

York County Klinefelter Family of the Evangelical Association

York County was a stronghold for both the Evangelical and the United Brethren denominations. In fact, there were so many Evangelical United Brethren churches in York County at the time of its 1968 union with the Methodist denomination, that the York District of the newly-formed Central Pennsylvania Conference of the United Methodist Church was entirely within central and southern York County. This paper examines the little known story of one of York County's first and most far-reaching, although relatively short-lived, Evangelical centers – the Klinefelter appointment in Shrewsbury township.

The Evangelical Association entered York County immediately after the death of its founder, Jacob Albright. Albright, unfortunately, kept no diary or record of his travels, but he is known to have passed through and preached in the city of York on at least two occasions – at the courthouse on Continental Square in 1806 and 1807.¹ Albright died in May 1808, and in the fall of that year circuit rider Jacob Frey was sent on an exploratory mission into York County. Frey made some initial contacts, and in 1810 John Erb and Matthias Betz were assigned to form a new circuit covering the area. They officially organized two classes in 1810 – which continue today as the two oldest Evangelical Association congregations in York County – Freysville, meeting in home of John Frey, and Mt. Zion (Potosi), meeting in the home of John Seitz.

The Evangelical Association also established a preaching place in 1810 in Shrewsbury township at the home of John Jacob Klinefelter. Klinefelter families were prominent and numerous in the area, Hans Peter Klinefelter (1702-1760) having come from Germany to America in 1751 with several of his grown sons and their families. Two of the younger sons were Michael Klinefelter (1736-1807) and John Klinefelter (1737-1821). Michael had a son **John Adam Klinefelter** who settled in Railroad and a son **Joseph Klinefelter** who settled in Shrewsbury. John had a son **John Jacob Klinefelter** who settled in Shrewsbury township and who opened his home to the Evangelical preachers. At the time, all the Klinefelter families identified with the Lutheran Church. The following sections on each of the three highlighted Klinefelter cousins elaborate on the importance of this family within Jacob Albright's Evangelical Association. A Klinefelter family tree is given in the appendix.

A. John Jacob Klinefelter (1767-1830)

After the oldest of the cousins, John Jacob Klinefelter, opened his home to the Evangelical preachers, his family became the victims of severe persecution. When his immigrant mother died in 1813, preparations were made to bury her in

¹ *History of the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangelical Church* (1939), by J.D. Shortess and A.D. Gramley, page 227

the graveyard of the nearby Fissel's Lutheran Church (now known as New Hope United Church of Christ) where the whole family had been members. The church council, however, decided that inasmuch as mother Klinefelter "had fallen away from the faith," she could not be buried in that churchyard. The conclusion of this situation is given by one Evangelical historian as follows.²

Great indeed was the tribulation of her aged husband, who, after having been the chief instrument in building that church, and had laid away his dead in its consecrated enclosure, was now denied sepulture for his companion, who had come with him from the Fatherland. A family consultation was held, the result of which was that she was buried in a field on the old homestead. Soon after this others who were denied burial at the church were interred by the side of Mother Klinefelter, so that this became the first burying ground of the Evangelical Association.³ In later years, a church was built here (Klinefelter's Chapel⁴).

The eighth annual conference of the Evangelical Association was held April 4-6, 1815, at the Klinefelter home. John Jacob Klinefelter married Julianna Ruhl, and they had two sons that entered the ministry of the Evangelical Association: Rev. John Kleinfelter (1791-1863) and Rev. Jacob Klinefelter (1792-1858) – each of whom enjoyed the distinction of being ordained at the conference of 1815 in the house in which they had been born and raised. Each was quite significant within the denomination.

A.1 John Jacob Klinefelter's son Rev. John Kleinfelter (1791-1863)

Son John Kleinfelter was received as a preacher on trial in 1813 and quickly rose to prominence – serving as conference secretary in 1815, 1817 and 1823, and as conference president in 1822 and 1824. In 1823 he married Catherine Becker, the daughter of George Becker, in whose house Jacob Albright had died in 1808 – the ceremony taking place on that very property. He bought 200 acres in the vicinity and located in 1825 "on account of family concerns" – as the responsibilities of marriage, family and property typically conflict with the itinerant ministry. In 1848 he divided some of his property into lots, thus beginning the village of Kleinfeltersville. He died there in 1863 and is buried in the Albright Cemetery, the same resting place as Jacob Albright.

² *Annals of the Evangelical Association of North America* (1900), by Amon Stapleton, page 114.

³ There has been a claim that this was the first property ever owned by the Evangelical Association, but the property was probably never actually owned by the denomination. Michael K. Seitz bought the property from the Klinefelters in 1842, and it has been in the Seitz family to this present day.

⁴ Also known as Seitz's, the chapel was erected when the congregation was organized in 1860. It was built by Michael K. Seitz, William Klinefelter, Thomas Hunt and others in the community. Prowell's 1907 History of York County says the building was removed in 1905, which agrees with the 1904 journal reference for permission to sell. However, the current website for the property states, "By 1930, the congregation had dwindled considerably and was dissolved. The chapel was donated to the town of Bonaire, Maryland, by Michael Seitz."

It should be noted that John Klinefelter has another interesting place in Evangelical history. In 1819 a young man named John Seybert was licensed to preach – a man who would later (1839) become the first bishop of the Evangelical Association and arguably the most significant and influential personality in the denomination. It so happens that Seybert officially entered the active ministry on September 12, 1820, when he took the place of John Klinefelter who had become sick while serving the Lancaster PA circuit.⁵

While John Klinefelter retired from the itinerant ministry, he continued to function as a local pastor – and his zeal for effective ministry continued to bear fruit in his two ministerial sons-in-law.

Rev. William E. Hoffman (1831-1915) married John Klinefelter's daughter Catherine. He was born in Schaefferstown, converted at the age of 16, and "in his earlier years was a successful public school teacher for ten years." He was an 1850 charter member of the Klinefeltersville Evangelical Association Church and served as its class leader for 34 successive years, from 1856 to 1890. Licensed to preach by the East Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangelical Association in 1863, he served as a local pastor and, according to his conference obituary, "was a good preacher, winning souls for Christ and edifying believers." When Catherine died in 1860 leaving him with three children, he married her older sister, John Klinefelter's daughter Elizabeth. He and both of his wives are buried in the Albright Cemetery in Klinefeltersville.

Rev. Franklin Sechrist (1839-1917) married John Klinefelter's daughter Leah. He was licensed to preach in 1867 and served seventeen appointments in the East Pennsylvania Conference, his conference obituary stating that he "was a good earnest gospel preacher and singer" who "had a number of great revivals" and "led many souls to Christ." Portions of the newspaper coverage of his funeral are as follows.⁶

**FUNERAL OF REV. SECHRIST THIS MORNING
BIG ATTENDANCE**

Deceased Great Revivalist and Brought Many to Conviction

The deceased was a minister of the United Evangelical Church and preached for a period of over 40 years. He was well known in Lebanon, Lancaster, Berks and Lehigh counties where he served charges.

Rev. Sechrist was a great revivalist and large audiences were present at his meetings. Hundreds of souls were brought to conviction through his powerful preaching.

Rev. Sechrist was a son of Christian Sechrist, who was also a minister of the Gospel.⁷ He was married to Leah, daughter of Rev. John

⁵ *Annals of the Evangelical Association of North America* (1896), by Amon Stapleton, page 530.

⁶ *Lebanon Daily News*; October 25, 1917, page 3.

⁷ Rev. Christian Sechrist is buried in the cemetery at the Blue Meeting House, in Heidelberg township, by the Middle Creek Wildlife Management Area just east of Klinefeltersville. He was one of a group of Brethren-type people who founded the Blue Meeting House as the

Klinefelter, who was one of the pioneer preachers of the Evangelical Church.

He and Leah are buried in the Albright Cemetery in Klinefeltersville.

This Evangelical ministerial lineage carried on at least one more generation, as Mary Ann Sechrist, the daughter of Franklin Sechrist and Leah Klinefelter, married Rev. Abraham G. Royer (1866-1940) in 1888. He was licensed by the East Pennsylvania Conference of the United Evangelical Church in 1896, ordained a local deacon in 1898, and served several years before leaving the ministry to become a tailor. The Royers later moved to Oregon and are buried there.

A.2 John Jacob Klinefelter's son Rev. Jacob Klinefelter (1792-1858)

Son Jacob Klinefelter was received on trial, along with his brother John, in 1813. He was ordained a deacon in 1815 and an elder in 1817, and he served as conference secretary in 1821 and 1824. After 12 years as a circuit rider, he located "on account of family concerns" in 1825. But God was not yet finished with Jacob. He moved to Marion County OH and became instrumental in establishing the Evangelical Church in that section of the state. The history of the Ohio Conference of the Evangelical Church includes the following paragraphs.⁸

"The work of the Evangelical Church in Marion County reaches back to the very beginning of the county itself. In 1824, one month after Marion County was formed, the name of Rev. Jacob Klinefelter was added to the roll of her pioneer settlers. In the year 1826, Klinefelter brought his family from the state of Pennsylvania and took up a homestead about three miles south of Marion. With broken health after thirteen years of strenuous circuit riding, he came to Ohio to find a new home and regain his health. Marion was then a town of but few houses, and only an occasional log hut was to be found in the stretches of forest surrounding the newly laid out village. On the virgin land of the Klinefelter quarter section, another log dwelling was built which became the first preaching place of our church in Marion County.

"Although Rev. Klinefelter had withdrawn from the itinerancy, yet he still felt the responsibility resting upon him as a minister of the gospel, having been conscious of the fact that his work had not been finished. He therefore immediately went to work, and on the second Sunday after his arrival, preached in the neighborhood, and continued until he soon afterwards succeeded in organizing a class. He also went to other places where he raised the banner of the cross. At a place called Bethlehem which he visited, a class was likewise organized. At both places the work has been going on ever since. Thus he opened the way in that region of the country for the itinerants; yea, it may be said of a truth that he laid the foundation of the flourishing and self-sustaining work throughout Marion County.

"Allegemeinen" or "Everybody's" church. That building was purchased by the United Christian denomination in 1901 and sold to the Lebanon Gospel Center in 1948. Since 2006 it has been known as the Resurrection Power Church.

⁸ *The Evangelical Church in Ohio* (1959), by Roy B. Leedy, pages 503-504.

“For over a century and a quarter, Rev. Jacob and Susan Klinefelter and their descendants have been actively connected with the Evangelical Church in Marion County. His mother Julia Klinefelter died there in 1843, age 71. Three sons Henry, Jacob, Joseph, and a daughter Mary Click were all active and influential... Harvests of souls were gathered from the early camp meetings in Marion County. The first on record was held in 1836 on the Klinefelter farm later owned by David Click. The last of this type of meetings were held in 1881 and 1882 near the Canaan Church on the land of Jacob Klinefelter, son of Rev. Jacob Klinefelter.”

When the denomination’s second conference, the “Western Conference,” was split off in 1827, Rev. Jacob Klinefelter was listed as an elder and charter member. He actually officially re-entered the itinerancy in 1846.

B. John Adam Klinefelter (1774 - ?)

Stapleton’s classic *Annals of the Evangelical Association* contains the following comments about the middle cousin, John Adam Klinefelter.⁹

Where Rail Road borough is now situated, near Shrewsbury, lived John Adam Klinefelter. He was a man of means and considerable influence, and was the father of Rev. Adam Klinefelter, who became one of the leading men of the Church. When the circuit was formed, in 1810, his children, most of whom were grown up, became acquainted with John Walter and John Dreisbach, the preachers-in-charge. The family arranged to have Dreisbach preach at their house. Mr. Klinefelter, who was a worldly man, did not interfere. After the first service the formal Church people waited on him and incited him against the Evangelical work, and it was with the greatest difficulty that preaching was maintained at his place. In course of time, however, he became reconciled to the meetings, but never united with the society. His children, however, nine in number, became noted Evangelicals. His son-in-law, Peter Kohler, was one of the first class-leaders at Shrewsbury, and later removed to Ohio, where he was a prominent, useful member for many years.

The man remains a mystery, and the name of his wife cannot be determined with certainty. At least one reference describes him as “John Adam Klinefelter, Esq., of Shrewsbury.” His main importance to the Evangelical Association comes from the accomplishments of his noted son in Ohio.

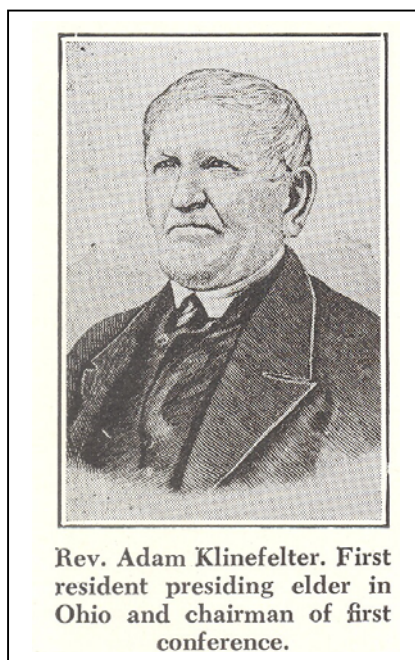
B.1. John Adam Klinefelter’s son Rev. Adam Klinefelter

Adam Klinefelter was received on trial in 1817 and appointed with his second cousin John Klinefelter to the Lancaster Circuit in Ohio. When the Ohio District was formed in 1823, he was sent there as its first superintendent and led the efforts to split off the work in the west as a separate conference. When the Western

⁹ *Annals of the Evangelical Association of North America* (1896), By Amon Stapleton, pages 114-115.

Conference was split off in 1827, Klinefelter continued in the dual role (because of a shortage of manpower) as superintendent (sharing the load with future bishop Joseph Long) and as the first circuit rider on the newly-created Sandusky Circuit, embracing five counties. This region had been recently purchased from the Indians, and settlers were coming in from all directions. Because of his roles as the first superintendent of the Ohio District and the force behind the creation of the Western (later Ohio) Conference, Adam Klinefelter is considered by some to be the father of the Evangelical Church in Ohio.

Adam Klinefelter married Margaret Dillman of Greensburg OH, daughter of Conrad Dillman,¹⁰ in 1825. By 1830 his health was so seriously impaired by his thirteen years of itinerant labor that he had to retire permanently from active ministerial duties. The conference history provides the following likeness of Rev. Adam Klinefelter and comments on his ministry.¹¹



Bishop Swengel said that Adam Klinefelter's style of discourse was peculiar to himself, but so interesting that although he lived forty-eight years in the vicinity of Greensburg, his neighbors continued to hear his sermons with evident appreciation. One of his contemporaries said this of his preaching: "He arose in the name of the Lord, clothed with strength from on high and, as a true Boanerges, he preached with power, earnestly attacked sin and unrighteousness, and caused people in a remarkable degree to long after spiritual and heavenly things."

As noted in the following paragraphs, the children of Adam Klinefelter continued the Klinefelter influence within the Evangelical Association. His son William became a minister in the Des Moines Conference, his daughter Kate

¹⁰ Conrad Dillman opened his log cabin to Evangelical circuit riders and was responsible for Greensburg OH becoming an Evangelical stronghold. The first Evangelical church building in Ohio was constructed outside Greensburg in 1838, the first General Conference west of the Alleghenies was held in Greensburg in 1843, and Greensburg Seminary (which, unfortunately, did not survive as an educational institution) was established in 1855. The United Methodist Church recognizes Greensburg as an historical Evangelical site. Three structures remain – the (second) Dillman brick home, the 1889 (third) church building, and the Seminary Dormitory.

¹¹ *The Evangelical Church in Ohio* (1959), by Roy B. Leedy, page 732.

married Rev. H.J. Bowman, and his son Amos married the daughter of the denomination's prominent publisher Rev. Charles Hammer.

William Klinefelter was received on trial in the Iowa Conference in 1868. He was a charter member of the Des Moines conference in 1876 and was elected that conference's first secretary. When the Evangelical Association split, William Klinefelter was a delegate from the Des Moines Conference to the minority's 1891 "alternative" General Conference in Philadelphia that eventually became the United Evangelical Church. His son Daniel Herbert Klinefelter, the last of the family to bring the Klinefelter surname into United Methodism's ministerial ranks, served as a Methodist Episcopal missionary and member of the Philippine Island Conference. He died in 1957 as a member of the Southern California-Arizona Conference, while his wife and fellow Methodist missionary, the noted Blanche Palmer Klinefelter, lived until 1970. Daniel and Blanche Klinefelter also had extensive missionary involvement in Hawaii, and a 1921 book¹² provides this account in a section relating to "men of note and substantial achievement in the Hawaiian Islands."

KLINFELTER, DANIEL H., missionary, Honolulu; born in Audubon, Iowa, 1872; son of William A. and Ellen (Holl) Klinefelter; married Blanche Palmer at Wellman, Iowa, 1898; five children: Lenore, James, Robert, Philip, Elizabeth. Graduated Northern Iowa Normal College, Garner, Iowa, 1895; Moody Bible Inst., Chicago, 1896-97. With C. R. I. & P. Ry., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 1898-1900; asst. cashier, Cover Banking Co., Keswick, Iowa, 1901-02; same, First Natl. Bank, Okeene, Okla., 1903-04; minister, Methodist Church, Watonga, Okla., 1904; missionary, Philippine Islands, 1905-17; Army and Navy Y.M.C.A., San Diego and San Francisco, 1918; acting supt. Methodist Mission, Honolulu, 1919-21. Member F. & A. M., Honolulu Ad Club; Luzon Chapter No. 1, Manila, Philippine Islands; Honolulu Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar.

Kate Klinefelter married Rev. Hezekiah James Bowman, who was received into the itinerancy of the Pittsburgh Conference in 1860. By 1867 he had become a prominent member of the Iowa Conference, where he was elected a delegate to General Conference and to multiple terms as a district superintendent.

Amos Klinefelter married Mary Elizabeth Hammer, a native of New Berlin PA, whose father Rev. Charles Hammer¹³ was a leader in the Evangelical Association – a prominent minister who served as a presiding elder several times, the denomination's publisher, and superintendent of the orphanage in Flat Rock OH. He was the one who oversaw the move of the publishing house from New

¹² *Men of Hawaii* (1921) by John William Siddall, volume 2, pages 238-9.

¹³ Amos Stapleton's 1900 *Annals of the Evangelical Association of North America* gives the story of the conversion of the Hammer family beginning on page 92, and a biographical sketch of Charles Hammer beginning on page 547.

Berlin PA to Cleveland OH. While their marriage united two of the Evangelical Association's most prominent families, Amos and Mary E. Klinefelter were active lay members of the Methodist Episcopal Church – first in Joliet IL and later in Des Moines IA.¹⁴

C. Joseph Klinefelter (1787 – 1837)

Joseph Klinefelter, youngest of the three cousins, lived in Shrewsbury. He first heard Evangelical preachers at the home of John Seitz, meeting place for what became the historic Mt. Zion congregation in Potosi, and invited them to preach at his house – which they did as soon as the new circuit was established in 1810. He fitted up his barn for services, and this served very well until a chapel was erected jointly with the Methodists in 1821/2 – two blocks west of the “square,” on route



1853 church erected on the site of the original 1822 log building

¹⁴ Amos was an entrepreneur involved in a manufacturing company and the holder of a patent on a device enabling corn-planters to drop seeds at regular intervals. An obituary for Mary appears in the *Northwestern Christian Advocate* for September 13, 1916, page 911.

PA 851. This was the second church building erected by the Evangelical Association, preceded only by the 1816 building in New Berlin. The conference of 1823 was held in this structure – the first conference held outside New Berlin since the erection of what up to this point had been the denomination’s only church building.

Methodist and Evangelical Association preachers served this site alternate weeks until 1850, when the Methodist purchased property and erected their own building on South Main Street. After the original log church was destroyed by a tornado in 1840, the church pictured above was built on the same site in 1853.¹⁵ The building is still sometimes referred to as Albright’s Church, and the burial ground behind it referred to as the Albright Church Cemetery. The headstones immediately behind the church were moved to the western end of the property when a parking lot was installed.

The congregation was disbanded and the building sold in the 1920’s as indicated by the following journal resolution.¹⁶

WHEREAS, The Shrewsbury congregation, of the New Freedom Mission, of the Evangelical Church, consisting of eleven female members, met in a regular congregational meeting, duly announced for the purpose of considering the advisability of abandoning regular services of the church, and

WHEREAS, After careful consideration, and a general discussion on the part of the members present, the following was unanimously adopted: “There are only eleven female members belonging to the Shrewsbury congregation, due to deaths and removals, and only two or three of these so situated as to be able to attend church services; and it is impossible for those few active members to provide fuel, build the fires and maintain the church

¹⁵ The congregation in Shrewsbury was never particularly strong, and the new building proved to be a financial burden. The conference did not begin printing their annual journals until 1880, but the following extracts from the manuscript minutes at the conference archives reveal the financial struggles.

1857 - That the presiding elder on Baltimore District and preacher in charge on Shrewsbury circuit collect as much as possible to remove the debt on the church in Shrewsbury.

1859 - That the preacher on Shrewsbury circuit collect money to liquidate the debt on the church in Shrewsbury.

1861 - That the presiding elder of Baltimore District, the preacher in charge of Shrewsbury circuit, and the preacher in charge of York station be a committee to attend to the financial difficulties of the church at Shrewsbury.

1863 - That the committee on the financial affairs of the church at Shrewsbury consist of the preachers occupying the places occupied by the committee on the same case last year.

1864 - The debt has been liquidated on the church in Shrewsbury.

After housing an independent congregation for many years, the building now houses a child care facility – and no longer has the cross attached to the front of the building.

¹⁶ *Minutes of the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangelical Church, 1926, page 103.*

in a suitable condition for worship, the pastor often coming for church and finding the church closed," therefore

RESOLVED, That permission to dispose of the church be granted, that \$600 of the proceeds of sale be paid the charge, and the balance go to the Missionary Society.

While the resolution ended the Evangelical congregation in Shrewsbury, it enabled legacy of Joseph Klinefelter to continue in the area and on the mission field.

Joseph, as other Klinefelters before him, had to endure rejection from friends and family because of his identification with the Evangelicals. In the words of historian Amon Stapleton¹⁷

He had been a deacon in the Lutheran Church and one of the leading citizens in the town. His aged mother was greatly shocked that he had "fallen away from the faith," and serious family trouble seemed inevitable as a result of his course. The mother, however, became convinced if the truth, became a subject of saving grace, joined the society and soon thereafter died triumphantly. Joseph Klinefelter died in 1837, aged fifty-four [sic] years. His wife Margaret died in 1877, aged ninety-four years.

Joseph and Margaret were buried behind the church in what is now known as the Albright Church Cemetery.

Joseph operated a tannery. While none of Joseph and Margaret's direct descendants are known to have entered the Evangelical ministry, their nephew Rev. Emanuel Klinefelter was licensed by the Evangelical Association in 1856 and ordained a deacon in 1874. A local preacher who never served under appointment, he operated the first store in nearby Winterstown and then returned to his native Shrewsbury. Another nephew, Rev. Frederick Klinefelter, was ordained by the Lutheran church in 1864 – and was captain of a militia of fellow students from that denomination's Gettysburg college and seminary during the Civil War.

D. Other Klinefelter Relations

While this paper concentrates on brothers Michael Klinefelter (1736-1807) and John Klinefelter (1737-1821) and their importance to the Evangelical Association, other branches of the York County Klinefelters also came under the influence of experiential religion within United Methodism.

Their brother Lorentz Klinefelter (1741-1830), for example, had a great-grandson Rev. John Isaac Klinefelter (1825-1903) who was born in York County and became an effective local preacher in the United Brethren Church in Ohio. And his son Rev. William Henry Klinefelter (1850-1929) served as a pastor and superintendent in the Miami Conference of the United Brethren Church and as president of that denomination's Westfield College in Illinois.

¹⁷ *Annals of the Evangelical Association of North America* (1900), by Amon Stapleton, page 114.

1. JOHN KLINEFELTER (4/23/1737 – 10/1/1821)^a
 - m. Anna Margaretha Gerberich (7/3/1737 – 5/16/1813)^a
 2. John Jacob Klinefelter (8/4/1767 – 4/30/1830)^a
 - m. Julianna Ruhl (12/25/1771 – 4/18/1843)^b
 3. **Rev. John Adam Kleinfelter** (5/5/1791 – 4/16/1863)^c
 - m. Catherine Becker (4/1/1796 – 6/13/1883)^c
 4. Elizabeth Kleinfelter (1/11/1828 – 5/4/1894)^c
 - [m. **Rev. William E. Hoffman** (12/14/1831 – 10/16/1915)^c]
 4. Catherine Kleinfelter (8/5/1831 – 5/1/1860)^c
 - m. **Rev. William E. Hoffman** (12/14/1831 – 10/26/1915)^c
 4. Leah Kleinfelter (12/8/1833 – 1/31/1904)^c
 - m. **Rev. Franklin Sechrist** (12/13/1839 – 10/21/1917)^c
 5. Mary Ann Sechrist (11/23/1862 – 11/6/1943)^r
 - m. **Rev. Abraham Royer** (10/18/1866 – 10/4/1940)^r
 3. **Rev. Jacob Kleinfelter** (10/23/1792 – 1/25/1858)^b
 - m. Susanna Dellinger (12/26/1804 – 12/18/1888)^b

The Seitz Family

Mentioned throughout the article, this family was instrumental to establishing the Evangelical Church in southern York County and in Ohio and may well be worthy of a separate article. Their relevant members in the present context are as follows.

1. JOHN SEITZ (1/30/1740 – 4/?/1793)^p
 - m. Anna Catherine Rueb (10/21/1741 – 5/10/1823)^o
 2. Eleanor Seitz (1771 – 11/29/1847)^q
 - m. George Henry Swartz (6/?/1775 – 4/6/1821)^q
 2. **Rev. John Seitz Sr.** (11/22/1778 – 7/4/1856)^o
 - m. Eva Stabler (3/18/1785 – 10/3/1856)^o
 2. Andrew Seitz (12/21/1779 – 4/19/1835)^k
 - m. Anna Catharine Klinefelter* (8/23/1784 – 8/21/1859)^l
 4. Michael K. Seitz (11/30/1809 – 3/28/1892)^a
 4. Nicholas Seitz (4/22/1816 – 5/9/1875)^m
 - m. Barbara Klinefelter** (4/9/1811 – 9/20/1851)^l
 - m. Otilda E. Mossinger (2/23/1842 – 2/3/1917)^m
 5. **Rev. Flavel Seitz** (11/22/1870 – 11/18/1938)^m
 4. John Seitz (? – 3/6/1842)ⁿ

*Anna Catharine Klinefelter is a granddaughter of John George Klinefelter (1725-1794), a brother to JOHN MICHAEL KLINEFELTER and JOHN KLINEFELTER.

**Barbara Klinefelter is a daughter of John George Klinefelter (1779-1857), a brother to Anna Catherine Klinefelter and a grandson of the original John George Klinefelter.

cemeteries indicated by superscripts

- a. Klinefelter Cemetery, Glen Rock PA
- b. Pleasant Cemetery, Marion OH
- c. Albright Cemetery, Klinefeltersville PA
- d. New Hope UCC [Fissels Lutheran] Cemetery, Glen Rock PA
- e. Klinefelter Cemetery, Green OH
- f. Sunset View Cemetery, El Cerrito CA
- g. Jewell City Cemetery, Jewell KS
- h. Mountain View Cemetery and Mausoleum, Altadena CA
- i. Christ Lutheran Cemetery, Shrewsbury PA
- j. Albright Church Cemetery, Shrewsbury
- k. West Liberty Cemetery, White Hall MD
- l. Winter/Strine Cemetery, Glen Rock PA
- m. Glen Rock Union Cemetery, Glen Rock PA
- n. Mount Horeb Cemetery, Crooksville OH
- o. Mt. Zion Cemetery, Potosi PA
- p. St. Peter's Church Cemetery, Seven Valleys PA
- q. Delapp Cemetery, Fairfield County OH
- r. Rest Haven Memorial Park, Eugene OR
- s. Woodland Cemetery, Des Moines IA
- t. Prospect Hill Cemetery, York PA
- u. Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia PA



Klinefelter [a.k.a Seitz] Cemetery

This cemetery, on Fissel's Church Road, behind the Susquehanna Middle School, was associated with Klinefelter's Chapel. Designated "a" in the above list, it was begun on the Klinefelter homestead in 1813 when members of Evangelical Association were denied burial in the cemeteries of the established churches.