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A.M.E. Church of Dover (Trustecs)
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#### **DELAWARE CHURCH ARCHIVES**

391. MT. CALVARY AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 1872--, Concord.

Organized 1872 by a group of colored people, who previously worshipped at Concord Methodist Episcopal Church (entry 230). First church, a frame structure, was built in 1872, about one-half mile west of the present site. It was remodeled in 1894 and destroyed by fire in 1921. Present building dedicated 1921. A one story frame structure with belfry and bell. First settled clergyman, Rev. Chandler Gains, 1872-74.

Minutes, 1936--, 2 vol.; Financial, 1935--, 1 vol.; in possession of Mrs. Anna West. Register, 1936--, 1 vol.; in possession of pastor, Rev. Andrew W. Rothwell. Sunday School, 1935--, 1 vol.; kept in church. Records of deeds: Sussex Co. Recorder's office, <u>Deeds Record;</u> vol. DDV173, p. 174; vol.DGB232, p. 231; vol. DRV278, p. 596.

392, MT. ZION AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 1872--, Kirkwood St. Dover.

Organized 1872. Present building opened and dedicated same year. Rebuilt 1915. A one story frame structure. First settled clergyman, Rev. Prince G. Laws, tenure unknown. Financiał, 1934--, 1 vol.; Sunday School, 1910-16, 1919-21, 1922, 3 vols., 1925--, 5 vols.; in possession of pastor, Rev. O. H. Spence.

393. ST. GEORGE'S AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 1878--, Park Ave., Lewes.

Organized and incorporated July 17, 1878. Date church was built is unknown but it was prior to 1882 as in that year it was destroyed by fire. The second church, a frame structure, was built in 1883 and stood on the Pilot Town road about one mile from Lewes. This was destroyed by fire in 1891. The third church, a frame structure, was built in 1891 on 4<sup>th</sup> St., near Park Ave. and was used until 1930 when the present building was dedicated. A one story cement block structure, with bell. Cornerstone has dates of three churches. First settled clergyman, Rev. Mr. Allen, tenure unknown. See: Rev Mr. Allen, historical sketch of church; manuscript in possession of Rev. John W. Whalen, Milford. Minutes, 1934--, 1 vol.; Financial, 1903--, 3 vols.; in possession of Mrs. S. Miller. Register, 1934--, 1 vol.; Sunday School, 1934--, 1 vol.; in possession of pastor, Rev. Oscar S. Neil. Records of incorporation and deeds: Sussex Co. Recorder's office, <u>Deeds Record</u>; vol. BQ90, p. 567; vol. BV95, p. 75; vol. CCF131, pp. 378 and 379; vol. DGC, p. 556; vol. DGG237, p. 578; vol. DHL268, p. 406.

394. MACEDONIA AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 1879--, North and Lincoln Sts. Seaford.

Organized 1879 and services held in a church situated on the west side of the highway, on the outskirts of town. Dedicated 1879, building moved to present site and rebuilt 1915. A one story frame building. First settled Clergyman, unknown.

Minutes, 1924--, 1 vol.; Financial, 1932--, in possession of M. Nutter. Register, 1932--, 1 vol.; in possession of pastor, Rev. W. V. Trader.

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# DOVER

The First Two Hundred and Fifty Years
1717-1967



A Brief History of Dover, Delaware

May 6 through May 13, 1967



Many Quakers in Kent County maintained stations on the underground railroad. Great Geneva, the old Cooper House in Camden, Woodburn (now the Governor's mansion), Wildcat near Lebanon, Henry Cowgill's great farm near Willow Grove where he was threatened to be "Burned out and hung", and a step northward, the tiny meeting house in Odessa, were all places of concealment where runaway slaves could be fed and sheltered until they could safely be passed on to the next underground station in Delaware, and thence onward to Pennsylvania and freedom.

John Hunn, in the middle part of the eighteen hundreds, became known as the "chief engineer" of the underground railroad in Delaware. At one time the State of Maryland offered \$25,000 (an enormous sum in those days) for his capture, dead or alive. He was so active in rescuing fleeing slaves that he was fined three times, totaling \$23,500, and was eventually sold out at a Sheriff's sale at his home place "Happy Valley" near Magnolia and financially ruined. He moved to South Carolina with his family to continue his work in aiding freed slaves who were destitute, many newly come over from Africa, and who had been abandoned by their former owner-masters who had fled inland to avoid the Union Forces. He later returned to Delaware.

The story is told that when the "Old Abolitionist" lay on his death-bed, he called his son John Hunn, Jr. (who was Governor of Delaware from 1901 to 1904) and made him promise to burn the history of the underground railroad he himself had written. It minutely detailed every fact and circumstance of that secret chapter in Delaware's history. The son promised, but as he was turning away something in his face prompted the old gentleman to say "Son, thee meant to copy that diary before thee destroyed it, is it not so?" The son admitted he had intended to make a copy, but that as yet it remained uncopied. Unfortunately for future historians, his promise was fulfilled. (From Historic Houses & Buildings of Delaware.)

Daniel Cowgill, one of the abolitionist Quakers in the early 1800's, lived at Woodburn in Dover, at the time of the notorious Patty Cannon, whose nefarious dealings in the slave trade are so vividly described in the book "The Entailed Hat".

Not all Quakers were ardent pacifists. One of these was Daniel Woodall, whose father John Woodall, Jr. and his grandfather of the same name had abhorred slavery to the point of fighting for abolition in the State Legislature, and working with the illegal underground railroad. When the Civil War came, Daniel joined the army and was made a general at the extraordinarily youthful age of 24. But after the Battle of Fredericksburg, in contemplating the devastation he wrote: "I could almost say with the father of our beloved denomination, George Fox, that war is wrong no matter what the cause."

Daniel Mifflin, Warner Mifflin's younger brother, laid out the present town of Camden, 3 miles south of Dover, in

1783. He called it Piccadilly, but it was known by all as Mifflin's Crossroads until 1788 when it was given its present name. Jabez and Patience Jenkins gave the Quaker meeting there the ground upon which the meeting house was built. (Their son Jonathan Jenkins preceded the first Henry Ridgely as president of the Farmer's Bank in Dover.) The Quakers, with their lively "concern" for education, made a class room in the upper floor of the meeting house where classes were held from the time of its construction in 1805 until 1882. Some of the original desks and chairs are still there, with their mute testimonies to the skill of the boys in those days with a pen knife.

The Little Creek meeting in 1811 provided for "the education of the Descendents of Africans, in a School within the Compass of the Meeting. The Teachers of which School . . . must be one of the said African Race."

In the first part of the twentieth century, membership at Camden Friends Meeting dwindled alarmingly but lately it has begun to grow again. In 1959 the need for more First Day (Sunday) school space became pressing, and upon ground given by George and Annette Butler an annex was built, its architecture in the style of the old meeting house but its interior completely modern. At the present time its members number 63, with 7 flourishing First Day school classes, including an adult discussion group. The worship period at 11 o'clock each First Day morning is carried on in the same quiet way that has marked Quaker worship for three centuries. Camden does, however, like to start its meeting with a good Methodist or Lutheran hymn.

#### Mt. Zion A.M.E. Church

Barretts Chapel, near Frederica, Delaware, is widely known as the cradle of Methodism in America. For, indeed, from this humble beginning many branches and organizations of Methodist Churches have evolved. One of these is the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Through the leadership of Richard Allen, the movement expanded. Since its roots were formed near Dover, the people of this community were inspired to band together as a group of Christian believers. They met continuously in this manner until they felt a greater urge to be more strongly unified.

The earliest records which are available concerning the organizing of the first A.M.E. Church in Dover, Delaware date back to April 1873. On April 14, 1873, a Certificate of Incorporation was recorded in the Kent County Court House in the name of the Trustees of the African Methodist Episcopal Church--William Carpenter, John Robinson, John Wright and Charles Draper. The A.M.E. Church is therefore among the oldest of Dover's many Protestant Churches.

The congregation worshipped for over 80 years in a small frame church building located on South Kirkwood Street and in 1959 moved to their present quarters, a handsome brick structure of modern design located at the corner of Fulton and Queen Streets.

### THE CHURCHES OF DELAWARE

Ьy

#### FRANK R. ZEBLEY

Author of "Along the Brandywine"



A history, in brief, of the nearly 900 churches and former churches in Delaware as located by the Author.

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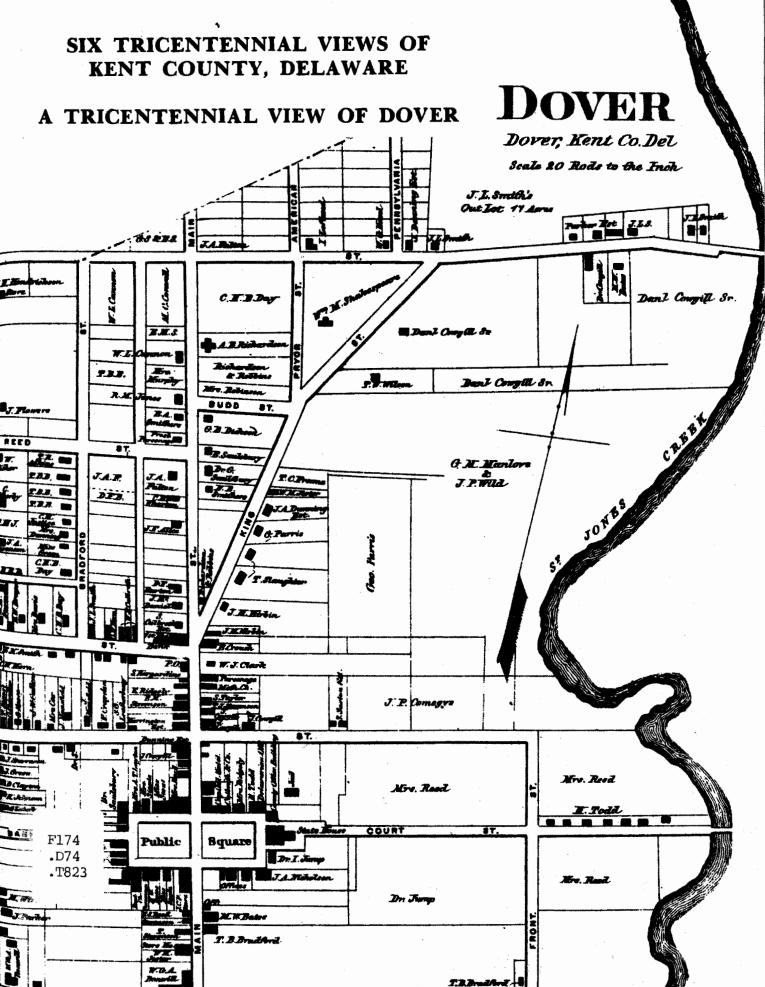
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Some noted historical events that have effected the working of the church:

1961: The Delaware Annual Conference of the Methodist Church voted to approve the transfer of the Delaware Conference to the Northeastern Jurisdiction.

1961: Bishop Love gave approval to the Peninsula Conference Board to proceed with plans for a merger of the Delaware Conference Churches within the Conference boundaries.

1963: A proposal was drawn up for the merger.

The Delaware Conference was merged with the Peninsula Conference.

Whatcoat Community Development, Inc. was formed by the Board of Trustees under the pastorage of Rev. Clayton E. Hammond to develop Whatcoat Apartments.

1969: The Day Care Center was started under the pastorate of Rev. W. Hayward Greene.

1971: Construction began on the Whatcoat Apartments on Saulsbury Road under the pastorate of Rev. W. Hayward Greene. The complex has 78 units for low income families.

After more than 100 years of holding services at the Slaughter Street site members and friends marched into a new structure on 341 Saulsbury Road, Dover, Delaware on Sunday, December 12, 1976.

#### THE SCOTTS OF MT. ZION A.M.E. CHURCH

#### By Retha Whitley

Daisy Cooper Scott, Affectionately Known as Mother Scott, was born in Wilmington, Delaware on November 25, 1897. She is an only child, raised by her grandparents, Deborah and John Henry Cooper. At the age of four years, she went to live with Maryetta and Edwin Mosley. She attended school in Camden-Wyoming and completed the fifth grade.

Mother Scott has spent all of her life in Delaware, working since the age of nine. She does domestic housework and takes great pride in her work. Some of her handywork can be displayed in the homes of Lawyer George Fisher and Dr. Horace Schull.

Converted at the age of 15, Mother Scott joined Zion A.M.E. church in Camden, Delaware under the leadership of Reverend Williams. She later married Daniel Scott in 1927, moved to Dover and joined Mt. Zion A.M.E. church under the leadership of Reverend Brown. Daisy and Daniel have lived in several places in Dover and presently reside at 22 North Kirkwood Street, where they have lived for 35 years.

Daniel Scott was born May 3, 1901 in Frederica, Delaware. He is from a family of 11 children, consisting of 3 girls and 8 boys. His parents are Moses and Sarah Scott. He attended school in Little Heaven and completed the third grade. Much of his life was spent doing farm work. He was convinced at the age of 17 in 1917 and joined Union A.M.E. church in Frederica, De.

Even though there were no children born to Daisy and Daniel, they were both instrumental in raising two children: Mahalia Martin of Dover and Pauline Holmes of Brownsville, New Jersey. Pauline is the mother of five and Mahalia the mother of six. Daisy and Daniel have also housed 11 school children (at 30¢ a day) and did babysitting for 10 nursery children at \$1.00 a day. Mother Scott will let you know in no uncertain terms that baking is her hobby and going to church is her greatest joy. "The Blessings of God," she quotes keeps her going. She loves to help people and loves everybody. She is the "Mother" of Mt. Zion A.M.E. church with Reverend R.W. Coleman as her pastor. She is the president of the stewardess board, Chaplain of the Helping Hand Club and member of the Missionary Society.

#### BISHOP ALLEN - APOSTLE OF FREEDOM

By James Washington

Richard Allen was an apostle of freedom and a leader of self help in Negro life. His career shows that the acceptance of inferiority and the spirit of submission are not racial characteristics. He was courageous and was ready and willing to fight for principles at all times. He was the pre-eminent leader and organizer of the Black population in the dawn of the nineteenth century. Determined, patient and persevering, he led his people forward in the organization of their activities.

Richard Allen, as a leader of the masses, did not run far ahead of the crowd and point the way from afar, but he remained with them and interpreted to the group new hopes and desires which led along the way to their attainment. He believed that economic factors were basic in group advancement and that upon these individual and organized efforts must be planned.

Richard Allen was born on February 14, 1790, a slave of Benjamin Chew of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Chew was a leading lawyer in that state. Chew's father was Chief Justice of the Government of New Castle, Kent and Sussex counties, Delaware. About 1767, the family of Richard Allen, a father, mother and four children were sold into Delaware near Dover. The family was sold to the Stokleys. Richard Allen lived on the Stokley Sturgis farm until his late teens. When he was seventeen years of age, he was influenced by the Methodists. Shortly afterward, Allen joined the Methodist Society in the neighborhood and attended the class meetings under the leadership of Benjamin Wells.

Methodism to which Allen was devoted was based on the itinerancy. Preachers would go from place to place. Early in his life, Bishop Francis Asbury was a constant itinerant preacher.

Richard Allen at age seventeen in 1779 bought his freedom for six pounds of gold and silver. This was equivalent to two thousand dollars in continental money. He obtained the money for his freedom by cutting two and one half cords of wood daily for several years.

Richard Allen had these ingredients for success. They are integrity, honesty, thrift, hard worker, patience and most important, faith in God and also faith in his people. After having purchased his freedom, Richard Allen drove the salt wagon in Delaware and also worked in the brick yard. In 1783, he started to travel and to preach. He traveled in New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

In 1787, Rev. Richard Allen and Rev. Absolom Jones withdrew from the St. George Methodist Church, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania because of unkind treatment and restriction placed upon the worshippers of African descent. They were asked to leave the altar and go to the balcony to pray. They founded the Free African Society, which was the forerunner of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Out of the Free African Society came two groups: one which became Episcopalian, and the other that remained Methodist. The leader of the Methodist group was the local preacher, Richard Allen. This group wanted freedom to worship as any other member of the Methodist Church; to sit where they pleased and to kneel where convenient.

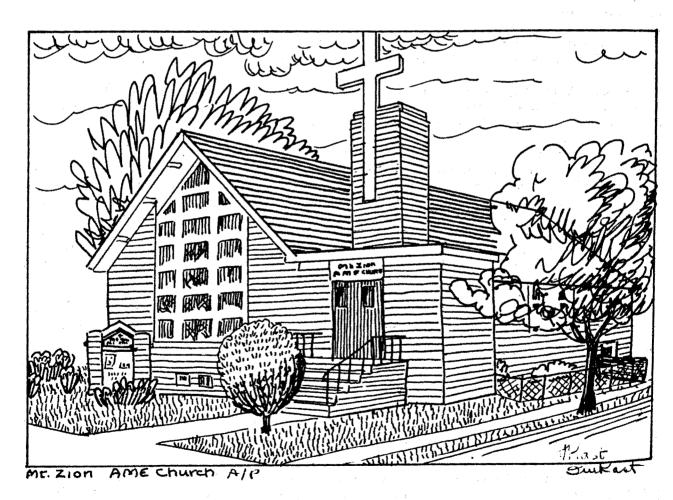
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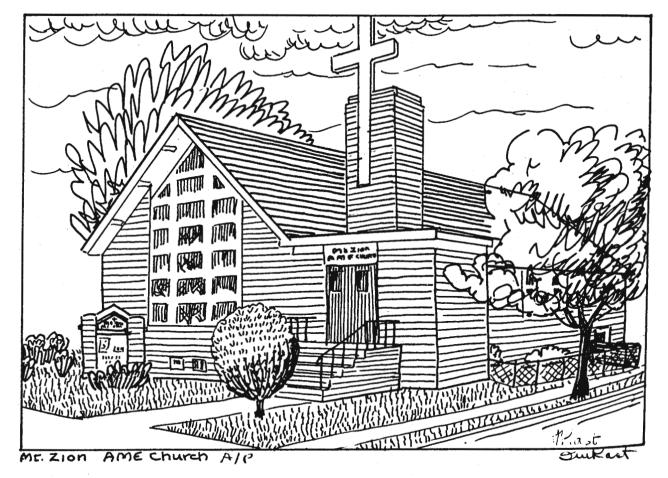
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Mt. Zion A.M.E. Church



### THE CHURCHES OF DELAWARE

by

#### FRANK R. ZEBLEY

Author of "Along the Brandywine"



A history, in brief, of the nearly 900 churches and former churches in Delaware as located by the Author.

a plot of land at Governor's Avenue, and Mary St., to the trustees of Wesley

M. E. Church upon which to build a chapel.

The corner-stone was laid on Sun., July 3, 1887. The chapel was dedicated on Oct. 2, 1887, at which time the name "Avenue M. E. Chapel" was selected. Services were held here for a few years. On May 14, 1892, the present church site on Division St. was purchased by the Second M. E. Church.

On Nov. 12, 1892, the chapel was sold to the Second M. E. Church who moved it to the present site on Division St. Armory had been incorporated on Sept. 12, 1892. Dedication services were held on Dec. 25, 1892. Title to the site was acquired on Feb. 1, 1893. The church was improved in 1902. The

name "St. Paul's" was adopted on Feb. 20, 1922.

The Dover Mission M. E. Sunday School was organized on Nov. 15, 1868, and a full complement of officers and workers was selected. This was another effort to reach persons who attended no church.

The Pilgrim Holiness Church, at Dover, was organized in 1914. They met in the Hinkle Building, the Wise Building, St. Luke's Christian Church and in the Presbyterian Chapel. It was while meeting in the latter place that they began building the present church at New and Reed Sts. The cornerstone was laid in 1924. They were incorporated on Aug. 27, 1924. The site was acquired on Mar. 18, 1924. More land was purchased on Aug. 7, 1925.

The Gospel Hall. On Apr. 14, 1940, the Rev. Edward Richmond of the Plymouth Brethren started to hold services in the Burton Building. The first meeting was attended by one child and its grandmother. In the meantime Mr. Richmond has built up a good congregation. In the spring of 1944, Mr. Richmond started the erection of a church building on Forest Ave. The work was done by Mr. Richmond, personally, aided by members of his congregation.

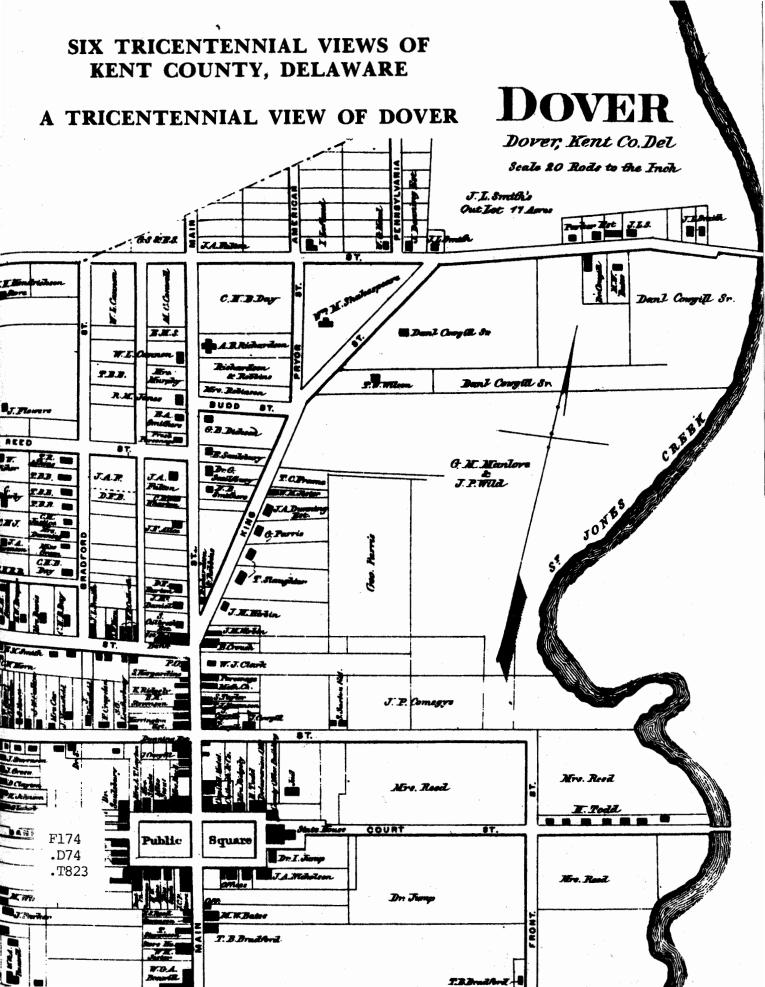
The church was completed and the opening services were held on Apr.

22, 1945.

There are at least eight colored churches in Dover as follows: Calvary Baptist Church was built in 1886 and dedicated on July 29, 1887; the Union Baptist Church laid the corner-stone of a new building and upon its completion they vacated the old church on Bank Lane where they had met for many stars; Mt. Zion A. M. E. Church which was dedicated on Nov. 15, 1874. Solid Rock Baptist Church, Seventh Day Adventists, Welcome Tabernacle and 15 Sinai Holy Church all have their own buildings. The Church of the Living and meets on the first floor of a lodge hall.

Whatcoat M. E. Church, colored, was built on the s. w. cor. of the present thodist Cemetery. It was dedicated, in 1854, by Andrew Manship. The tch was incorporated on Mar. 3, 1870. In 1871-72, a new church was to on the same site. The corner-stone was laid on Sun., Oct. 22, 1871, at M., by Pres. Elder H. Smith assisted by the Revs. L. Y. Cox, W. J. Parker Solomon Cooper, the pastor. The church was dedicated on June 23, 1872, the Revs. J. B. Mann, J. B. Merritt and S. Cooper, the pastor. The old may see moved to North Street, and converted into a parsonage. The was improved and rededicated in 1935.

Carlisle M. E. Church, colored, is located four miles west of Dover. On 1849, Casper Carlisle donated 40 perches of land to the trustees as a site. It was described as being situated in the forest of Dover Hundred



Some noted historical events that have effected the working of the church:

1961: The Delaware Annual Conference of the Methodist Church voted to approve the transfer of the Delaware Conference to the Northeastern Jurisdiction.

1961: Bishop Love gave approval to the Peninsula Conference Board to proceed with plans for a merger of the Delaware Conference Churches within the Conference boundaries.

1963: A proposal was drawn up for the merger.

The Delaware Conference was merged with the Peninsula Conference.

Whatcoat Community Development, Inc. was formed by the Board of Trustees under the pastorage of Rev. Clayton E. Hammond to develop Whatcoat Apartments.

1969: The Day Care Center was started under the pastorate of Rev. W. Hayward Greene.

1971: Construction began on the Whatcoat Apartments on Saulsbury Road under the pastorate of Rev. W. Hayward Greene. The complex has 78 units for low income families.

After more than 100 years of holding services at the Slaughter Street site members and friends marched into a new structure on 341 Saulsbury Road, Dover, Delaware on Sunday, December 12, 1976.

#### THE SCOTTS OF MT. ZION A.M.E. CHURCH

#### By Retha Whitley

Daisy Cooper Scott, Affectionately Known as Mother Scott, was born in Wilmington, Delaware on November 25, 1897. She is an only child, raised by her grandparents, Deborah and John Henry Cooper. At the age of four years, she went to live with Maryetta and Edwin Mosley. She attended school in Camden-Wyoming and completed the fifth grade.

Mother Scott has spent all of her life in Delaware, working since the age of nine. She does domestic housework and takes great pride in her work. Some of her handywork can be displayed in the homes of Lawyer George Fisher and Dr. Horace Schull.

Converted at the age of 15, Mother Scott joined Zion A.M.E. church in Camden, Delaware under the leadership of Reverend Williams. She later married Daniel Scott in 1927, moved to Dover and joined Mt. Zion A.M.E. church under the leadership of Reverend Brown. Daisy and Daniel have lived in several places in Dover and presently reside at 22 North Kirkwood Street, where they have lived for 35 years.

Daniel Scott was born May 3, 1901 in Frederica, Delaware. He is from a family of 11 children, consisting of 3 girls and 8 boys. His parents are Moses and Sarah Scott. He attended school in Little Heaven and completed the third grade. Much of his life was spent doing farm work. He was convinced at the age of 17 in 1917 and joined Union A.M.E. church in Frederica, De.

Even though there were no children born to Daisy and Daniel, they were both instrumental in raising two children: Mahalia Martin of Dover and Pauline Holmes of Brownsville, New Jersey. Pauline is the mother of five and Mahalia the mother of six. Daisy and Daniel have also housed 11 school children (at 30¢ a day) and did babysitting for 10 nursery children at \$1.00 a day. Mother Scott will let you know in no uncertain terms that baking is her hobby and going to church is her greatest joy. "The Blessings of God," she quotes keeps her going. She loves to help people and loves everybody. She is the "Mother" of Mt. Zion A.M.E. church with Reverend R.W. Coleman as her pastor. She is the president of the stewardess board, Chaplain of the Helping Hand Club and member of the Missionary Society.

#### BISHOP ALLEN - APOSTLE OF FREEDOM

By James Washington

Richard Allen was an apostle of freedom and a leader of self help in Negro life. His career shows that the acceptance of inferiority and the spirit of submission are not racial characteristics. He was courageous and was ready and willing to fight for principles at all times. He was the pre-eminent leader and organizer of the Black population in the dawn of the nineteenth century. Determined, patient and persevering, he led his people forward in the organization of their activities.

Richard Allen, as a leader of the masses, did not run far ahead of the crowd and point the way from afar, but he remained with them and interpreted to the group new hopes and desires which led along the way to their attainment. He believed that economic factors were basic in group advancement and that upon these individual and organized efforts must be planned.

Richard Allen was born on February 14, 1790, a slave of Benjamin Chew of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Chew was a leading lawyer in that state. Chew's father was Chief Justice of the Government of New Castle, Kent and Sussex counties, Delaware. About 1767, the family of Richard Allen, a father, mother and four children were sold into Delaware near Dover. The family was sold to the Stokleys. Richard Allen lived on the Stokley Sturgis farm until his late teens. When he was seventeen years of age, he was influenced by the Methodists. Shortly afterward, Allen joined the Methodist Society in the neighborhood and attended the class meetings under the leadership of Benjamin Wells.

Methodism to which Allen was devoted was based on the itinerancy. Preachers would go from place to place. Early in his life, Bishop Francis Asbury was a constant itinerant preacher.

Richard Allen at age seventeen in 1779 bought his freedom for six pounds of gold and silver. This was equivalent to two thousand dollars in continental money. He obtained the money for his freedom by cutting two and one half cords of wood daily for several years.

Richard Allen had these ingredients for success. They are integrity, honesty, thrift, hard worker, patience and most important, faith in God and also faith in his people. After having purchased his freedom, Richard Allen drove the salt wagon in Delaware and also worked in the brick yard. In 1783, he started to travel and to preach. He traveled in New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

In 1787, Rev. Richard Allen and Rev. Absolom Jones withdrew from the St. George Methodist Church, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania because of unkind treatment and restriction placed upon the worshippers of African descent. They were asked to leave the altar and go to the balcony to pray. They founded the Free African Society, which was the forerunner of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Out of the Free African Society came two groups: one which became Episcopalian, and the other that remained Methodist. The leader of the Methodist group was the local preacher, Richard Allen. This group wanted freedom to worship as any other member of the Methodist Church; to sit where they pleased and to kneel where convenient.

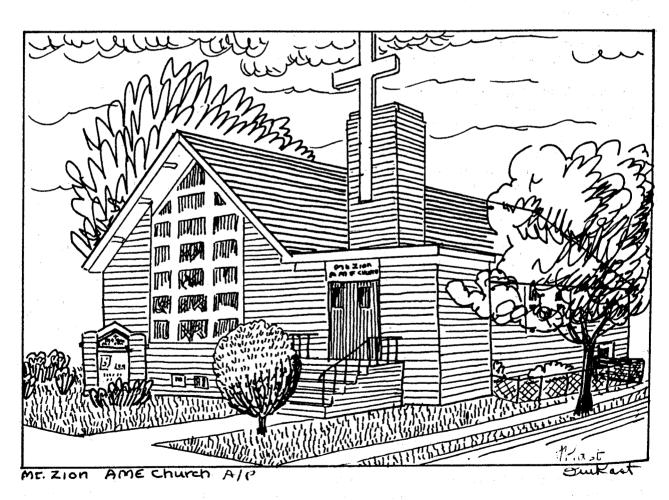
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Mt. Zion A.M.E. Church

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# DOVER

The First Two Hundred and Fifty Years

1717-1967



A Brief History of Dover, Delaware

May 6 through May 13, 1967



Many Quakers in Kent County maintained stations on the underground railroad. Great Geneva, the old Cooper House in Camden, Woodburn (now the Governor's mansion), Wildcat near Lebanon, Henry Cowgill's great farm near Willow Grove where he was threatened to be "Burned out and hung", and a step northward, the tiny meeting house in Odessa, were all places of concealment where runaway slaves could be fed and sheltered until they could safely be passed on to the next underground station in Delaware, and thence onward to Pennsylvania and freedom.

John Hunn, in the middle part of the eighteen hundreds, became known as the "chief engineer" of the underground railroad in Delaware. At one time the State of Maryland offered \$25,000 (an enormous sum in those days) for his capture, dead or alive. He was so active in rescuing fleeing slaves that he was fined three times, totaling \$23,500, and was eventually sold out at a Sheriff's sale at his home place "Happy Valley" near Magnolia and financially ruined. He moved to South Carolina with his family to continue his work in aiding freed slaves who were destitute, many newly come over from Africa, and who had been abandoned by their former owner-masters who had fled inland to avoid the Union Forces. He later returned to Delaware.

The story is told that when the "Old Abolitionist" lay on his death-bed, he called his son John Hunn, Jr. (who was Governor of Delaware from 1901 to 1904) and made him promise to burn the history of the underground railroad he himself had written. It minutely detailed every fact and circumstance of that secret chapter in Delaware's history. The son promised, but as he was turning away something in his face prompted the old gentleman to say "Son, thee meant to copy that diary before thee destroyed it, is it not so?" The son admitted he had intended to make a copy, but that as yet it remained uncopied. Unfortunately for future historians, his promise was fulfilled. (From Historic Houses & Buildings of Delaware.)

Daniel Cowgill, one of the abolitionist Quakers in the early 1800's, lived at Woodburn in Dover, at the time of the notorious Patty Cannon, whose nefarious dealings in the slave trade are so vividly described in the book "The Entailed Hat".

Not all Quakers were ardent pacifists. One of these was Daniel Woodall, whose father John Woodall, Jr. and his grandfather of the same name had abhorred slavery to the point of fighting for abolition in the State Legislature, and working with the illegal underground railroad. When the Civil War came, Daniel joined the army and was made a general at the extraordinarily youthful age of 24. But after the Battle of Fredericksburg, in contemplating the devastation he wrote: "I could almost say with the father of our beloved denomination, George Fox, that war is wrong no matter what the cause."

Daniel Mifflin, Warner Mifflin's younger brother, laid out the present town of Camden, 3 miles south of Dover, in

1783. He called it Piccadilly, but it was known by all as Mifflin's Crossroads until 1788 when it was given its present name. Jabez and Patience Jenkins gave the Quaker meeting there the ground upon which the meeting house was built. (Their son Jonathan Jenkins preceded the first Henry Ridgely as president of the Farmer's Bank in Dover.) The Quakers, with their lively "concern" for education, made a class room in the upper floor of the meeting house where classes were held from the time of its construction in 1805 until 1882. Some of the original desks and chairs are still there, with their mute testimonies to the skill of the boys in those days with a pen knife.

The Little Creek meeting in 1811 provided for "the education of the Descendents of Africans, in a School within the Compass of the Meeting. The Teachers of which School . . . must be one of the said African Race."

In the first part of the twentieth century, membership at Camden Friends Meeting dwindled alarmingly but lately it has begun to grow again. In 1959 the need for more First Day (Sunday) school space became pressing, and upon ground given by George and Annette Butler an annex was built, its architecture in the style of the old meeting house but its interior completely modern. At the present time its members number 63, with 7 flourishing First Day school classes, including an adult discussion group. The worship period at 11 o'clock each First Day morning is carried on in the same quiet way that has marked Quaker worship for three centuries. Camden does, however, like to start its meeting with a good Methodist or Lutheran hymn.

### Mt. Zion A.M.E. Church

Barretts Chapel, near Frederica, Delaware, is widely known as the cradle of Methodism in America. For, indeed, from this humble beginning many branches and organizations of Methodist Churches have evolved. One of these is the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Through the leadership of Richard Allen, the movement expanded. Since its roots were formed near Dover, the people of this community were inspired to band together as a group of Christian believers. They met continuously in this manner until they felt a greater urge to be more strongly unified.

The earliest records which are available concerning the organizing of the first A.M.E. Church in Dover, Delaware date back to April 1873. On April 14, 1873, a Certificate of Incorporation was recorded in the Kent County Court House in the name of the Trustees of the African Methodist Episcopal Church--William Carpenter, John Robinson, John Wright and Charles Draper. The A.M.E. Church is therefore among the oldest of Dover's many Protestant Churches.

The congregation worshipped for over 80 years in a small frame church building located on South Kirkwood Street and in 1959 moved to their present quarters, a handsome brick structure of modern design located at the corner of Fulton and Queen Streets.

# <u>History of Mount Zion African Methodist Episcopal Church</u> Dover, Delaware

The history of the African Methodist Church can be traced to 1787, when 27 year old Richard Allen, an African of courage and passionate faith led a group from St. George's Methodist Church in Philadelphia, PA and founded Bethel African Methodist Church in 1794.

The first African Methodist Episcopal Church in Dover dates back to April 4, 1873 where a certificate of incorporation was recorded in the Kent County Court House in the name of the Trustees of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church was established in April 1893 and erected on Kirkwood Street.

The church progressed over the years under Ministers William Davis, Richard Barney, Leonard Patterson, Thomas Moore, Abram Buckley, Thomas Cuff, Charles Ferrier, Parris Duckers, Richard Bivens, Marshall Gaines, Zoa Nichols, Oliver Dorce, Harding Williams, W. N. Brown, G.D. Matthews, CW Reid

On April 10, the Church purchased property on North Queen Street . April 11, 1943 the Church celebrated burning of the mortgage.

In 1957 George Donald Ming (later Bishop) was presented to church and under his pastorate erected the present church and changed the name to Mount Zion. The Church was dedicated September 27, 1959 by Bishop George Wilbur Barber, Bishop of the 1st Episcopal District of the Church.

In 1960, Reverend Elmo Bean became pastor of mount Zion AME Church

Reverend Rudolph W. Coleman became pastor may 15, 1966 The Church was enlarged and membership grew greatly under his pastorship. Reverend Coleman was pastor of Mount Zion African Methodist Episcopal Church for 35 years.

On June 13, 1987 Mount Zion hosted the Bicentennial Centerpiece Event, commemorating the Dover-Philadelphia-Baltimore trek and is proud to be trustee of the Richard Allen Memorial dedicated in Dover

Reverend Troy I. Thomas served as pastor from July 2001 until 2004.

Reverend Wayne Arthur Johnson was appointed pastor on November 5, 2004 and continues to lead the "Church in pursuit of Excellence-Undertaking Relevant Ministry".



Betsy Gustafson photos

A Dedication Ceremony was held Feb. 24 for a historical marker at Mt. Zion African Methodist Episcopal Church in Dover. Unveiling the marker are Moira Conlan of Delaware Public Archives and Rev. Wayne A. Johnson, Sr., pastor of Mt. Zion AME Church.



On hand were the Rev. Wayne A. Johnson, Sr., evangelist Thomina McIntyre and councilman Reuben Salters, special guest. "Generations unborn will understand history was made 2/24/08," Johnson said. The marker is dedicated to the memory of every member that made the walk from 56 S. Kirkwood St. to 101 N. Queen Street and witnessed its growth and development under the leadership and guidance of its past pastors and members, he added.

## Deadline extended for 'Clean Water' kids contest

School-aged children in Delaware now have until Wednesday, March 5, to draw an illustration showing the impacts or prevention of stormwater runoff, a leading source of water pollution in Delaware's creeks, rivers and estuaries.

Those who enter will be eligible to win a variety of prizes as part of the Department of Transportation's 2008 "Clean Water Begins and Ends With You" drawing contest. The four first-place students will have their artwork used in a bus-back advertising campaign celebrating the 38th anniversary of Earth Day.

For the past five years, Partnership for the Delaware Estuary has partnered with DelDOT to hold the statewide competition and educate students, kindergarten through 12th grades, about the topic.

Stormwater runoff is the portion of rainfall that collects debris, chemicals and other pollutants as it flows over the ground and into street-side storm drains. Instead of naturally soaking into the ground, it frequently is discharged directly into the waterways used for swimming, fishing and drinking water.

For more including rules and entry forms, visit www.delawareestuary.org or call Dee Ross at 800-445-4935, ext. 106.

**ZERO DOWN**