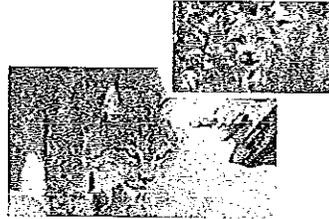


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Fact Sheet

CANADA LYNX



BASIC FACTS ABOUT CANADA LYNX

The Canada lynx (*Lynx canadensis*) is a medium-sized cat characterized by its long ear tufts, flared facial ruff, and short, bobbed tail with a completely black tip. It has unusually large paws that act like snowshoes in very deep snow, thick fur and long legs, and its hind legs are longer than its front legs, giving lynx a stooped appearance.

Canada lynx look similar to bobcats (<http://www.defenders.org/bobcat/basic-facts>), but there are some distinguishing features: bobcats have shorter tufts on their ears, the tip of their tail is black on top and white underneath, and bobcats have shorter legs and smaller feet than lynx. Perhaps the biggest distinction is that lynx mostly occur only in northern states along the Canadian border or in mountainous regions, while bobcats range across almost the entire Lower 48 states.

Lynx, like other forest hunters, play an important ecological role. As a mid-size carnivore, lynx target smaller prey species that reproduce relatively quickly. They also require a mixed habitat that includes younger forests with thick vegetation for hunting small prey, and older forests with a full canopy and good cover for denning. By protecting lynx, we're also protecting these rare and dwindling habitats that comprise some of the most pristine wilderness remaining in the U.S.

Did You Know?

Lynx have excellent eyesight: they can spot a mouse at 250 feet! Also, the black tufts of hair at the tops of their ears serve to enhance their already phenomenal hearing.

Diet

Lynx are specialized hunters that target snowshoe hare, which make up the bulk of their diet. In fact, lynx can only sustain populations where there are adequate snowshoe hare populations. In Canada and Alaska, lynx populations actually fluctuate in response to how many hares there are. Lynx are also known to eat mice, voles, grouse, ptarmigan, red squirrel and carrion.

Population

Lynx populations in the lower 48 continually ebb and flow due to prey populations and related periodic movements from Canada; therefore it is difficult to have an accurate estimate. Yet overall, in the lower 48, lynx populations can currently be generalized as quite low and substantially reduced from historical levels.

Range & Habitat

Lynx are generally found in moist, boreal forests (<http://www.defenders.org/forest/basic-facts>) that have cold, snowy winters and a high density of their favorite prey: the snowshoe hare. Snowshoe hares tend to occur in habitats where dense stands of young conifers provide shelter, and where they can forage on conifer boughs that protrude above several feet of snow. These forest thickets may result from wildfires, timber harvest, or other disturbances. Meanwhile, lynx also use mature forests with dense undercover and downed wood for denning.

Did You Know?

Lynx like to hunt and travel alone, and are slightly more active at night than day.

Lynx can be found throughout much of the boreal forest of Alaska and Canada. The southern portion of their range has historically extended into the U.S. into the northern Rocky Mountains/Cascades,

southern Rockies, Great Lakes states and the Northeast. Today, in the Lower-48 states they are known to have sustained breeding populations in Montana, Washington, Maine, and Minnesota and have been reintroduced to Colorado. They also occur and sometimes breed in Idaho, Oregon, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Michigan, and Wisconsin, but their population status is not well known in these areas.

Behavior

Generally solitary animals, lynx usually hunt and travel alone, and are slightly more active at night than by day. Lynx hunt by actively walking, flushing and chasing prey, and by using resting or hunting beds to wait for prey to come close, and then giving chase.

Reproduction

Lynx mate during the winter, and the females give birth once a year. Lynx do not create a den site – they locate their kittens under an existing feature, such as a downed log, root system, or simple ground depression surrounded by dense vegetation. Without the presence of kittens, the actual den site is often not distinguishable from its natural surroundings. Kittens stay with their mother for the first year while they learn to hunt. The male lynx does not help with rearing young. Yearling females may give birth during periods when hares are abundant. While mothers have an average of 4 kittens when there is a periodic abundance of snowshoe hares, they have smaller litters the rest of the time, when fewer hares are available.

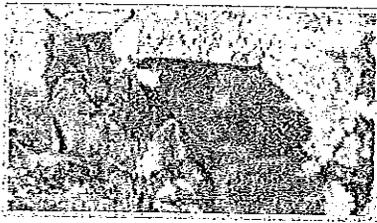
Mating Season: March and April

Gestation: 63-70 days

Litter Size: 1 - 5 kittens

More on Canada Lynx: [Threats to Lynx - *http://www.thecats*](#)

YOU MAY ALSO BE INTERESTED IN:



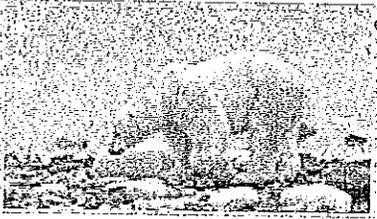
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Lynx Driven to the Brink; The Right Thing to Do; Living with Wildlife



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On the Ground: Witnesses for Wildlife

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Citizen scientists take the road less traveled to help wildlife.



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Beach Monitoring
Harmful Algal Blooms
Fish Consumption Advisories
Public Health Toxicology
Environmental Exposure Assessments
Mold
Rabies
Toxic Substances Surveillance
Vector-borne Diseases Control
Waterborne Hazards Control
West Nile Virus
Zoonotic Diseases
Related Links
DEE Home
Epidemiology Home

Non-Human Primates



Due to the close genetic relationship between nonhuman primates and humans, disease causing organisms are easily exchanged between them. The pathogens that can be passed from nonhuman primates to humans and vice versa include bacteria, fungi, parasites, and viruses. They may be spread by bites, scratches, handling animals or their tissues, airborne transmission of aerosols and droplets, ingestion, and arthropod vectors. Often the nonhuman primate carries and transmits disease without any visible signs. Persons in contact with these animals must always be aware of the potential risks involved. This is especially true when animals are under stress, such as those that have been recently shipped or introduced into a new situation, or have developed a recent illness. As with many communicable diseases, immunocompromised persons are at greatest risk for infection or serious consequences from such infections.

Quick Links
Primate Guidelines
Attachment 1 - Scientific Names
Attachment 2 - Potential Zoonoses
Attachment 3 - Prevention and Treatment of B Virus

Nonhuman primates can be divided into several groups; old world monkeys, new world monkeys and others (see Attachment 1 for some scientific and common names). These groupings have significance when it comes to the kinds of diseases they can contract and transmit. For instance, one of the most serious diseases that humans can get from monkeys is caused by *Herpesvirus simiae* virus (B virus, Cercopithecine herpesvirus 1) that is enzootic among old world monkeys of the genus *Macaca* (macaques). Fortunately, most pet monkeys in this country are new world species and are bred in this country. Federal regulations prohibit importation of primates except for scientific, educational, and exhibition purposes. Importers must be registered with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and must hold a special permit to import cynomolgus, rhesus or African green monkeys. Unfortunately, animals may sometimes be smuggled into the country or "adopted" from research facilities.

SELECTED ZOOBOTIC DISEASES OF INTEREST (more in Attachment 2)

Rabies

Nonhuman primate rabies is rarely reported in this country and with one exception has always occurred in animals that were recently imported from rabies endemic areas. The one exception occurred after a dog bit a pet monkey in 1911 during a dog rabies epidemic in Florida. Free ranging, macaque monkeys that have been introduced into Florida's Ocala Springs area, where raccoon rabies is endemic, have never been diagnosed with rabies. Between 1957 (the beginning of the raccoon rabies outbreak in Florida) and 1974 more than 640 nonhuman primates were tested for rabies in Florida.

B Virus (*Cercopithecine herpesvirus 1*)

Up to 90% of adult macaques can be carriers of B-virus; most are asymptomatic, but some can have localized oral lesions. In humans the infection presents as a rapidly ascending encephalomyelitis with a fatality rate of about 70%. Most of the 25 well-documented cases of human infection have occurred in laboratory animal handlers who were somehow directly inoculated with tissue or fluid from a monkey via a bite, scratch, needlestick or laboratory injury. Although experimentally infected new world monkeys develop fatal disease and could conceivably become infected by contact with macaques, under most circumstances bites to humans from new world monkeys should not raise concern about this deadly disease because it is not endemic among new world monkeys. The attached article, *Recommendations for Prevention of and Therapy for Exposure to B Virus (Cercopithecine Herpesvirus 1)* (see Attachment 3) was published November 15, 2002, in *Clinical Infectious Diseases*, gives details on prevention and treatment following exposure to a macaque. (www.cdc.gov/ncidod/diseases/bvirus.htm)

Tuberculosis (TB)

Nonhuman primates are very susceptible to infection from mycobacteria tuberculosis (TB) and can contract it from humans or other animals. Primates from environments where human TB is prevalent are at greatest risk for having the disease. During the 31 day quarantine of legally imported primates, a minimum of three tuberculin skin tests are performed and positive animals are destroyed. Illegally imported monkeys and those raised and sold as pets in the US may not be appropriately tested and could be infected.

Local Wound Infections

Approximately 224 strains of bacteria have been identified in human and animal saliva-contaminated wounds. The organisms most often encountered in the mouths of rhesus monkeys are the *Neisseria* species, alpha hemolytic streptococci, and *Haemophilus parainfluenza*. In addition, the attending physician should be notified of the

possibility of infection with *Elkenella corrodens*, a facultative anaerobe associated with human and nonhuman primate bites, that cause extensive tissue damage.

Enteric Diseases

These are spread via the fecal oral route and cause similar symptoms in humans and nonhuman primates. The more common agents include bacteria (*Shigella*, *Salmonella*, *Campylobacter*), protozoan parasites (*Cryptosporidium*, *Giardia*, *Amoeba*, *Balantidia*), and helminth parasites (*Strongyloides*).

Simian Immunodeficiency Virus (SIV)

SIV is closely related to HIV-1 and HIV-2 (causes of AIDS) and causes an AIDS-like illness in macaque monkeys; it may be asymptomatic in other species. There have been no reports of human illness, but there are research workers who developed antibodies to SIV after handling laboratory specimens.

Marburg and Ebola (Filoviruses)

Humans have developed illness from Marburg infection when exposed to tissues from African Green monkeys. The Ebola viruses from the Sudan and Zaire have not been isolated from monkeys. A different Ebola virus was discovered in 1995 in West Africa chimpanzees when a researcher became infected. The Ebola virus that caused an outbreak in a Reston, Virginia monkey quarantine facility, did not cause illness in any humans, but four animal handlers developed antibodies to the virus. These incidents remind us of the potential for as yet undiscovered human pathogens to be introduced by wild caught monkeys.

Other

Nonhuman primates are more likely to contract hepatitis A, measles, or poliomyelitis from humans or as part of a laboratory experiment than to transmit these diseases to humans. However, once infected with these diseases, primates pose a risk to the humans with which they are in contact.

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POTENTIAL ZOOZOSES FROM NONHUMAN PRIMATES

DISEASE	ETIOLOGY	NONHUMAN PRIMATE SOURCE	TRANSMISSION	PREVENTIVE PROCEDURES	DETECTION IN NONHUMAN PRIMATES	DIAGNOSIS IN MAN
Tuberculosis	<i>Mycobacterium hominis, bovis or avium</i>	Potential from all	Direct	Sanitation, hygiene	ID skin test, radiograph	ID skin test, radiograph
Shigellosis	<i>Shigella spp.</i>	All	Direct contact, fomites?	Sanitation, hygiene	Presumptive with dysentery; culture	Culture
Salmonellosis	<i>Salmonella spp.</i>	All	Direct contact, fomites	Sanitation, hygiene	Culture	Culture
Herpes B	<i>Herpesvirus simiae</i>	Macaques	Bite, saliva, scratches	Protective apparel	Lip and tongue ulcers, antigen level	History, signs, antibody titer
Infections hepatitis	Hepatitis virus	Chimpanzees	Aerosol, blood	Protective apparel, sanitation, hygiene	RIA for antigen	RIA for antigen or antibody titer
Marbourg disease	Marbourg virus	African green monkey; probably other African spp.	Contact with tissues and blood	Protective apparel, sanitation, hygiene	Antibody titer	Antibody titer
Measles	Rubeola virus	Macaques, marmosets, squirrel and cebus monkeys	Direct	Vaccine, not known to be zoonosis in <i>Homo sapiens</i>	Paired antibody titers; signs	Paired sera with antibody titer rise; signs
Rabies	Rabies virus	Potentially all nonhuman primates	Bite, saliva	Care in handling tissues; protective apparel	Mouse inoculation, FA; Suspicion with neurological signs	Antibody titers
Strongyloidosis	<i>Strongyloides spp.</i>	Old World nonhuman primates	Direct	Sanitation, hygiene	Fecal exam	Fecal exam
Entamoebiasis	<i>Entamoeba histolytica</i>	Chimpanzees; others?	Direct	Sanitation, hygiene	Fecal exam	Fecal exam
Enterobiasis	<i>Enterobius vermicularis</i>	Chimpanzees	Direct	Sanitation, hygiene	Fecal exam, cellophane tape	Fecal exam, cellophane tape
Balanitidiasis	<i>Balanitium coli</i>	Chimpanzees	Direct	Sanitation, hygiene	Fecal exam	Fecal exam
Dermatomycosis	<i>Microsporum spp.</i> <i>Trichophyton spp.</i>	Potentially all	Direct	Sanitation, hygiene	Wood's lamp; culture; signs	Wood lamp; culture; signs

Updated: December 2011

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title to said land; and the Developers and the owner or owners from time to time of any of the lots hereby restricted, shall have the right to sue for and obtain an injunction, prohibitive or mandatory, to prevent the breach of or enforce the observance of the restrictions above set forth, in addition to ordinary legal actions for damages; and the failure of the Developers or any owner or owners from time to time of any lot or lots in this subdivision, to enforce any of the restrictions herein set forth at the time of its violation shall in no event be deemed to be a waiver of the right to do so thereafter.

17. Severability. Invalidation of any one of these covenants by judgment or court order shall in no wise affect any of the other provisions which shall remain in full force and effect.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Developers have hereunto set their hands and seals this 24th day of February, 1976.

Cecil W. Endicott
Cecil W. Endicott

Jo Catherine Endicott
Jo Catherine Endicott

STATE OF MISSOURI)
COUNTY OF) ss.

On this 24th day of February, 1976, before me, a Notary Public, personally appeared Cecil W. Endicott and Jo Catherine Endicott, his wife, to me known to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged that they executed the same as their free act and deed.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my Official Seal at my office, the day and year last above written.

Virginia R. Rine
Notary Public
My Commission expires: 10/29/77

(Notarial Seal)

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14. Free Standing Buildings. On those lots containing less than five (5) acres of land area, there shall not be more than two free standing buildings, other than residential dwellings. No such free standing buildings, other than residential dwellings, shall exceed one story in height, above ground level, or 800 square feet of ground floor area.

15. Duration of Restrictions. Each of the restrictions above set forth shall continue and be binding upon the Developers and upon their successors, heirs and assigns until January 1, 2005, and shall automatically be continued thereafter for successive periods of five (5) years each; provided, however, that the owners of the fee simple title to more than fifty percent (50%) of the front feet of all of the lots hereby restricted may release all of the land hereby restricted from any one or more of the restrictions herein set forth on January 1, 2005 or at the end of any successive five (5) year period thereafter, by executing and acknowledging an appropriate agreement or agreements in writing for such purposes and filing the same for record in the Office of the Recorder of Deeds of Clay County, Missouri prior to January 1, 2003, or at least two (2) years prior to the expiration of any successive five (5) year period after January 1, 2005.

16. Enforcement. The restrictions herein set forth shall run with the land and bind the Developers and their heirs, successors and assigns, and all parties claiming by, through or under them shall be taken to hold, agree and covenant with the Developers and owners of the lots hereby restricted, and with their heirs, successors and assigns, to conform to and observe said restrictions as to the use of said lots and the construction of improvements thereon, but no restriction herein set forth shall be personally binding on any corporations, person or persons, except in respect to breaches committed during its, his or their seisin of, or

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10. Approval of Plans. No building, additions, accessories, outbuildings, fences, walls, outside television aerials or other structures shall be commenced, erected, or other structures shall be commenced, erected or maintained, nor shall any addition to or change or alteration therein be made until the plans and specifications, showing the nature, kind, shape, height, materials, floor-plans, location and approximate costs of such structures shall have been submitted to and approved in writing by the Developers. In the event the undersigned Developers fail to approve or disapprove such design and location within fifteen (15) days after said plans and specifications have been submitted to them, then the approval of the Developers shall be considered as waived.

11. Vehicle Storage. All boats, campers, camper vehicles, tractors, trailers, and other such vehicles shall be housed or screened behind the rear of the residence of the lot upon they are located, so as to ensure that such items are hidden from view. No unlicensed automobiles or trucks shall be stored on any lot.

12. Easements Reserved. Easements and rights-of-way for utility purposes and functions are hereby expressly reserved to the Developers, their successors, heirs and assigns, all as more particularly shown on the plat of Carrie Hills. Such easements may be used as private ways for the location of electrical or communication cables, storm, drainage or sanitary sewers, pipelines for supplying gas, water or heat including service pipes and equipment, electrical or telephone poles, lines and wires which may be strung between such poles and to any building from the nearest pole thereon. Where necessary, anchors for such poles may be placed not more than ten (10) feet inside of lot lines.

13. Conducting Business. No business or industry shall be conducted on or from any lot except as expressly permitted by the Zoning order of Clay County, Missouri, as

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terraces may project beyond the front building lines not to exceed five (5) feet, or in respect to any corner lot or lots, any unenclosed, uncovered or covered porches, balconies, porte cocheres and terraces may project beyond the side building lines not to exceed eight (8) feet.

6. Billboards Prohibited. No signs, advertisements, billboard or advertising structures of any kind may be erected or maintained on any of the lots hereby restricted without the consent in writing of the Developers; provided, however, that permission is hereby granted for the erection and maintenance of not more than one advertising sign on each lot or tract as sold and conveyed, which advertising sign shall not be more than six (6) square feet in area and may be used for the sole and exclusive purpose of advertising for sale or lease the lot or tract upon which it is erected.

.. Temporary Structures. No structure of a temporary character, trailer, basement, tent, shack, garage, barn or other outbuilding shall be used on any lot at any time as a residence, either temporarily or permanently.

No building material of any kind shall be placed or stored upon any lot until the owner thereof is ready to commence improvements or construction and then the material shall be placed within the property lines of the lot and shall not be stored on or within fifteen (15) feet of any public street.

8. Garbage and Refuse Disposal. No lot shall be used or maintained as a dumping ground for rubbish. Trash, garbage, or other waste shall not be kept except in sanitary containers. All incinerators or other equipment for the storage or disposal of such material shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

9. Sewage Disposal. No individual sewage disposal system shall be permitted on any lot without approval of the Clay County Health Department.

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that in no event shall any building line be established which is less than one hundred (100) feet from the front street or forty (40) feet from the side street. In case of the relocation of any of said streets, changes may be made in any of said building lines provided that such building lines shall not be established nearer than one hundred (100) feet from the new location of any such front street or forty (40) feet from the new location of any such side street; and provided further that the Developers shall have the same privilege of changing the location of any such new building lines as it has in the case of those shown on said plat.

(b) Those parts of the residence which may project to the front of and be nearer to the front street and the side streets than the front building lines and the side building lines shown on said plat, and the distance which each may project are as follows:

(i) Window Projections: Bay, bow or oriel, dormer or other projecting windows and stairway landings other than full two story bay, bow, oriel window or stairway landings, may project beyond the front building lines and the side building lines not to exceed three (3) feet.

(ii) Miscellaneous Projections: Cornices, spoutings, chimneys, brackets, pilasters, grill work, trellises and other similar projections and any other projections for purely ornamental purposes, may project beyond the front building lines and the side building lines not to exceed four (4) feet.

(iii) Vestibule Projections: Any vestibule not more than one story in height may project beyond the front building lines, and the side building lines not to exceed three (3) feet.

(iv) Porch Projections: Unenclosed, uncovered or covered porches and balconies, porte cocheres and

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(c) Dogs and cats may be kept upon any lot on which a house is located, provided that every dog and cat is kept on such lot at all times, except when restrained on a leash and attended by a responsible person.

2. Use of Land. None of the lots hereby restricted may be improved, used or occupied for other than single family residence purposes.

3. Required size of residences. Any residence erected on any one lot shall contain a minimum of 1400 square feet of enclosed floor area. The words "enclosed floor area" as used herein shall mean and include in all cases area enclosed and finished for all year occupancy and shall not mean or include any areas in utility rooms, basements, garages, porches, or attics; provided, however, that interior areas need not be immediately finished for occupancy if the residence is so designed and built that such areas can be finished at a later date without any structural changes being made in the exterior of the residence.

4. Required Height of Residence. Any residence erected on any of the lots hereby restricted shall not be more than two stories in height, above ground level, nor be less than one full story in height, above ground level.

5. Setback of Residences from Street.

(a) No part of any residence, except as hereinafter provided, may be erected or maintained on any of the lots hereby restricted nearer to the front street or the side street than the front building line or the side building line, respectively, shown on the plat of Carrie Hillis; provided however, that the Developers shall have and do hereby reserve the right, in the sale and conveyance of any of said lots, to change any front or side building line, whether shown on said plat or not, and may at any time hereafter change any such building lines provided however,

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(e) The street upon which any lot or part thereof fronts as herein provided, shall be deemed to be the front street. Any other street contiguous to any such lot shall be deemed to be a side street.

(f) The words "Plat of Carrie Hills", "tract", "plat", or "tract of land", as used in this indenture, are each intended to mean all of the land shown on and included in all parcels in said plat filed for record as herein stated.

PERSONS BOUND BY THESE RESTRICTIONS

All persons and corporation who now own or shall hereafter acquire any interest in the above-enumerated lots hereby restricted shall be taken to hold and agree and covenant with the Developers and with their heirs, successors and assigns, to conform to and observe the following covenants, restrictions, and stipulations as to the use thereof and the construction of residences and improvements thereon for a period of time ending on January 1, 2005, A.D., provided, however, that each of said restrictions shall be renewable in the manner hereinafter set forth.

1. Nuisances. No noxious or offensive trade or activity shall be carried on upon any lot nor shall anything be done thereon which may be or become an annoyance or nuisance to the neighborhood.

No animals, livestock, or poultry of any kind shall be raised, bred or kept on any lot, with the following exceptions only:

(a) For each two acres of land in a particular lot, one head of livestock (which is not a hog, goat or any kind of poultry) may be kept outdoors on that lot, provided said lot is adequately fenced.

(b) Subject to limitations imposed by the Zoning Order of Clay County, Missouri, as amended from time to time, and any other applicable laws, livestock may be kept indoors.

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MARK. REC

BOOK 1208 PAGE 563

DECLARATION OF RESTRICTIONS

We, the undersigned, being the owners of Carrie Hills, as shown on the plat thereof filed in Book 16, Page 60, in the Office of Recorder of Deeds, Clay County, Missouri do hereby place certain restrictions on all the lots shown on said plat for the use and benefit of the present owners and their future grantees, successors and assigns.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the premises, the owners, for themselves and for their future grantees, successors and assigns, hereby agree that all of the lots on said plat of Carrie Hills are hereby restricted as to their use in the manner hereinafter set out.

Definition of Terms.

(a) The word "Developers" shall mean Cecil W. Endicott and Jo Catherine Endicott and their heirs, successors and assigns.

(b) The word "lot" shall mean any lot as platted or any tract or tracts of land as conveyed which may consist of one or more lots, upon which a residence may be erected in accordance with the restrictions hereinafter set forth or as set forth in the individual deeds from the Developers or from their successors, heirs and assigns.

(c) The word "street", as used in this indenture is intended to mean any street, highway or other thoroughfare shown on said plats or hereafter laid out in said tracts, whether designated as street, road, place, lane, court terrace or circle.

(d) A "corner lot" shall be deemed to front on the street upon which it has its smallest frontage, except in cases in which the Developers shall, in said plat or in any deed conveying any corner lot, designate the street on which corner lot shall be thereafter considered fronting.

BY [Signature] WILL REC 1/21/11