



This family cemetery is the final resting place of Joseph, James, Louisa (Clay), Elizabeth (Harris), Mary (Ryan) Lumley and Mary Lumley. Joseph lived from December 4, 1789 - April 16, 1864, son James died on November 23, 1881, daughter-in-law Louisa lived from May 1, 1826 - September 5, 1897, granddaughters Elizabeth and Mary, and wife Mary who lived from 1787 - November 13, 1862. Robert Willson buried his wife Mary E. (d. 1916) in this cemetery, and was most likely the one who had the granite marker located here. She is thought to be the last one to be buried here.



John and Nancy Lumley's son Joseph established a family cemetery from a corner of his farm. Therein are buried members of he and his wife Mary's family: Louisa (married to son James), granddaughter Elizabeth, and granddaughter Mary. Descendants included James Owen Lumley, who owned and operated the Iona General Store, built in 1888, and his son George, who carried on the business. Other Lumley family members were Rufus, John and David, who were barn builders in this area and contributed to the construction of the Iona Hall.



## ***Lumley Cemetery***

8225 Iona Road,  
south of Iona



Municipality of  
**Dutton Dunwich**

**MUNICIPAL HERITAGE COMMITTEE**



1



**Lumley**

The main grave marker in this cemetery is made of granite, the others are marble. Granite is long-lasting, marble less so. All of the marble markers are no longer in their “slots” and have been encased in cement, such as that of Joseph Lumley. His marker is carved with a common symbol of grief, that of the weeping willow. A chunk of one of the marble markers also shows a pair of weeping willows.

2



**Weeping Willow**

Popular on 19th century grave markers, the weeping willow represent tears, grief and sadness at the death of a loved one, in addition to immortality. Willow branches, for example, are easily planted to produce other trees, and thus can symbolize life after death and the resurrection of the soul.

3



**Draped Urns**

One of the most frequently found grave markers after the cross, draped urns represent the veil between the living and the dead, and the crossing between the two. It can also symbolize God’s protection. The deceased’s coffin was often draped in black cloth in its journey from home to church. It was known as the “pall,” and each corner of the cloth was held by a “pallbearer.”