

the entrance open and subject to the elements. The local name for this spot is "vault woods."

Mt. Olive A. M. E. Church, east of Little Heaven, was rebuilt in 1906. The land had been purchased on Oct. 26, 1904, from Wm. Abrams.

Saxton's Methodist Church (M.E.), located one and one-half miles west of Bower's Beach, was built on land donated by John Saxton, on Jan. 23, 1881. The chapel was dedicated on Dec. 8, 1879. In 1893, the chapel was moved to its present site at Bower's Beach. The opening service was held on Sun., Dec. 3, 1893. It was conducted by the Revs. W. L. S. Murray, Robert Watt and S. R. Maxwell. This site was purchased from Elizabeth Minner on June 20, 1894.

Barratt's Methodist Chapel (M.E.) is located one mile north of Frederica. It is known as the "cradle of Methodism." The land on which the chapel and the large graveyard are situated, was conveyed by Philip Barratt on Aug. 17, 1780, to a Methodist board of trustees for the nominal consideration of five shillings. The interest in Methodism in that locality was started by Freeborn Garrettson, a Methodist missionary, who preached in private homes in 1778. Among those converted were Philip Barratt and Waitman Sipple. They formed a Methodist Society and in March, 1780, they took the initiative and started building the brick chapel on Barratt's land. It was finished and occupied before the end of the year. It was here on Nov. 14, 1784, that Bishop Thomas Coke first met Francis Asbury and the spot is marked with a brass star inlaid in the floor. It was here that the Holy Sacrament was first administered regularly.

On Dec. 24, 1784, at Baltimore, Asbury and Coke were elected the first Superintendents of the church in America. In spite of John Wesley's earnest opposition both Asbury and Coke immediately assumed the title of Bishop. Asbury preached here for the last time on Apr. 14, 1815.

The old-fashioned high pulpit has been removed but the pulpit-bench, upon which Coke and Asbury sat, is still preserved and in use on the present pulpit. For the first sixty years the interior was roughly finished, the only flooring being the ground itself. At regular intervals a half brick was left out of the outside walls, a feature that arouses the curiosity of many persons. It appears that in those days the scaffolding used in erecting brick buildings was placed on the outside of the buildings. These openings, half-brick deep, are where the scaffolding rested on the walls and they were not filled in when the scaffolding was removed.

Barratt's Chapel is owned and supervised by a self-perpetuating board of nine trustees. Under the deed of trust negroes were allowed to hold meetings on designated mid-week evenings using the gallery for these meetings. It was stipulated that they must not become boisterous and that at least three of the trustees must be present. The white mulberry tree in front of the chapel is believed to be older than the chapel itself. In 1932, termites did considerable damage to the building. The damage was repaired, the woodwork was treated and it receives semi-annual inspection and care.

Among the noted persons buried in the graveyard are former Governors George Truitt and John W. Hall. Gov. Truitt was originally buried on his farm south of Canterbury. Added to the inscription on the flat slab over Gov. Truitt's vault is the following: "By Resolution of the General Assembly of Delaware the remains of Gov. Truitt and family were reinterred and these three stones removed to this place—March A. D. 1903. The oldest tombstone