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TOWNSHIP OF KING

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CONSERVATION REVIEW BOARD

October 28th , 1999

The Ontario Heritage Foundation 10 Adelaide Street East TORONTO ON M5C 1J3

Dear Sirs:

RE: Designation of Lloydtown-Pioneer-Cemetery Part Lot 31, Concession 9, Township of King Under the Ontario Heritage Act

Please find enclosed a certified copy of By-law Number 99-154 passed by the Council of the Corporation of the Township of King at its meeting of October 18th, 1999 to designate the Lloydtown Pioneer Cemetery as a Heritage Site under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. The property belongs to the Corporation of the Township of King and was designated at the recommendation of the Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee. Notice of passing of the By-law was published in the local newspapers on October 27th, 1999, as required by the Act.

Yours truly

ris Somerville Chris Somerville

Acting Clerk

/cs Encl.

THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF KING

BY-LAW NUMBER 99-154

A BY-LAW TO DESIGNATE THE PROPERTY KNOWN MUNICIPALLY AS THE LLOYDTOWN PIONEER CEMETERY, LOCATED IN PART OF LOT 31, CONCESSION 9, IN THE TOWNSHIP OF KING AS A HERITAGE SITE UNDER THE ONTARIO HERITAGE ACT

WHEREAS Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c.O.18, as amended by Bill 20, authorizes the Council of a municipality to enact by-laws to designate real property, including all buildings and structures thereon, to be of architectural and/or historical value or interest;

AND WHEREAS the Council of the Corporation of the Township of King has caused to be served on the owners of the lands and premises known as the Lloydtown Pioneer Cemetery, in Part of Lot 31, Concession 9, in the Township of King, and upon the Ontario Heritage Foundation, notice of intention to so designate the aforesaid real property and premises for the reasons set out in Appendix "A' attached to this By-law, and has caused such notice of the intention to be published in the local newspapers having general circulation in the municipality;

AND WHEREAS no notice of objection to the proposed designation has been served on the Clerk of the Municipality;

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the Corporation of the Township of King HEREBY ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

- THAT the real property known as the Lloydtown Pioneer Cemetery, 6600 19th Sideroad in Part of Lot 31, Concession 9, Township of King and more particularly described as Part 1 on Plan 65R-21793, PIN 03392-0116(LT) in the Land Titles Division of York Region (No. 65), and as shown in Appendix "B" attached hereto, is designated as a property being of historical value or interest.
- THAT the Township Solicitor is authorized to cause a copy of this By-law to be registered
 against the property described in Clause 1 above in the Proper Land Registry Office.
- 3. THAT the Clerk is authorized and directed to cause a copy of the is By-law to be served on the owner of the aforesaid property and on the Ontario Heritage Foundation and to cause notice of passing of this By-law to be published in the local newspapers having general circulation in the municipality.

I, CHRIS SOMERVILLE, ACTING CLERK FOR THE TOWNSHIP OF KING CERTIFY THIS DOCUMENT TO BEA TRUE AND CORRECT Dr.O.I NATURE

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READ a **FIRST** and **SECOND** time this 18th day of October, 1999.

Margaret Black, Mayor Chris Jack

READ a **THIRD** time **AND FINALLY PASSED** this 18th day of October, 1999.

Margaret Black, Mayor Margan._ Chris Somewille Chris Somewille, Acting Clerk

LLOYDTOWN PIONEER CEMETERY

(also known as the Wesleyan Methodist Church Cemetery, Lloydtown)

Description: West half of Lot 31, Concession 9 Ownership: Township of King

Background Report regarding the designation of Lloydtown Pioneer Cemetery as a heritage site under the Ontario Heritage Act.

Reasons for Designation

The Lloydtown Pioneer Cemetery is recommended for designation not only because of its age, but more importantly, because of its historical importance. The cemetery was first offered as a burying ground in 1834, by Jesse Lloyd.

Historical Background

The Lloyd family had arrived in Upper Canada from Ohio in 1788, settling in Whitchurch Township. The oldest son, Jesse, married Phoebe Crossley in 1813 and moved to King Township shortly afterwards. Here the Lloyds played a major role in the settlement of the community which was named after them, Lloydtown. With enormous energy they cleared the land, established a home, dammed waterways and established mills. Aided by settlement of other United Empire Loyalists, Lloydtown became a thriving community. The Lloyds generated a large family, 14 children in all.

In 1834, a servant girl in the Lloyd family died suddenly and Jesse Lloyd was obliged to plan for a burying ground. This he did by setting aside a plot of land on his farm at Lot 31, Concession 9 of King Township. Lloyd's eldest daughter, Hannah, died in 1837 and she too was interred in the cemetery.

Meanwhile, political events overtook Jesse Lloyd. He strongly supported the opinions expressed by William Lyon Mackenzie in Toronto, in opposition to the so-called Family Compact, who were controlling events in Upper Canada primarily for their own benefit. Mackenzie decided to mount an armed insurrection in 1837. About 50 men left Lloydtown in December 1837, with Lloyd as one of the leaders, to take part in the march on Toronto. As is well known, the march was broken up by the Loyalist Militia at Montgomery's Tavern. Mackenzie, Lloyd, and others, escaped to safety in the United States. Lloyd made his way to Ohio where he still had relatives. Unfortunately he died in September 1838 and was buried in Ohio.

Jesse Lloyd no doubt intended to be buried on his farm at Lloydtown, but that was not to be. However his wife, Phoebe, lies in the old cemetery along with some 20 other Lloyd descendants.

The association between Lloyd and Mackenzie is of historical importance. Although the Mackenzie Rebellion in itself was unsuccessful, it led directly to the famous Lord Durham Report which provided the basis for democratic and responsible government in Canada today. The association with Lloyd and the 1837 revolt give the cemetery a unique and significant position in local and national history.

In 1844, a Wesleyan Methodist church was erected across the road from the cemetery and from that time on, the cemetery was associated with that church, rather than with the Quaker faith of the Lloyd family. The Methodist church was destroyed by fire in 1908 and was not rebuilt. Most of the burials in the cemetery took place before 1900. In fact, it appears that only 11 persons were interred in the 1900-1920 period. Two were buried in the 1920's, one in the 1930's and the last two in 1942 and 1944.

Appendix 'A' to Bylaw Number 99-154 Page 2

Cemetery Details

A detailed record of gravestones and inscriptions in the Pioneer cemetery has been carried out under the auspices of the Ontario Genealogical Society, Toronto Branch, entitled "Lloydtown Pioneer Cemetery (Lloydtown)". This records details of 138 gravestones. A few stones are no longer legible and a number of stones record details of several family members. For this reason it is difficult to estimate the total number of burials, but there is firm evidence of at least 275 names. These persons represented a cross section of the Lloydtown population and include many well known local families. The publication also contains detailed maps of the cemetery. A copy is appended to this report. A photographic record was also carried out.

The cemetery has a roughly triangular shape, as illustrated in the Ontario Genealogical Society publication, and the stones of the Lloyd family are located at the apex of the lot, at the east end. Here can be found the little footstone inscribed simply "Jennie" which marks the resting place of Lloyd's servant girl, whose death in 1834 caused the cemetery to be created. In this area too are the stones of several other members of Jesse Lloyd's family, including his wife Phoebe. In all, the cemetery has a record of 21 Lloyd burials. Many other local families are present, including names such as Agnew, Brown, Tench, McKee, Renton and Pinkerton. There are, for example, 10 members of the Pinkerton family, including the patriarch, James (1762-1858). (Three other members of his family left Lloydtown in the 1850's to play an important role in the settlement of Bruce County including the founding of Walkerton, Pinkerton village and Greenock Township). Other family groups such as "Tench", "Bateman" and "McDougall" are enclosed by low barriers made from steel bars.

General description of gravestones

The majority of stones in the cemetery are of simple form, being plain marble slabs. A few of the late burials are marked by more elaborate coloured granite, in rectangular form or columnar shape. Most of these latter forms can be seen in the north-west section, and they provide enough variety to make the site interesting. One stone in the mid-section, namely the marker for Robert McKee, has an enigmatic carving. This shows a female figure in the foreground, about to be touched by a winged figure carrying a scythe (Father Time about to seize her?) This stone has caused much comment.

Landscaping

As a result of years of neglect, little remains of an original planting. There are a few Ground Junipers and Lilacs as well as a large old Spirea. The western side has been invaded by nearby shade trees. The ground itself is undulating in form. The casual and unlandscaped grounds of the cemetery however are very pleasing to the eye, and present a pleasant and relaxing prospect, which is probably appropriate.

Lloydtown's decline

In the early settlement of the area, Lloydtown had been one of the most important communities north of Toronto. However, after the absence and death of Jesse Lloyd the village began to decline. It was bypassed by the railways and the local industries gradually closed their doors. Neighbouring Brownsville, now Schomberg, became the main centre for this area of King Township. As noted above, the popularity of the cemetery also declined. New and more spacious cemeteries of several denominations were set up on the area and the old site was essentially abandoned for several decades.

Recent events

In 1971, King Township, responding to an initiative by the King Township Historical Society, began a project to clean up the site and to provide some supervision and upkeep. This has ensured that the grass was kept mowed from that time on. A fence and gate were established and descriptive signs were erected. Later, in the 1990's, a volunteer group, the Lloydtown

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Rebellion Association, held a number of meetings to publicize the history of the cemetery and to draw attention to the need for repairs to the gravestones. This initiative was not completed, and in 1998, the King Township Historical Society volunteered to establish a committee with the specific objective of raising necessary funds to complete the restoration of all damaged stones, setting the year 2000 as the completion date.

The designation of the cemetery is a necessary first step in this restoration since it will officially recognize the importance of the cemetery to the community, and to our national history. It will also help to ensure that the old cemetery remains secure for the future.

James Connell, July 1999 (Chair, Lloydtown Pioneer Cemetery Committee a sub-committee of King Township Historical Society)

References:

Gillham, Elizabeth McClure, Early Settlements of King Township, Ontario. (Copyright: Township of King) Third printing 1984 by University of Toronto Press.

Ontario Genealogical Society, Toronto Branch, Lloydtown Pioneer Cemetery (Lloydtown) King Township, Ontario, 1994.

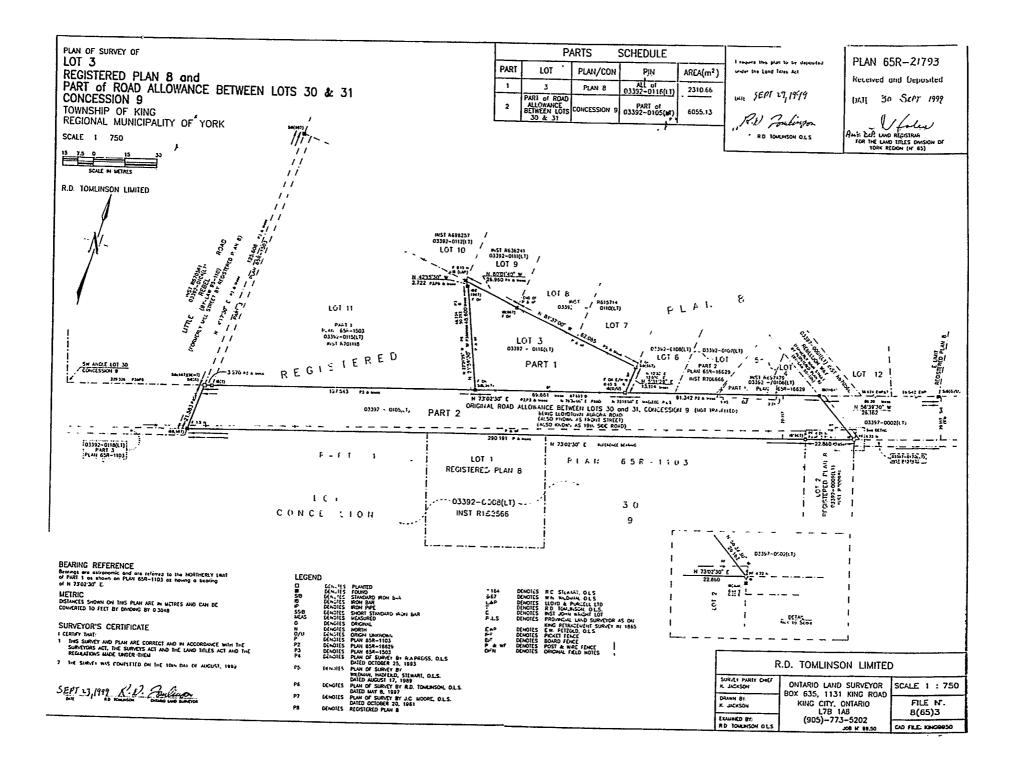
Registered Plan of the Village of Lloydtown, 25th Feb., 1867 by Robert Walsh, Land Surveyor. Regional Municipality of York Land Registry Office.

Registered Survey of Lloydtown Pioneer Cemetery and adjacent road allowance between Lots 30 and 31, Plan 65R-21793 deposited September 30th, 1999.

Wilson, R.C.G., LLOYDTOWN: A Pioneer Hamlet in upper Canada, King Township Historical Society, 1973.

Photographs from the collection of the late Pat Boultbee

Note: This background report is submitted by Heritage King L.A.C.A.C. in support of the request for designation under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. Please contact Fiona Cowles (905-833-5775) for further information.



Appendix 'B' to By-law Number 99-154

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