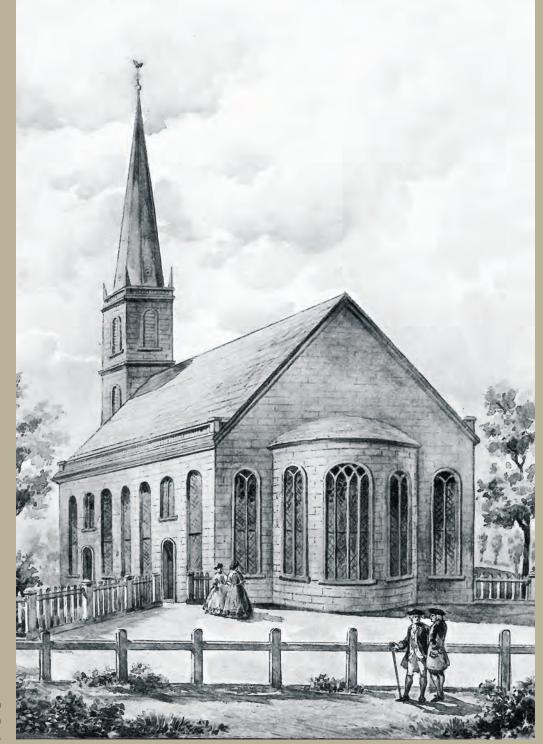
NEAR AND FAR, NOW AND THEN

INTRODUCTION BY JON MEACHAM



TRINITY WALL STREET AN EPISCOPAL PARISH IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK



The first church circa 1737, after the South Gallery was enlarged.

THE FIRST TRINITY CHURCH

In 1664, the English took control of a Dutch fur-trading post called New Amsterdam and promptly renamed it New York. The streets were rough and unpaved, and the buildings were low structures of wood and brick. The city's melting-pot flavor was already in place: immigrants from all over the world, as well as African and Native American slaves, walked the streets.

As a mercantile colony, New York was populated with people from diverse religious backgrounds, with a majority of Calvinists. It wasn't until 1697, more than 30 years after the English had taken control, that a small group of Anglicans, members of the Church of England, petitioned the colony's governor for land on which to build a church. Although Anglican services had been held in the colony's fort chapel, Trinity Church would be the first Anglican Church on the island of Manhattan. Most of Trinity's founders were relative newcomers to the colony and had not experienced civil and religious life under Dutch rule. Of a sampling of the laymen that made up the building committee, five had the title of captain, one had been high sheriff, two were trained as attorneys, one was a royal surveyor, and another served as the governor's treasurer. No doubt they wanted to recreate the life they'd had at home, with church being a central part.

Because the Anglican community was a minority in the colony, Trinity's founders wrote a detailed charter to ensure their endeavor was taken seriously. The ornate document, which still exists in Trinity's Archives, features a portrait of England's King William III, describes the church's exact location, specifies the minister's salary, and praises Benjamin Fletcher, the New York governor who would approve the charter, as "trusty and well beloved."

While the formalities of the charter were being ironed out, the dedicated Anglicans moved quickly to acquire land and building supplies and to find a suitable priest. Land was bought from a Lutheran congregation for the "sum of twenty pounds current money of New Yorke." The location was at the head of Wall Street, which traced the line of the colony's original boundary wall built by the Dutch. The wall was dismantled in 1699, a year after Trinity opened.

Trinity's Charter is a 5,571-word document that details everything Trinity's original 11 founders wanted in their new church. When the charter was approved in 1697, the Episcopal Church in America did not exist. New York was an English royal colony, and Trinity Church was part of the Church of England:

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"our pious inclinations to promote, propagate, and encourage

all our loving subjects within our said province in that

reverend and Godly duty, in worshiping and serving God

according to the commendable rites and ceremonyes

of our Protestant Church of England"

The charter also called for an unusual rent to be paid to the crown:

"the yearly rent of one Pepper Corne"

After the Revolutionary War, the charter was amended, taking out all references to the British monarchy.

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In building the church, the Anglicans got help from a now legendary figure: Captain William Kidd, an original pew owner, who would later be tried as a pirate. Kidd had a ship in New York and according to the meeting minutes dated July 20, 1696, "lent a Runner & Tackle for the hoisting up Stones as long as he stays here."

The first church was an impressive structure for the time, and Trinity's charter indicates that the first wardens and vestrymen were charged with "finishing the said Church and Steeple, and providing a Clock and one or more Bells for the same." Inside, the church featured a triple-decker pulpit—the lowest part for community announcements, the middle part for Gospel readings, and the upper part for the sermon.

Installing a priest was a bit more complicated. William Vesey, a lay minister serving at King's Chapel in Boston, was chosen but had to take the perilous overseas voyage to London to be ordained by an Anglican bishop. When he returned in 1697, Trinity Church wasn't quite finished, so Governor Fletcher officially welcomed him as Trinity's rector in the Dutch church.

The first service at Trinity Church was conducted on March 13, 1698. Although there is no documentation of the order of service, it would likely have followed the outline in the 1662 edition of *The Book of Common Prayer*, imported from England. It wasn't until 1710 that William Bradford, a New York printer, began to issue a reprint. Any hymns would have been led by the parish's clerk but without any organ music; an organ wasn't added until 1740.

To aid in the church's success, Governor Fletcher granted Trinity a six-year lease on a tract of land north of Trinity known as the King's Farm. In 1705, Queen Anne made this land grant permanent by giving 215 acres, including the King's Farm, to Trinity. Known ultimately as the Church Farm, the land wasn't very valuable in the beginning but certainly became so over the years. Some of this land is still owned by Trinity today, and revenues from the buildings on it fund much of the church's programming and mission work.

As the founders of Trinity Church began to define their religious life in the New World, it is doubtful that they could foresee the role Trinity would play in the future of New York City and the nation, or its eventual reach throughout the world.

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Captain Kidd

Even though Captain William Kidd loaned his runner and tackle to those building the first Trinity Church, he never set foot in it. As a privateer, he sailed the seas capturing pirate ships and those at war with whoever hired him. Eventually he fell out of favor with his employers, who accused him of being a pirate.

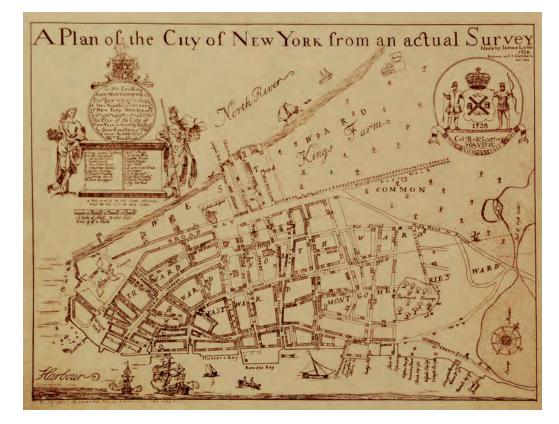
When Kidd returned to Boston to exonerate himself, he was jailed, shipped back to London to face trial, and executed. He will forever be remembered as a notorious pirate, but whether he was a maligned businessman or a true scoundrel remains a matter of debate.

ABOVE RIGHT: Kidd's body was displayed in a cage on the London waterfront as a warning to other seamen.

BELOW: A pew list from 1718 indicates that the rent for pew no. 4 was to be shared by the rector and the heirs of Captain Kidd.

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ABOVE: A Plan of the City of New York created in 1728 (and redrawn in 1933) indicates in the top right portion the land known as the King's Farm that was granted to Trinity.

BELOW: An aerial view shows where the majority of the buildings that Trinity still owns are located: just north of Canal Street and south of Christopher Street.

THE RECTORS

The Reverend William Vesey (1697–1746)



The first rector of Trinity Church, Vesey was called at the age of 23 in 1696. Not yet a priest, he sailed immediately for England, as required, where he was ordained by the bishop of London in August of 1697. Under Vesey's 49-year tenure, Trinity Church was endowed with the Church Farm, a Charity School was established in 1709, and a catechist was appointed to instruct Native Americans and Africans.

An artist's rendering shows the relative proximity of St. Paul's Chapel (foreground) to Trinity Church in the distance, 0.3 miles.

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The superb Palace of a Monarch is approached and entered with Respect and Deference; should not then noble and majestic Edifices erected for, and dedicated to the Service of the Sovereign Being, the Lord of Lords, and the King of Kings, be treated with the greatest Awe, and most profound Veneration?

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From a Sermon preached at the opening of St. Paul's Chapel by the Rev. Samuel Auchmuty, D.D., October 30, 1766

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Although the pews were removed in 2007 to make the space more flexible for worship, community events, and performances, St. Paul's Chapel still maintains its Georgian splendor, especially in candlelight.

THE RECTORS

The Reverend Henry Barclay (1746–1764)



Before becoming Trinity's second rector, Barclay ministered to the Mohawks, translating The Book of Common Prayer into the Mohawk language. During his 18-year tenure at Trinity, he saw to the erection of the Charity School building and Trinity's first chapel, St. George's, in 1752, and was making plans to build St. Paul's Chapel. Trinity also contributed to the founding of King's College (now Columbia University) by endowing land from the Church Farm.

ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL

As New York grew, its population moved north. To better serve the expanding congregation and reach parishioners living "uptown," Trinity built two chapels in the mid-1700s: St. George's in 1752 and St. Paul's in 1766. St. George's no longer exists, but St. Paul's stands proudly at Broadway and Fulton Street, the only colonial-era church still in Manhattan. To this day, St. Paul's remains an active chapel of the parish of Trinity Church and is a pilgrimage site for visitors from around the world.

Ten years after St. Paul's opened, the colonies were at war with Britain. On July 9, 1776, George Washington had the Declaration of Independence read to his troops in New York City in hopes of inspiring his soldiers. In September, a dramatic event foreshadowed the destruction of the Revolutionary War: a fire that started downtown raged through the city, destroying approximately 500 buildings in one night, including Trinity Church. St. Paul's Chapel was spared by a bucket brigade that doused the structure with water. With Trinity in ruins, St. Paul's became the primary church until 1790.

Today, St. Paul's is the oldest public building in continuous use in Manhattan. It holds regular Sunday services and daily Prayers for Peace.

The Great Fire of 1776 destroyed many buildings, including the first Trinity Church, below.





St. Paul's Chapel has fascinating artifacts. In 2009, a staff member discovered a fire bucket labeled "St. Paul's 1768." While there's no way to know for certain, it is likely this bucket was used to help save St. Paul's from the 1776 fire.

George Washington at St. Paul's Chapel 1789

When George Washington was inaugurated as America's first president at Federal Hall (across from today's New York Stock Exchange), he visited St. Paul's Chapel to pray because Trinity Church had not yet been rebuilt. Inside, he sat in a special presidential pew, a reproduction of which can still be seen at the chapel.







The Second Trinity Church

Begun in 1788, the second Trinity Church was consecrated in 1790 but only lasted 49 years. Weakened by heavy snows in the winter of 1838–39, the second church structure was torn down in order to build a new church.



LEFT: Trinity's Archives contain drawings of Trinity Church by architect Richard Upjohn, including this elevation of the west façade.

ABOVE INSET: Richard Upjohn

The Third Trinity Church

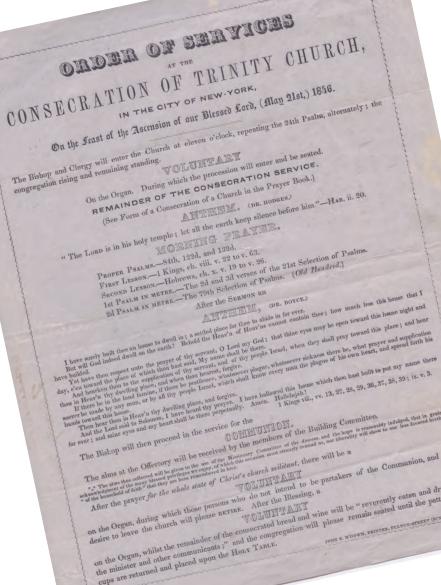
The American Revolution and the prolonged occupation of New York City by the British after the war delayed the consecration of the second Trinity Church until 1790, 14 years after the first church burned to the ground. Unfortunately, the second building was not built to last. By 1838, the roof and its supports were found to be sagging and in danger of falling.

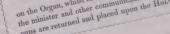
A 37-year-old British-born architect named Richard Upjohn was hired to survey and repair the existing Trinity Church. After an inspection of the building, it became apparent that the walls, tower, and spire were all in need of repair. Upjohn recommended razing the church and constructing a new one. The vestry agreed, and Upjohn was engaged as the architect. At the time, he had built only one other church—St. John's Episcopal Church in Bangor, Maine—and Trinity was his fourth architectural job. A draftsman by training, he had taught himself architecture primarily from books.

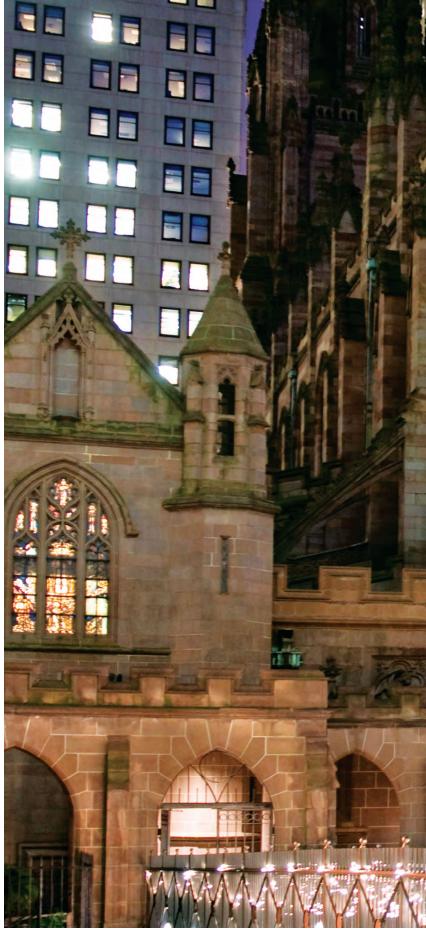
Upjohn chose to create the new Trinity Church in the 19th-century Gothic Revival style, a movement that recalled the great cathedrals of Europe and Britain. One of the elements of this style is the use of arches, a prominent architectural motif that appears throughout Trinity Church. This third church would be wider, longer, and with a taller spire. Its cost was estimated at \$96,000. Upjohn was meticulous in all aspects of building Trinity, which took eight years. Beyond ensuring the building was structurally sound, he also designed the ornate pipe organ case above the entryway and the stunning stained-glass window above the altar. At the time, most churches in the United States used plain glass, so the choice of stained glass was innovative. Upjohn created the artwork for the windows and supervised the workmen that painstakingly put them together by hand in a shed behind the church.

The achievement of Trinity Church made Upjohn's career, and its style became influential. He would go on to build many other churches in the United States, including several in New York, and become a cofounder and the first president of the American Institute of Architects. In 1852, he published a book of drawings called Upjohn's Rural Architecture, which featured designs for a small mission church, a chapel, a parsonage, and a schoolhouse. The book enabled smaller parishes that could only afford a builder to use Upjohn's designs for their buildings. As a result, Upjohn-inspired churches appeared throughout the United States.

A bulletin from the consecration of the third Trinity Church on May 21, 1846, features an anthem with scripture from I Kings 8:13: "I have surely built thee an house to dwell in; a settled place for thee to abide in for ever."







The west façade at night showcases the brilliant colors of the chancel window designed by Richard Upjohn. The use of stained glass was an innovation for the time.





THE RECTORS

The Reverend Samuel Auchmuty (1764–1777)

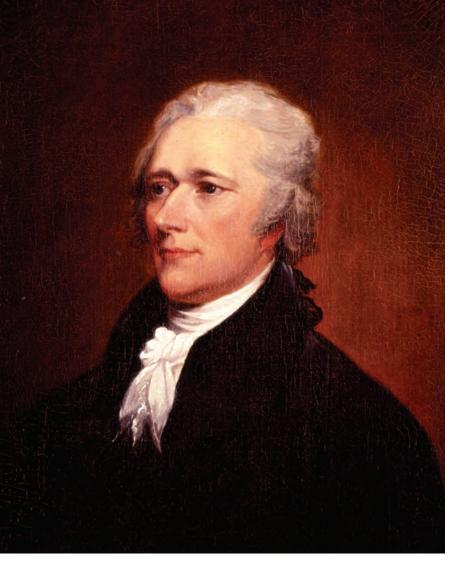
Trinity's third rector, Auchmuty saw to the completion of St. Paul's Chapel in 1766. During the American Revolution, he sided with the Loyalists. He retired to New Jersey in 1776 because of ill health. After the Declaration of Independence had been read, Trinity's assistant minister, the Rev. Charles Inglis, closed Trinity Church and the chapels. When Auchmuty returned to New York, he found Trinity Church in ruins from the Great Fire of 1776. He died the following spring.

Who's Who in the Churchyard





This lithograph, circa 1858, shows the northeast corner of Trinity Churchyard and the Soldiers' Monument. One of the largest monuments in the churchyard, it honors the officers and soldiers of the Revolution who died in British captivity in New York, many of whom are thought to be buried in the churchyard. In the Trinity Building at right, architect Richard Upjohn founded the American Institute of Architects.



A portrait of Hamilton by John Trumbull.

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ALEXANDER HAMILTON: TRINITY'S MOST FAMOUS RESIDENT

Trinity Churchyard is the final resting place of many people who helped shape New York City and the United States. Perhaps the best known is Alexander Hamilton, the first secretary of the treasury and a Founding Father. His face is familiar because it appears on the U.S. \$10 bill.

Born on the island of Nevis in what was then the British West Indies, Hamilton moved to America in 1772, on the eve of the Revolution. It was a particularly exciting and turbulent time in the colonies, and Hamilton wasn't afraid to express his opinion. After Loyalist and Anglican clergyman Samuel Seabury published an attack on the First Continental Congress, Hamilton answered with two responses titled A Full Vindication of the Measures of Congress (1774) and The Farmer Refuted (1775), a reference to Seabury's pseudonym -A.W. Farmer. Hamilton was anything but gentle. In the opening to The Farmer Refuted he wrote:

"Sir . . . Your envenomed pen has endeavored to sully the characters of our continental representatives with the presumptuous charges of ignorance, knavery, sedition, rebellion, treason, and tyranny—a tremendous catalogue indeed! Nor have you treated their friends and adherents with any greater degree of complaisance. You have also delineated the mercantile body as entirely devoid of principle; and the several committees, as bands of robbers and petty tyrants. In short, except the few who are of your own complexion and stamp, 'the virtuous friends of order and good government,' you have not hesitated to exercise your obloquy and malevolence against the whole continent."

Hamilton then went on, in more than 13,000 words, to refute Seabury's attack. These tracts were the beginning of his work to define an independent America.

Hamilton was educated at King's College in New York. In addition to forcefully defending America, Hamilton is said to have saved the president of King's College, a Loyalist named Myles Cooper, from an angry group of Patriots by speaking to the mob and delaying them while the president escaped. To Mr. Church Inon the Make

> Hamilton wrote the bulk of The Federalist essays between 1787 and 1788.



A statue of Hamilton stands in the United States Capitol rotunda.

HAMILTON'S MILITARY AND POLITICAL CAREER

Hamilton was not afraid to get further involved in the cause, though. After the first fighting of the Revolutionary War broke out, he joined a militia and studied military strategy. He was asked by General George Washington to be an aide-de-camp. Although Hamilton envisioned himself in the field instead of behind a desk, he could not pass up the opportunity. By all accounts, it was an extraordinary match. Soon Washington would rely on Hamilton to draft much of his correspondence and orders. It would foreshadow their work together once Washington was elected president.

After the war, Hamilton served as a congressman and was a principal author of a collection of essays called *The Federalist*, written to defend the Constitution. These essays remain a primary reference when interpreting the Constitution.

As the first secretary of the treasury under Washington, Hamilton helped establish the U.S. Mint and the first national bank.

"An Irreparable Loss"

Hamilton only lived to the age of 47. He was mortally wounded in a duel with Aaron Burr, vice president under Thomas Jefferson at the time. The two had a bitter and long-standing political rivalry based in part on Hamilton's support for Thomas Jefferson over Burr for president. The duel took place on July 11, 1804,

in Weehawken, New Jersey, just across the Hudson River. It was reported that Hamilton decided to "throw away" his first shot, or not shoot at Burr. Burr reacted by firing at Hamilton and wounding him.

Hamilton was transported back to Manhattan where he requested communion from the rector of Trinity Church, the Rt. Rev. Benjamin Moore. Initially Moore refused because he believed that dueling was against the law of God. Even in his injured state, Hamilton recognized the problem and, according to an account written by Moore in the *Boston Gazette*, said, "It has for some time past been the wish of my heart, and it was my intention to take an early opportunity of uniting myself to the church, by the reception of that holy ordinance." After Hamilton renounced dueling and repented of his sins, Moore administered communion.

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The First Bank

In 1784, a year after the last British troops left New York City, **Alexander Hamilton** founded the Bank of New York. It is the oldest bank in the United States, and in 1792, its shares became the first corporate stock to be traded on the New York Stock Exchange. The bank built a new headquarters in 1928 at 48 Wall Street, just down the street from Trinity Church. Today, the Museum of American Finance occupies the space. Its exhibits include an in-depth survey of the financial industry's origins and history, with a room devoted to Hamilton.



An illustration of the fateful duel between Hamilton and Burr.

Hamilton died the next day. Moore went on to write:

"By reflecting on this melancholy event, let the humble believer be encouraged ever to hold fast that precious faith which is the only source of true consolation in the last extremity of nature— Let the infidel be persuaded to abandon his opposition to the gospel which the strong, inquisitive, and comprehensive mind of a Hamilton embraced, in his last moments, as the truth from Heaven. Let those who are disposed to justify the practice of dueling be induced, by this simple narrative to view with abhorrence that custom which has occasioned an irreparable loss to a worthy and most afflicted family; which has deprived his friends of a beloved companion, his profession of one of its brightest ornaments, and his country of a great Statesman and a real patriot."



Alexander Hamilton wasn't the only one in his family to die tragically in a duel. He also wasn't the first.

In 1801, a lawyer named George J. Eacker gave a speech in which he criticized Alexander Hamilton. Whether or not Eacker said anything derogatory is not clear, but when Hamilton's

19-year-old son Philip and a friend named Richard Price spotted Eacker at the theater one night, they taunted him relentlessly. Eacker responded by calling the two "damned rascals and villains" and would not recant his remarks.

Feeling their honor had been slighted, both Price and Philip challenged Eacker to a duel. Although Price survived without a scratch, three days later, Philip Hamilton was dead. Despite this prophetic warning, Alexander would go on to duel Aaron Burr three years later on the same dueling grounds. (Reportedly Hamilton may have participated in up to 10 duels before meeting Burr.)

Philip is buried in Trinity's churchyard, but the location of his grave is unknown. Because of Alexander Hamilton's importance, and his renunciation of dueling on his deathbed, his monument is prominent.

TIES TO TRINITY

Beyond being the final resting place for Hamilton, Trinity and the great statesman had other connections during his lifetime. Hamilton's wife, Eliza, was a communicant, and five of Hamilton's children were baptized at the church. Hamilton also advised Trinity about how it could maintain its land grant while providing land for other parishes in the city. Additionally, a lawyer in Hamilton's office discovered an important document that strenghtened Trinity's argument that it owned the Church Farm outright.

Coincidentally, Aaron Burr had dealings with Trinity too. Before the famous duel, Burr was a Trinity tenant and leased land known as the Richmond Hill estate in 1794. He would also buy a piece of property behind St. Paul's Chapel from Trinity. Burr stayed at the Richmond Hill estate until the duel, after which he left New York City.

THE RECTORS



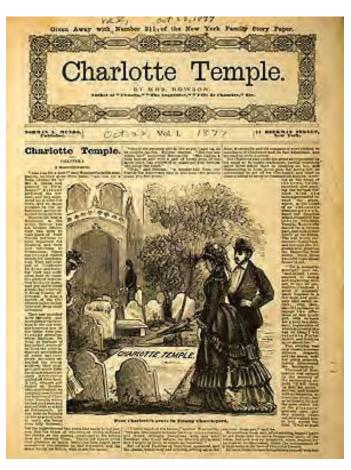
The Right Reverend William Manning (1908-1921)

Called as Trinity's tenth rector, Manning served during several controversies. The first was the closing of St. John's Chapel, which met resistance from the congregation and preservationists. The second was a focus on poor tenement housing conditions on Trinity property.

Manning responded with a thorough investigation, recommendations to fix problems, and a public accounting of Trinity's finances in 1909. He left Trinity in 1921 to become bishop of New York.

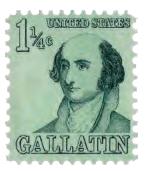


The tall, ornate monument in the center of Trinity's north churchyard is the Astor Cross. One of many gifts to Trinity Church by the Astor family (the reredos, altar, and bronze doors are others), the cross was built in memory of Caroline Webster Schermerhorn Astor, buried in Trinity Church Cemetery and Mausoleum in northern Manhattan. Designed by Thomas Nash and dedicated in 1914, the Astor Cross illustrates the genealogy of Christ according to St. Luke.



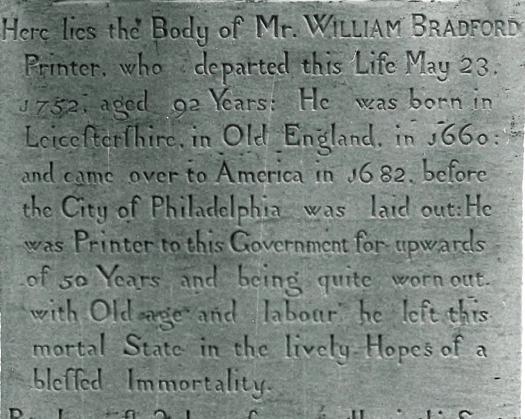
Trinity Churchyard contains a flat gravestone that reads **"Charlotte Temple."** Temple was a fictional heroine of a popular 18th-century novel, *Charlotte, A Tale of Truth*, by Susanna Rowson. Legend has it that the name was carved onto the vault stone by a bored stone cutter working on the church. No one knows if any remains are interred beneath the stone.

Albert Gallatin was a Swissborn American statesman who came to the United States in July 1780 during the Revolutionary War. He served in Congress from 1795 to 1801 and was the fourth secretary of the treasury under both Jefferson and Madison. He was a diplomat, a founder of New York University and the American Ethnological Society, and president of the New York Historical Society. Both Gallatin and his wife are buried in Trinity Churchyard.



William Bradford was a printer and founder of New York's first newspaper, the *New York Gazette*, in 1725. He printed the first American edition of *The Book of Common Prayer* under the auspices of Trinity Church and was a vestryman at Trinity from 1703 to 1710. Bradford's epitaph is still legible because the original weatherworn tombstone was replaced with an exact replica in 1863.





Reader, reflect how foon you'll quit this Stage. You'll find but few atain to fuch an Age. Life's full of Pain. Lo here's a Place of Reft.



The oldest identified gravestone in Trinity Churchyard belongs to **Richard Churcher,** age 5, son of William Churcher, and is dated August 5, 1681, a full 16 years before the founding of Trinity Church in 1697. In fact, the north churchyard was originally a public burial ground, dating back to 1662. It was given to Trinity in 1703.

The incredibly life-like statue in Trinity Churchyard is of the Honorable **John Watts**, a politician and jurist. Watts was the last Royal Recorder of New York City and a member of the Third United States Congress (1793-1795). He later served as a judge in Westchester County and cofounded the Leake and Watts Orphan House, an organization that continues to provide social services for children and families.



JOHN WATTS



A bronze plaque in Trinity Churchyard commemorates Francis Lewis, who came to the United States from Wales in 1735. He was a signer of the Declaration of Independence as a representative of New York. Lewis was the only signer buried in Manhattan, although his actual burial site in Trinity Churchyard is unknown. He was a Trinity vestryman from 1784 to 1786.

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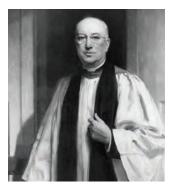
THE RECTORS

The Reverend Caleb Rochford Stetson (1921–1932)



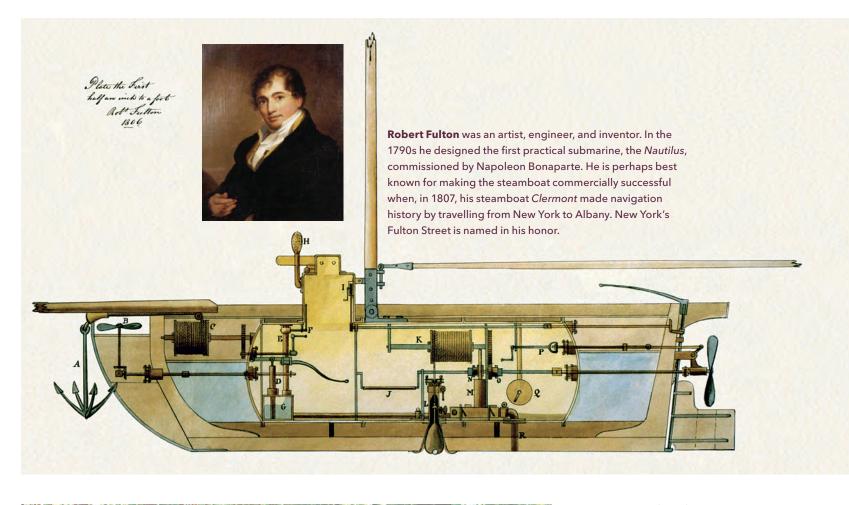
Serving as Trinity's eleventh rector, Stetson was strongly High Church in sympathies and outspoken on the issues of divorce and remarriage of divorced persons, both social concerns of the time. During his tenure, Trinity broadcast sermons over the radio and conducted ministry outreach to Wall Street. Stetson also oversaw the reinstallation and electrification of the original 1802 chandeliers at St. Paul's Chapel, which had been given away when St. Paul's changed from candles to gas.

THE RECTORS



The Reverend Frederic Sydney Fleming (1932-1951)

From 1930 to 1932, prior to becoming Trinity's rector, Fleming served as vicar of the Chapel of the Intercession, a Trinity chapel. During his tenure as twelfth rector, Trinity purchased the office building at 74 Trinity Place in 1934 and instituted a five-year plan to revive work at All Saints' Church on Henry Street, which was later acquired by the parish and renamed St. Augustine's. During his rectorate, Fleming opposed the admission of women as wardens and vestry members. In 1943, St. Agnes' Chapel and Trinity Chapel were closed.





In 2013, a Memorial Garden in Trinity Churchyard was blessed. The garden is a space where the ashes of departed Trinity parishioners and staff can be interred. The George Washington Battle Sword, with a grip of green-dyed ivory and silver decoration, was forged by **John Bailey**, a cutler and sword maker who originally lived and worked on Maiden Lane in New York City. When the British took New York in 1776, Bailey moved his family and workshop to Fishkill, New York. Bailey forged the sword and presented it to Washington when the Continental Army was encamped at Fishkill. The sword is preserved in the Smithsonian Institution. Bailey and several family members are buried in the churchyard at St. Paul's Chapel.







Acclaimed as one of the greatest actors of his day, **George Frederick Cooke** had a career in England before touring the United States. He played Richard III to an audience of 2,000 in New York in 1810. After his death, legends abounded that his skull was stolen from his coffin and secretly used in theater productions of *Hamlet*. In 1821, his protégé, British actor Edmund Kean, erected Cooke's tombstone (left) in the churchyard of St. Paul's Chapel.



Lt. Col. Etienne Marie Béchet Sieur de Rochefontaine

served under the French General Rochambeau alongside American Patriots during the Revolutionary War. He assisted in the capture of Lord Cornwallis and later commanded the Corps of Artillerists and Engineers at West Point Military Academy. Rochefontaine is believed to be the most distinguished French officer buried in the United States who took part in actual fighting for American independence. His tomb in the churchyard of St. Paul's (above) is a testament to the aid rendered by French allies during the Revolutionary War.







The **Montgomery Memorial** at St. Paul's Chapel honors Brigadier General Richard Montgomery, the first officer killed in the American Revolution, who died at the Battle of Quebec in 1775. This was the first monument commissioned by the Continental Congress and the only one completed. Benjamin Franklin selected Jean-Jacques Caffieri to design it in France. Eleven years after being shipped to New York, it was finally installed at St. Paul's. Montgomery is interred beneath the east porch of St. Paul's. The monument was meticulously restored in 2011.





The tall and ornate monument marking the grave of **John James Audubon**– naturalist, ornithologist, and artist–features carvings of various animals and is located in Trinity Church Cemetery and Mausoleum in northern Manhattan. Known for his study and accurate paintings of birds (above), Audubon's book, *Birds of America*, is a renowned catalog of many species. Part of Audubon's 19th-century farm, Minniesland, was adjacent to Trinity Church Cemetery.



A simple and beautiful headstone stands for **Alfred Tennyson Dickens**, son of novelist Charles Dickens (*Oliver Twist, A Christmas Carol*) and godson of poet Alfred, Lord Tennyson. Alfred Dickens was visiting New York to celebrate the centennial of his father's birth when he died suddenly. Trinity Church offered to hold a funeral and provide a burial space.

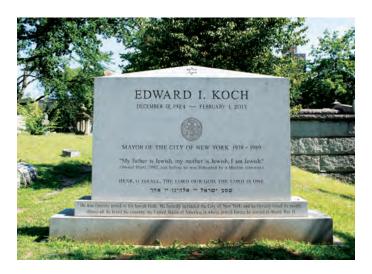
A plaque in Trinity Church Cemetery marks the **Middle Redoubt** of the Battle of Washington Heights, where some of the "fiercest fighting" took place.

> HIS MARNS THE MIDDLE REDOUBL BUILT BY THE AMERICAN ARMY 1976 AT THIS POINT ON NOV 16,1776 UNDER GENERAL WASHINGTON OCCURRD SOME OF THE FIERGEST FIGHTING OF THE BATTLE OF WASHINGTON HEIGHTS ERECTED BY WASHINGTON HEIGHTS CHAPTER





Clement Clarke Moore was author of the holiday favorite *A Visit from St. Nicholas*, which starts " 'Twas the night before Christmas ..." Moore was the son of Bishop Benjamin Moore, sixth rector of Trinity Parish. Clement Clarke Moore donated land from his estate for the General Theological Seminary in the Chelsea neighborhood of Manhattan. An annual reading of Moore's famous poem takes place at the Church of the Intercession, which is on the grounds of Trinity Church Cemetery, followed by a procession to his grave to lay a wreath.



Edward I. Koch was a three-term mayor of New York City from 1978 to 1989. He was famous for asking people, "How'm I doin'?" Previous to his time as mayor, he served in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1969 to 1977. When he purchased his cemetery plot in 2008, Trinity installed a sign on the gate near his gravestone that reads: "The Jewish Gate." Koch is the fourth mayor to be buried in Trinity Church Cemetery after Abraham Oakey Hall, Fernando Wood, and Cadwallader D. Colden.

Eliza Bowen Jumel is interred at Trinity Church Cemetery and Mausoleum. She was the wife of a wealthy French wine merchant. After his death, Jumel married **Aaron Burr**, the third vice president of the United States. Her divorce from Burr was granted on the day he died. Interred in the mausoleum at Trinity Church Cemetery are **Ralph Ellison**, the author most famous for his novel *Invisible Man*, which won the 1953 National Book Award, and **Jerry Orbach**, a musical theater star and movie actor, perhaps best known for his role on the television series *Law & Order*.



Among members of the Astor family buried in Trinity Church Cemetery is **John Jacob Astor IV**, great-grandson of the famous millionaire John Jacob Astor. Astor IV, a former Trinity vestryman, died on the *Titanic* as it sank in the Atlantic in April 1912. His second wife, 18-year-old Madeleine Force Astor, then five months pregnant, escaped in a lifeboat. The actions of the Astors as the *Titanic* sank were widely reported and likely exaggerated: accounts say that they sat on mechanical horses in the ship's gymnasium, wearing life vests, and that only at the very last minute did Mrs. Astor and her maid get on a lifeboat. John Jacob Astor IV's body was recovered and identified several days after the sinking. His funeral was held on May 4 at the Church of the Messiah in Rhinebeck before a special train brought his body and mourners to Trinity Church Cemetery, where Trinity's rector, the Rev. William Manning, conducted the burial service.

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