

Old St. James Church Yard

The old historic graveyard adjoining St. James' Church contains much that is of interest to the antiquarian, the historian and the epitapher. Dating from the year 1744, its history reads like a romance and goes back to the early days, when Lancaster was but a townstead, and the surrounding country was covered with vast forests in which the dusky savage roamed at will. During the early period the settlement was visited by strolling missionaries, who ministered to the Churchmen living here.

The Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was the first missionary society organized in the Church of England after the Reformation. It was founded in 1701 for the purpose of carrying the Gospel, not only to the heathen in foreign lands, but also to those members of her communion who were without the regular ministrations of the Mother Church. One of the ministers of this Venerable Society, the Reverend Robert Weyman, held services in the region now known as Lancaster during the years 1717-1718. History has no record of the exact spot where the services were held. In the year 1728 the Reverend John Backhouse ministered to the people in this vicinity, according to the report which he sent to the S. P. G. Other services were conducted here from time to time during the years 1735, 1736, 1737, by the Reverend James Lindsay, another missionary sent out by the S. P. G. Thus it will be seen

that those Churchmen living here had to be content with the occasional services afforded them from time to time, by the itinerant missionaries who strayed into the borough.

The earliest settlers were mostly Germans, with a sprinkling of English; but the English, though few in numbers, were the controlling element in the community. Thomas Cookson, the first Chief Burgess of Lancaster, was an Englishman, and one of the constituent members of Saint James' Parish. George Gibson, a squatter, licensed in 1722 to keep tavern, was the same nationality. He was the first county treasurer, and one of the earliest supporters of the church. The settlement of Lancaster was then often referred to as "Gibson's Pasture," and later "Hickory Town," because of the large hickory tree which stood near the tavern, and a picture of which was painted on the sign board. John Postlethwaite, who kept tavern on the great Conestoga road where the first Court of Lancaster county was held, was another Englishman. He was an intelligent and influential man, and one of the first Wardens of Saint James' Parish.

Very fortunate circumstances led another missionary of the S. P. G. to come into the borough of Lancaster in 1744; for it is due to the efforts of this man that we owe the formation of the parish. The first entry in the parish records shows very clearly how much those Churchmen living in the settlement at that time, though few in numbers, desired the ministrations of the Mother Church. Under date of October 3, 1744, we read:

"The Reverend Richard Locke accidentally coming into this, our borough of Lancaster a little before ye date hereof, we agreed to give him what

Encouragement we could for his residence amongst us. And tho' destitute of any Sett Place of Worship for performing ye Divine Service of ye Church of England; & Its Members here but very few, yet in order to keep up & maintain ye Polity or Government of ye Church, we have met this day for chusing of Church Wardens & Vestrymen, when ye following persons were Unanimously chosen:

Church Wardens

Thomas Cookson John Postlethwaite

Vestry Men

Edward Smout, Esq.	William Bristow
Morgan Morgan	Daniel Syng
John Folke	John Connolly "

At a meeting of the Vestry on Easter Monday, April 15, 1745, Patrick Carrigan and Edward Taylor were added to the Vestry.

James Hamilton, who owned a large tract of land in Lancaster, gave three town lots in 1744 to Saint James' Parish upon which to erect a church and plan a graveyard. He also gave a subscription towards the building of a stone church. George Thomas, Governor of the Province at that time, was also another subscriber, as well as Jacob Duche, who was in all probability the father of the ill-fated curate of Christ Church, Philadelphia.

We are not certain whether the graveyard was ever divided into family lots, although the order in which the families are buried seems to indicate that it was. No doubt those who were members of the parish were accorded Christian burial in the churchyard, free of charge. It is not recorded in the first vestry book whether the parishioners were required to pay for their graves. Neither is there any

authentic record in existence to-day to prove that the churchyard was consecrated. No doubt that it was, for that was the custom in those days, as it is at this present time. Perhaps the minister or the vestry were negligent in recording it?

The first reference to the churchyard in the old vestry book is in the year 1754, where it is recorded that: "John Harris have five shillings for digging every grave."

In the year 1761, it is recorded that the drawings of a lottery for the church were reported finished. The Provincial Government was appealed to and permission was given to hold the lottery. The minutes of the meeting of the Vestry held on June 4, 1761, read: "That as soon as the aforesaid steeple is erected, they, if in their power, will cause to be erected a stone wall at the west and east end of the Burying Ground adjoining and belonging to the said Church." The wall was completed about 1764, for in that year the Rev. Thomas Barton writes: "The graveyard is enclosed with a stone wall covered with cedar shingles." Rev. Wilson Waters, in his history of Stain James' parish, published in the year book in 1902, says: "The only portions of the churchyard wall known to any one now living were that extending from a gateway at the northwest corner of the original brick church out to Duke street, and then north to the rectory, and that extending from the southeast corner of the brick church out to the line of Orange street, and thence to the corner of the churchyard. The former portion of the wall was removed and replaced by an iron fence when the present tower was built, and the latter portion was rebuilt within a few years, the end of the wall adjoining the church edifice being shortened,

and the gateway, which was one panel from the church, being moved further east, as it now stands, and the wall was extended along the east side of the churchyard; all the present brick coping and tops of the gateposts belonged to the original wall, and the paneling was preserved essentially as in the old wall, which was perhaps three or four inches higher than the present wall."

The stone church was finished about the year 1753.

At a meeting of the vestry and wardens held on Monday, October 18, 1762, a letter was addressed to the secretary of the S. P. G., a part of which reads: "But we are concerned to acquaint the Venerable Society that the Expenses incurred by this undertaking (building of a stone Church), together with the inclosing of the Churchyard with a neat stone wall, falls so heavy upon a few individuals." Whether the appeal to this society for funds was ever granted has not been ascertained.

At this same vestry meeting it was authorized that: "Tobias Reem, stone-cutter, be employed to prepare and cut a neat Firestone for a sill for the Church Door.....and tops for the pillars for the gateway.....and that the passage from the gate to the Church Door be paved with bricks or flags of the breadth of the gate." The sandstone tops referred to may be seen at the present day on the pillars of the entrance to the churchyard on Orange street.

At a meeting of the Wardens and Vestry held on Monday, July 22, 1765, it was agreed that: "John Street, a regular member of the Church and of fair character, having applied to be appointed Sexton of this Church, he the said John Street is accordingly appointed Sexton and for his services

is to be allowed two pounds and fourteen shillings annually out of the Collections exclusive, of his fee for digging graves." It was also agreed at this meeting: "That henceforth the Minister of this church for the time being shall be entitled to and have and receive the sum of Five Shillings Surplice Fee for every grave dug in the Burying Ground of the congregation."

The next reference to the churchyard in the vestry book is under date of Monday, March 20, 1775, where is written: "Agreed that the sum of Five Shillings be paid out of the Collection Moneys to John Smith, the sexton, for his charge for digging the grave of Robert Carson, the late clerk of this Church."

The interments became so frequent in the burying ground, that the Vestry, at a meeting held on Saturday, March 24, 1821, issued the following order: "All persons applying to have a stranger interred in the Churchyard, shall pay to the treasurer ten dollars before the ground is broken. The sexton shall not charge more than two dollars for digging the grave of an adult, nor more than one for a child."

The early records of the parish pertaining to the burials of the members of the congregation have either been lost or destroyed. There is no authentic record extant to show who was the first person to be interred in the graveyard. The oldest tombstone bears the date Marh 4, 1752, and was erected to a child named Susannah Hart.

The next oldest tombstone bears the date 1753, and was erected to the memory of that zealous Churchman, Thomas Cookson. Cookson was in his day one of the leading citizens of this community, and the chief supporter of Saint James' Parish. When the settlement was incorporated as a borough

on May 1, 1742, he was made the first Burgess. He was also appointed a Justice of the Peace and Register of the county in 1745. His tomb may be seen in the sacristy of the present church. His first wife lies in the old cemetery of Trinity Lutheran Church.

The third oldest tombstone in the graveyard is that which was erected to the memory of Patrick Carrigan, who was one of the men added to the Vestry at the meeting held on Easter Monday in the year, 1745.

Mr. Carrigan lived in what is now Upper Leacock township, owning seven hundred acres of land and a grist mill, situated on Mill Creek. He married Margaret Douglass, in Christ Church, Philadelphia, on October 16, 1747, and died intestate suddenly in Lancaster on October 15, 1756. He was survived by his wife and three children. Mrs. Carrigan later married John Wilson. She is buried in Saint John's Churchyard, Compassville.

Built in the extreme east wall of the church is a sandstone which perpetuates the memory of one Nichalous Messerschmit. It is the only tombstone in the churchyard with a German inscription. Messerschmit was a Lutheran, and was buried in the graveyard of old Trinity Lutheran Church. Some of his descendants were members of St. James', and one of them caused the stone to be transferred from that cemetery to St. James' Churchyard. However, the bones of Nichalous were not disturbed.

During the war of the Revolution a number of British soldiers were taken prisoners and quartered in Lancaster. Some of them died and were buried in the churchyard. With but one exception they rest in unmarked graves, which are supposed to be somewhere between the church and

the present rectory.

Built in the north wall of the robbing room is a stone erected to the memory of one British soldier and his two children. He no doubt died while a prisoner here. The lettering on the stone is very much defaced. The following is all that could be copied:

Here lieth the body of
HUGH STEWART,

Soldier in His Majesty's
26th Regiment of *****

Born in the parish of *****
in the shair of Catheneis, Scotland.
Departed this life the 1st of October,
1776.

aged 41 years.

Likeways his tow* sons.

Hugh, born in New York, the 16th
August, 1771.
and departed this life 10th December,
1776.

Joseph, born the 13th May, 1776*****

*Evidently a mistake of stonemason.

Two sandstones in an excellent state of preservation are built in the wall of the present tower. Another sandstone of unusual beauty is built in the north wall of the choir room. On it is carved a scroll on which is inscribed:

Here lays the body of
ELIZABETH SLOUGH,

Who departed this life
on the 22nd Day of October,
1761. Aged forty years,
nine months and
sixteen days.

Surrounding the scroll are the emblems used to a very great extent on tombstones erected during the Colonial period. Said an antiquarian recently in reference to this very stone: "The skull and hour glass, the winged cherubs, the bow and arrows and the skeleton remain fine examples of the sculptor's art."

Elizabeth Slough was a sister of Colonel Matthias Slough, who was an active citizen in this borough in his day and generation. Nothing further

could be learned of Elizabeth. She was, no doubt, true to the traditions of the age in which she lived, for in those days there was little else recorded concerning women other than their birth, their marriage and their death.



Tomb of Elizabeth Slough.

The first church was a very small building, and many of the members who died in those days were buried directly under the shadow of its walls. The membership grew and it became necessary to enlarge the building from time to time. The present chancel is built over a portion of the graveyard and the tombs which occupied that space now form the Altar and the floor. When the church was extended to the line on Duke street, it became necessary to include another

portion of the churchyard. The tombs of those persons, who were buried in that part of the graveyard, may be seen to-day imbedded in the pavement in the western end of the church.

It is estimated that there are at least 475 persons buried in the churchyard. There are tombstones erected to 260 people; while the parish records reveal the fact that there are 149 persons buried in the churchyard whose graves are not marked. However, there must be many more people buried here of whom we have no record, and to whose memory no tombstones have been erected. During the early years a number of interments were made of which no records were kept; and during the Revolutionary War a number of parishioners and some British soldiers were also buried in the churchyard of whom we find no record, because the church was without a rector during that dark and gloomy period.

As a rule the German and English people followed their own national churches, hence it is that we find very few German names on the tombs in the churchyard. Among the noted English names we find such as: Shippen, Hand, Yeates, Coleman, Grubb, Atlee, Franklin, etc.

That the churchyard had at one time been put to secular uses, the following copied from the Daily Express of March, 1857, well attests: "The Sun Fire Engine and Hose company removed from Dr. Breneman's lot on the southeast corner of Lime and Orange streets, in November, 1819, to the English Episcopal Churchyard. Two years later it was removed to the lot of P. Diffeuderfer, where it remained until 1837." On which part of the graveyard the

Engine House was erected has not been ascertained, although it is thought to have been in the extreme eastern end, somewhere near the present sexton's house.

A number of the wealthy families in the parish kept and owned slaves as late as the early years of the last century. These negroes were given religious instructions; baptized, and thereby made members of the church. A few of their number were buried in the churchyard, as the following excerpts from the journal of the Reverend Mr. Clarkson attest:

"January 20, 1816. Voltaire, black boy of Mr. Yeates. In our yard, very improperly."

"John Atlee, a coloured man, living with William Jenkins, Esq., died with the small pox. Was buried in St. James' Churchyard. Tuesday, February 2, 1819, by order of Mr. Robert Coleman, Church Warden, gratis."

"May 5, 1819. Old Dinah, above 100 years of age, buried in St. James' Churchyard. Belonged to the Slough family "

Dinah McIntire lived to a very ripe old age. She was often referred to as "Dinah, the Fortune Teller;" and lived in a wooden shanty at the junction of Strawberry and Vine streets. She was born in Maryland, a slave, and was at one time the property of Matthias Slough.

"March 30, 1821. Dinah Webster, coloured, in St. James' yard." Dinah Webster, wife of John Webster, is buried near the old church of which her husband was the faithful sexton for many years.

Within the shadow of the church he loved so well rest the mortal remains of that sainted prelate—the Right Reverend Samuel Bowman—the only bishop of the Episcopal faith buried in Lancaster county. Dr. Bowman and his father-in-law, the

Reverend Joseph Clarkson, are the only incumbents of St. James' Parish reposing in its churchyard.

The Reverend Joseph Clarkson first saw the light of day in the city of Philadelphia, on February 27, 1765. He was a son of Dr. Gerardus Clarkson, and was baptized in old historic Christ Church, of which parish his father was a vestryman. He attended a classical school in Lancaster, kept by one Dr. Robert Smith, a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania at the early age of seventeen. He was the first candidate for Holy Orders upon whom the venerable Bishop White laid his hands after his consecration at Lambeth Palace on February 4, 1787. The preacher on the morning of the ordination of Mr. Clarkson to the Diaconate said: "A new era has opened in our church that will be remembered forever." Immediately after ordination, Mr. Clarkson became assistant to Dr. Collin, rector of the Swedish churches in the vicinity of Philadelphia, and in 1792, upon the resignation of the Swedish rector of the church of the Holy Trinity in Wilmington, Delaware, he became the head of that parish.

On July 8, 1799, Dr. Clarkson entered upon the rectorship of St. James', Lancaster, which position he held until his death, which occurred on January 25, 1830. He was a beloved pastor, and the faithful shepherd of his flock. He did a great work which often took him far beyond the boundaries of his parish. He administered the Sacrament of Baptism to many, as the parish records which he so diligently kept attest.

Dr. Clarkson was married to Grace Cook, a daughter of the Reverend Samuel Cook, of Shrewsbury, New

Jersey. She died in 1824, and her tomb may be seen by the side of her husband's.

Here also rests their son, Gerardus Clarkson, who was for many years the treasurer of St. James' Parish.

A daughter, Harriet Rumsey, became wife of Bishop Bowman. To this day the descendants of Mr. Clarkson are in the church. Bishop Clarkson, of Nebraska, was a grandson.

The Right Reverend Samuel Bowman was born on the twenty-first day of May, in the year 1800; and died on the third of August, 1861. He was the fourth child of Captain Samuel Bowman, who was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and participated in the battle of Lexington. It was the desire of his family that he should adopt the law as a profession, but the sudden death of his father led him to consecrate himself for the Christian ministry. He applied for Holy Orders, and was made Deacon by Bishop White in old Christ Church, Philadelphia, on August 25, 1823, and advanced to the Priesthood on December 19, 1824. He was elected co-rector of St. James' Parish, Lancaster, on September 27, 1827, assisting Dr. Clarkson, the rector. Upon the death of the latter in 1830, Mr. Bowman became the sole rector of one of the oldest parishes in the diocese. At the diocesan convention of Pennsylvania held in 1858, he was elected assistant bishop, which office he accepted. He was consecrated in Christ Church, Philadelphia, August 25, 1858, on the thirty-fifth anniversary of his ordination to the Diaconate by the sainted Bishop White.

Bishop Bowman had a wonderful voice and rendered the services beautifully.

Dr. Bowman did much for the cause of education. A parochial school was

established during his residence in Lancaster. St. James' Orphan Asylum and the Bishop Bowman Home are the fruits of his labors. It was largely through his instrumentality that the Yeates' School was founded. But his greatest monument in St. John's Free Church, in this city—the pioneer free church in the diocese.

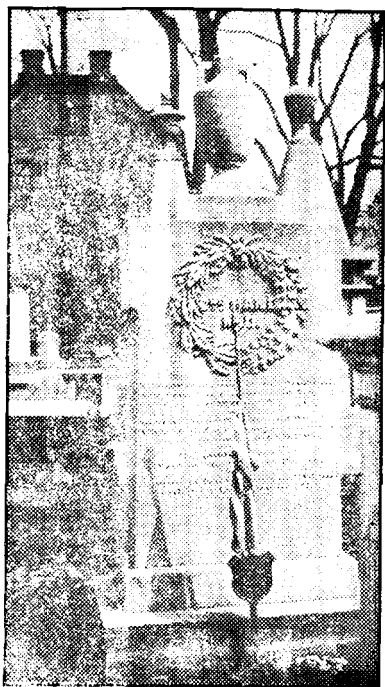
At the funeral of Bishop Bowman, two bishops and seventy priests were present in their vestments. This was undoubtedly the largest funeral ever held in the churchyard. Dr. Keenan, the beloved pastor of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, this city, attended the funeral and was much affected. He was a warm personal friend of the deceased. James Buchanan also attended the funeral.

General Edward Hand lies buried near the old church of which he was a liberal benefactor. He was a friend and companion in arms of George Washington, and enjoyed his fullest confidence. In 1775 he came to Lancaster to practice his profession as a physician. Shortly after locating here he entered the Continental service. He was the Adjutant General at the battle of Yorktown, and marched with his troops back to Philadelphia where they were dismissed. After the war he resumed the practice of medicine in this city. In 1878 he was appointed Major General of the Provisional Army. He died in Lancaster on September 3, 1802.

As a citizen he was greatly esteemed; and as a physician sought after and beloved, especially by the poor and needy to whom, it is claimed, he rendered his services gratuitously.

By his side reposes the body of his wife, Katherine, who survived him but a few years. She died on June 21, 1805, in the fifty-fourth year of her age. Close by is the grave of their

son, John, who died a suicide at Rockford in November, 1807. Here, also, rests Dorothy, who became the wife of Edward Brien. When Lafayette visited Lancaster on July 28, 1825, he called on Mrs. Brien, daughter of his old friend, General Hand.



Monument to Gen. Edward Hand.

Edward Brien was an Irishman, and hailed from County Tyrone. He was ironmaster at the Martic Iron Works, in Lancaster county. He died in 1826, and his body rests beside that of his wife.

Sarah, daughter of Edward and Katherine Hand, became the wife of Samuel Bethel, of Columbia. She was born on December 8, 1775, and died on

October 21, 1850. Her husband owned the ground upon which Bethelstown stood. In the year 1820, Mrs. Brien and Mrs. Bethel rented a pew in the newlyconsecrated church, pew No. 50 being allotted them for their use.

The Hon. Robert Coleman was an officer in the Revolution; a member of the General Assembly in 1783; and of the convention which framed the Constitution in 1790. He was also a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. For many years a warden of this parish, in which he took a lively interest, and contributed liberally toward its support. His was the largest sum given towards the erection of the present church building. His tomb is in the churchyard.

Nearby repose the remains of his lovely daughter, Ann, who was the sweetheart of James Buchanan. The story of the love affair of James Buchanan and Ann Coleman is familiar to all, and needs not be repeated here. Suffice it to say that the mischief was caused by an artful woman. Ann died shortly afterwards, and James remained a bachelor to the end of his days.

By the side of Ann Coleman reposes the body of her sister, Sarah Hand Coleman, who shared a similar fate to that of her sister. Sarah Hand Coleman will ever be remembered as the sweetheart of that great and good man, Rev. William Augustus Muhlenberg.

Mr. Muhlenberg was the co-rector of St. James' Parish from 1820 until 1826. During his residence here he did much to further the cause of education. He also instituted an evening service in the church, which so angered the father of his beloved Sarah, that it "prevented him from attaining the dearest object of his heart." Shortly after the episode that was so

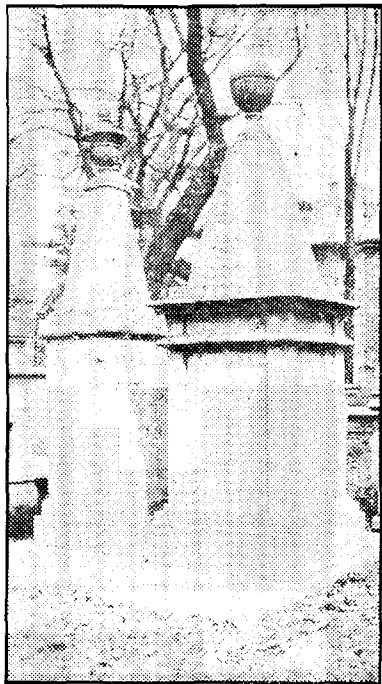
painful to him he tendered his resignation. He was prevailed upon to reconsider it, but this he refused. It is said that when Muhlenberg departed from Lancaster, he left behind him the grave of all his earthly hopes, and that, when he did return to visit, the first and last place to which he turned his steps was to that grave in St. James' churchyard. He never visited it without taking with him a spray of the sweet brier which grew there. He, like James Buchanan, never married.

After leaving Lancaster, Dr. Muhlenberg went to New York City, where he founded the Church of the Holy Communion and St. Luke's Hospital. The Sisterhood of the Holy Communion, the first Protestant Sisterhood of its kind in America, owes its existence to this learned divine. Perhaps his greatest achievement was the establishment of a socialistic settlement for the aged and infirm on Long Island, called Saint Johnland.

The Hon. Jasper Yeates peacefully rests under a pyramidal monument in the churchyard. He was admitted to the Bar in 1765, and was married to Sarah Burd in 1767. He sided with the American colonies during the Revolutionary War, and was chairman of the Committee of Correspondence in 1776. At the convention of Philadelphia which ratified the Constitution in 1787, it is pleasing to record that he was one of the delegates from Lancaster county. In 1791, he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania—a position which he held with great credit during the remainder of his life.

As a Judge, he commanded the highest respect and deference; his decisions from the Bench were clear and decisive, and indicated a profound knowledge of the Constitution and laws of the country. In his social re-

lations, he was most kind, cheerful, and of a very affectionate disposition. But, better than all, he was a thorough Christian gentleman.



Monument of Jasper Yeates and Wife.

By his side reposes the body of his wife. Catherine Yeates, daughter of Jasper and Sarah Yeates, peacefully rests beside her loving parents. She was familiarly known in Lancaster as Miss Kitty Yeates, and will ever be remembered as the foundress of Yeates School. She also contributed most liberally to the endowment of St. John's Free Church.

Here also reposes the body of Edward Shippen, who was one of Lancaster's most useful citizens in his day and generation. He was brought up as a merchant by James Logan, of

Philadelphia, and in 1732 became a partner. In the year 1749 he was in the fur trade with one Thomas Lawrence. He was elected councilman of Philadelphia on October 3, 1732, and served in that capacity for many years. In 1744 he was elected Mayor of Philadelphia. In 1752 he removed to Lancaster, where he was appointed Prothonotary, and continued as such until 1778. He was one of the founders and also a trustee of Princeton University. He was the grandfather of Peggy Shippen, who married Benedict Arnold.

The grave of Joseph Shippen, the distinguished son of Edward Shippen, is near that of his father. Joseph Shippen entered the Provincial army in 1753, and rose to the rank of Colonel. He served under General Forbes in that wonderful expedition which resulted in the capture of Fort Duquesne. He was Secretary of the Province under the Penn Government, a position which he held for eleven years. During the administration of Governor Miiffln he was appointed assistant Judge of Chester county. For many years he was a farmer in Chester county, where he brought into use the most approved methods.

Built in the present wall of the robing room of the church may be seen the stone which marks the last resting place of Colonel William Hamilton. He was born in Philadelphia, in which city he learned the printing business. He subsequently removed to Lancaster, where he founded, and edited for many years, a paper called the Lancaster Journal. He was a member of the Legislature in 1810, and was elected State Senator in 1812. He served in the War of 1812. In 1816 he was elected Treasurer of Lancaster county, and twice re-elected.

The graveyard shelters the remains of Major Light, who was a native of

the State of New York, but the greater portion of his life was spent in Lancaster. He entered the American service as a minute man for the Jerseys in 1775, and was also with Washington in his retreat through New Jersey. He was present when Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown. He kept tavern from 1784 until 1803, at the "Sign of the Ship," which was located at the northwest corner of East King and Lime streets. In 1806 he was appointed a justice of the peace. He was the leading Democratic politician in his day.

The Hon. William Augustus Atlee is buried in the churchyard adjoining the church of which he was a Warden for more than thirty years. Judge Atlee was born in Philadelphia, and early in life removed to Lancaster. He read law under the instruction of Edward Shippen, Esq., and soon became the leading lawyer of his day. He was the Chief Burgess of Lancaster from 1770 until 1774. During the years 1777 and 1778 he held the position of Commissary of the British prisoners stationed in Lancaster. He was also Chairman of the Committee of Safety. In 1791 he was appointed President Judge of the Court of Pennsylvania, composed of the counties of Chester, Lancaster, York and Dauphin.

John Light Atlee, M. D., grandson of Judge Atlee, and also of Major John Light, is buried in the graveyard. As a member of the medical profession, he was regarded as a physician of rare skill, extensive practice, and widely famed as one of the most skillful surgeons of Pennsylvania. He helped to organize and was twice president of the Lancaster City and County Medical Society. He was also Professor of Anatomy and Physiology at Franklin and Marshall College.

Here, too, rests Alexander Laws Hates, one of the originators of the

enterprise which resulted in the creation of the Conestoga Cotton Mills Company. In June, 1827, he was appointed by Governor Shultz, Associate Judge of the District Court of the counties of York and Lancaster. In 1833, when a separate district was formed out of the county of Lancaster, he was appointed by Governor Wolf President of this Court.

Amos Ellmaker, an officer in the War of 1812, also reposes here. In 1814 he was elected a member of Congress, but declined to take his seat, as he was appointed to the Judgeship of the counties of Dauphin, Lebanon and Schuylkill. This latter position he resigned when he was appointed Attorney General of the State of Pennsylvania. He was a candidate of the Anti-Masonic party for Vice President of the United States in 1832. In 1834 he received the next highest vote to James Buchanan for United States Senator, when the latter was elected.

Here, too, rests William Augustus Morton, sometime Warden of this parish and Mayor of the city of Lancaster.

On a monument erected to a distinguished citizen is inscribed:

SACRED

to the memory of
HENRY BATES GRUBB,

who was born
on the 6th. of February, 1774,
and died

at Mount Hope
on the 9th of March, 1823.

In the endearing relations of
Husband, Parent and Friend,

he was

Tender, Affectionate and Sincere.

Long will he be lamented

by his afflicted family,

and all

who had the happiness
of his personal acquaintance.

Around this Sacred spot let friendship
mourn,

And wife and children, sadly, fondly
weep.

For him, whose ashes lie beneath this
urn,

For him, who now, in death, doth
sweetly sleep.

Henry Bates Grubb was an iron-master in the county of York, where he operated Codorus Forge and the Codorus Iron Works. He was also connected with Mount Hope and Hopewell Forges, in this county. He was a very generous contributor to the support of St. James' Church, of which he was an active member.

Henry Bates Grubb was twice married. His first wife, who was Ann Carson, died on October 19, 1806, in the twenty-sixth year of her age. His second wife was Amelia Buckley. She was born on September 29, 1788, and died on March 29, 1858. Both of these estimable women are buried in the churchyard, as well as a son to the second wife, Charles Buckley Grubb, who died August 15, 1833.

Here, also, are interred the remains of Ann Grubb, wife of Curtis Grubb. She died on the 4th of January, 1795, in the fifty-second year of her age.

The Hon. Walter Franklin also sleeps in this hallowed ground. In 1809 he was appointed Attorney General of the State of Pennsylvania, and held that position until 1811, when he was appointed President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Second Judicial District of Pennsylvania which at that time comprised the counties of York, Lancaster, Cumberland and Lebanon. He continued to hold this position until his death, which occurred on February 7, 1838.

There are three slabs of marble imbedded in the pavement in the western end of the church which merit especial attention. One of these perpetuates the memory of an Englishman, named Thomas Raynor, and the epitaph inscribed upon it is well worth pondering over: "Verses on tombstones are but idly spent,
The living character's the monument."

During the Revolution, when Howe

was in possession of Philadelphia, a number of the inhabitants of that city fled to other towns. Lancaster at that time being the largest inland town, many of them came hither, among whom was George Bartram, a merchant of the City of Brotherly Love. While sojourning here he died on April 19, 1777, and was buried in St. James' Churchyard.

Here, too, is the marble slab which covers the last resting place of Esther Barton, daughter of Matthias Rittenhouse, and sister of David Rittenhouse, the astronomer and philosopher. She died on June 8, 1774.

Esther Rittenhouse was the first wife of the Rev. Thomas Barton, who was rector of this parish from 1759 until 1776. Mr. Barton was a scholarly man of unusual ability. He was a staunch churchman and an active and zealous missionary. His labors among the American Indians won for him universal respect. He often traveled great distances to minister to them. His loyalty to and the reading of the prayers for the King of Great Britain resulted in the closing of St. James' Church in 1776.

There lies buried before the altar in the church the mortal remains of James Hopkins and his wife, Ann. James Hopkins was a prominent lawyer in his day, and he never sought public office. He was, however, elected a member of the Legislature in 1821.

On a massive monument of granite erected by thousands of school children in the State of Pennsylvania, is inscribed this tribute to one of the greatest sons of Lancaster county:

Of the immortal dead who live
in the minds made better by their presence.

In grateful memory of
Thomas Henry Burrows

16 Nov. 1805.

25 Feb. 1871.

And wisest are they in this whole wide
land

Of hoarding 'till bent and gray!
For all you can hold in your cold
dead hand
Is what you have given away.

He gave his best; his giving was princely; his work has been grandly cumulative, and will be so throughout the ages.

To no man living does Pennsylvania owe so great a debt of gratitude. Erected by thousands of that vast number whose lives have been better for this man's life and work.

Thomas Henry Burrowes was born in Strasburg, Lancaster county. He was a student in the law office of Amos Ellmaker, and in 1829 was admitted to the bar in Lancaster county. In 1835 he was elected to the position of Superintendent of Common Schools. In 1851 he commenced the publication of a monthly paper, known as the Pennsylvania School Journal. By an Act of the Legislature in 1855 this journal was made the organ of the School Department, and has continued as such ever since. To this day it is printed in this city. In 1858 he was elected Mayor of the city of Lancaster. He is said to be the father of the Pennsylvania Free School System.

Of all the sainted dead slumbering in the churchyard none deserves more appreciation than does Miss Hannah K. Benjamin. She was born at Santa Cruz, in the West Indies, but when very young the family moved to the United States. She was the oldest of fourteen children, and in early life was surrounded by all the sumptuous luxury a very wealthy and indulgent father could bestow, and placed in Fayetteville, N. C., in the home of her uncle, who was the father of the late distinguished Judah P. Benjamin, Senator, and afterwards Confederate Secretary of War. The niece was given a splendid education, which she subsequently broadened by her individual efforts. While she was yet a young girl re-

verses overtook the parental home, and the family was reduced to poverty. Being the oldest of the children, Miss Hannah acted upon what she conscientiously regarded an obligation, and opened a school, from the revenue of which she in part relieved the distress of her family. She was born a Jewess, but during the period of her life just mentioned she became a convert to Christianity. Strained relations and sore trials with the family followed for a time, but she lived to see both parents embrace her belief.

She sought Philadelphia as a congenial retreat, and it was while teaching in that city that she attracted the attention of Bishop Bowman, who manifested deep interest in her. Upon his invitation she came to Lancaster in 1848, and became principal of the newly-established parish school. After a year's service, at the rector's urgent request, she took charge of the church orphanage, which she likewise inaugurated in its blessed career. In the latter capacity she was most successful. Every duty was discharged with a punctilious regard for the best interests of the poor little waifs, whom the Home sheltered, as well as for the institution itself. In 1878, impaired in health, she retired to the Home, where she spent the remaining years of her life.

In her church devotions she displayed a faithfulness that was most worthy of emulation. She was one of the most devout members of St. James' Church, and the closing years of her life were spent in numberless acts of church benevolence. She diligently sought out the poor and sick, and when substantial assistance was not at hand, she spoke the kindly word of sympathy and affection. During her more active years, she started a mis-

sion Sunday-school in the old American Fire Engine House, which later suggested the chapel at Locust and Lime streets. She was also a zealous worker in the founding of St John's Free Church, and in every avenue reached by the local Episcopal Churches, her helping hand contributed valuably to the cause.

Several officers who distinguished themselves in the Civil War are buried in the graveyard.

The last person to be interred in the churchyard was Mrs. Mary Slaymaker, who died on September 30, 1908.

The work involved in the preparation of this paper has been a labor of deep interest—interest in an old churchyard, which is the most precious possession of dear old St. James' Church. Here repose the ashes of so many of her illustrious sons and daughters—men and women who were loyal to their country and to the Church of their allegiance. Side by side they rest—doctors, soldiers and statesmen; bankers, lawyers and jurists; innkeepers, manufacturers and merchants; journeymen, slaves and servants; priests and laymen; rich and poor; plebeian and patrician—all in one common burying ground, with their faces toward the east, awaiting the glorious resurrection of the dead.

May the wardens and vestrymen of this old venerable parish ever remember that the churchyard is a sacred treasure entrusted to their keeping! May they always regard it as such, and preserve it from the profane hand of the spoiler!

What could be more appropriate in closing, than the following poem, written by a member of this honorable society, and dedicated to their quiet churchyard of St. James':

"Yon old brick wall has stood for many
years
Around this quiet city of the dead.
The blue sky domes about it overhead;
The soft dews linger, like slow fall-
ing tears.
It's people sleep, secure from cares or
fears,
Each resting in the silence of his bed,
Where winter's snows or summer's
rains are shed,
Or robin's song falls on unheeding ears.
This is 'God's Acre.' 'Neath the ver-
dant grass,
The men of olden days lie calm at
rest.
Unheeding of the years that o'er them
pass.
Oh! What of them? God only know-
eth best!
For what reck they? Here all life's
trials cease,
The churchyard keeps them in it's
perfect peace!"

NOTE—The material in this paper
was taken from Ellis & Evans and
Harris' histories, and the local news-
papers.

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