

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 photographic record was also carried out.

In early times Lloydtown had been one of the most important communities north of Toronto. However after the absence and death of Lloyd, the village began to decline. It was by-passed by the railways and the local industries gradually closed their doors.

In the 1990's a volunteer group, the Lloydtown 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 grave stones.

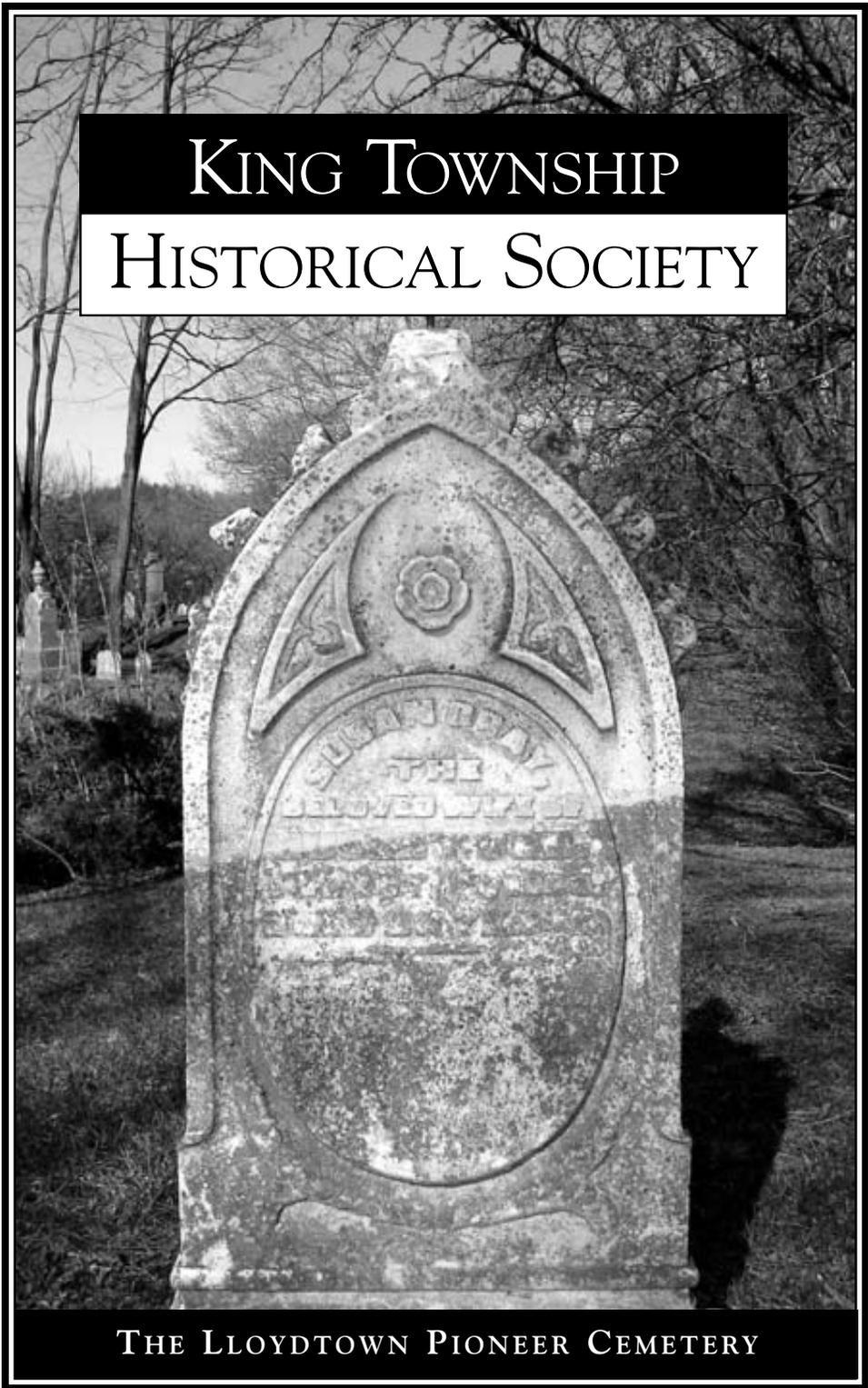
In 1998 the King Township Historical Society volunteered to establish a committee with the specific objective of raising the necessary funds to complete the restoration of the cemetery. With the financial support of private donations from interested persons, including descendants, local citizens, local organizations and with a Canada Millennium Partnership Program grant, the restoration project was completed in September 2000.

Under The Ontario Heritage Act, the Township of King Council – with the advice of the Township of King Heritage Committee (L.A.C.A.C.) – designated the cemetery a “Heritage Site” to preserve this historical treasure for centuries to come.



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The cemetery was first offered as a burying ground in 1834, by Jesse Lloyd.

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 also 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 oldest 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 1920s one in the 1930s and the last two in 1942 and 1944.

A detailed record of stones and inscriptions in the Pioneer cemetery has been carried out under the auspices of the Ontario Genealogical Society, Toronto Branch, titled "Lloydtown Pioneer Cemetery (Lloydtown)" This records details of 138 stones, A few stones are no longer legible and a number of stones record details of several family member. For this reason, it is difficult to estimate the total number of

