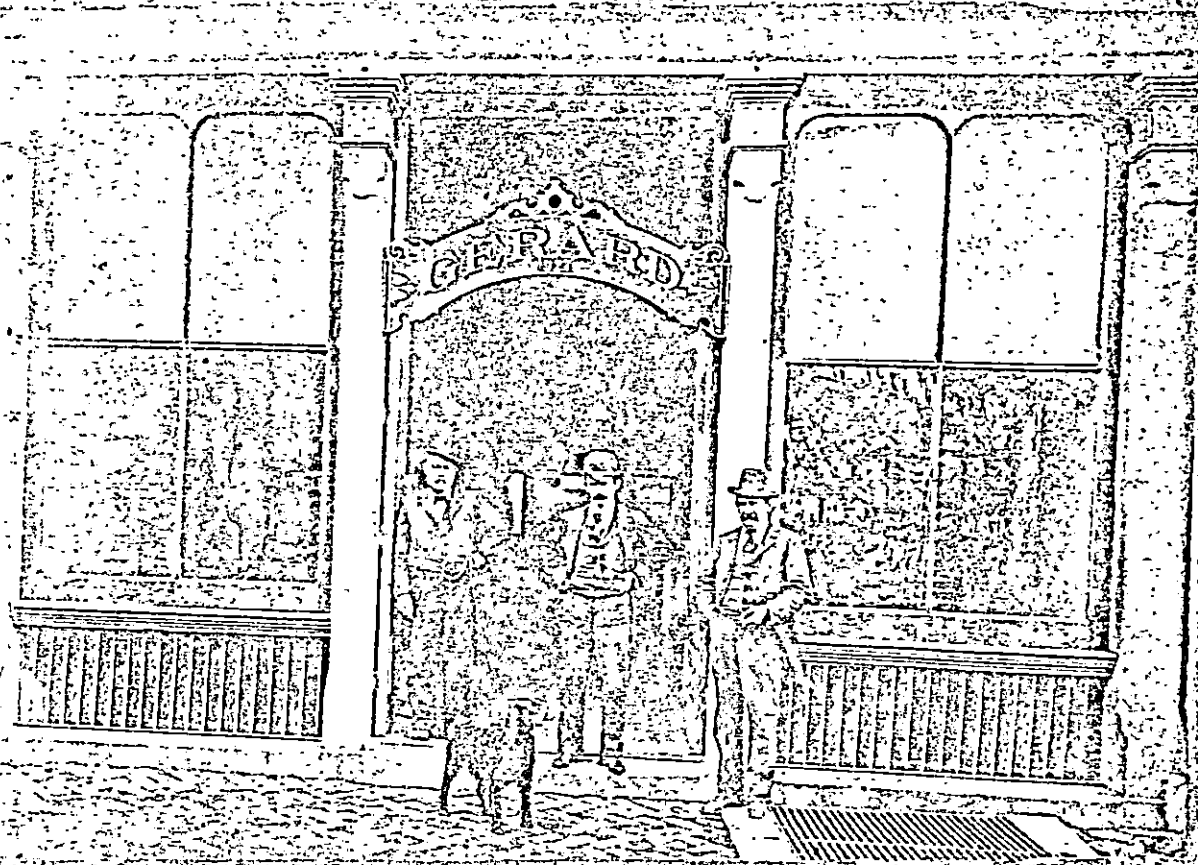
Before drawing observations from the account books, a basic understanding of the family business and its different locations is essential. Having made furniture and coffins in Bowling Green since 1842, John C. Gerard separated his furniture making business from his undertaking business by moving his stock of coffins to 907-09 College Street (then called Summer Street), and establishing the "John C. Gerard Undertaking Company" prior to 1870. Later, he would rent this property and move his undertaking establishment to 927 College Street (see pages 3 and 4).<sup>4</sup> In 1878, John C. Gerard's eldest son, Frank C., succeeded his father in his undertaking business, with the assistance of his youngest brother, Eugene A. Gerard who bought an interest in the company in 1893. The firm was then entitled "F. C. Gerard and Brother, Undertakers" until Frank's son, John M., joined the business in 1897. At this point, the establishment became known as "Gerard and Gerard."<sup>5</sup> In December of 1901, the business location was moved to the corner of Tenth and College Streets (943 College Street), to a facility "built especially for the business...in fact as perfect a building as could be



927 College St.

Second location of the Gerard Undertaking Establishment.

(Photograph File,  
Kentucky Library,  
Western Kentucky University,  
Bowling Green, Kentucky)



927 College St.

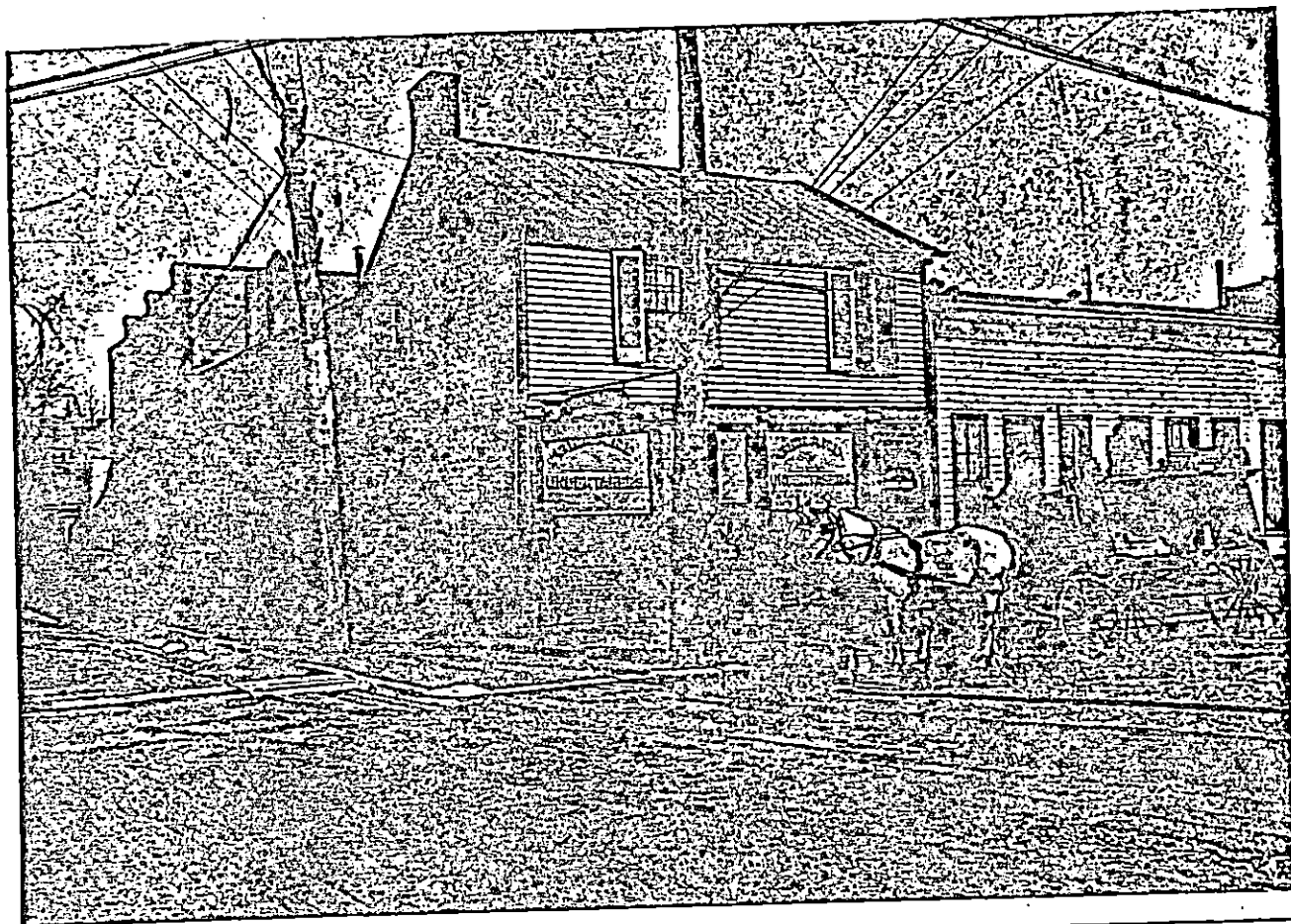
Second location of the Gerard Undertaking Establishment. The man in the center is Eugene A. Gerard and on the right is Frank C. Gerard. The business was at this location until December of 1901. (Photograph in the possession of Mrs. Eugenia Gerard Paxton, Bowling Green, Kentucky).

1-6

arranged for their particular trade."<sup>6</sup> In 1901, the front room was used as an office and the back room as a stockroom for caskets. Later, when funerals moved from the parlor of the home and the church to the funeral parlor, these two rooms would be used as the chapel and the office and stockroom would be further back in the building.<sup>7</sup> (See page 6).

The first observations to be drawn from the account books concern the changes in coffins to caskets during this period. Not only does the terminology change, as will be discussed later, but the coffin itself evolves from a plain wooden box shaped similiarly to the body to a rectangular box of either wood or metal which could be covered with cloth, of finer wood, or ornamental to suit the tastes and budget of the bereaved family.

The majority of the accounts recorded by John C. Gerard in 1870 listed only "coffin and burial." The average cost for an adult's coffin and burial was between \$20 and \$30; for a child's coffin and burial, between \$15 and \$20; and for a child's coffin only, between \$3 and \$7.<sup>8</sup> On three occasions in 1870, "metallic cans" were used in place of wooden coffins. The cost of the metallic can alone was \$90; with the addition of hearse fees, the cost increased to \$100; and with the addition of burial, the bill was \$130.<sup>9</sup> By 1871, it was increasingly popular to order handles for the coffin. The first cloth-covered coffin, at a cost of \$50, was provided by Gerard in July



### Tenth & College Streets

"Choc" driver of hearse;  
Note office to that doorway was Dr. E. N. Hall (physician)  
Next (at the top, right corner of the hearse) the sign for  
Dr. T. W. Stone (also a physician)

(Information from the back of the original in the possession  
of Eugenia Gerard Paxton of Bowling Green. Copy in Photo.  
File, Kentucky Library, Western Ky. University, Bowling  
Green, Ky.)

of 1871. Other innovations for those able to afford them were "fully ornamented" coffins, "rose(wood) caskets," "imitation cases," "ornamented metallic burial cases," and "ornamented r(osewood) i(mitation) caskets."<sup>10</sup>

Other improvements in the caskets would come in the late 1870's when the Gerards began to order from a variety of coffin companies. The most significant changes in taste reflected by the caskets are the increasing use of white caskets, black cloth draped caskets, "plush caskets," and metal lined caskets.<sup>11</sup> Beginning in 1884, white caskets were used for children as a symbol of innocence and purity. The use of a black cloth to drape the caskets as a symbol of mourning first occurred in the accounts of 1889 and was common by 1894. "Plush caskets" common from 1891 on reflected the changing attitude from emphasis on death's harshness to the concentration on the notion of sleep, with the plush casket providing a comfortable bed for the loved one. The metal lined caskets, only six of which are used during the entire period 1870-1910, show the increasing concern with the care and preservation of the body and for the protection of the public's health.

The increasing attention paid to the corpse during this period which is evinced in the Gerard Undertaking Establishment account books included the embalming and ice used for its preservation, the use of burial clothing, and the washing, shaving, and dressing of the remains.



The first record of the use of embalming fluid was in April of 1883 at a cost of \$2.00. Between the years 1888 and 1890, embalming fluid was used in 30 corpses, but in the next seven years, the total numbered only five embalmings. In 1898, six embalmings are recorded, and from that year on, the number per year increases rapidly through 1910.<sup>12</sup>

John C. Gerard began to provide burial clothing in 1876. This "burial shroud" was used in the fall of 1876 at a cost of \$5.50. Shrouds were often listed as part of the funeral cost by 1879. Also, in this year, the words "burial robes" replaced "burial shrouds" frequently. By August of 1885, "burial suits" were available for the males at a cost of \$10. Other clothing items which were provided in this period were slippers, gloves, handkerchiefs, hose, and underclothing.<sup>13</sup>

By 1880, the "washing and dressing of the remains" could be requested at a charge of \$4.00. This service was not commonly used by families, but is found on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad accounts.<sup>14</sup> Another service provided for the care of the corpse was shaving. The first recorded charge for a barber occurred in 1886. Very seldom was this service recorded, but when it was the cost was \$5.00.<sup>15</sup> The Gerard accounts, thus, evince the increased attention being paid to the remains during the late nineteenth century by embalming, clothing, and

washing, dressing, and shaving the body.

Throughout the years between 1870 and 1910, the Gerards increased their services to the bereaved family. Extending beyond the casket and the care of the corpse, they also added services which assisted in the funeral service and burial. From the simple necessity of the hearse and the occasional provision of funeral notices in the 1870's, their services expanded to include pall bearers' wagons (1887), flowers(1888), pall bearers' gloves (1889), candles (1899), and grave linings (1909).<sup>16</sup> Each additional service assisted in making the funeral more formal and attempting to separate the harshness of death from the funeral experience.

The attempts of the undertaking profession to soften the brutality of death, as well as the desire of men engaged in this vocation to achieve a more professional status in their society, are never more clearly evident than in a study of terminology changes during this period of words relating to death. During the 1870's, the term "coffin" was frequently replaced with "casket." Although the word "coffin" continued to appear in the account books for several years, it was rarely used with the higher priced burial receptacles. "Casket" was preferable due to its definition, i.e., a box in which something precious or of great value is kept. By 1879, the Gerard accounts replaced "burial shrouds" with "burial robes" and "burial suits." By

1900, often the women's "burial robes" were actually negligees which carried further the predominant theme of the period: "She is not dead but sleepeth."<sup>17</sup> By 1900, as the Gerard invoices so clearly illustrate, even the profession's title had changed as prominent "undertakers" became known as "funeral directors."<sup>18</sup> (See pages 10, 11, and 12).

Thus, the Gerard Undertaking Establishment depicts well the changes in services and attitudes found in the years 1870 to 1910. In many ways, mourning customs were continuing as they had been in previous years. Black rimmed funeral invitations remained in use. Women continued to wear black mourning attire for a period after the death of a relative. The parlor of the home still served as the location for the laying out of the body for viewing, although the home and the church were both used for the funeral services. But some changes were beginning to occur as well.

The funeral director, with his ever-improving caskets, care of corpses, and other services, was instrumental in these changes which reflected a deep change in American society's attitude toward death. At a 1907 address to the National Funeral Director's Association, which was founded in 1882, Reverend Calvin T. Blackwell concluded: "By your touch you have even changed the dark valley of death into the 'sunny side'."<sup>19</sup> To express that sentiment at a local level is an obituary written at John C. Gerard's

From papers now in the 11  
possession of Mrs. Eugenia 1-12  
Gerard Paxton. A copy is  
also available in the manuscript  
division of the Kentucky Library  
Western Kentucky University.

Mr. Harrison Harrison

In Account with JOHN C. GERARD,

Bowling Green, Ky. Feb 6<sup>th</sup> 1874.

UNDEPOSITED

To Cash for Board and  
of wife

\$32.00

Nov 28-74 Received Payment in full  
John C. Gerard

(Found in the account book of  
Gerard & Gerard, 1897-1907,  
manuscript page 93.)

E. A. GERARD,

Residence { East Tennessee 129.  
Telephones, { Park City . . 129.

F. C. GARARD,

Residence { East Tennessee 201.  
Telephone, {

J. M. GERARD,

Residence { East Tennessee 217.  
Telephone, {

*Bozoning Green, Ky.*

*190*

*Mr. Doctors, A. C. and J. B. Knight. Dr. J. B. Gerard Est.*

To GERARD & GERARD, Dr.,

Funeral Directors and Embalmers.

Office Telephones, { East Tennessee 45.  
Park City . . 45.

No. 927 College Street.

*and our Office Rent, Col. 10<sup>th</sup> & College*

*\$ 171.00*

Coffin, 4. Handles. 1.00  
 Shrouds. 2.50  
 Conveyances. 2.00  
\$12.50

Coffin. 4.00 13  
 Shroud. 1.50  
 Conveyances. 2.00  
\$7.50

1-14

(Located in the account book of Gerard & Gerard, 1908-1923.)

F. C. GERARD

E. A. GERARD

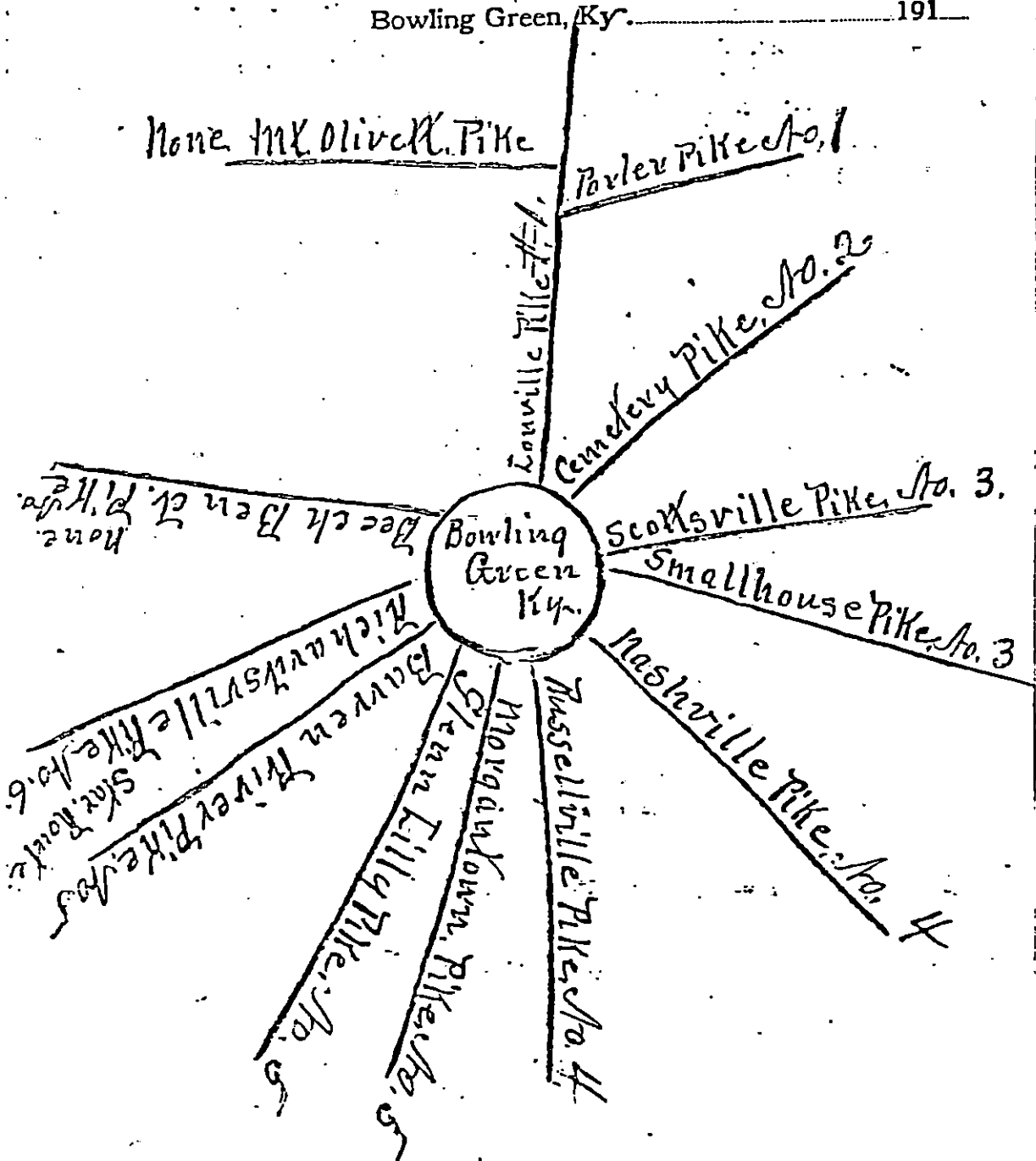
J. M. GERARD

# Gerard & Gerard

FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND EMBALMERS

BOTH PHONES 45

Bowling Green, Ky. 191



death:

John C. Gerard knew the people of this county as few men knew them. The acquaintanceship of many of them were made in the darkest hour of their lives, when death had come to some member of the family and his visit would be made necessary. Always looking after this himself, driving his own hearse, arranging everything just as it should be, very nearly every family in Warren county had merely to send for him and he knew what was wanted and what needed to be done. In this way all of the work and worry was taken off of the family and details were left to him. Having spent much of his life in houses where death had come and distress reigned, he acquired that gentleness of manner, that tender sympathy and that cautiousness of speech that made him a friend to be loved, to be admired and to be trusted.20

## NOTES

1. Interview with Henry Bradley, Sr., November 26, 1982; Interview with Eugenia Gerard Paxton, November 30, 1982; James J. Farrell, Inventing The American Way of Death, 1830-1920 (Philadelphia, 1980), 147; Clarence G. Strub and L. G. "Darko" Frederick, The Principles and Practice of Embalming (4th ed., Dallas, 1967), 44.
2. Decorum, A Practical Treatise On Etiquette And Dress of the Best American Society (New York, 1880), 255.
3. Within this paper, "Gerard Undertaking Establishment" is a general descriptive term of the family business. This avoids confusion with the name changes in the business.
4. Camilla H. Gerard, untitled notes on John C. Gerard, no date.
5. The company title remained "Gerard and Gerard" until Eugene A. Gerard's death in 1929, when the new owners, Camilla H. Gerard, Pauline Gerard Bradley, and Henry Bradley, Sr., chose to change the title to the Eugene Gerard Mortuary Company. In 1953, Henry Bradley, Jr. entered the business and the location moved to 319 Tenth Street, its present location, and the title was changed to "Gerard-Bradley Funeral Chapel."
6. Bowling Green Times-Journal and Warren County Courier, Twentieth Anniversary Issue, 1882-1902.
7. Interview with Eugenia Gerard Paxton, Nov. 30, 1982.
8. Account book of John C. Gerard, vol. 2, 1856-1870, Manuscript division of the Kentucky Library, Western Ky. University, Bowling Green, Ky. All the account books used in this paper are located in this manuscript department; thus, subsequent references to that location will be abbreviated MSS-KyL. For citations from these account books, the account book's numbering system rather than the MSS page number will be used.
9. Ibid, 485, 491, 492. Each account referred to this receptacle by a different title. "Can," "case," and "casket" were used respectively.
10. Account book of John C. Gerard, vol. 3, 1869-1878, MSS-KyL. Although the word "rosewood" never appears in the books more completely than "rose," it appears to be the most logical meaning of the notation.



11. Account books of F. C. Gerard and Brother, 1879-1980 and 1889-1895, MSS-KyL; account books of Gerard and Gerard, Aug. 1897-1907 and 1908-1923, MSS-KyL.

12. Ibid. The fluctuation in the use of the embalming fluid probably reflected the insecurity of the public as to its use. But present research does not allow that conclusion to be substantiated.

13. Account book of John C. Gerard, vol. 3, 1869-1878, pp. 192, 233; account book of F. C. Gerard & Brother, 1879-1890, p. 185. Examples of other clothing items are found throughout the second source.

14. Account book of F. C. Gerard & Brother, 1879-1890, pp. 64, 97, 216, and 300.

15. Ibid., p. 196; account book of F. C. Gerard and Brother, 1881-1895, pp. 298, 299.

16. Account books of F. C. Gerard & Brother, 1879-1890, and 1889-95; account books of Gerard and Gerard, 1897-1900, and 1908-1923.

17. This epitaph, reflective of the entire mood of the new rural "cemeteries," or "sleeping places," is found in the Maple Grove Cemetery of Russellville, Ky. See Edmund V. Gillon, Victorian Cemetery Art (New York, 1972), vii, for additional information.

18. In addition to these invoices, other examples of the Gerard title change are found in the Gaines and Collier's Directory of the City of Bowling Green, Kentucky For 1886-7, page 40 and the Bowling Green City Directory, 1905, page 324. For additional information on this change in terminology, see Farrell, Inventing American Death, 154-55, 171-72; and Charles O. Jackson, ed., Passing: The Vision of Death in America (Westport, Conn., 1977), 95.

19. Farrell, Inventing American Death, 181.

20. Bowling Green Park City Daily News, July 29, 1899.

## Critical Essay on Sources

Without the account books of the Gerard Undertaking Establishment, which are part of the Gerard Collection (Manuscripts Division of the Kentucky Library, Western Kentucky University, Bowling Green, Kentucky), this research would have been impossible. For the study, the following volumes were of assistance: John C. Gerard, vol. 2, 1856-1870; John C. Gerard, vol. 3, 1869-1878; F. C. Gerard and Brother, 1879-1890; F. C. Gerard and Brother, 1889-1895; Gerard and Gerard, 1897-1900; Gerard and Gerard, 1897-1907; and Gerard and Gerard, 1908-1923. The collection also contains 'Registers of Death' which date from 1887 and would make an interesting study. The originals, from which this collection was photocopied, are at the Gerard-Bradley Funeral Chapel of Bowling Green.

Other primary sources necessary to solving the intricate puzzle of a family business as it moves through the generations and various locations included a number of articles from local newspapers: Bowling Green Park City Daily News, July 29, 1899; Bowling Green News, August 4, 1899; Park City Daily News, August 16, 1899; Bowling Green Times-Journal and Warren County Courier, Twentieth Anniversary Edition, 1882-1902; Park City Daily News, October 30, 1934; and Park City Daily News, August 19, 1953. The unpublished notes of Camilla H. Gerard, including two different sets on her grandfather, John C. Gerard, added many confirmations and dates which were difficult to establish.

Another source from which not only information could be gained, but which confirmed and supplied the needed information to explain the various partnerships of the family were the author's interviews with Henry Bradley, Sr., November 26, 1982, with Eugenia Gerard Paxton, November 30, 1982, and with Mike Bradley, November 26, 1982. These individuals understand the rich heritage from which they come and have been instrumental in preserving the written documentation of that heritage.

Any paper of this kind needs a background in the customs and attitudes of late nineteenth century Americans in order to draw comparisons and identify unusual elements in this undertaking establishment. Only a few of the many sources which contribute to such a background will be mentioned here: James J. Farrell, Inventing the American Way of Death, 1830-1920 (Philadelphia, 1980); Charles O. Jackson, ed., Passing: The Vision of Death in America (Westport, Conn., 1977); LeRoy Bowman, The American Funeral: A Study in Guilt, Extravagance, and Sublimity (Westport, Conn., 1959); Richard Huntington and Peter Metcalf, Celebrations of Death: The Anthropology of Mortuary Ritual (Cambridge, 1979).

For additional information specific to the undertaking profession, the following were helpful: Clarence G. Strub and L. G. "Darko" Frederick, The Principles and Practice of Embalming (4th ed., Dallas, 1967); and John A. Ruth, compiler, Decorum, A Practical Treatise On Etiquette and Dress of the Best American Society (New York, 1880).

1856-1870 John C., Vol. 2

The majority of accounts are simply for coffin and burial.  
 March 13, 1870, metallic can and burial of wife=\$130.00.  
 Approximate cost for coffins & burials: Adult=\$20-30; Child=\$15-20  
 (just child's coffin=\$3-7).  
 By May "fine coffins", "handles", "funeral notices"(July 13 \$3.50),  
 other metallic case (July 13 & herse \$100) & Metallic casket (\$90  
 July 6).

1869-1878 John C., Vol. 3

"Full ornamented"--April 13, 1872 (casket)  
 1871 Handles popular. (Some in 1870's silver plated.)  
 Cloth Covered coffin with handles (july 19, 1871---\$50.00) p. 32  
 Rose Casket July 25, 1871 \$75.00 (12 others)  
 Herse \$5-10 Box \$5 Sexton fee \$10  
 Also several "fully ornamented", one ornamental metallic burial  
 case, some "extra large coffins", "imitation case & burial (\$75.)"  
 First "burial shroud" \$5.50 Nov. 26, 1876\*\*\*\*  
 Fine cloth casket \$110.00 2/17/1877 \*  
 + Ornamented R. I. caskets \*\*  
 By 1879, call shrouds "burial robes" often. \*\*

(((((Gerard Acct. Book 1869-1881))))))

"Crown Casket & hearse" Oct. 14, 1878 \$75 p. 185  
 "Ornamented Crown Casket & hearse" May 26, 1879 \$75

Frank C. <sup>& others</sup> Gerard 1879-90

Burial Suit & slippers used. (oct. 27, 1887 \$21.50). Burial  
 clothing now common. <sup>for Burial Suit \$10.00 8/29/1885</sup>

CROWN Caskets \*\*

White caskets for children one 1884, by 1885 increasingly common  
 until...

Hacks 1882 on.

Embalming Fluid 1883, April 15 \$2.00  
 Ice 1883, May 6 \$2.00.

Pall bearers wagon 1887, March 16.

Flowers 9/16/1888 \$5.50.

6 pair of gloves 4/17/1889 \$1 .

Cloth draped metallic casket \$185 8/13/89.

Cloth covered caskets common 1892, 1893  
"Plush caskets" 1891 on  
Black cloth draped caskets 1894, 1895

Gerard & Gerard Act Book (1897-1900 - Cash on hand)

Zinc lined box \$15.00 7/10/99  
Floral designs \$7.50 12/30/99  
Candles (3 doz) 1899  
\$100.00

Gerard & Gerard 1897-1907

Sheaf of wheat 2/10/1901  
Remodeling 2 graves 12/27/1901  
Rayed caskets 1902, 1905, 1907  
Badge 5/19/05 \$1.25  
Metal Lined Casket 1907 (March, Aug, Sept)

Gerard & Gerard Act Book 1908-1923

2 metal lined caskets 1908, 1909 (me)  
Grave digging 1909, 1910

1828 to America - Resolutions, PCDN obit.  
1842 Gerard to BG - " , obit-BGN, [Age 26 - PCDN 1-26  
1843 Founded → undertaking business - 20th Ann.  
→ "coffin-making & mortuary business at State Theater - PCDN "GB"  
1847 Married Catherine Potts, widow - 20th Ann.  
1849 - JC mason - BGN obit  
Separated businesses, John C. Gerard Undertaking Co. at JC Penney  
move to 927 College St. (2nd move) PCDN GB.  
\*1878 F.C. succeed John C. - 20th "FC Gerard & Bro" - PCDN "GB"  
1882 - Mrs Gerard died - obit, BGN (1886-7 Directory F.C. = Undertak  
1893 FC joined by E.A interest - 20th

\*1897 - JM joined - 20th, Name changed to Gerard & Gerard - PCDN GB

Dec 1901 - move to 3rd location - 10th & College - 20th + PCDN G-B.

1929 Eugene Gerard Company (Camilla, Pauline & Henry)

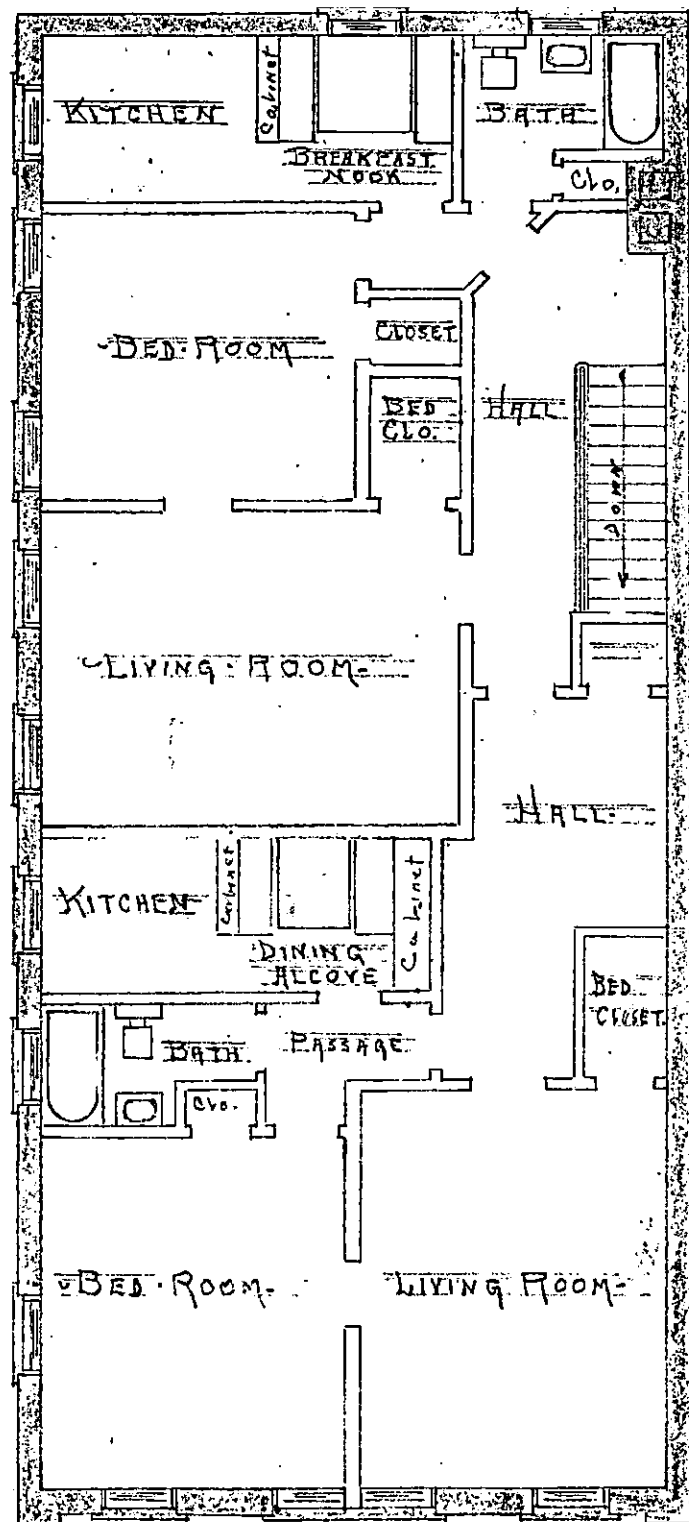
Aug 1953 - move to present site

\* John C. (3 vols) 1878 (FC separate bk 1868-71)  
\* Frank C Gerard 1879-90

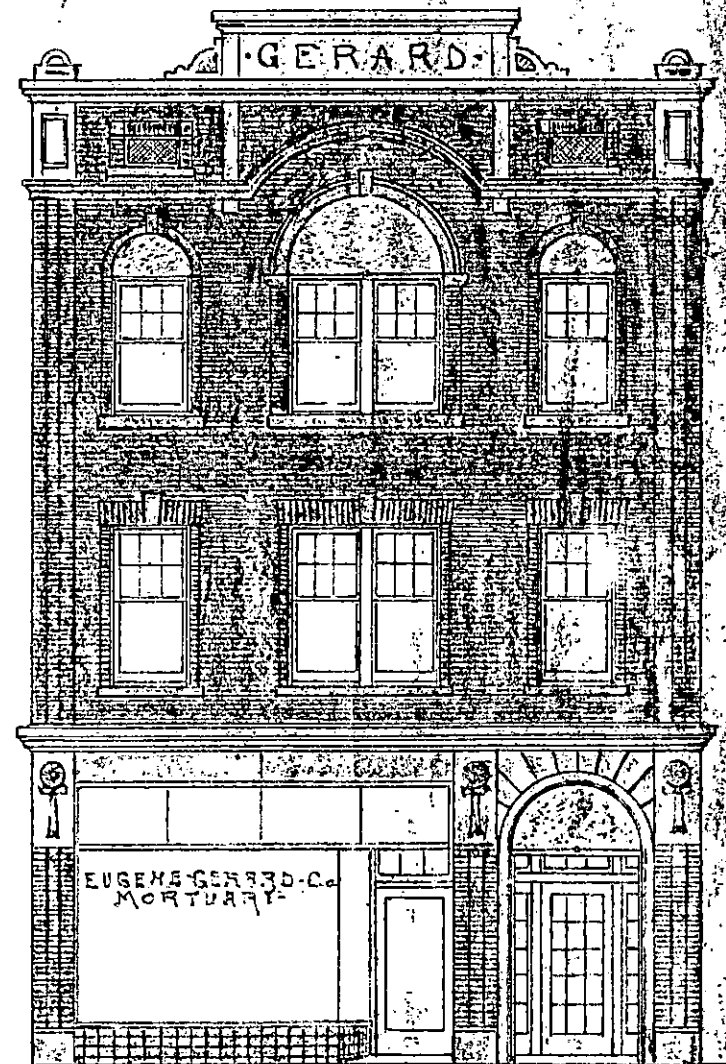
1881-1895

1896-1924

\* Aug 1, 1897 "Gerard & Gerard" of 1897-1900 ledger book



THIRD FLOOR PLAN



Fluid

Ice

4/15/1883 (2)

5/6/1883

5/5/1883

9/12/85

9/28/86

7 ~~2~~<sup>3</sup>/8/1887 F&I 7 ~~2~~<sup>3</sup>/8/1887

7/25, 30/1887 (3) F&amp;I 7/30/1887

X 12/5/1887

4/20/1888

6/9/88

7/7/88

7/—/88

8/14/88

9/11/88

9/12/88

9/16/88

11/1/88

11/7/88

11/10/88

1/29/89

2/3/89

2/7/89

3/8/89

5/12/89 F&amp;I — 5/12/89

7/12/89 — F&amp;I — 7/12/89

8/19/89

8/17/89

8/20/89

9/9, 10, 16/89

10/11, 21, 21/89

1/3/90

4/5/90

6/1/90

CP for accuracy on con  
later

2/13, 14, 15 / 1901

3/4, 16, 24 / 1901

4/8, 29 / 1901

5/2, 4, 22, 24 / 1901

6/16 / 1901

could 1901 will move

1902 = 16 + 9

1903 = 11 + 11

1904 = 2 + 3

1905 = 7

5/13, 16, 19, 24/99 (6/11/99)

7/10, 23/99

11/13, 16, 24/99

12/5/99

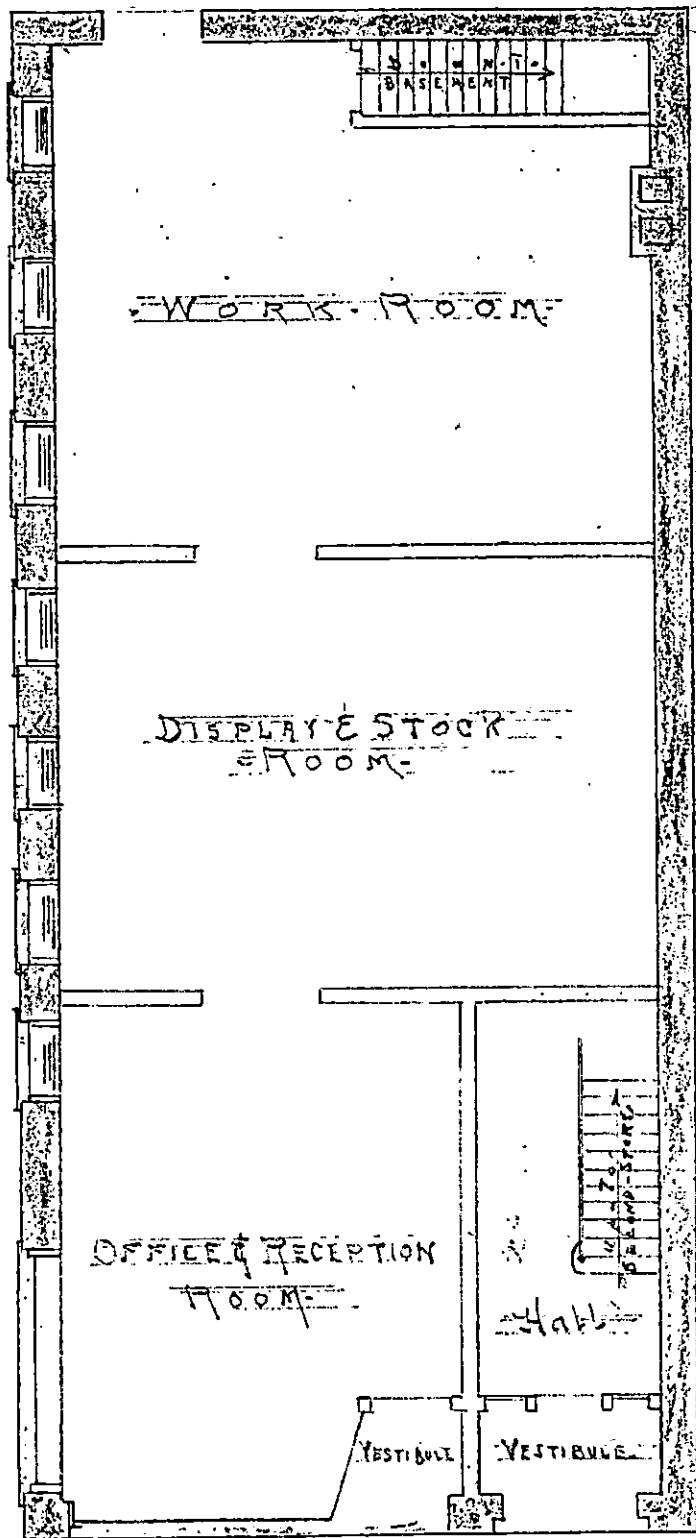
4/22/1900

5/15, 29/1900

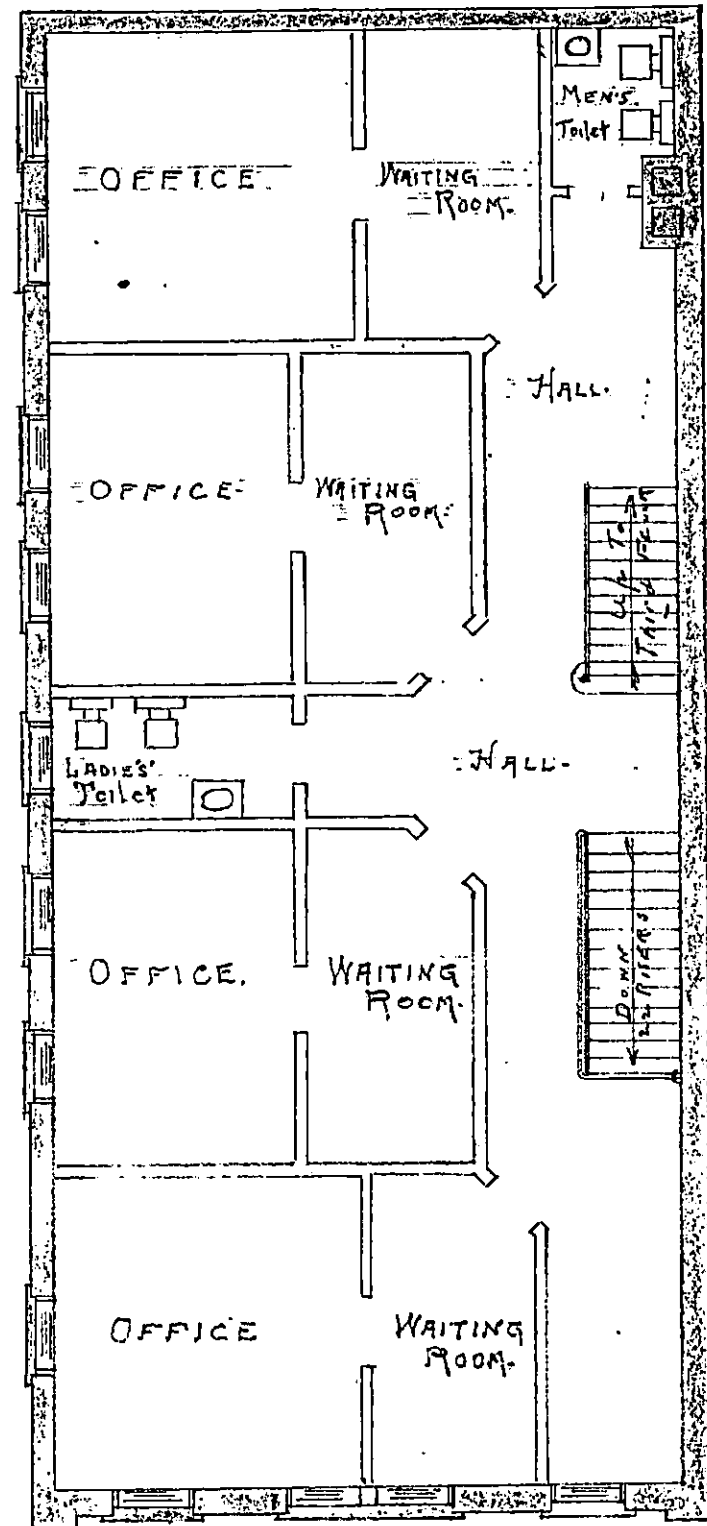


## Gerard

- 1870  
 1870 Funeral Notices \$3.25 (3-  
 \*1871 on Rose Caskets \$75-A 1871 Coffin & buggy (child) \$7  
 \*1872 on "fully ornamented" \*1872 metallic cases \$45-80-C  
 1874 on walnut coffins (children) \$6-8  
 1875 "imitation case" ✕  
 1876 burial shroud \$5.50 (1879 next; 1880 \$8-9  
 \*1877 fine cloth casket \$110  
 1877 Ornamented Rose imitation caskets \$35-C \*1878 cloth caskets \$85-A  
 1878 sexton fee \$5.00 (for digging grave)  
 \*1878 cloth covered ornamented casket, hearse, etc \$100.  
 1878 Oriental casket \$165 1878 Crown casket \$75.  
 1879 burial robe \$10 Child's robe (1886) + slippers \$5 - 3.50 \$5  
 ? Emblems 1881 handkerchief \$1.15  
 \*1880 shroud & underclothing &c \$11.50 \*1881 - slippers \$1.50  
 \*1880 washing & dressing the remains \$4 \*1883 Embalming fluid \$50-  
 1882 on HACKS \*1884 gloves \$2  
 \*1884 gloss white casket for child \$30 \*1884 gloves  
 1885 burial suit \$10 1885 church sexton fee \$1.00  
 \*1886 barber \$5 1885 sundries \$95  
 \*1887 pall bearer wagon \$2.50  
 1888 fine satin robe & slippers \$20 \*1888 flowers \$5.50  
 1889 fine satin slippers \$2 & \$2.25  
 1889 telegram 85¢  
 1889 cloth draped metallic casket \$185  
 \*1889 6 pr. gloves \$1 - \$1.50 (16 pr \$3.20)  
 1889 Cemetery fees \$2, <sup>use of</sup> vault \$2  
 1889 surry for servants \$2  
 1889 silver cross \$1  
 1891 suit of clothes \$17  
 \*1891 plush casket  
 Hackes \$5 - 3  
 Wagon \$2  
 By 1892 cloth covered caskets popular  
 \*1894 black cloth draped casket  
 1895 removing father \*1897 resetting monu., refilling & sodding grave  
 1898 ribbon & flowers  
 1899 3 d. 10.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN