

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

R. F. CARTER.
MAUSOLEUM.

No. 544,086.

Patented Aug. 6, 1895.

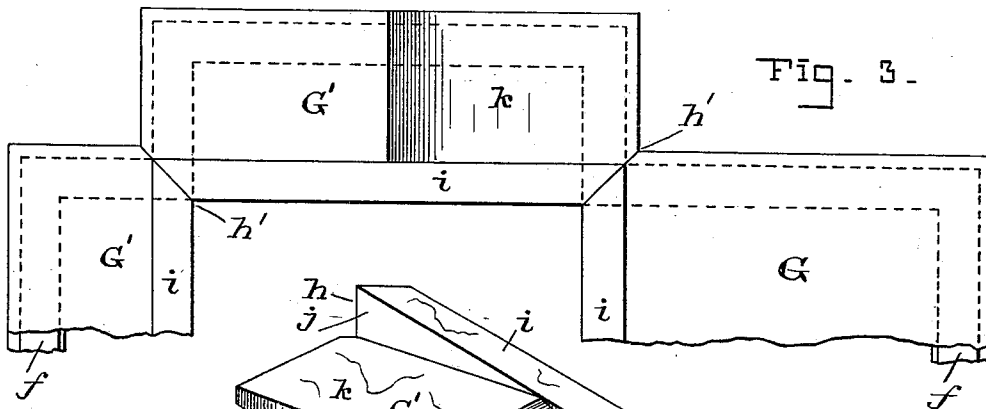
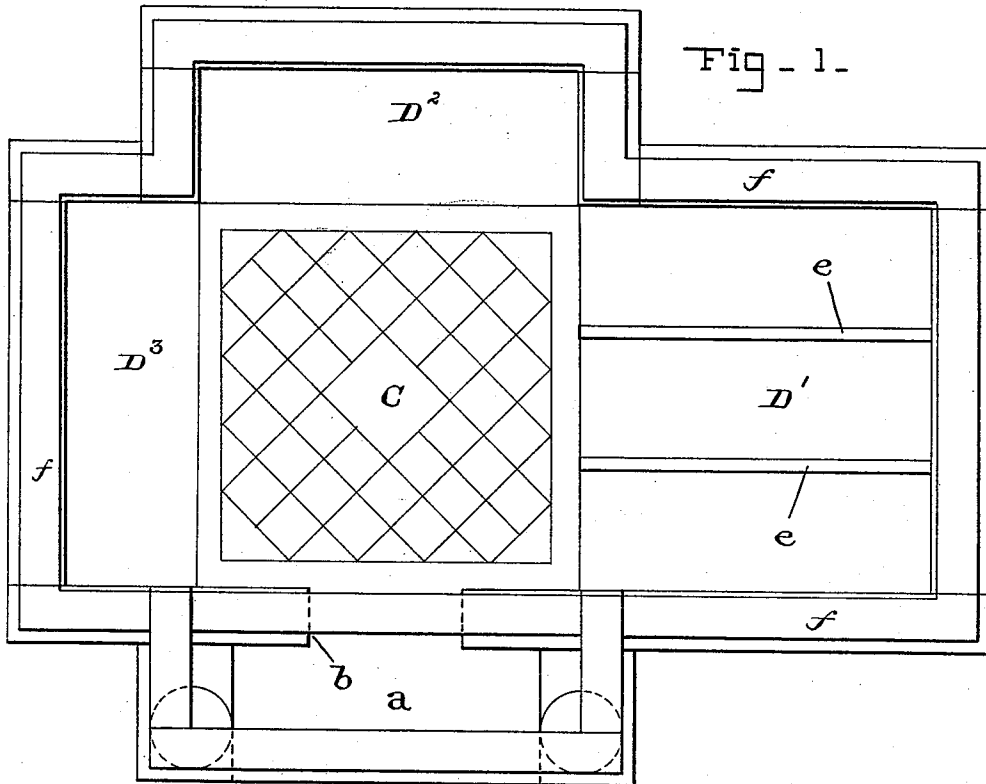


Fig. 2.

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Charles B. Mann Jr.

INVENTOR:—

Rodney F. Carter

By Chas B. Mann

ATTORNEY

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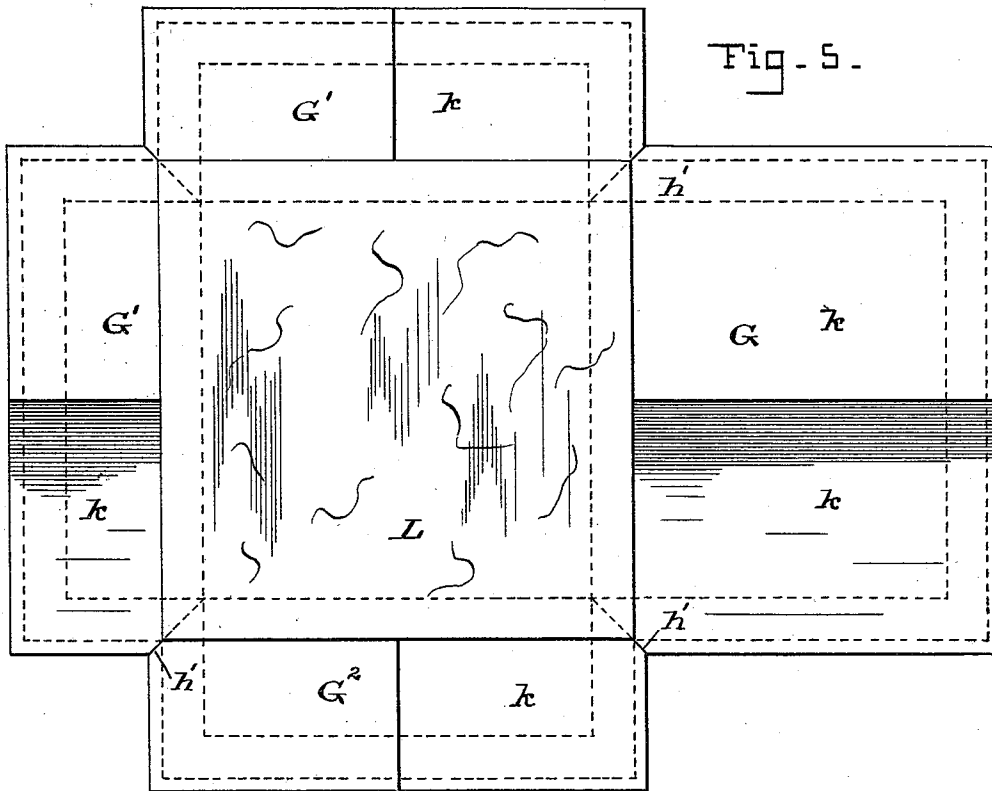
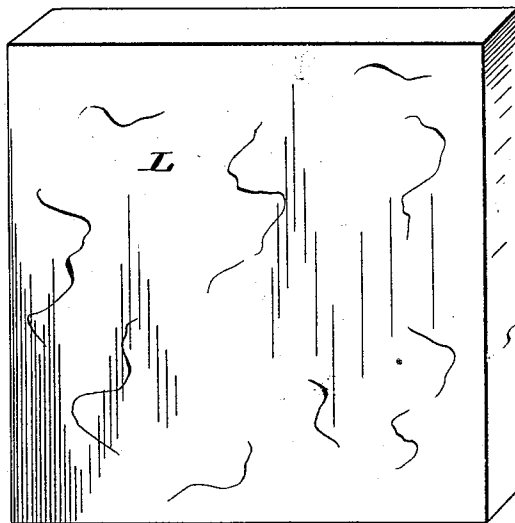


Fig. 4.



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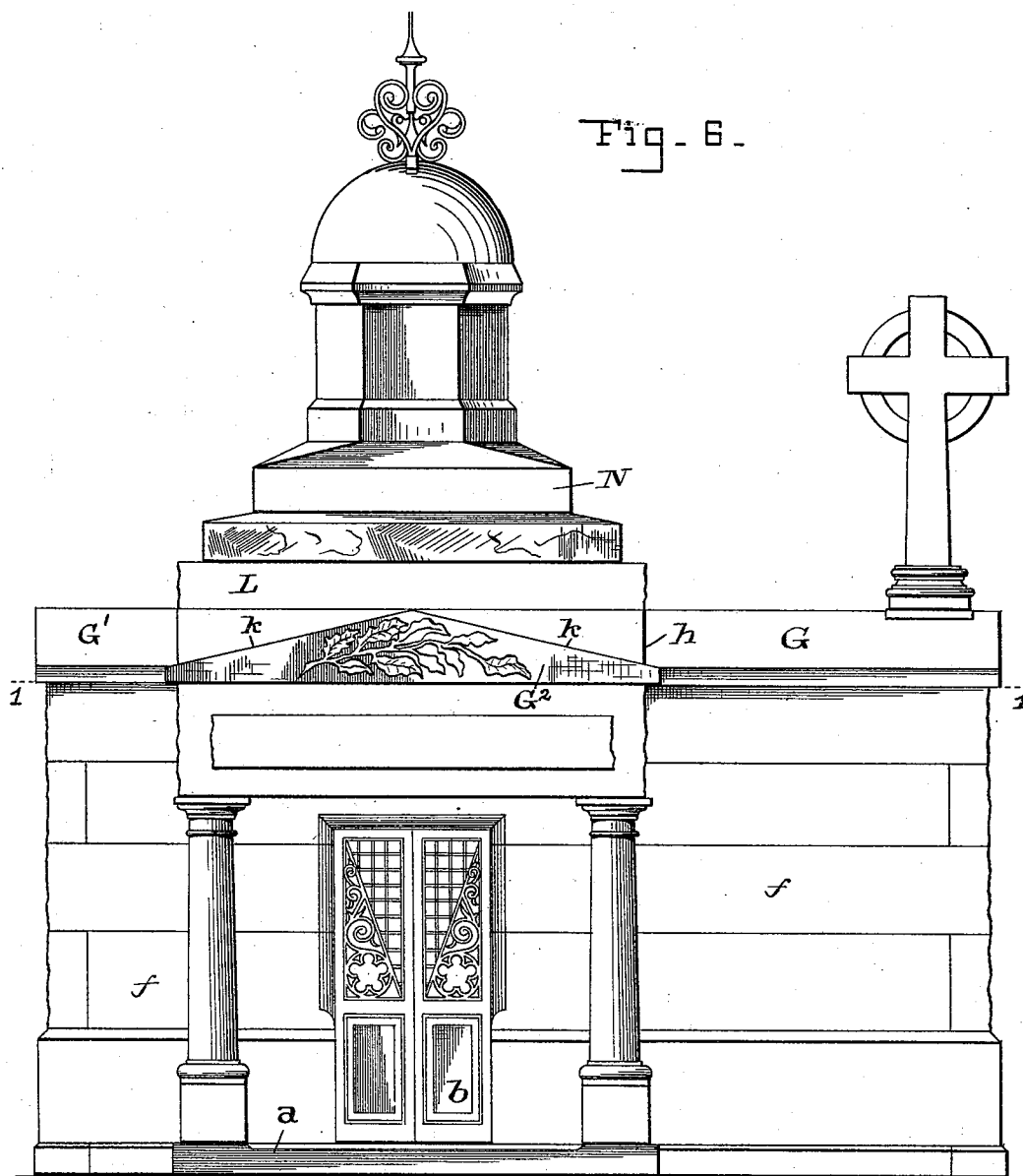
(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

R. F. CARTER.
MAUSOLEUM.

No. 544,086.

Patented Aug. 6, 1895.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RODNEY F. CARTER, OF HARDWICK, VERMONT.

MAUSOLEUM.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 544,086, dated August 6, 1895.

Application filed May 3, 1895. Serial No. 547,965. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RODNEY F. CARTER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hardwick, in the county of Caledonia and State of Vermont, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Mausoleums, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved mausoleum for the disposal of the dead.

One object of the invention is to provide a structure which shall have internal spaces arranged on three sides, in either of which catacombs may be placed, and an entrance-chamber or internal vestibule in such relation to said three sides as to afford direct access to all of them.

Another object is to provide a roof constructed wholly of stone that will be watertight and will exclude rain or the melting of snow and ice.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the walls as they would appear immediately under the roof, and showing the internal spaces in the structure. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of one of the roof-stones. Fig. 3 is a top view of part of the structure, showing three of the roof-stones in position on the walls and the miter-joint between these stones. Fig. 4 is a view of the capstone of the roof. Fig. 5 is a top view of the complete roof, and shows the capstone in position. Fig. 6 is a front elevation of the mausoleum.

The plan shape of the mausoleum is that of a cross. A portico *a* and an entrance or doorway *b* are in one façade of the cross, a vestibule or chamber *C* is in the center, and spaces *D'* *D*² *D*³ for catacombs are at three sides of the said central chamber. The divisions *e* in the space *D'* indicate the position of the catacombs, of which three are indicated as being side by side. There may be five tiers of these, thus providing room in the space *D'* for fifteen catacombs. In the other spaces *D*² and *D*³, as shown in the drawings, there is room for five catacombs, one above the other. It is obvious, however, that the cross-shaped structure may be extended on the two sides corresponding to these spaces, and thereby the capacity of either or both of

said spaces increased so as to admit as many catacombs as are suggested for the first-named space *D'*.

The entire structure is to be made of stone. A plan view of the walls *f* on the horizontal line 1 1, in Fig. 6, is shown in Fig. 1. Now, the desideratum is to cover the entire structure and these walls with a stone roof which shall be water-tight.

The large space *D'* is covered by a stone *G*, which rests upon the walls *f*, and the two spaces *D*² and *D*³ are each covered by a similar stone *G'*, and the wing of the cross corresponding to the portico *a* is covered by a similar stone *G*². Each of these four stones have two mitered corners *k*, and said corners of adjoining stones abut and make close joints *h'*, as seen in Fig. 3. A perspective view of one of these stones is shown in Fig. 2. Each stone has a top horizontal flat face *i*, extending along one edge, a vertical face *j*, and angular or oppositely-inclined roof-surfaces *k*, projecting from said vertical face. The under side of each of these stones is flat where it seats on the walls *f*. It will be seen, the top horizontal flat faces *i* of all four roof-stones are in the same horizontal plane, and the square capstone *L* rests on said faces *i* and covers all that part of the four mitered joints *h'* which is directly above the walls *f*. The four mitered roof-stones, each covering a wing of the cross, and the central capstone, together form the roof. It will be seen, there are no vertical seams or joints through the roof uncovered. A roof thus made of stone has been found to be tight and permanent.

Any desired figure, such as that shown at *N* in Fig. 6 may surmount the capstone.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A stone structure whose walls form a plan shape like a cross with four roof stones each covering one of the wings of the said cross and each of said roof-stones having two mitered corners which abut those adjoining, and a central cap-stone resting on all four of the roof-stones and covering the said mitered joints thereof.

2. A mausoleum having, in combination, walls in the form of a cross; four roof-stones

each having two mitered corners, *h*, and a top
horizontal face, *i*, and placed on the walls with
their mitered corners adjoining and forming
close joints; and a cap-stone covering the cen-
5 ter and resting on the said horizontal faces of
all four roof-stones and covering the said
mitered joints which are above the walls.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature
in the presence of two witnesses.

RODNEY F. CARTER.

Witnesses:

C. CALVERT HINES,
CHARLES B. MANN, Jr.