

Old Trinity Graveyard

By JOHN W. LIPPOLD

NEARLY two centuries ago, that sturdy group of German pioneers who formed the nucleus of the German Lutheran Congregation of Lancaster, set apart a portion of the ground deeded to them by James Hamilton as the "graveyard". Like that of Old St. Paul's New York, Christ Church, Philadelphia, — towering buildings now encircle it — and in this secluded place, quietly rest the remains of those who struggled to lay the foundation of Old Trinity, many whose names are linked with the early history of our city and nation, and those whose stirring deeds survived them in the struggle for Independence. All that was mortal has long since passed away, even the shaft of marble and sandstone above them is slowly wasting with the passing years, but their lives and accomplishments live on long after them.

Just when the Lutherans first occupied the property which constituted the original graveyard we do not know. The old stone building, (the first recorded church) was started in the year 1734, four years after the founding of the congregation, and was located on the western or Duke St. side of the plot. The oldest known grave is that of a child born in 1729, who died in 1730, and was buried near the center of the plot. From this we are led to believe that the Congregation occupied the ground from its beginning, possibly with the understanding that it was later to be purchased or granted to them, as seems to have been the case with several other denominations, who had also built provisional churches on the land later granted them by the founder. The following copy of the original deed reveals the purpose of the founder in making these grants, and the conditions under which they were made.

"This INDENTURE made the ninth day of August in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred & forty two — Between James Hamilton of the city of Philadelphia of the Province of Pennsylvania, Esquire of the one part, and Martin Loutz, George Gross, Casper Loughman, and Michael Beyerly members of & Trustees for the Society or Congregation of the Lutheran Church in the Town of Lancaster in the County of Lancaster and Province aforesaid of the other part. WITNESETH that the said James Hamilton as well for the advancement of Religion and Promotion of Public Worship as in Consideration of the rent hereinafter reserved HATH Granted Bargained & Sold And by This Presents Doth Grant Bargain and Sell unto the said Martin Loutz, George Gross, Casper Loughman & Michael Beyerley Trustees as aforesaid, All those Two Certain Lots or pieces of Ground adjoining each other Situate lying & being in the Town of Lancaster aforesaid containing each on front on Duke Street Sixty four feet four inches & a half & in Depth to a fourteen foot alley two hundred and forty five feet BOUNDED on the north by a fourteen foot alley on the east by another fourteen foot alley on the south by a lot of Christopher Tringle & on the west by Duke Street aforesaid TO HAVE and TO HOLD the said hereby bargained PREMISES with the Appurtenances unto the said Martin Loutz, George Gross, Casper Loughman, & Michael Beyerley Trustees of the said Congregation as aforesaid in Trust for & to the only proper use & Behoof of the said Society or Congregation & their Heirs. Members of the said Society forever YIELDING & paying therefor & Thereout unto the said James Hamilton his Heirs & Assigns at the Town of Lancaster on the first day of May yearly forever hereafter the Rent of Seven Shillings Sterling Money of Great Britain or the value thereof in coin current according as the Exchange

shall then be between the said Province of Pennsylvania & the City of London AND the said Martin Loutz, George Gross, Casper Loughman, & Michael Beyerley for themselves & their successors in the said Trust DO Covenant Promise & Grant to & with the said James Hamilton his Heirs & Assigns by these Presents That they or some shall and will on the said first Day of May yearly forever hereafter pay unto the said James Hamilton his Heirs & Assigns by these presents the said yearly rent of Seven Shilling Sterling or value thereof in Coin Current according to the Exchange shall then be between the said Province & the City of London at the town of Lancaster aforesaid without any abatement or Deduction for Taxes or on any account whatsoever. AND the said James Hamilton for himself his Heirs Executors & Administrators & Assigns Doth Covenant Promise & Grant to and with the said Martin Loutz, George Gross, Casper Loughman, and Michael Beyerley & Their Successors in the said Trust by these Presents that they the said Martin Loutz, George Gross, Casper Loughman, and Michael Beyerley & Their successors in the said Trust paying the rents in this Indenture reserve Shall & Lawfully may from time to time & At all times hereafter forever freely quietly & Peacably have hold & occupy possess & enjoy all & singular the said Bargained premises & every part & parcel thereof without any manner of Lot Hindrance or Molestation & the said James Hamilton his Heirs Executors, Administrators or Assigns or of any other person or persons whatsoever & that clear & free & that freely clearly & absolutely acquitted freed & exonerated & discharged of & from all & all manner of form & other Grants Estates Leases Foffments Devises Morgages & other Incumbrances whatsoever had made committed done acknowledged or suffered by the said James Hamilton or by any other person or persons whatsoever IN WITNESS wherêof the said parties to these presents have hereto interchangeably set their hands & seals the Day & Year first above written.

James Hamilton

Sealed & Del. in
the presence of
John Molard
Thos. Cookson

Edw. Shippen
Register

This included lots 49-50-51 and a part of 48.

In August 1783, it was resolved that no suicide, malefactor, or any one who had lived and died in the open works of the flesh, such as adultery, fornication, theft, and drunkenness,—also such as have contributed nothing whatever toward the support of the church, should be buried on the grave-yard, unless a certain sum, to be fixed by the church council, or a committee of the same, be paid into the treasury in advance. Illegitimate children were to be interred in the grave-yard, if their parents or grand-parents have been contributors to the church; but they must be buried away from the other graves, near the wall and there shall be no ringing or singing.

In 1782, a resolution was passed by the vestry, as follows:— “He who takes no sitting shall be deprived according to the church rules, of all the privileges of a member, especially the burial place, ringing of the bells, etc.”

The sexton in these days was called the “bellows-treader and grave digger.” It was his duty to ring the bells at public worship and funerals, blow the bellows, watch the children in church, clean the church as often as directed to do so by the deacons, and superintend the grave-yard; for these latter services he was to receive an annual salary of five pounds to be paid quarterly. They also fixed the price for making graves as follows: for that of a child when the minister does not accompany the funeral, and no bell is rung, 2 shill. 6 pence; for a child’s grave when no bier is used and there

is bell ringing, 3 shillings 9 pence; for those who are carried on the bier 5 shillings.

1761 the vestry resolved to purchase the lot on South Duke Street next to the old church, and in 1810 the vestry resolved that as there was very little room remaining in the old grave-yard, to make use of the lot adjoining it. "Members in good standing were to be interred in the old ground, all others in the new. The graves in the latter were to be made in two rows, separated by a walk, the graves of adults on one side, and those of children on the other. A particular part of it was to be appropriated for the burial of all those who according to the church rules, were to be buried without 'Klang und Gesang', that is without the usual tolling of the bell, singing, etc."

At a meeting of the vestry, July 29, 1834, the president stated that the lot of ground situated on the northeast corner of Duke and Vine Sts., adjoining the property of the Congregation had been lately sold by the Sheriff and purchased by Adam Metzger, who was willing to let the Congregation have it at the same price at which he purchased it. The offer was accepted and the lot ordered purchased provided funds sufficient could be raised by subscription. This subscription list is still preserved in the archives of the church, and the attempt successful, for it is further recorded on September 24, 1834, at a meeting of the vestry, that a deed from the Sheriff to the Congregation for this lot was produced.

The length of time that the ground rent on the original grant was paid is doubtful. The last reference to the matter was made in June and December of the year 1841. The minutes of the vestry under June 11, 1841, state: "A letter addressed to the Reverend John C. Baker and George Musser from William B. Newman Esq., dated June 7, 1841, was presented to the Vestry setting forth a claim for ground rent due to the Hamilton Estate amounting to the sum of \$143.10 on the property belonging to the church, and on motion made and seconded, C. Hager and M. Withers were appointed a committee to answer said letter and inform said trustee that there was nothing due in the opinion of the vestry to the Hamilton Estate, but that on a fair and just settlement the Estate would fall in debt to the church." Again we find, "A meeting of the vestry held in church on Sunday morning after the services December 26, 1841, Dr. Baker made known to them the contents of a letter addressed to him by William B. Newman Esq., agent for the Hamilton Estate, again setting forth a claim due by the church for ground rent, when on motion a committee of four members, Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg, Messrs. Krug, Musser and Keller were appointed for the purpose of making settlement with the agent on the most advantageous terms. Said committee having met him on the next day made the following report—'He having consented to receive \$71.55, being half the sum formerly claimed for said Estate, which sum was advanced by Dr. Muhlenberg, Messrs. Krug and Keller to be refunded by the treasurer.' It appears however that one lot on a portion of the property was forgotten or overlooked by the parties, which yet remains to be settled for."

In 1835 a committee recommended that the grave-yard should be enlarged by removing the fence that separated it from the school-house lot, and to sell the materials of the old building on the newly purchased lot at the corner of Duke and Vine Streets, and to enclose the lot by a good and substantial fence. The schoolmaster was permitted to use a part of this lot for a garden, and the sexton the remainder. The demand for more room became so great that the vestry, foreseeing the inevitable condition arising, decided to sell the newly acquired property at the northeast corner of Duke and Vine Streets, and purchase a property near the edge of the town where expansion was possible.

In 1849 this property was disposed of, and a plot of ground bought from

Emanuel C. Reigart, Esq., for the purpose of laying out a new burial ground. This plot was later sold to private parties and is now known as Woodward Hill Cemetery. In 1857 action of the vestry closed the old grave-yard to further interments.

During the period of its use, the Lutheran grave-yard received the remains of many a worthy citizen, and the church was honored by having the bodies of two figures of considerable note in the colonies buried on its premises. The particular honor of being buried, one within, and the other just outside this venerable building, was likewise conferred upon them. Their presence here is the only connecting link between the old town, and its prominence in early state affairs. Another worthy citizen was given the particular honor of being buried just to the right of the doorway of this church he had long served so well. The bodies of two venerable pastors, who had served their church long and well, merchants, soldiers, patriots and statesmen were likewise carefully lain within the shadow of the old church they had founded and maintained.

THOMAS WHARTON, Jr.,—Patriot and Statesman, was born near Philadelphia in the year 1735. He became a merchant in Philadelphia, and when the Stamp Act was passed took stand with the opposition, and his name was among the first affixed to the non-importation resolution and agreements of 1765. Upon the closing of Boston harbor, a meeting was held in Philadelphia, and Thomas Wharton chosen a member of the committee of correspondence. On June 15, 1774, he was appointed a member of the committee of public safety, and on July 24, 1776, was chosen president of the Council of Safety, established by the convention called together for the purpose of framing a new Constitution for the Province of Pennsylvania. The members of the newly formed Supreme Executive Council chosen under the Constitution of the State met on March 4, 1777, and in joint convention of the assembly elected Thomas Wharton Jr., president. He was inaugurated the following day at noon in Philadelphia.

Being advised of Howe's approach to the city of Philadelphia, September 20, 1777, the Supreme Executive Council decided to leave that city, and with a number of the inhabitants moved on to Lancaster. On November 21, 1777, in the old court house at Lancaster, Wharton was re-elected President of the Supreme Executive Council. He continued in office until May 23, 1778, when after a week's illness he died.

His body was enclosed in a double coffin, and on Sunday, May 24, 1778, upon the invitation of the Vestry of the Lutheran Church, his body was interred just before the old altar in the church, which stood in the middle of the east side of the present main building. That Wharton was held in great esteem is shown by the report submitted to the Council by Colonel Hart, who assisted in the funeral arrangements, "the funeral had been conducted with great decorum, and that the Military in particular, had been very attentive to Pay the Honors due His Excellency's Character and Station." The fact that Wharton was buried in the church seems to have been forgotten and unrecorded in the church records, until in 1853 when the brick floor in the church was replaced with one of pine boards, the grave was brought to light. A letter of the Rev. Dr. G. H. E. Muhlenberg, relative to the lottery for the church also refers to the burial of Wharton "on their burial ground without any gratuity", which seems to confirm the statement in the minutes of the Council that he was interred there. On August, 1887, a marble tablet bearing the following inscription was placed on the west wall of the church:

In Memoriam
Thomas Wharton Jr.
First President of the Supreme Executive
Council of Pennsylvania
Under the Constitution of 1776;
And Commander-in-Chief of Her Forces.
Inaugurated March 5th, 1777

Died in office, greatly lamented, May 23rd, 1778

At the request of the vestry, his remains were buried within
this church, east of this tablet. Erected by the present vestry
July 4th, 1887

THOMAS MIFFLIN—Soldier, Patriot and Statesman, was born of Quaker parentage in the city of Philadelphia, January, 1744. He became a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives in 1772, and a member of the first Continental Congress in 1774. Upon the opening of the Revolutionary War he became actively engaged, and in June, 1775, became Washington's first Aide-de-Camp. In August he was promoted to Quartermaster-General, and thence to Brigadier-General, and in February, 1777, was promoted to Major-General. Owing to his implication in the Conway Cabal, and upon its failure, he was superseded by General Nathaniel Greene. In 1782 he became a delegate to Congress, and as president of this body received Washington's resignation of the command of the army. He was later speaker of the Pennsylvania General Assembly, a member of the Federal Constitutional Convention of 1787, and president of the state supreme executive council, and Governor of the State of Pennsylvania from 1790 to 1799. During the whiskey insurrection he assumed personal command of the Pennsylvania Militia. He was later elected to the state assembly, but died during its first session at Lancaster, January 20th, 1800. Governor Mifflin's unusual career covers a wide and varied part of the early history of our country. He was one of those individuals, the period of whose life permitted them to take part in the stirring events leading to the Revolutionary War, to take part in the war itself, and later participate in laying the foundations of the new government. His unfortunate connection with the Conway Cabal, overshadows his bravery as a soldier and his eloquence and ability as a statesman. The following excerpt from the *Intelligencer* and *Weekly Advertiser* under date of January 22, 1800, refers to his death and burial:—

"On Monday last, the House of Representatives being met, Dr. Logan informed the house that his Colleague, the late Patriotic Governor Thos. Mifflin had expired at fifteen minutes past three o'clock A. M., and requested the house to make an arrangement which would show to their Fellow-Citizens, that they were sensible to the common loss which the State has sustained, by the death of this great and good man. A Committee was appointed, and the report which they made yesterday was adopted.

The Legislature of the state has directed the following arrangement to be observed at the funeral of Thos. Mifflin, formerly a Major-General in the service of the United States, late Governor of Pennsylvania, and member of the House of Representatives.

First Resolution. That to carry into effect the intention of the Legislature, the remains of the late Major-General Mifflin shall be interred at twelve o'clock on Wednesday next in the burying ground of the German Lutheran Church in the Borough of Lancaster, and that the Governor be requested to be caused to be erected at or near the place of the interment, a marble Tablet or Monument with a suitable Inscription in commemoration of the Patriotism and Public Services of the Deceased.

Second Resolution. That the following Order of Procession shall be observed at the funeral:

- 1—Peace Officers.
- 2—The Sextons of the Various Religious Denominations.
- 3—The Ministers of the Various Religious Denominations.
- 4—The Body with six Pall Bearers, three Members of the Senate and three of the House of Representatives.
- 5—The members of the House of Representatives from the County of Philadelphia, and the members of the Senate from the district including the County of Philadelphia, as mourners.
- 6—The Officers of the House of Representatives.
- 7—The Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives.
- 8—The Officers of the Senate.
- 9—The Speaker and Members of the Senate.
- 10—The Governor and Secretary of the Commonwealth.
- 11—Civil officers of the State.
- 12—Civil officers of the United States.
- 13—The Magistrates and Corporation of the Borough of Lancaster.
- 14—Officers of the Militia.
- 15—Officers of the Army.
- 16—Citizens.

The tablet referred to was placed on the west wall of the church, just back of the grave of Mifflin, and inscribed as follows.

In perpetuation of the memory of
 Thomas Mifflin Esq.
 Major General of the Revolutionary army of the
 United States and late Governor of the State of
 Pennsylvania
 A distinguished patriot
 and
 a zealous friend of LIBERTY
 Died Jan. 19, 1800

There is no more brilliant or outstanding character in the history of early Lancaster, than Adam Simon Kuhn. While he was educated for, and did successfully and skillfully practice medicine in the town, his activities covered a varied and wide range. He was the Benjamin Franklin of Lancaster, and like that genius thought and saw far ahead of the majority of his fellow-citizens. He was born in Germany and came to Philadelphia with his father in 1733. His natural brilliant qualities were improved by a liberal education, which he was in turn endeavoring to pass on to others. He was exceedingly zealous and enthusiastic in his efforts to promote classical education among the youth of the borough, and for this purpose procured the erection of a schoolhouse, in which the Greek and Latin languages were taught by skilled preceptors. He was greatly interested in the spreading of religion, and there was no place of worship throughout the whole county to which he did not liberally subscribe. He was appointed justice in the borough, and was burgess from 1750 to 1756. Early interested in the spreading of the town, in 1744 he purchased fifteen acres from Hans Musser, and laid out a section called Adamstown. It was bounded by Middle Street (Howard Avenue and East King Street). The ground rents of this plot were later sold to James Hamilton. In September, 1760, he purchased from James Hamilton the plot of ground on East King Street, on which the Eastern Market was later built, and erected a stone building where he probably lived for a time, and which was later sold to become the "Indian Queen" tavern. His later home was on West King Street.

While interested in the education of the youth of the community, he by no means neglected that of his family. His three sons, John, Frederick, and

Adam, all received liberal educations, and all studied medicine. Dr. John Kuhn graduated from the Academy of Pennsylvania and the University of Edinburgh, was a surgeon in the Revolutionary Army, and later one of the leading physicians of Lancaster. Dr. Frederick Kuhn was also a prominent physician and was for some time associate Judge of the Courts. Dr. Adam Kuhn was professor of Botany and Materia Medica at the University of Pennsylvania.

This wise and good man died on the 23rd of January, 1780, and was buried to the right of the doorway of the old Lutheran Church he had served so many years as elder and trustee. A stone properly inscribed was placed in the west wall of the church just above the grave.

The old cemetery received the bodies of two of the venerable pastors of the Lancaster Lutheran Congregation. The first of these, Gotthilf Henry Ernest Muhlenberg, son of Henry Melchoir Muhlenberg, the patriarch of the Lutheran Church who had early done so much to lay the foundation of this old congregation, was born at New Providence, Montgomery County, on the 17th of November, 1753. After an early education at a local school, he with his two brothers were sent to Europe where he was educated and returned to America in September, 1770. He was ordained to the ministry in October of the same year and served as pastor in several congregations in southeastern Pennsylvania. In January, 1780, he received a call from the Lancaster Congregation and arrived here March 9th. He served faithfully as pastor for 37 years, during which time many improvements were made in the church, notable among which was the erection of the tall and beautiful steeple. He passed away on May 23rd, 1815, and was buried in the old grave-yard. In later years, his body and those of his family were moved to the Muhlenberg plot in Woodward Hill Cemetery. Dr. Muhlenberg was a citizen of great note, and a botanist and linguist of great fame. He came of that family of which it is said "gave more men of prominence than any other family in the United States". This old cemetery received two of the members of this famous family, another brother, Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, having been buried there also, while the other two male members, the father, and the other son, General Peter Muhlenberg, of Revolutionary fame, are buried at Trappe Church.

The other pastor whose body still remains on the church property is Christian Frederick Lewis Endress, D. D. He was born in Philadelphia, March 12, 1775, and although handicapped with much sickness during his youth, which retarded his learning, he graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, at the age of fifteen with the degree, B. A. Immediately after this he studied divinity under Just Henry Christian Helmuth, D. D., the man who had already so ably filled the pulpit that he was destined to fill. He preached in and near Philadelphia, until August, 1799, when he was licensed to preach by the ministerium of Pennsylvania, and ordained at Reading in 1802. He preached at Easton and Danville, New York, and on September 2, 1815, he was elected to succeed the Rev. G. H. E. Muhlenberg as pastor of the Lutheran church at Lancaster. He removed to Lancaster October 2nd of the same year. He was honored with the degree of Doctor of Divinity by the University of Pennsylvania in 1820. After laboring twelve years as the pastor of the Lancaster congregation, he died after a brief but painful illness September 30, 1827.

He was an able and influential pastor, and a scholar accomplished in almost every department of knowledge. He wrote with equal facility in the German and English language, and at the time of his death had in contemplation several works for the press. During his pastorate several important events transpired in the congregation. The language question, long a problem, was settled by the founding of Zion Lutheran Church. Additions to the charter, and interior improvements to the old building were also made.

Like his predecessor he took great interest in community life, and in 1822 upon the authorization of the public school system, he was chosen as the first president of the first school board of Lancaster. In 1876, when the present chapel was built, his body was moved to the crypt, and a marble tablet placed on the west wall of the chapel with the following inscription:—

Christian L. F. Endress, D. D.
Died—September 30, 1827
Age 52 years
He served this congregation
as pastor 12 years

An unfortunate error in his initials, which is quite common, was even made on this tablet, he having been named after the Count Frederick Lewis, of Loenstein-Werthein, an old friend of the family.

Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, the second son of the Lutheran patriarch, died on the 4th of June, 1801, and was buried in the grave-yard of the Lutheran Church at Lancaster. He had served as pastor in Lebanon County, Reading, New Hanover and New York City, but having been called into political life, laid aside the duties of the ministry. In 1779 he was elected a member of the Continental Congress. He was sent as a delegate to the state convention which assembled to ratify the new Federal Constitution, and was elected to preside. He was repeatedly chosen a representative to Congress, under the new Constitution, and on two different occasions served as speaker of the House. He was universally esteemed, and a marble slab with the following inscription was erected to his memory:—

Sacred
To the Memory of
FREDERICK AGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Who was born on the 1st day of January
1750
and departed this life
on the 5th day of June
1801
Aged 51 years 5 months
and 5 days
Ruht sanft, schlaft wohl in eurer Gruft,
Bist euch einst Jesus wieder ruft.

Ludwig Lauman, for many years an elder and trustee of the church and a prominent merchant of Lancaster is buried in the crypt of the chapel. He was a member of the Committee of Correspondence and a man of influence during the Revolutionary war, and later served in the state legislature. John Hubley, who was a law student under Edward Shippen, later a delegate to Philadelphia to adopt the State Constitution, a member of the General Pennsylvania Council of Safety, and commissioner of Continental stores was buried in the old grave-yard, and later moved to Woodward Hill. He was also for some time Councillor of the Supreme Executive Council, and a member of the State convention to ratify the Federal Constitution in 1787. While serving as commissioner of stores he was authorized to employ all the shoemakers among the Hessian prisoners at Lancaster in making shoes for the state.

John Miller, a gunmaker of Lancaster, who served as a member of the Committee of Safety and Protection, and commissioner of purchase of the Continental Army, and Bernhard Hubley, captain in the German Regiment, and later barrack master in Lancaster, are buried in the old grave-yard.

Among others interred there we find, Jacob Loenser, whose name is synonymous with that of the early education of the Lancaster youth, who served faithfully for many years as schoolmaster, organist and sexton. Leonard Eicholtz, host of the "Bull Tavern", and Benjamin Grimler, an old time printer, whose tombstone curiously enough bears the inscription that he was a printer. Margaretta, first wife of Paul Zantzinger, and Margaretta, first wife of Thomas Cookson, by coincidence bearing the same name, are two of the wives whose husbands of note are buried elsewhere. William Henset, progenitor of the late William Uhler Hensel, is buried beneath the chapel where a stone with the following inscription marks his grave: "William Hensel, Born in Northampton County, Pa., the 8th of December, 1755; he died September 14, 1842. Aged 86 years, 9 months and 6 days. He was a soldier in the Revolution which gave birth to our independence and fought in the memorable battle of Princeton as well as in others during his service." His wife, Maria Eve, lies close by.

In a secluded corner of the grave-yard we find a stone with the following inscription: Erected to the memory of John Mayer, Son of the late George Mayer, and brother to Jacob Mayer, deceased, formerly consul of the United States in the Island of Saint Domingo. He was born 26 Nov., 1767, and died 6 Dec., 1807. Aged 40 years and 10 days. A search has revealed no further information, excepting a small item of the *Intelligencer and Weekly Advertiser*, of December 15, 1807, telling of his death and that he was a brother of "Christopher Mayer Esq., of this borough."

We find the names of Christopher Hager, Gottlieb Nauman, and Carl Heinitzsch, progenitors of noted and worthy families of Lancaster. Christopher Hager was sergeant of the guard of the British prisoners in Lancaster in 1775-1776, and father of the Christopher who founded the department store, still owned by the same family, and was one of the founders of the Farmers' Bank. Carl Heinrich Heinitzsch founded the first drug store west of the Schuylkill in Lancaster, which still bears the family name. Michael Hubley, brother of Bernhard, and from whom came a line of noted descendants, was buried in the old grave-yard, and later moved to Woodward Hill with his family. Jacob Eicholtz, the artist occupies a grave close by that of his family. Michael App, George Leonard, Henry Kirchner, Daniel Kuhns, Joseph Nagel, and Jacob Leman, all who served in some capacity in the Revolutionary War, found their last resting place here, and such names familiar in the earlier history of the town, as Gundacker, Gross, Hambright, Klug, Moser (Musser), and Ackerman are well represented.

A glimpse of the grave-stones of this old grave-yard is well worth while. There are numerous fine examples of a peculiar and beautifully cut heavy sandstone. Authorities state that they are French in origin, and like most eighteenth century articles of this kind, quickly became international. They were probably imported or made in some other community, and finished here, as the comparatively crude cutting of the inscriptions would indicate. The late eighteenth century marble tablet in the west wall of the church to the memory of Thomas Mifflin, is a splendid example of its type. The Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1887 made an appropriation for the erection of a suitable monument to Mifflin, but the church authorities have persistently refused to allow the same to be erected upon their ground.

Such were the monuments erected by their kinsmen, but long after these stones are worn illegible, the great city 'round about them will testify to their deeds.

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