

# THE CHURCH SQUARE JOURNAL

Published Spring and Fall by the Archives Committee of the Lititz Moravian Congregation

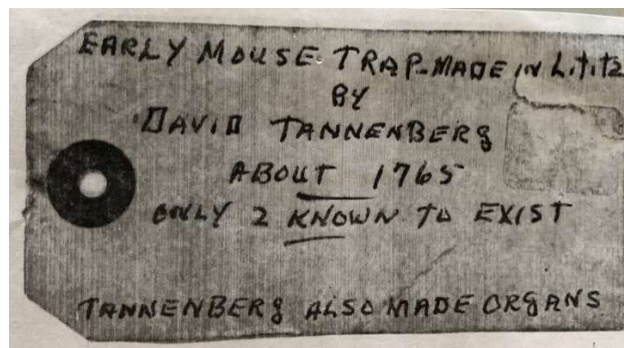
Volume 31

Church Square, Lititz, Pennsylvania

Spring 2022

## *A Tannenberg Mousetrap (??)*

In 1998 a member of the Archives Committee of the Lititz Moravian Church received a letter of inquiry from James Eastland of Peabody, Massachusetts, with regard to a mousetrap he had purchased from an antique dealer in Brimfield, Ma. The dealer informed him that he purchased the mousetrap at an auction in PA. Attached to the trap was a paper identification tag:



Early Mouse Trap – Made in Lititz  
by  
David Tannenberg  
About 1765  
Only 2 Known to Exist  
Tannenberg also made organs



Photos of antique mousetrap and descriptive label provided by James Eastland

Mr. Eastland described the trap as a fall block trap or deadfall trap, a type of trap used for large animals or small rodents. This particular mousetrap is unique in that it is made of walnut wood, while other early examples are made of either pine or maple. David Tannenberg, the most important organ builder of his time, used black walnut in his shop and would have had pieces of scrap wood for utilitarian purposes.

David Tannenberg and his family moved to the Moravian community of Lititz in 1765, moving into the Pilgerhaus and setting up his workshop in a stone building behind his home. The Pilgerhaus had been built in the year 1754 on a parcel of land that would have been virgin forests and meadows. Therefore, when the Tannenberg family arrived, they most likely would have experienced an onslaught of rodents trying to establish a new home as well. The lady of the house would not have tolerated sharing her larder with these small, furry pests.

David Tannenberg was a joiner by trade and could have acquired the knowledge of constructing a successful deadfall trap. In order for the trap to be effective, all pieces would have to be precise, including the wooden pulleys on the exact trigger mechanism. Although there is no definite means to determine if this mousetrap was actually made by Tannenberg, all indications point to the Moravian organ builder.

~ continued on page 2

### The Church Square Journal

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[lititzmoravian.org/museum/archives/tours](http://lititzmoravian.org/museum/archives/tours)

### From the Secretary

With the easing of the pandemic in the fall, we began to offer both small group tours and large group/bus tours of our historic Church Square. The tour traffic became quite steady through the fall months, and we likely averaged at least one tour per week. One of the more interesting groups hosted were four videographers from Sight & Sound in Strasburg, who are seeking an appropriate vintage church setting to use as a filming site for an upcoming film which the organization will create. The group stated that they are very interested in using the stair case leading to the third floor of our historic Brothers' House for a segment of the film and chose it as a set for a movie scene. Several actors, camera operators, directors and others arrived at Church Square for an afternoon of filming. Another large group tour will take place in mid-March when the 'Kris Kringle' tour group visits our historic site for a series of tours, culminating in a Christmas Vigils Lovefeast in the sanctuary.

Intensive cataloging work has been inching forward with the goal to get our archives library (book and audio/visual holdings) into a data base that can be made available to researchers by placing a link to the database on our website. So far, a recent donation of books and our audio/visual holdings are finished, and data entry on our extensive library collection has begun. This project, due to its scale, will be ongoing.

Work on the building included painting the string instrument room (water damage) and the front porch rails. Additionally, the rest of the museum has been outfitted with room-darkening shades to aid the preservation of our collection. The committee has continued to support various initiatives in both the church and community, such as the Advent Tea and Community Carol Sing, among others.

The archives/museum/tours is a vibrant and vital outreach to the community, both near and far; all are welcome to join! We meet the second Tuesday of each month (Sept. through May) at 6:30 in Heritage Dining.

Respectfully Submitted,  
Thomas L. Wentzel, Secretary

~ continued from page 1:

When Mr. Eastland sent a letter of inquiry to the Archives Committee in 1998, he sent photos and a complete description of the mousetrap including a detailed sketch of how the trap worked. Unfortunately, he passed away in early 2007, and his large collection of folk art was sold at auction in Byfield, Ma. in July of that year. Whether the deadfall trap in his collection was made by David Tannenberg will probably never be accurately determined. In late 2021, however, the description and photos of the construction of the mousetrap that he had sent were given to members of the woodshop at Moravian Manor. Robert Key, a resident of Moravian Manor, was kind enough to pursue reproducing a replica of the original trap. After many hours and many challenges, Bob came up with an exact model of the original. He presented his finished trap to the Archives Committee in November of 2021, and it has become a permanent piece in the Lititz Moravian Archives and Museum.

~ Charlene Van Brookhoven

#### Reference Sources:

Letter from James Eastland to Donald Rannels, January 9, 1998  
Memo from Susan Dreydoppel to David Schattschneider, March 20, 1998  
Article Summer 2001 Edition Lititz Historical Journal by Donald Rannels  
Article June 26, 2001 The Scribbler, Jack Brubaker, Lancaster New Era  
Article The Daily News of Newburyport, July 19, 2007



Replica of the mousetrap attributed  
to David Tannenberg,  
Built by Robert Key  
~ photo by Thomas L. Wentzel

## *“Antes Reunion” Comes to Lititz*



The 1759 John Antes violin as displayed in the Whitefield House, Nazareth, PA

John Antes, a Moravian craftsman generally recognized as the first American-born maker of string instruments, maintained his workshop in Bethlehem between 1759 and 1764, when he departed for study in Germany. Ledgers show that during that time he produced seven string instruments: a violin in 1759, a viola and a ‘cello in 1763, and a complete string quartet in 1764. Articles discussing Antes and the instruments can be found in Volumes 7, 12, 13, 24, and 30 of the Church Square Journal on the [lititzmoravian.org](http://lititzmoravian.org) website.



Detail of the 1759 Antes violin

Photos provided by the Moravian Historical Society, Nazareth, PA

The 1764 viola has been in the permanent collection in the Lititz Museum since it was discovered by Dr. Byron K. Horne in the Lititz Brothers’ House and added to the Archives collection, circa 1935. The 1763 ‘cello has been on display beside it in the museum since early 2021. With the arrival of the 1759 violin, on loan from the Moravian Historical Society in Nazareth, PA, the “Antes Reunion” of all three extant Antes instruments is complete. This display will be introduced to the public at the conclusion of the Lititz Moravian Collegium Musicum concert on Sunday, February 27, and will continue throughout 2022.

While there are long gaps in our knowledge of the whereabouts of the viola and ‘cello, the violin appears never to have strayed far from its place of origin. According to documentation received from the Moravian Historical Society, it was transferred to them from the Young Men’s Historical Society of Nazareth (aka Young Men’s Missionary Society), which had been founded in 1840. Presumably before then it had been in use in one of the Moravian churches in the Bethlehem/Nazareth area. Though it has been played lightly in the not-too-distant past, it is currently considered too fragile to be played.

Lititz Moravian Archives and Museum thanks Thomas Riddle, current owner of the ‘cello, for conceiving of and underwriting the reunion exhibit. Following its close here at the end of 2022, all three instruments will be transported to the Whitefield House in Nazareth, where the Antes display will continue through 2023.

~ Marian L. Shatto

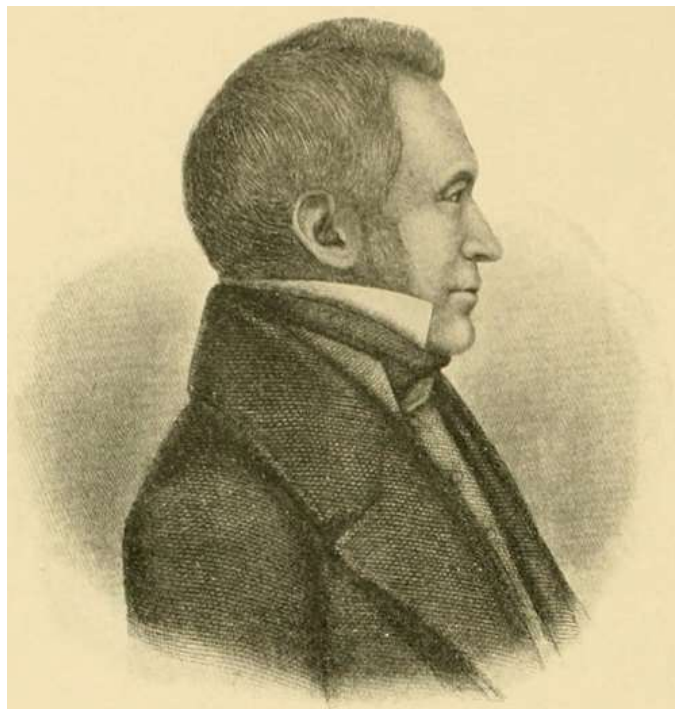


## *A Visit to Lititz in 1798: Social and Family Networks*

~ edited by Scott Paul Gordon

Henry Moore Ridgely (1779–1847), just eighteen, was so impressed by his visit to Lititz in May 1798 that he dashed off a letter to his younger sister, Ann (Nancy) Ridgely (1784–1805), who was back home in Dover, Delaware. Ridgely had graduated from Dickinson College in 1797 and was living in Lancaster, studying law with Charles Smith (the “Mr. Smith” mentioned in the letter). He would soon return to Delaware to complete his legal training (he was admitted to the Delaware bar in 1802) and marry Sally Banning (1787–1837). Together they had fifteen children, one of whom, Ann (1815–1898), married the manufacturer and politician Charles Irénée du Pont (1797–1869). A Federalist, Ridgely served in the Delaware state assembly from 1808 through 1811 and as a Delaware congressman in the United States House of Representatives from 1811 to 1815. He returned to the Delaware state assembly from 1816–1827, when he was elected to complete the term of United States Senator Nicholas Van Dyke (who had died). Ridgely served as senator from January 1827 to March 1829.

The widow whom Ridgely visited in Lititz, Maria Evans Russmeyer (1721–1804), was a relative. “Mrs. R” and Ridgely’s mother, Ann Moore Ridgely (1742–1810), were first cousins: Russmeyer’s mother (Mary Moore [1694–1733]) and Ann Moore Ridgely’s father (William Moore [1699–1782]) were siblings. Russmeyer and Ann Moore Ridgely seem to have corresponded regularly and Russmeyer certainly knew of Henry himself (he playfully withholds his name to surprise her). Russmeyer had spent more than fifty years in Moravian communities, most of them married to the minister Albrecht Ludolf Russmeyer (1715–1797), but she had grown up in Philadelphia in a “world of luxury and vanity” (as she wrote in her *Lebenslauf*). Her “good many questions about the Family” would have led Henry to update her on some of Pennsylvania’s most prominent figures.



Henry Moore Ridgely  
engraved by G. Bather & Son, Brooklyn, NY

~ image provided by Scott Paul Gordon

The family connections that the teenage Ridgely and the elderly Russmeyer shared linked them to governors, leading intellectuals, and supreme court justices. Ann Moore Ridgely’s aunt—Rebecca Moore (1692–1784)—had married John Evans, who was the governor of Pennsylvania from 1704 to 1709. (Russmeyer was related to this governor not only through her maternal Moore family but also through her father, Peter Evans!) The letter points to other family ties as well. Ann Moore Ridgely and the “Uncle Tom Moore” who Henry mentions (Thomas William Moore, 1735–1799) had a third sibling: Rebecca Moore (1732–1793). She had married the Reverend William Smith (1727–1803), a leading writer on education and politics who in 1755 became the first provost of the College of Philadelphia, later the University of Pennsylvania (he held this position, except for a disruption during the American Revolution, until 1791). Charles Smith (1765–1836), with whom Henry Ridgely was studying law,

was the couple’s fourth child—and thus Henry’s first cousin. In 1791 Smith furthered his legal ambitions and extended his family’s connections by marrying the daughter of the prosperous lawyer Jasper Yeates (1745–1817), who became an associate justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court the same year. Henry Ridgely’s successful public career surely depended, in part, on this extensive family network.

Ridgely was toured around the sisters’ house, including to the sisters’ “bed-chamber,” by Mary Penry (1735–1804). The “Old Lady” (she was only sixty-two at the time!) was not, as he thought, the “Mistress” of the house, which had both a spiritual leader and financial warden. But as an English speaker Penry was often recruited to take visitors such as Ridgely around. He also met the town “Tavern keeper,” William Lanius (1748–1814). Ridgely would have reached the tavern as he traveled north on the road from Lancaster, before he entered the Moravian settlement itself. He was very impressed by how friendly everybody in Lititz was—and by the town’s beauty, especially the remarkably clear water in the “spring” he visited on the opposite side of the Lancaster road from the tavern.

Ridgely did not visit Lititz alone. He was accompanied by a friend, Moses Montgomery, perhaps a fellow law student. This friend seems to have died “of a consumption” on April 7, 1800, “supposed to be occasioned by his taking a draught of cold water in the summer, when his body was overheated” (*Lancaster Intelligencer*, April 7, 1800).

I hope that the information above makes further annotation to the letter unnecessary. My transcription preserves Ridgely’s original spelling (which makes his postscript to his sister, scrawled sideways across the page, amusing). To make the letter easier to read, however, I have modernized his end-of-sentence punctuation (he uses dashes rather than periods) and introduced paragraph breaks (his letter is one long paragraph). For genealogical information in this introduction, I have mainly relied on Susanne Hening Neale Fox, “Gentry Family Dynamics: The Ridgelys of Kent County, Delaware, 1774-1810” (PhD Diss, University of Delaware, 1991).

The original letter can be found in: Miscellaneous letters, 1798–1864, Box 18, Francis Gurney du Pont and Family papers, Accession 1490, Hagley Museum and Library, Wilmington, Delaware.

Lancaster 11 May 1798

Dear Nancy,

I now take up my pen to discharge my debt to You, hoping tho’ at the same time that it will not be long before You are again my Creditor.—With this *preface* I go on to give You an account of a journey I took to Leditz last Wednesday.

I started from Lancaster after dinner and got to Leditz about 3 O’clock just after divine worship was finished in the Moravian Church, which is the only one in the Town, so that I did not see the congregation assembled. However the Tavern keeper, who appeared to possess more unaffected hospitality than I ever met with, conducted me to the Sisters house and acquainted the Mistress of it that we wished to see it, who immediately led us thro’ the apartments and showed us all the curiosities worth seeing, with so much good-nature & affability, that I shall no more give full credit to the old adage that says “*Every* old Maid is cross & ill natur’d”—or at least offer this example as an exception to it. Here I saw artificial Flowers so well made that it would be almost impossible to distinguish between them and natural ones. Every place was remarkably clean and nice.

The old Lady (who’s name is Mary Pennery and who said she knew Uncle Tom Moore & desired me, I think, but you know I’m not very particular in remembering such things, to give her love to my Mother)—the old Lady or Mistress of the house, I say, conducted us, after showing us the lower rooms, into the bed-chamber which is on the third-story, and observed as we entered “that it was something uncommon for Gentlemen to be taken into the Ladies bed-room, but that we might in welcome see it.” It is very long, and a handsome room; it in are about 50 or 60 beds, each capable of containing one person only.

After looking over the Sisters house I went to see Mrs. Russmeyer, who had been informed that a relation of her’s was in the place by one of the sisters whom Mary Pennery had sent over, upon the Tavern keeper’s informing her that I was related to Mrs. R, without my name which none of them knew. When I sent in and told her my name she seem’d very glad to see me, ask’d a good many questions about the Family and desired me to give her Love to my Mother and all the Family when I wrote home. She wished to get Tea, but as it was early in the afternoon I desired her not. She then produced some very good (to me at least) currant-wine of her own making. She had not heard of my being in Lancaster and was surprized with an unexpected visit. She rec’d the Letter my Mother [had] sent to the care of Mr. Smith. After staying there about 2 hours I returned to Lancaster.

The single women among the Sisters tie their capes with *red* ribbons, the married with *blue* & the widows with *white*. There are about 40 houses in the Town, one Tavern, one store, one church &c. &c. &c. Moses Montgomery went with me.

You now know the chief circumstances of my journey, except this, that I saw there the handsomest spring of water I ever saw in my Life. The bason of it is wall’d and about 20 or 30 feet across. The water clear as chrystal.

I can frequently send Letters to Leditz, if my Mother will send those she writes to Mrs. R. to me I will forward them to her. Give my Love to my Mother (whose letter of 29th ult. I rec’d) and all the Family.

I am, dear Nancy, your affectionate Brother  
Henry M. Ridgely

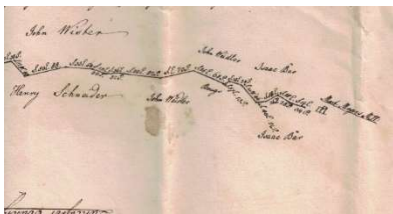
There are two words in this letter spelt wrong: which are they?

## Early Roads of Warwick and Lititz

Roads are a mundane thing to consider in these modern times. We use roads almost daily in our lives, and often take them for granted, but rarely think about them unless they are jammed with traffic or pitted with potholes. Our Moravian forbears in the mid-eighteenth century, just getting a foothold in the wilderness of Warwick Township, had to consider roads as more than just something to “put up with”. They, instead, viewed roads as vital life-lines necessary for basic survival.

In that time and place, mid-eighteenth-century Lititz, improved roads were not common. What existed mostly in the area were paths, sometimes crude, that twisted and curved through the forests of Penn’s Woods. These paths were created over centuries by native Lenni Lenape and Susquehannock people as they traveled the pristine forests, often following trails worn by woodlands animals, or later by trappers returning to a more populated settlement or town from remote wilderness areas with furs to be traded. When settlements such as Lititz were laid out in the mid-1700s, and the populations of European settlers increased, additional roads were needed to make life more sustainable and efficient.

As a colony of the English crown, Pennsylvania and its counties such as Lancaster (which was, prior to 1729, part of Chester County) had a system where landowners desiring a road within a county could petition the Court of Quarter Sessions. One of the various duties of this court was to survey and oversee the construction and maintenance of new roads. Records of both Chester and Lancaster Counties show that the most common reason petitioners gave for wanting a road was access to mills, which were important to the survival of any burgeoning community. The second most common request was access to churches and third, access to markets, where goods were traded<sup>(1)</sup>. It should be noted that in the Hehl History in the Lititz Moravian collection it is recorded that a sawmill and grist mill were two of the earliest major constructions carried out by the Moravians. The sawmill was needed to cut lumber for the building of settlement communal buildings and the grist mill for prepping grains for basic sustenance and trade.



Detail of road from Lititz to  
Martin Myers' Mill

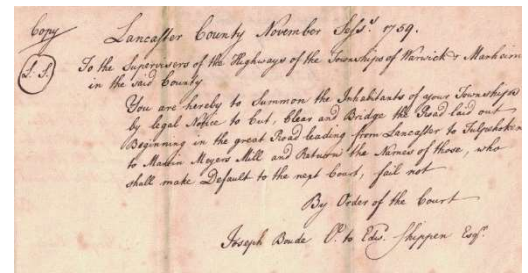
~ photo by Thomas L. Wentzel

During the first half of the 18th century the county government had already prepared several roads in the Lititz/Warwick area. Eshleman's *"History of Lancaster County's Highway System"* explains that in 1741, "... inhabitants of Warwick and Tulpehocken (sic) filed a petition setting forth the need of a road from the town of Lancaster to Tulpehocken (sic) ... the general course is northward and the first point mentioned is George Lyttle's Creek which seems to be a point a short distance south of Lititz. The road then passes on about a mile farther - to the road between Jacob Huber and Christian Bomberger, which is at the Spring Garden and Penryn Road ...". The Penryn Road is likely Newport Road, north of Lititz. This road then traversed Brickerville, Upper Middle Creek, and then continued on to Tulpehocken.

The Lancaster Road to Tulpehocken was an important road for the early Moravians. It traversed northeast to the Tulpehocken settlements, near the towns of Robeson and Womelsdorf in Berks County. Pennsylvania German pioneer Conrad Weiser, who served as interpreter and diplomat to Woodland Indian populations, had his homestead along this road, near Womelsdorf. It's likely that Moravians made good use of this road since it was Weiser who led Count Zinzendorf and a small band of Moravians north to Shamokin<sup>(2)</sup> in 1742, where he introduced them to Chief Shikellamy and a delegation of native people gathered there. Additionally, Moravian settlers lived along the meandering road in Heidelberg and the Tulpehocken Valley area and would surely have had the occasion for interactions with the Lititz Moravians.

Our Lititz Moravian Archives and Museum houses a large and detailed survey map, dated 1758, of the 491 acres of land that was conveyed to the Moravian Congregation by John George Klein. Labeled on this survey is the *"Lancaster Kings Highway"*, today known as State Route 501 which leads north from Lancaster to Lititz. As the road continues north out of Lititz, it's renamed the *Road to Tulpehocken*, supporting the information reported earlier by Eshelman. Other eighteenth century surveys and maps in the collection include the *"Lancaster Road to Tulpehocken"*, which appears on one map as modern-day Water Street and on others as the Kings Highway that runs north from Lititz. A view of the Water Street section of the road is illustrated in the 1817 Reinke watercolor in the museum collection.

Significant to this early road activity is a collection of hand-drawn maps and other documents kept in an acid-free museum storage box in our archives. This small collection of documents records the petitioning,



Order by Shuppen to keep roads  
in good repair.

~ photo by Thomas L. Wentzel



creation and upkeep of local roads particular to the inhabitants in and around early Lititz.

One document of interest, dated November 1759, instructs the supervisors of the highways of the townships of Warwick and Manheim to “...*summon the inhabitants of your townships by legal notice to cut, clear and bridge the road laid out beginning in the Great Road leading from Lancaster to Tulpehocken to Martin Myers Mill and return the names of those who shall make default to the next court, fail not*”. The note is signed by Joseph Boude for Edward Shippen, Esquire, a prominent Lancaster citizen.



Martin Myers' Mill

~ photo by Thomas L. Wentzel

Martin Myers Mill, also known as the Oregon Roller Mill, still stands south of Lititz at the intersection of Creek Road and East Oregon Road (Rt. 722). The ‘Great Road’ mentioned above would be present-day Lititz Pike (Rt 501) which runs north out of Lancaster. It’s conceivable that the road discussed in the document led east out of Lititz, turned south at present day Warwick Rd., and then merged with Creek Rd., which then terminates at E. Oregon Rd (Rt 722) at Myers Mill in Oregon. Support for this theory is on the reverse of the document which states: “*Lancaster County November Six, 1759 Order for cutting, cleaning & bridging the road from Lititz to Martin Myers Mill on Carters Run.*” Carters Run was the early name of our present-day Lititz Run, whose spring head is in Lititz Springs Park and flows southeast into the Conestoga Creek at Myers Mill, paralleling Main St. out of Lititz and both Warwick Rd. and Creek Rd in a southerly direction.

A related document in the archival box is dated August 1759, and appears to be a copy of the actual petition by inhabitants of Warwick Township for the road to Myers Mill, which states: “...*humbly beg this Honorable Court will be pleased to issue an order of Court for the laying out a road from the Lancaster Road (going to Tulpehocken where the Road crosses the said Carters Run) to the said Lititz Mill & from thence to Martin Myers Mill on the said Carters Run.*” The Lititz Mill would be the so-called Compass Mill, built by the early Moravians and currently undergoing restoration at the intersection of Pierson Rd. and Rothsville Rd. (Rt 772).

This account muddies the waters a bit as to the location of where, exactly, the Lancaster Road going to Tulpehocken crosses Carters Run. Early maps in our collection indicate that this road went north out of Lititz as a continuation northward of the Kings Road from Lancaster (Rt. 501), but another map shows the Tulpehocken Road leading north at present day Water St. Regardless of the exact location, it’s evident that the petitioners wanted an improved road that went east from Lititz to the Lititz Mill, and then southeast to Myers Mill. This would make sense since the number one request for roads was access to mills.

Luckily, close examination of a third document in the box shows a detailed map of the proposed road which clearly shows the Tulpehocken Road crossing Carters Run at present day Rt. 501 about where the railroad tracks at the old Wilbur plant intersect the state route. Other places identified on the map are the “Lititz Mill” with two small rectangles, the names of each property owner along the road, and a notation that the road length is exactly 5 miles and 20 perches (one perch = 16.5 feet).

Another road-related document from the collection is dated February, 1760, and contains similar information as the afore-mentioned document, however the road proposed here extends from the intersection of the *Lancaster Road to Readingtown* and the *Paxton Road to Philadelphia* (likely the modern day intersection of old Rt. 222 and Rt. 772 near Ephrata), and continues for 19 1/2 miles through the townships of Cocalico, Warwick, Rapho, and Donegal with a terminus at Anderson’s Ferry at the Susquehanna River. The map lists each creek, road, mill, and property owner along the way. As you recall, these property owners were required by decree to “...*cut, clear and bridge the road...fail not*”.

These early and rare documents support the notion that roads were serious business in the early days of the Lititz settlement, and necessary to connect the early settlers to mills, churches, and markets. Today they can be a source of fascination as one drives the same roads our forebears traveled many years ago.

~ Thomas L. Wentzel

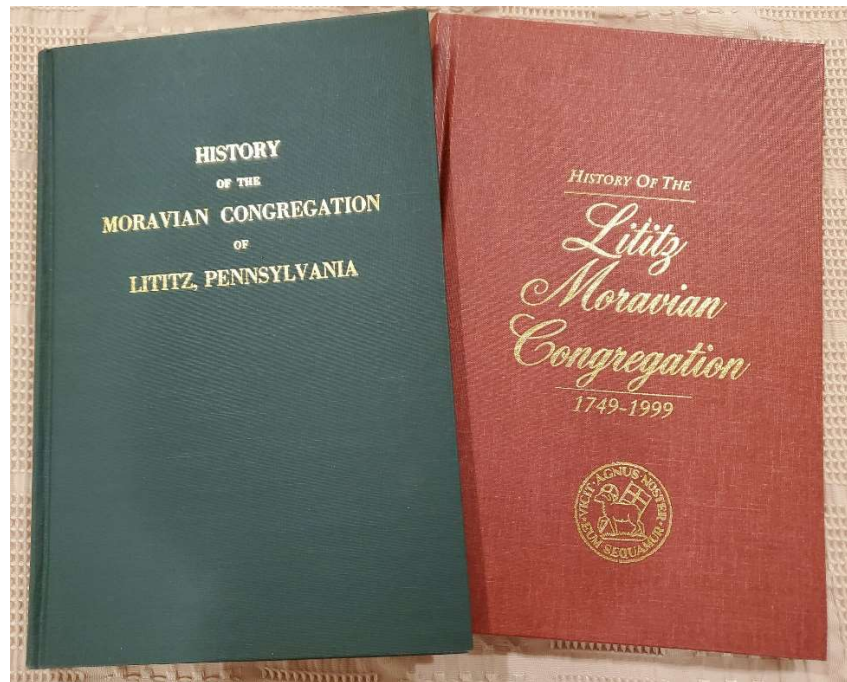
#### Notes:

<sup>(1)</sup>History of Lancaster County’s Highway System (From 1714 to 1760), Frank Eshleman

<sup>(2)</sup>Present-day Sunbury, PA

## ***1999 LMC History – Additions and Alterations in Chapters 1 through 10***

Mary Augusta Huebener's 1949 history of the Lititz Moravian Congregation, which drew from primary sources including the 18<sup>th</sup> century German language Lititz history by Bishop Matteaus Hehl, has been the definitive English language history since it was written for the 200th anniversary of our congregation. For the 250th anniversary in 1999 it was republished as the first ten chapters of a larger history that has been in circulation since then. Brother Wayne B. LeFevre, in the Spring 2017 Church Square Journal, Volume 21, described two errata in the later chapters of the history and one misidentified photo. Though the Foreword to the 1999 edition does not mention that any editorial changes were made to the Huebener original text, a close examination of the initial ten chapters has identified a number of alterations and additions, including several clear errors, in those chapters. This article details those findings.



Left: Mary Augusta Huebener's history, published 1949

Right: Expanded history, published 2000

~ photo by Marian L. Shatto

Chapter 1, page 3: The less familiar term “proselyting” is changed to “proselytizing.”

Chapter 1, page 6: The parenthetical comment “(bona fide, however – never grass)” following a reference to widows and widowers is omitted. Though Huebener clearly felt it necessary to specify that only true widows and widowers, and not those whose spouses had simply abandoned family and community, were eligible for remarriage in the church, her colloquial terminology is now more puzzling than enlightening.

Chapter 2, page 9: A date in the chapter heading is misstated. The correct date range is 1754 – 1759.

Chapter 2, page 9: The antiquated term, in this usage, “prosecuting” is changed to “pursuing.”

Chapter 2, page 14: Huebener notes that a framed 1758 draft of the Klein farm hangs in the Trustees Room at Lititz. The 1999 history amends the location to the Archives Building. The current location of this historic document is on the north wall of the northwest room, first floor of the Archives Museum.



Chapter 3, page 24, and others: Huebener uses the French *aigu* accent mark on the terminal “e” of surnames Grube, Hirte, and Franke (sic: Grubé, Hirté, Franké), presumably to indicate that the “e” is sounded, creating an unaccented final syllable. This unfortunate usage, which on occasion has prompted mispronunciation, is perpetuated in the 1999 edition. It has no basis in either 18<sup>th</sup> century or present-day German and should be ignored.

Chapter 3, page 25: Regarding the children’s singing for their parents on Married People’s Festival Day, the observation “which custom has continued to the present time” has been amended to “this custom continued well into the 1960’s.”

Chapter 9, page 66: In reference to the number of pupils at Linden Hall, “now” has been changed to “by 1949.”

Chapter 9, page 68: The final sentence in paragraph one noting that “Linden Hall students include girls from 6th through 12th grades, both boarding and day students” is an addendum by the 1999 editor.

Chapter 9, page 69: Huebener writes of the Ladies’ Mite Society in the present tense, indicating that it was still active in 1949. The 1999 edition changes this paragraph to past tense without, however, giving the date on which the Society discontinued activity. The history of the Society is a topic for future research.

Chapter 9, page 71: The fourth full paragraph is an addition in the 1999 edition and contains several errors. The Sunday School Chapel was built in 1883 and dedicated in 1884, as detailed by Huebener on the previous page of the history. Thus the 25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary was celebrated in 1909, not 1914. I have been unable, so far, to determine the events to which the dates appearing on the postcard refer. And though descriptions of the extensive expansion of the Sunday School building in 1934-35 are somewhat unclear, it appears that, rather than being entirely demolished, portions of the walls of the chapel were incorporated into what is now Fellowship Hall.

Chapter 9, page 73: The following sentence was omitted from the end of the first paragraph: “A ninth, Bishop Crosland, served at a later date, and four of the other Lititz pastors became bishops after leaving here.”

Chapter 10, page 83: The following sentence was inserted into the first full paragraph: “Today (1999), a reproduction of the original pump, built by congregation member Irvin Miller, is once again in place in front of the Brothers House.”

Chapter 10, page 83: The following sentence was appended to the second full paragraph: “The head of Christ in this window was lost during the storage period after the fire of 1957 and replaced by the same craftsman who created the window to the east of the pulpit.”

Chapter 10, page 87: The final sentence of the first paragraph is an addition which is not entirely accurate. A fifth Christmas Vigil service, added in the late 1970s, was not identical to the others but rather was designed as a contemporary alternative. It was discontinued after just one year due to great discontent expressed by the people who came thinking that they were attending a traditional Vigil. See Chapter 17, page 145, for a more detailed narrative, noting, however, Brother Wayne’s correction of the date of the first Christmas Family Lovefeast from 1980 to 1972.

The other two corrections discussed by Brother LeFevre are:

Chapter 2, page 12: The inserted photo, misidentified as the Pilgerhaus, is actually the Single Brothers’ House.

Chapter 12, page 106: The Lovefeast described as having taken place at First Moravian Church, New York City, was instead held in the Protestant Pavilion on the World’s Fair Grounds.

~ Marian L. Shatto

~ continued from back page:

In the Journals the residents of the Home are referred to as inmates, a word that to us today seems inappropriate. The Inmate Committee reported on the health and welfare of the women: “Miss Wolle returned and is confined to bed with sprained back; Mrs. Brick returned from a prolonged visit with relatives. All the inmates are well and happy.”

The Contribution/Donation Committee entries are fascinating to read. Every month they list each item donated including food, money, furniture, etc. “We are fortunate we are receiving fruits, vegetables and fish from individuals and from different organizations which we are thankful.” Of interest is the amount of ice cream, candy, cookies, cakes and pies that were donated. The ladies certainly had their share of treats! An example of donation entry from November 6, 1939: “Mrs. Longenecker reported on the Contribution committee donations of several bushels of apples, pumpkins, beets and sweet potatoes.” Some months, especially November and December, yielded more donations than others. All were certainly a blessing to the Home.

Church members and the community were very supportive of the mission of the Home. Each December the Farm Women held their monthly meeting there. They made and served a meal and provided entertainment for the ladies. From the *Lititz Record* “Out of the Past” December 27, 1912: Sunshine Girls – “The Sunshine Circle of King’s Daughters remembered all the inmates of Moravian Home with a basket of good things. The inmates have a Christmas tree in the parlor. On Wednesday all enjoyed a Christmas breakfast and dinner. The Moravian church choir sang for the inmates on Tuesday evening”.<sup>(2)</sup> Many different groups or organizations, especially from the church, entertained the ladies with music, plays, or readings.

The Application Committee required the applicant to appear before the committee and the House Physician. They then reviewed the application and reported to the Board of Managers, recommending or disapproving the applicant. According to the journal entries, great care was taken in this important decision-making process. The report of the 50<sup>th</sup> annual business meeting of the Home Association, held on May 13, 1958, with 52 members present, noted that “during these fifty years the Home has cared for about one hundred women”.<sup>(3)</sup>

The building has three floors, no elevator, so the ladies living at the Home got their exercise walking up the stairs to their bedrooms. The front room, to the right of the entryway foyer, was the parlor filled with comfortable furniture. The dining room behind the parlor had several tables where meals were served family style. The entry from the dining room to the kitchen was at the end of the room. Today that area is walled off to separate the Gift Shop from the Museum. The kitchen would have been a very busy place, as preparing and serving three meals each day, every day of the year, kept the staff busy. Journal entries note the amount of canning done, especially when donations of fruit and vegetables arrived unexpectedly (but appreciated).

Probably the most used area in nice weather was the large front porch. It has the most beautiful setting on Church Square looking out on the tree-lined yard and buildings of Linden Hall and the Moravian Church. It seems that porch rocking chairs were the best seat in the house during spring and summer. Even today, the view



The kitchen wing of the Home,  
attached to the west side of the main building.

photo by Thomas L. Wentzel

from the Lititz Moravian Museum and Archives porch is a calm and serene setting overlooking Church Square, which our Moravian Brothers and Sisters created over 260 years ago.

Memories of the Home recently shared from those who worked or visited the Home in their youth are interesting. All spoke of the happy and home-like atmosphere they felt while visiting there. The ladies were always welcoming and enjoyed visitors. One memory shared was of a visit to Miss Zook, who loved cats, with a basket full of kittens. The kittens were put on her bed, and she was able to play with them, which made her happy. Another visitor remembers taking carnations to the ladies after church on Mother's Day. One mentions she learned how to make Rivel Soup, a simple and hearty old-fashioned soup, while working in the kitchen.



Ornate door knocker  
remaining on room 14

photo by Kim Barabas

Today, on the third floor of the building, you will find rooms looking much as they did many years ago. Walls are papered with a feeling of "home sweet home" that the ladies must have felt. Room numbers still hang on doors; room 14 displays an ornate door knocker. All these years later it is still evident the Home Association volunteers cared for and managed the Home with great pride, a sense of responsibility, and respect for the women who called this building home.

In 1970, on behalf of the Lititz Moravian Board of Trustees, a committee began planning for the opening of a full-care retirement community in Lititz. Moravian Manor began admitting residents on January 3, 1975.<sup>(1)</sup> The Home on Church Square was closed in 1972, with the remaining inmates being admitted to other retirement communities in the area. It was a long and well-thought-out plan to make sure the current ladies had adequate housing options. An Endowment Fund, the Moravian Home of Lititz for Aged Women Trust Fund, was established in 1996. The fund still exists today and is used for benevolent care. Sister Juliana would be happy and proud this fund was established and continues her mission of caring for elderly women of congregations belonging to the Moravian Church of the Northern Province.

The building then became available to house the Lititz Moravian Museum and Archives, planning for which began in 1979. If you have not visited the Museum, call the church office and schedule a tour. It is an interesting look into the history of LMC, world-class musical instrument rooms, archival documents, furniture, art and much more. The kitchen area was allotted for use by the Ladies Sewing Society, which began in 1856, and eventually became the Quilting Ladies. The room was eventually remodeled to become the Moravian Mission Gift Shop which opened in 1992 – 30 years ago.

So now you know how the room which was once a very busy kitchen for the ladies of the Moravian Home for Aged Women became a very busy Gift Shop in 1992, for the benefit of others. Yearly disbursements are made to non-profit service and beneficent organizations, with 20% to the Lititz area, 30% to Lancaster County, and 50% to Moravian missions worldwide. A list of our beneficiaries over the years can be viewed in the gift shop. We call our shop "The Little Shop with a Big Heart"; perhaps it should be called the "Little Room with a Big Heart"! Happy 30<sup>th</sup> Anniversary MORAVIAN MISSION GIFT SHOP.

NOTE: The shop is closed in January and February, re-opens in March on Fridays and Saturdays, and adds Thursdays in October through December. Hours are 10-4, with appointments available at other times by calling the shop at 717-626-9027 or emailing [moravianshop@gmail.com](mailto:moravianshop@gmail.com).

~ Kim Barabas, LMC Archives Committee member and Volunteer with the Moravian Mission Gift Shop

#### Sources:

<sup>(1)</sup>History of the Lititz Moravian Congregation 1749-1999, Mary Huebener

<sup>(2)</sup>Lititz Record Express, Out of the Past

<sup>(3)</sup>Moravian Home Association Journal, meeting minutes May 3, 1958



## *Sixty-four Years a Kitchen; Thirty Years a Gift Shop!*

Yes, it is true; the Moravian Mission Gift Shop is located in the exact room that served as the kitchen for the Moravian Home for Aged Women. The same room once used to “help others” would become a place with a mission in a different way. As the *Moravian Mission Gift Shop celebrates 30 years of helping others in 2022*, we thought it interesting to share the history of the building that houses the Moravian Museum and Archives and the Moravian Mission Gift Shop.

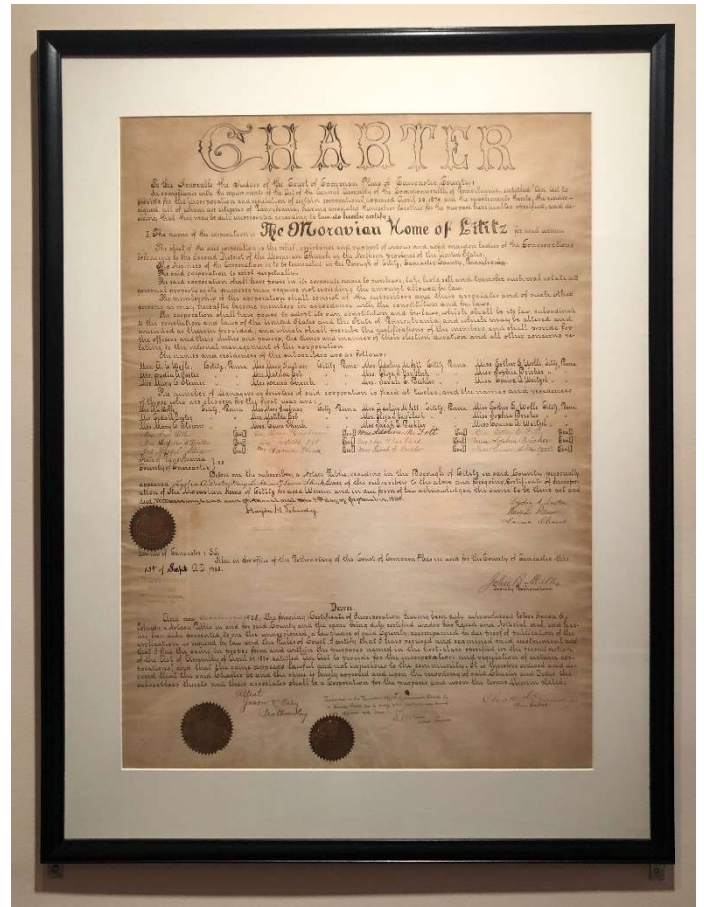
The quaint gift shop, now specializing in Moravian Stars and other artisan-crafted gift items, began its mission of distributing profits, after expenses, to mission-driven organizations some 30 years ago. The Shop is managed and staffed by volunteers from the Lititz Moravian Congregation. It is nestled behind the Moravian Museum and Archives Building, with sidewalk access to the shop from Main Street or from Church Square. As the Gift Shop celebrates its 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary, it is also a time to reminisce about the building.

The shop was once a kitchen! Just as the gift shop does today, this room has a history of helping others, providing a loving atmosphere for the residents. Mary Huebener writes “On Palm Sunday, April 12, 1908, the cornerstone was laid for the Moravian Home for Aged Women, and early in September the Home was opened. The building stands on the west side of Church Square on the site of the old “Lyceum Building” built by John Beck for his school. The land for this building was donated by the church (Lititz Moravian Congregation) to the Moravian Home Association, a group of women of the Congregation, who opened the Home and ran it for the benefit of aged Moravian women living in the Second District of the Northern Province of our Church.”<sup>(1)</sup>

Thanks to a bequest of \$100 from Moravian Single Sister Miss Juliana Schoenlein, planning for the Home began in 1896. In honor of Sister Juliana's birthday and her vision for the care of aged women, the Home Association held their annual meetings on May 12th, or as close to that date as possible. Meeting minutes reflect this throughout the journal entries as the Home Association strived to preserve the memory of her donation.

The Archives Committee of LMC recently received several journals from the Moravian Home Association. This donation brings the history of the Home to life and reminds us that this building housed a very active part of the church and the community. A great debt of gratitude is owed to the women of LMC who took on this ambitious endeavor. The detailed entries reveal the care and dedication of the women involved with the management of the Home.

The monthly meeting journal entries document attention to details of daily living in the Home which included hiring a Matron of the Home, a cook, and part time kitchen help. Financial journals clearly define accounting entries and careful use of monetary funds. The Board of Managers consisted of President, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, Treasurer, and several committee chairs. It is interesting to note the details the Board addressed, suggestions that were made, and the loving care put into making sure the women had comfortable and healthy accommodations.



The Charter for the Moravian Home of Lititz, now displayed in the Archives Museum

photo by Thomas L. Wentzel