

History of  
St. Paul's (Zion's)  
Evangelical Lutheran Church  
of Red Hook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

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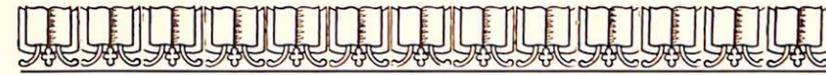


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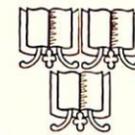
1715-1941

Red Hook Public Library

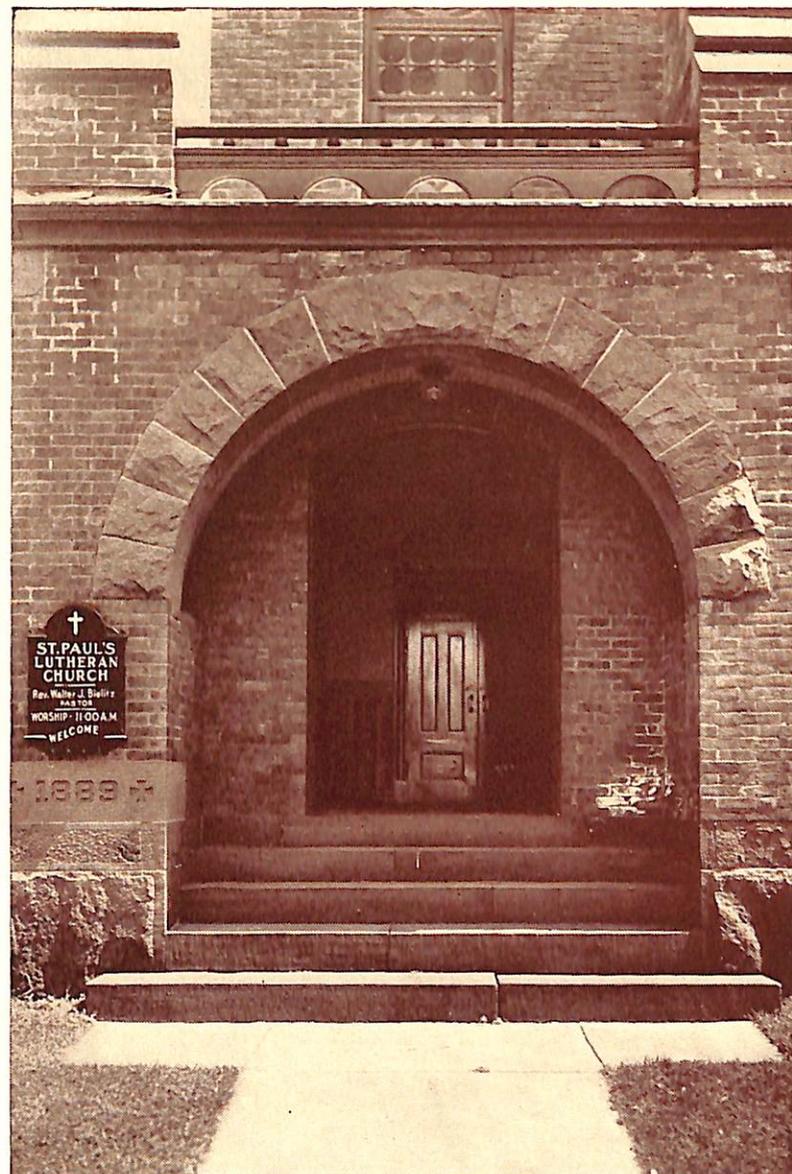


HISTORY OF ST. PAUL'S (ZION'S)  
EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH  
OF RED HOOK, DUTCHESS COUNTY, NEW YORK

1715 - 1941



REV. WALTER J. BIELITZ



"To Thy temple I repair,  
Lord, I love to worship there,  
When, within the veil I meet  
Christ before the mercy seat."

## PART I.



**F**OR FOUR YEARS we have been sitting in the peace and comfort of our homes reading and hearing reports of the German conquest of Europe. Great and small nations have all suffered invasion and domination by the armies of a German dictator. All of the invaded peoples desire nothing more than to go about their business and worship God in peace according to their customs and beliefs. Today their cities and towns are in ruins, the countryside has been looted of its crops and cattle, and people who could, have fled as refugees, some of them to other lands.

A little more than two centuries ago, the descendants of these German conquerors were the victims of conquest and persecution in the name of the French king, Louis XIV. The Germans who lived in the beautiful and fruitful Rhine valley, called the Palatinate, were then the refugees. Many of them fled to England and Holland, but wherever they went they carried their religion with them. So many of these refugees fled to England and located in London that the authorities were faced with the necessity of administering an emergency relief program that taxed the resources of Queen Anne to the utmost.

When the situation became acute, the Queen's ministers proposed that as many as possible of the refugees be transported to the Crown's colonies in America where they might establish themselves and develop the country, thus working off the debts they had caused the Queen. It was these refugees who settled in the Hudon valley and their descendants who were responsible for the founding of ST. PAUL'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH whose anniversary we now observe.

In 1715 a union church was formed under the ministry of the Rev. J. D. Haeger of the Reformed Church, and the Rev. Joshua Kocherthal of the Lutheran Church. This union church was located in Rhinebeck, N. Y., among a group of Palatines who were settled on land granted by the Queen to Judge Henry Beekman. A log church was built on what was known as "Pinck's Corners" in 1716. In 1721 more Palatines settled in this community and Judge Beekman leased four acres of land on March 25th, 1721, to the Lutheran and Reformed Churches to be used jointly for church and cemetery purposes. What remains of the old burial ground may still be seen on the east side of Route 9, just north of the intersection of Route 9G.

Contention arose between the two congregations, and on December 10th, 1729, the Reformed Church paid the Lutheran Church twenty-five pounds for their interest in the building and the Reformed Church continued to worship there until 1796. The Lutheran group acquired a new site and built a church which they called St. Peter's, now known as the "Stone Church", located just north of the former church and burial ground, but on the west side of the road.

The members of the Reformed Church incorporated on September 6th, 1784, under the name of The German Reformed Zion's Church. Under date of July 1st, 1796, they purchased a five acre plot located in Red Hook from General John Armstrong, paying thirty pounds, according to the deed. This is the site of our present church. On this site they erected a frame church which was severely damaged in a wind storm and replaced with a stone church in 1834. A marble tablet in the basement of the present church was salvaged from the old church and bears the following inscription:

*German Reformed  
ZION'S CHURCH*

*Rebuilt in the year of our Lord  
1834*

*How amiable are thy tabernacles,  
O Lord of hosts!  
Psalm 84th—Verse 1st*

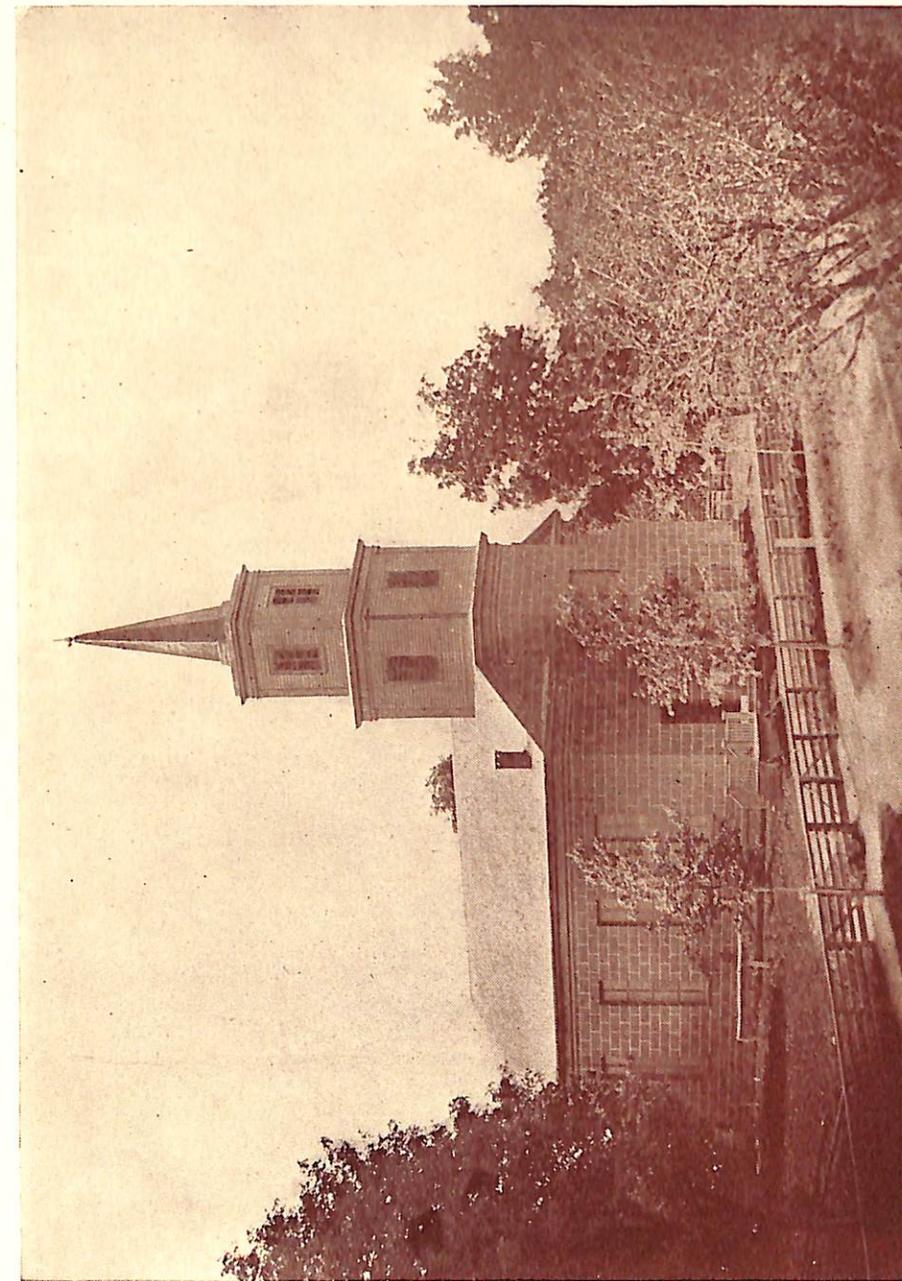
The history of the church during the next few years appears to have been rather turbulent if we may judge from an account given in the "History of Dutchess County, New York, 1683-1882" from which the following quotations are taken:

"About this time (1841) the old German Reformed Church of this place was converted into the present Lutheran Church. Quite a number of its members and congregation became dissatisfied, and instead of resolving themselves into the Lutheran Church, some of them united with the Methodists . . . .

"The German Reformed Church died out gradually,—some congregations united with the Dutch Reformed, and this church at Red Hook being largely affiliated with the Lutherans by association and intermarriage, became a Lutheran Church during the pastorate of Rev. Dr. N. W. Goertner at St. Peter's and has since connected with that denomination. The church building is a large substantial stone edifice, with a fine parsonage, lecture room, cemetery and ample sheds."

These words of explanation and description were written in the year 1881. A picture of the "large substantial stone edifice" appears elsewhere in this anniversary booklet.

Further light on the change from a Reformed to a Lutheran Church may be gained from entries in the church register in use at that time, from which we quote:



Exterior of Church Built in 1834

"Nicholas Westerman Goertner—called to Red Hook, N. Y., in conjunction with church in Rhinebeck, Jan. 1, 1841." Since Goertner was educated for the Lutheran ministry and had been serving St. Peter's Church in Rhinebeck from 1837, this indicates that he was the first Lutheran pastor called to serve what had been the Reformed Church or the Reformed element in the union church founded back in 1715. Goertner resigned the pastorate of these two churches and preached his farewell sermon on November 2nd, 1845 and was succeeded by the Rev. Charles F. Schaeffer, D.D., who began his ministry in January, 1846. Almost immediately after Dr. Schaeffer arrived on the scene, steps were taken to affiliate the church with the Lutheran denomination as is witnessed in the following entries in the church records.

"Lower Red Hook, Febr. 28, 1846

"A public meeting of the congregation having been held today in the church, agreeably to previous notice from the pulpit, Mr. John Shook was appointed Chairman, and Mr. Jacob Benner, Secretary.

"The subject of forming a union with the Evangelical Lutheran church was discussed, and in view of the inability of the congregation to sustain a German Reformed pastor, and of the fact that the pastoral services of a Lutheran clergyman have been obtained for some time past, by an arrangement with the Ev. Lutheran church of St. Peter of Rhinebeck, as well as on account of other considerations, it was

**Resolved,** That a committee consisting of Mr. Jacob Benner and Rev. Charles F. Schaeffer, be appointed to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting, and that said committee report at an adjourned meeting to be held on the 7th day of March, 1846.

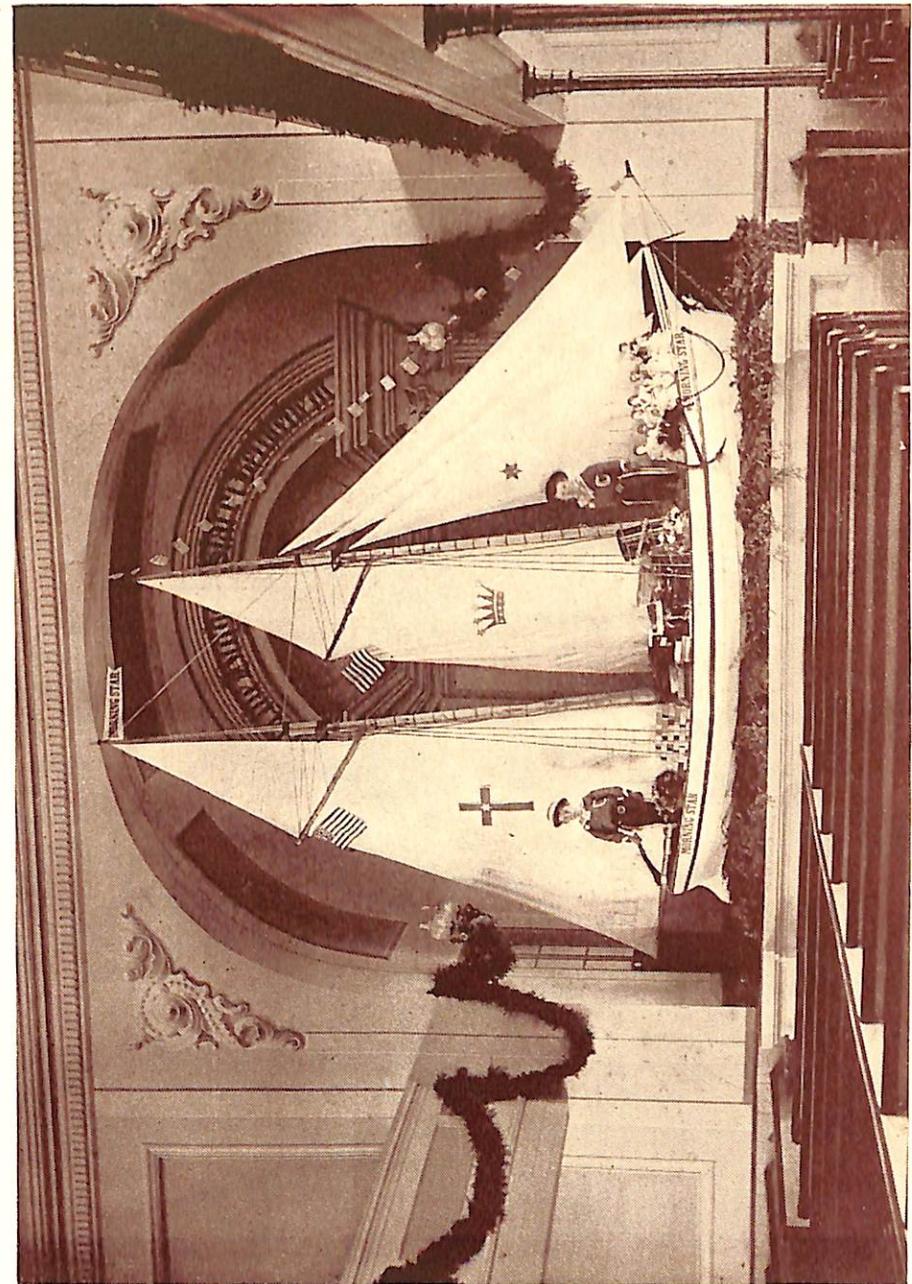
"On motion, the meeting was adjourned."

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"March 7, 1846

"An adjourned meeting was held today in the church, agreeably to a resolution adopted at the last meeting. Mr. John Shook, Chairman, Mr. Jacob Benner, Secretary. The following preamble and resolutions were submitted by the Committee appointed for that purpose.

"**Whereas,** We, the members of the German Reformed Congregation of Lower Red Hook, Dutchess County, N. Y., having been unable to sustain a Pastor of the German Reformed Church, and having been unconnected for some time with any Synod or other ecclesiastical body, now deem it proper and necessary to re-establish such a connexion as soon as it may be done, and, whereas, we are persuaded that a change of our name and a full, entire and permanent union of our congregation with the Evangelical Lutheran Church, while we retain all our church property as heretofore, will



Interior of Church Built in 1834

not only not impair any of our rights, but be productive of many and important advantages, do therefore deliberately and solemnly adopt the following resolutions:

“*I. Resolved*, That this congregation shall, hereafter, be known by the the style and title of ‘The First Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of the town of Red Hook’.

“*II. Resolved*, That we apply, through the church officers, to the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of New York, at its next meeting, to be received as a Lutheran congregation, under the care of said ecclesiastical body, in the same manner, and on the same terms as other congregations are connected with it.

“*III. Resolved*, That under the new name which we have assumed, and after this decision by which we become incorporated with the Evangelical Lutheran Church, we retain, as heretofore, all the property now belonging to the congregation.

“*IV. Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting, together with the foregoing preamble, and the resolutions appended thereto, shall be entered into the Church Book, or Record of this congregation, and be signed by the Church officers.

“The above preamble and resolutions having been severally read, discussed and assented to, it was

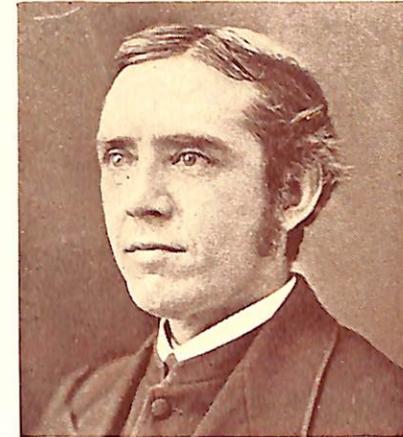
“*Resolved* unanimously that they be adopted. Adjourned.”

(Signed) James Adams	}	..... Elders
John Shook		
Peter V. Moore		
Anthony Straat		
John G. Schultz	}	..... Deacons
Henry W. (?)		
Jacob Benner	}	..... Trustees
Jacob Barringer		
Philip Allendorph		
Jonas Mowl		

In September of this same year, 1846, “The First Evangelical Lutheran Church” applied for membership into the New York Synod which met that year in New York City and was formally received by that body.

Rev. Thomas T. Everett

1872 - 1874



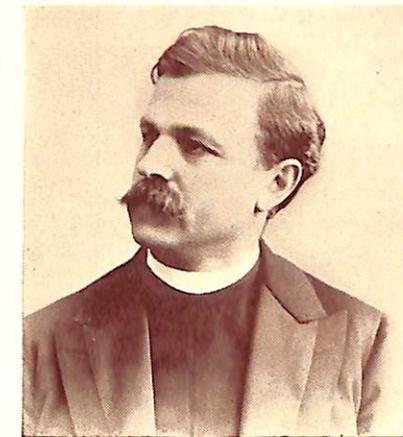
Rev. George F. Stelling, D.D.

1875 - 1877



Rev. Samuel A. Weikert

1880 - 1891



## *Pastors of Zion Reformed Church*

From Its Founding in 1715 Until it Affiliated With  
The Lutheran Church in 1841

1. Rev. John Frederick Haeger.....1715 - 1730
2. Rev. George Michael Weiss.....1730 - 1735
3. Rev. George Wilhelm Mancius.....1735 - 1742
4. Rev. George Michael Weiss.....1742 - 1746
5. Rev. Casper Ludwig Schnorr.....1746 - 1748
6. Rev. George Wilhelm Mancius.....1748 - 1755
7. Rev. Johann Casper Rubel.....1755 - 1759
8. Rev. George Wilhelm Mancius.....1759 - 1762
9. Rev. Johannes Casparus Freyenmoet..... (?)
10. Rev. Gerhard Daniel Koch.....1763 - 1791
11. Rev. Johann Daniel Schaefer.....1794 - 1799
12. Rev. Valentine Rudiger Fox.....1802 - 1823
13. Rev. John Rudy.....1823 - 1835
14. Rev. Cornelius Gates.....1836 - 1840
15. Rev. Jacob William Hangem.....1840 - 1841
16. Rev. Nicholas Westerman Goertner.....1841 - 1845



## *Pastors of St. Peter's Lutheran Church (Stone Church)*

From the Time of the Union Church's Founding  
In 1715 Until 1845

1. Rev. Joshua Kocherthal.....1715 - 1719
2. Rev. Justus Falckner.....1720 - 1723
3. Rev. William Christopher Berckenmeyer.....1725 - 1733
4. Rev. Johannes Spahler.....1733 - 1736
5. Rev. William Christopher Berckenmeyer.....1736 - 1746
6. Rev. John Christopher Hartwick.....1746 - 1757
7. Rev. John Frederick Reis.....1760 - 1783
8. Rev. George Heinrich Pfeiffer.....1784 - 1798
9. Rev. Frederick Henry Quitman.....1798 - 1828
10. Rev. William John Eyer.....1828 - 1836
11. Rev. Nicholas Westerman Goertner.....1837 - 1845

## *PART II.*



**F**IVE GENERATIONS had made the history of the Church from its founding in 1715 until it came under the leadership of Lutheran pastors beginning in 1841, and as many generations have made its history as a Lutheran church during the century whose close we now mark. We have already related the events which led to the transition from a Reformed to a Lutheran Church. The five years from 1841 to 1846, when Rev. N. W. Goertner ministered, appeared to have been a probationary period. During this time the congregation satisfied themselves that they had nothing to lose and something to gain by affiliating with the Lutheran Church. Goertner went from Rhinebeck and Red Hook to Lockport, N. Y., and a year later entered the ministry of the Presbyterian church. In his later years he was pastor of the college church at Hamilton college and he was recognized as a church leader by Union college, which conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Rev. Charles F. Schaeffer ministered in Red Hook from 1846 to 1851 when failing health of Mrs. Schaeffer compelled him to relinquish his work here and remove to Easton, Pa. He was a man of scholarly attainments and he served the Lutheran Church as Professor of Theology at Gettysburg Seminary from 1856 to 1864 when he became one of the original members of the faculty of the Lutheran Theological Seminary located at Philadelphia, where he was also Professor of Theology. His name is perpetuated in that institution today where the chapel called the Schaeffer-Ashmead Memorial Chapel stands as a testimony of the esteem in which he was held. He translated numerous German theological works into English and made many original contributions to the theological literature of his day. He was called to his reward on November 23, 1879, at the age of 72 years.

Rev. William E. Strobel, D.D., succeeded Dr. Schaeffer as pastor in Red Hook and served from 1851 to 1860. Like his predecessor, he was interested in Christian education and previous to coming to Red Hook he had served as the Principal of Hartwick Seminary. When he relinquished his pastorate in Red Hook, he undertook to raise an endowment fund for Hartwick Seminary, but due to the Civil War his efforts resulted in that fund being only partially subscribed.

At the beginning of the Civil War, 1861-1863, Rev. Nathan H. Cornell served as pastor. Concerning his ministry, he wrote, "during those years of intense civil commotion, it was difficult to engage men's hearts or hands in

building up the Redeemer's Kingdom. But we were not altogether without prosperity." Rev. Cornell was responsible for the erection of the "Lecture Room", later called the chapel. Considering the times, this was a great undertaking and from its successful completion, we may judge that this pastor must have had considerable influence during his brief ministry here.

In 1864 the Rev. Joseph H. Barclay came to Red Hook. He served for a period of four years, during which the name of the congregation was changed to ST. PAUL'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH. The church building and also the organ were remodeled and improved during this pastorate.

The Rev. William H. Luckenbach entered upon his ministry in 1869 and served until 1872. What progress was made during this time the records do not reveal. It is likely that efforts were directed toward reducing the indebtedness incurred in the extensive renovations under the previous pastorate, for a committee was appointed to solicit for that purpose. Rev. Luckenbach later became President of the New York Synod, which would indicate that he was a man of outstanding qualities.

The Rev. Thomas T. Everett succeeded Pastor Luckenbach in 1872 and relinquished his pastorate here at the end of 1874. Before entering the ministry he was a journalist for more than a decade, writing for several New York and Pittsburgh dailies. Upon leaving Red Hook he assumed a pastorate in Dayton, Ohio, later entering the ministry of the Methodist Church, and in 1887 he was given the degree of Doctor of Divinity by Washington and Lee University.

The congregation then called the Rev. George F. Stelling, D.D., who began his ministry August 1st, 1875. Services were held during this time in both Rock City and Barrytown in the Sylvania Chapel. A fund to secure a new organ was over-subscribed and the surplus funds were used to erect a new fence in front of the church and parsonage. Dr. Stelling stayed in Red Hook only two years, leaving in 1877 to accept a call to a church in Ohio.

Rev. John Q. McAtee was called in the Fall of 1877 and began his ministry early in 1878. During this pastorate of about two years, a constitution was adopted, however, no such document can be located in the church records. The pastorate terminated in 1880.

After several brief pastorates, the congregation was blessed in the ministry of the Rev. Samuel A. Weikert who served from 1880 to 1890. These were ten years of intense activity on the part of both the pastor and the congregation. After his first year's ministry, Rev. Weikert had so won the good will and co-operation of the congregation that they enlarged and repaired the lecture room and put a basement under it. Spurred on by this achievement, and by the growth of the congregation, in April, 1884, the congregation voted to build a new chapel from plans previously submitted and revised, on which the contract price accepted was \$2,300. The contract for this building is filed in the church records.

Rev. Simon Peter Hughes

1892 - 1893



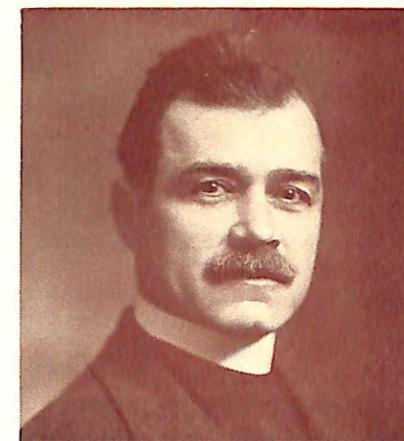
Rev. Edward Grier Hay

1894 - 1907



Rev. George Edgar Hipsley, D.D.

1908 - 1941



The need for repairing or replacing the church building became pressing in 1886, and the pastor was authorized to solicit funds for a new church. Over a period of two years he labored for a new church, and when the congregation met on August 8, 1888, he reported that he had raised the sum of \$10,500. Immediately the congregation voted to erect a new building at a cost not to exceed \$11,000. The building, however, cost \$19,207.63 when completed. The cornerstone of the church was laid on Sunday, August 4th, 1889, and a full account of that event was published in the "Red Hook Journal" under date of Friday, August 9th. The paper devoted a column and a half to the ceremonies, from which the following facts were gleaned:

More than a thousand people gathered for the corner stone laying at 3:00 P. M., and the order of service is given in detail. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. W. H. Luckenbach, D.D., former pastor, who was then President of the New York Synod. The text was taken from Ephesians 2:20, "Jesus Christ Himself being the chief corner stone". The corner stone weighed 600 pounds and was hollowed out to contain a lead box in which were placed, beside the Bible, documents, papers and articles too numerous to mention. Sixteen clergymen were present, three of them making the trip from Pennsylvania. The church was dedicated, Wednesday, September 12th, 1890.

By December 1st, 1891, less than a year and a half after the corner stone was laid, the church stood free of debt. On October 28, 1891, Mr. Edward Martin offered to pay one-half of the remaining indebtedness of \$6,038.33, provided the congregation would raise the other half by December first of the same year. This was a challenge to the congregation, and they accepted it and went to work with a will. In the month that preceded the deadline, the congregation raised their half of slightly over \$3,000. and the church was again free from debt, a mighty testimony to the faith and the generosity of the people who had been giving of their means steadily to the church over a period of several years.

Pastor Weikert resigned March 29, 1891, asking that his resignation take effect on April 27th. Subsequently he united with the Episcopal Church and was ordained to its ministry.

The Rev. Simon Peter Hughes succeeded Rev. Weikert, accepting a call tendered on October 28th, 1891. It was at this meeting that the proposal to pay off the church debt was made and the campaign launched to have the church free of debt within a month. Rev. Hughes began his ministry in 1892 and concluded it in 1893. During this period the church roll was revised to include only those members who were at the time in an active relationship to the church. The cemetery also expanded by acquiring, by purchase, some lots and developing them. During the Spring of 1893 Rev. Hughes became ill and during his absence arrangements were made to have the pulpit occupied by the pastor of the Methodist Church of Red Hook, that church finding it necessary to worship elsewhere while their new church was in process of erection. The two congregations got along well under the temporary arrangement, the Methodist congregation taking the offering one Sunday and the Lutheran congregation taking the



Exterior of Church Built in 1890

offering the next. Upon the completion of the Methodist Church building, they were presented with a pulpit by the members of St. Paul's as a gesture of Christian fellowship. Continued ill health compelled Rev. Hughes to tender his resignation, effective January 1st, 1894, and it was with deep regret that the congregation accepted it.

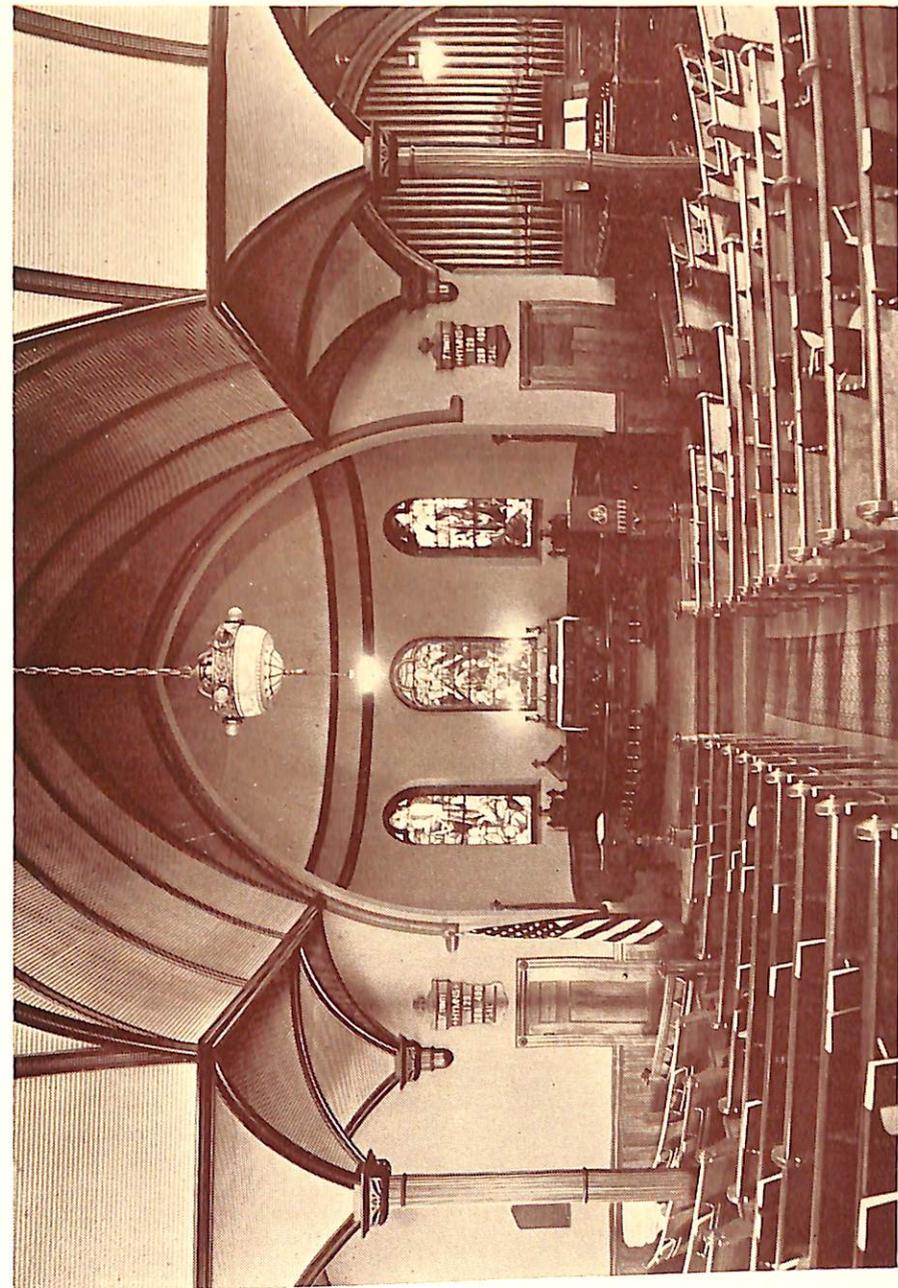
The Rev. Edward Grier Hay became pastor of the church in February of 1894. His ministry was marked by advances in the material and spiritual state of the congregation. The Ladies' Aid Society was founded on September 12th, 1894, and during its first five years contributed a thousand dollars to the church in cash and improvements to the property. Also during this period the cemetery was put on a steadily improving basis, both financially and through expansion and regular care of the property. Mr. W. S. Massoneau was for many years the chairman of the Cemetery Committee and he spared no time or effort to advance the interests of the cemetery.

On July 7th, 1900, the fire department had to be called to extinguish a blaze in the church steeple when it was struck by lightning during a storm. The damage appears to have been slight.

An endowment fund was authorized by the Church Council in 1902 and in that year two bequests were left to the church from the estates of Miss Mary Shafer who bequeathed \$1,000. and Miss Serena Hevenor who willed the church \$2,000. Through the years this fund has grown until it now totals \$33,000.

The old parsonage had reached a stage where it was impractical to repair it, so on January 18th, 1903, the contract was let for a new parsonage, the actual cost of which was \$5,300. The following year the congregation decided to use individual communion cups, so by popular subscription a fund was raised which resulted in the purchase of the silver trays and individual cups that are now in use for the Sacrament. Electric lights were coming into use, so the church and chapel were wired at a cost of \$228, the work being completed on February 25, 1906. After a ministry of thirteen years, Pastor Hay resigned as of September 22nd, 1907, to assume the pastorate of Zion Lutheran Church of Buffalo. After such an active ministry, it was with regret that the congregation saw Pastor Hay leave. Today he is living in retirement in Rochester, N. Y., the only former pastor of St. Paul's who is still alive.

The longest pastorate in the history of the congregation was that of the Rev. George Edgar Hipsley, D.D., who ministered to the people of St. Paul's and Red Hook and the surrounding country for thirty-three years. Dr. Hipsley came from Baltimore, and he was installed on June 28, 1908. Everything considered, his ministry covered the greatest period in history, for it was a time when men's faith was challenged by the greatest prosperity and the greatest adversity, the greatest advances made by science and invention, both in time of war and in time of peace. It was his privilege to marry many of the people whom he had baptized in infancy, and later to baptize their children, something few pastors ever live to see in the life of a single congregation.



Interior of Church Built in 1890

The material prosperity of a church is frequently an index of its spiritual life, and this pastorate was richly blessed, due to the loyalty which the pastor inspired in those whom he led. Soon after his coming, a new floor was laid in the church and new carpet installed. Gifts of altar brass were received and dedicated, a new barn was built, the church was incorporated as St. Paul's (Zion's) Evangelical Lutheran Church of Red Hook, Dutchess County, New York, to protect its property holdings which had been expanded and increased in value since the founding of the old German Reformed Church which it superceded. The church records from the earliest times were collected and turned over to the State Library for safe keeping, and photostatic copies were made for church use. A receiving vault was built in the cemetery in 1917 at a cost of a thousand dollars, and the cemetery was greatly enlarged and beautified. In 1919 the chapel was enlarged after that project had been deferred for two years on account of the war which made building materials and labor scarce. A bronze memorial tablet was dedicated to commemorate those whose generosity in contributing to the church's endowment fund insured the perpetuation of the church, and that fund was increased to over \$30,000. A new pipe organ was installed in the church in 1915, and through Dr. Hipsley's efforts, one-half the cost of the organ was the gift of the late industrialist, Andrew Carnegie, a gift of about \$1,000.

In more recent years the choir was vested. During this period the services of Mr. Percy R. Barnes were secured as organist and choir master, and he served alongside of Dr. Hipsley for twenty years. Year after year the church paid its apportionment to Synod and the United Lutheran Church, an annual sum ranging from eight hundred to over a thousand dollars. In the last year or so of his ministry Dr. Hipsley joined with the other local pastors in teaching a weekly class in religion in the high school, and he saw sound motion pictures introduced into the Sunday School as a teaching medium. In view of these activities, it is not difficult to understand why Hartwick Seminary conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1915, and why in connection with this centennial the congregation he served so well until his death on March 10, 1941, dedicates a bronze memorial tablet in his memory bearing the inscription:

*To the glory of God  
and in memory of*

*REV. GEORGE EDGAR HIPSLEY, D.D.*

*Pastor of St. Paul's Church  
1908 - 1941*

*"Well done thou good and faithful servant".*



Chapel Built in 1884  
Enlarged in 1919



Parsonage Built in 1903

## PART III.



**T**HE CLOSE of Dr. Hipsley's pastorate coincides with the close of the first century of St. Paul's history as a distinctly Lutheran Church in Red Hook. The congregation extended a call on March 13th, 1941, to the Rev. Walter J. Bielitz of Germantown, N. Y., who had occupied the pulpit for several months during the illness of Dr. Hipsley in addition to his pastorate in Germantown. In preparation for the new pastor's settlement in the community, the congregation voluntarily made extensive renovations in the parsonage.

Pastor Bielitz entered upon his ministry on June 1st and was installed on June 18th. In the brief space of three months that the congregation and pastor have labored together an auspicious start has been made to make the second century of the Lutheran Church in Red Hook as outstanding as the first. Gifts and memorials presented to the church since June 1st include:

*New carpet in the chancel*, presented by the Brotherhood in memory of Miss Mary Allendorf.

*An "In Memoriam" membership* in the Women's Missionary Society of the United Lutheran Church in America in the name of Dr. George E. Hipsley, by the local Women's Missionary Society.

*Presentation of a new lectern Bible* in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Kipp by Mr. and Mrs. William J. Scism.

*Red altar paraments*, the gift of the Ladies' Aid Society, in memory of Dr. George E. Hipsley.

*Brass receiving bason for the offering plates*, the gift of the Prayer Meeting, in memory of Dr. George E. Hipsley.

*Bronze memorial tablet*, in memory of Dr. George E. Hipsley, the gift of the Congregation, paid for by popular subscription.

ST. PAUL'S (ZION'S) EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF RED HOOK, DUTCHESS COUNTY, NEW YORK, is a well organized congregation as it enters its hundred and first year as a Lutheran Church and its two hundred and twenty-sixth year as a Christian Church. The



Rev. Walter J. Bielitz

congregation has on its roll about three hundred baptized members. There is a Sunday School with a membership of 98 pupils, teachers and officers. The Brotherhood has a membership of 40 men. The Ladies' Aid Society has 45 women in its membership. The Luther League members total 30 young people. The Women's Missionary Society has an enrollment of 20 members.

The Church Council consists of six trustees, four elders, and four deacons who meet monthly to transact the business of the congregation. An Annual Congregational meeting is held at which all societies report and all matters of interest to the congregation and its auxiliaries are considered and appropriate action is taken.

St. Paul's faces the future with faith and courage, secure in the knowledge that God has blessed her in the past and He will bless her in days to come as she continues to adapt her ministry to a streamlined age.

