

south retaining wall. While the cemetery is ringed with large trees outside the cemetery walls, the area within the stone walls is free of trees.



Figure 6. View of the large granite monument of the Marcy family with nine smaller granite markers for individual family members buried in the cemetery. Photograph by Myron O. Stachiw.

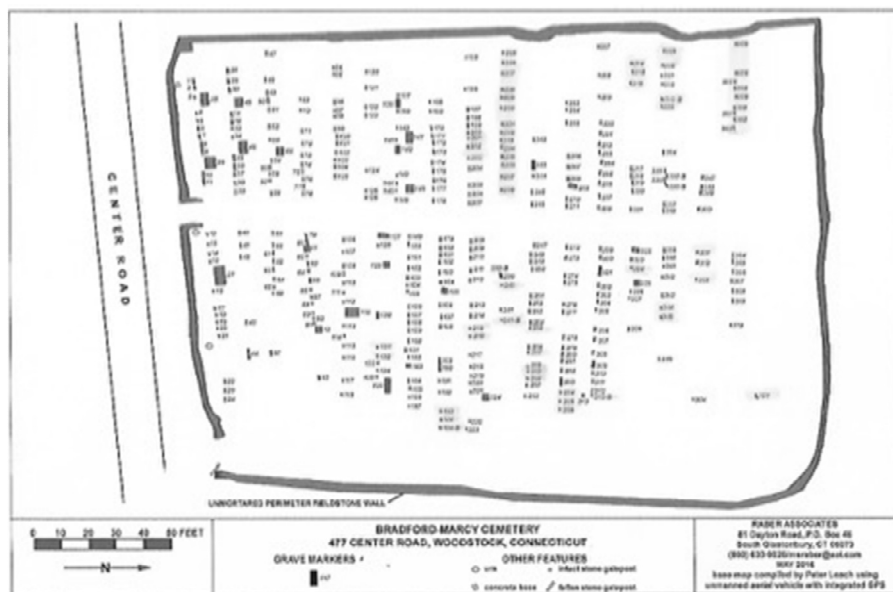


Figure 7. Plan of the Bradford-Marcy Cemetery. Markers highlighted in yellow show location of relocated footstones.



Figure 8. View of the stone wall and east opening in the perimeter wall leading to a lane that runs along the east perimeter wall of the cemetery, providing access to the north end of the cemetery. Photograph by Thomas Chase.

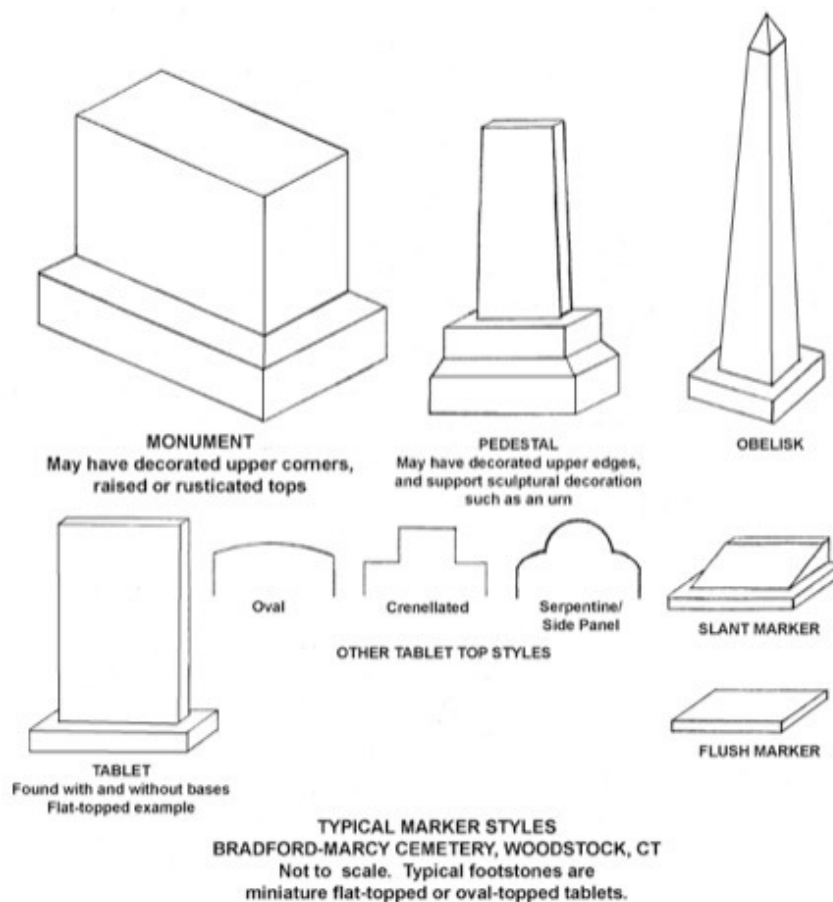


Figure 9. Visual glossary of marker types in the Bradford-Marcy Cemetery. Prepared by Raber Associates.

Until the second half of the 19th century, all of the principal grave markers were tablet-style headstones with several types of upper surface styles (Figure 9). Of the earliest twenty-six tablets installed by 1821, at least fifteen were schist and nine were slate (Figure 10). These were local materials, and the schist markers may have come from a quarry in Bolton, Connecticut, used by stone carvers and quarry owners named Loomis. After the early 1820s, the remaining approximately 208 tablet markers were all made of marble and granite, probably from quarries in nearby areas of Massachusetts as suggested by limited marker information on carvers from Webster and Worcester. Most tablet inscriptions, where still legible, focus on going to heaven as a reward and on regrets for those left behind.



Figure 10. Examples of two tablet markers in the Bradford-Marcy Cemetery. Left – slate marker of Betsey Gould, died 1821; right – marble marker of Adin Perrin, died 1812. Photographs from <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GSln=gould&GSiman=1&GScid=2141631&GRid=67900617&> and <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GSln=gould&GSiman=1&GScid=2141631&GRid=67900617&>.

From the 1850s to perhaps the 1890s, twenty-one larger granite and marble markers were installed by nine families, including seven pedestals, ten large oblong monuments, and four obelisks. The larger markers generally memorialize multiple members of one family, or sometimes show just the family name with individual markers arranged nearby. Commonly inspired by Egyptian Revival associations with eternal life, the obelisks and pedestals became symbols for Christian belief in the eternity of the spirit (Figures 5, 6, and 11). In many New England cemeteries, obelisks and pedestals appear in the second quarter of the 19th century.



Figure 11. Examples of an obelisk marker of the Bradford family (left) and pedestal marker of the Marcy Family (right). Photographs by Raber Associates.

The Bradford-Marcy Cemetery is bounded on the west by a residential property which includes the early 19th century Marcy dwelling house and attached barn. That property, formerly known as the Lois Bannister property, was designated as a Local Historic Property in 2000, pursuant to an amendment of the original Local Historic Property Ordinance adopted by the Town of Woodstock on 4 December 1991.

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Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation

Handbook for Historic District Commissions and Historic Property Commissions in Connecticut 2010. Digital copies may be downloaded from

www.historicdistricts.org or www.lhdct.org.

Attachments:

1. Draft amendment to existing Local Historic Properties Ordinance
2. Excerpts from the *Handbook for Historic District Commissions and Historic Property Commissions in Connecticut 2010* relevant to the designation of a Local Historic Property.
3. Map of the Bradford-Marcy Cemetery, prepared by Raber Associates, May 2016.
4. Detail of plat map showing the cemetery parcel.