LEGISLATIVE, FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE

The Legislative, Finance, and Administration Committee meeting was held on November 13, 2012, at 5:32 p.m. with Chairman Lynn presiding. Members present were Mr. Anderson (arrived at 6:05 p.m.), Mr. Hare, Mr. Rushe, and Mr. Shevock. Members of Council present were Council President Leary, Mr. Perza, Mrs. Williams, and Mr. Hutchison. Mayor Carey was also present.

AGENDA ADDITIONS/DELETIONS

By unanimous consent, the agenda was approved as presented.

Proposed Ordinance #2012-23 - FY Budget Revisions

Mrs. Donna Mitchell, Controller/Treasurer advised members that Proposed Ordinance #2012-23 would incorporate the following changes into the FY13 Budget:

- The Original Budget for the Police Grant Funds that was missed in the original budget ordinance.
    - The budget ordinance represents the combined fund summary for three (3) separate Federal and State grants; the individual revenue and expenditure line items will be entered into the City's financial accounting system for each grant.
- The audited Beginning Balances for the Municipal Street Aid, Library, Community Development Block Grant (CDBG), and Police Grant funds and corresponding revisions to the expenditures.
- Capital project funds are amended to reflect the audited Beginning Balances and corresponding adjustments for those uncompleted projects with multi-year construction periods.
- Amends the Beginning Balances for the Operating Funds to include the carry forward balances to cover the purchase of the mobile and portable radios for Federal Communications Commission (FCC) compliance that was budgeted for in FY12. The offsetting expenditures are also amended by department.
- The remaining Beginning Balances for the Operating Funds will be brought forward for amendment after the completion of the audit.
- Property Taxes are adjusted to reflect higher Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILOT) from the State of Delaware that was approved in the State budget after the adoption of the City budget.
- The additional Municipal Street Aid funds that the State appropriated for capital outlay on street projects in FY12 are carried forward in the Beginning Balance. This, coupled with another additional appropriation (revenue) for capital outlay, is included in the Municipal Street Aid Budget to be spent this fiscal year.

- Increased the Capital Investment Plan for the Electric Improvement & Extension Fund to provide funding for increased request for new developments and commercial properties, which is an increase of $300,000 which is being taken from the carry forward balance from last year.

- Amends the power supply and generation budget to provide more detail and inclusion of cost of the Solar Renewable Energy Credits.

It was noted that all changes were noted in red font in the proposed ordinance.

Mrs. Mitchell stated that Line #265 on Page 7 of the ordinance reflected $351,600 that was missed in the original budget. She explained that by July of 2012, adequate funds were produced through generation of electricity to realize a credit, which was included in Line #271, PJM Spot Market, in order to offset the $351,600 rather than changing the budget balance. She also noted that more detail was provided in the revised ordinance in the Electric Revenue Fund Summary regarding energy and supply items.

Mr. Hare moved to recommend adoption of Proposed Ordinance #2012-23 - FY 2013 - Budget Revisions, seconded by Mr. Shevock and unanimously carried (Anderson absent).

Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard

During the City Council Meeting of October 8, 2012, a public hearing was held regarding consideration of renaming Division Street within the City limits as Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard. At that time, the matter was referred back to the Legislative, Finance, and Administration Committee with the stipulation that the Committee would provide a recommendation to City Council within 120 days and that public notification would be provided to all affected parties. *(Clerk's Office Note: Written notification of the November 13, 2012 LF&A meeting regarding the proposed renaming was sent to all owners of property on Division Street.)*

Councilman Adam Perza reminded members that various proposals to honor Dr. King had been considered over the past several months and that there were two (2) proposals currently before the City: 1) to rename Route 8, Division Street, and Forrest Avenue from the east boundary of the City to the west boundary of the City in Dr. King's honor, and 2) to rename Division Street from DuPont Highway on the east to Saulsbury Road on the west. He noted that the City had provided opportunities for public comment during two (2) public meetings in order to obtain feedback from business owners, property owners, and government officials from the State and County regarding the impact on the community. He explained that there were significant concerns regarding the potential impact to the business community in terms of costs incurred, private residents had expressed concerns regarding the administrative burdens of changing home addresses, and members of the historic community had made the City aware that the Division Street corridor had been in the community since the 1850s and was historical to the City. Mr. Perza explained that these comments, criticisms, and recommendations were balanced against the concerns of the advocates for the King Street proposal, noting that the City had considered a form of recognition for Dr. King for

approximately 20 years with no decision being made. He indicated his desire to submit the Court Street corridor as an alternative plan for consideration, noting that this would not necessarily replace either Division Street plan.

Councilman Perza provided a presentation entitled "Public Hearing Re: Dedication of Public Street for Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr." ***(Attachment #1)***. Referring to Page 3 of the presentation, he explained that the alternative proposal would rename the current Court Street, beginning at its intersection with Route 13, as Martin Luther King, Jr. Street or Boulevard and would "wrap around" Legislative Hall, extending to the intersection with Federal Street. The current Duke of York Street would become the northern portion of the proposed corridor, and William Penn Street would become the southern portion. This would include renaming the current Court Street, Duke of York Street, and William Penn Street after Dr. King. Mr. Perza stated that Capital Drive, which serves Courtside Apartments (on the north side of current Court Street), would be renamed as Court Street and would unite with the southern lane of existing Court Street (on the south side of Court Street) which is effectively an "alley" running parallel to Court Street extending to Cowgill Street and serving approximately eight (8) private properties. Mr. Perza advised members that there was precedent in the City for uniting streets such as Capital Drive and the alleyway, pointing out that Kings Highway Southwest extends north past the Governor's mansion, intersects with Division Street (where Division Street becomes Kings Highway for several blocks), and then turns north at Park Drive past Silver Lake Park and intersects with Route13. He explained that if all of the suggested actions were accomplished, no residents on the north or south sides of Court Street would be impacted and no businesses would be affected.

Mr. Perza advised members that four (4) State facilities, including the Haslet Armory, the Tatnall Building, the Delaware Public Archives, and Family Court would be affected. He explained that Family Court would have two (2) address options: 1) retain 400 Court Street because it would be located on the newly defined Court Street, or 2) adopt the Martin Luther King, Jr. renaming.

Mr. Perza described this proposal as involving a prominent, visible thoroughfare of the Capital that serves as an entrance to the legislative corridor which attracts attention from Delawareans and legislators from all three (3) counties. He noted that it contains a mixture of residential neighborhoods (including Capital Green, Garden Court Apartments, and Courtside Apartments) and there is no commercial development in the area, with the exception of the Route 13 strip on the eastern boundary. Mr. Perza explained that the advantage of the proposal was that it would minimize much of the impact mentioned in all of the public comments received from City and Kent County residents, Delawareans, and State and County officials. In addition, the cost should be less due to the reduced number of sign changes needed. He noted that consideration of this option at the current Legislative, Finance, and Administration Committee meeting was the initial introduction of the plan, which had not been vetted by the public, State, or the City and that more public comment would surely be offered.

Mr. Lynn thanked Mr. Perza for his efforts in developing this proposal and expressed his opinion that this was the best solution because it addressed the concerns of residents and businesses.

Mr. Anderson stated that he liked the proposal, noting that this thoroughfare was one (1) of the best kept avenues in the City, the location of the seat of government, an entrance for tourists and visitors, and connects Capital Green to Legislative Hall, which he felt was symbolic. He stated that it was just as important that businesses not be disrupted in these economic times, noting that Dr. King was "about not just freedom but jobs." Mr. Anderson indicated that the proposal addressed all these concerns and showed that the City was listening to the public and he thanked Mr. Perza for his work.

Mr. Shevock questioned if any other proposals had been received and if the Committee would follow up to ensure that all property owners were notified of Mr. Perza's plan. He stated his understanding that the State did not appear to object to the proposal and inquired if this would be documented in writing so that there would be no questions in the future.

Mr. Perza reiterated that the plan was just being introduced; therefore, no advertised public meeting had been held to consider this proposal. He stated his belief that Council would schedule a hearing at the appropriate time and notify by mail the State and private property owners who would be impacted. Mr. Perza indicated that approximately 20-25 properties would be affected and it was his belief that 16 of them were owned by either the State or the City. He advised members that efforts had been made to reach out to the State to make them aware of the initial proposal since the City was seeking their input regarding the potential impact to users of the buildings.

Mr. Lynn stated that if the proposal were adopted by the Committee it would be sent to Council for approval in two (2) weeks and the first available public hearing date would be December 10, 2012. He believed that the State would be notified and would have an opportunity to appear on or before December 10, 2012 to weigh in.

Mr. Shevock questioned if everything in this regard should be in place prior to going to a public hearing because a "fly in the ointment" could appear after the public hearing. He noted that he had no problem with the proposals but felt that feedback should be received prior to going to public hearing because the public hearing could be a waste of time for the Committee and the City unless everything was in order.

Mr. Hare stated his understanding that the purpose of the proposed renaming was to honor Dr. King in history and that he could understand the concept of renaming Court Street up to the Legislative Mall area; however, he was not in favor of renaming William Penn and Duke of York Streets since they were prominent in Delaware history.

Mr. Perza indicated that he felt this was a fair comment to make for historians who are aware of the Duke of York's contributions from England and William Penn's contributions from Pennsylvania. He felt that these concerns should be considered through this process and that the Committee or Council could modify the proposal.

Mr. Hare felt that renaming Court Street and honoring Dr. King "in the same breath" as William Penn and the Duke of York was appropriate. He felt that the correct process should be followed and should be "as pure as the results."

Mr. Perza stated that a number of the components to the process had been streamlined and many of the logistical arguments that were previously obstacles were removed. He agreed that there would be discussion as to what William Penn and the Duke of York mean to the State and this would be weighed against the contributions of Dr. King to members of the community, noting that history means different things to different people.

Responding to Mr. Lynn, Mr. Perza confirmed that no private individuals or businesses would be impacted by the proposal in terms of having to change driver's licenses, social security information, etc.

Mr. Hutchison thanked Mr. Perza for his efforts and inquired if any other locations had been considered by the Committee.

Mr. Anderson stated that he had heard that interest was expressed in renaming the Dover Public Library after Dr. King.

Mr. Hare noted that a suggestion had been received regarding renaming newly created parks or "different things in the parks" in honor of Dr. King. Mr. Koenig confirmed that emails had been received regarding the potential for naming a park system or part of a park system after Dr. King.

Mr. Hutchison stated that a location directly across from the Police Memorial had been suggested as a site for a memorial for Dr. King. He indicated that he would like to see a list of the options, to include feedback, and that the selection should be made as quickly as possible.

Mr. Lynn reiterated the options before the Committee regarding this matter, as follows:

1) The entirety of Division Street, as previously suggested by Councilman Bonar.
2) A portion of Division Street (the original proposal from Route 13 to Saulsbury Road).
3) Mr. Perza's Court Street proposal.
4) The renaming of the Dover Public Library.
5) The naming of a proposed pocket park system. Mr. Lynn noted that only one (1) of these parks exists to date in the form of an empty lot on the corner of North Street and Governors Avenue, which is completely unimproved.

Mr. Shevock inquired if Mr. Perza's proposal was a three (3) pronged proposal that could be divided as follows:

a) Court Street only.
b) Court and Duke of York Streets only.
c) Court, Duke of York, and William Penn Streets.

Mr. Lynn stated that any of those alternatives were on the table.

Members were provided correspondence received regarding this matter ***(Attachment #2)***. Mr. Lynn noted that a sign-in sheet had been made available for those who wished to comment and advised speakers to keep in mind that advocates of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard proposal were leaning toward the Court Street option. He reminded speakers that comments would be limited to three (3) minutes and that the meeting was running a bit behind.

Ms. Carroll-Lisa Malone, 1559 Forrest Avenue, inquired if Legislative Mall was the only name of the green, grassy area [between Duke of York and William Penn Streets]. Responding, Mr. Perza stated that he did not believe that this area had a name but that it may be codified as Independence Park, although he was unsure. Ms. Malone suggested that if there was concern about renaming Duke of York Street and William Penn Street, perhaps only Court Street could be renamed and the park could be named Martin Luther King Park. Mr. Perza stated that he had been taking notes from all those who appeared and would add this idea to the list of public comments. Ms. Malone indicated that she had prepared a statement with objections to the renaming of the Forrest Avenue corridor ***(Attachment #3)*** but had no objections to the Court Street proposal in its various forms that were suggested or the renaming of the Dover library.

Mr. David Louie, 1684 N. Little Creek Road, read the following statement into the record:

> *We, the 580 residents and businesses on Division Street, received a letter concerning this meeting tonight in reference to renaming Division Street from Artis Drive to Long Point Road to Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard.*
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> *Since I live on North Little Creek Road and will be affected by expense and time, I wanted to be sure this committee and Council will follow City of Dover Code and Charter. Whereas, every 580 residents and businesses will be petitioned to where we either want a street name change or we do not. And, this committee or Council will not "by pass" the charter or code and pass this name change without the petition being presented to all those concerned.*
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> *In Oct. 2012, I received a statement from an investment firm for my son and it still had my old address from when my address was Division Street and later changed to North Little Creek, this was over 8 years ago. I am still updating companies from that change.*

Mr. Emil Voshell, 1125 E. Division Street, stated that he had resided at his address for over 50 years and inquired if his property would be included in this proposal. Responding, Mr. Lynn stated that under Mr. Perza's proposal Division Street would be completely unaffected. However, if any of the multiple proposals on the table with regard to Division Street were adopted, Mr. Voshell's particular house may be affected.

Mr. John Welgin, 1082 Forrest Avenue, stated that he spoke at the previous meeting and advised members that he was not in favor of the street name change and had failed to mention that his parcel of land was not within the City of Dover but was in Kent County. He felt that the City could not legally change his County address. He stated that he felt that Mr. Perza's proposal was "fantastic" and he was "all for it."

Ms. Justine Jarrell Davis, 5233 S. DuPont Highway, stated that she was 100% against changing the name of Dover's 150-year-old historic Division Street. She explained that she and her family had owned property at 991 Forrest Avenue (on the corner of Saulsbury Road and Forrest Avenue) for over 72 years, that this address had been a constant in their lives, and it would be affected by the first two (2) proposals. She felt that renaming Division Street would create a hardship for all residents and business owners on the street as they would be forced to change the street name on many very important items, from business cards, to signs, checks, wills, etc. Ms. Davis stated that it would also cost the City a great deal for all the new signage, paperwork, and man hours. She noted that, while Dr. Martin Luther King is a prominent figure in our country's history, he was not in Delaware or Dover history. She indicated that Dover is constantly growing and requested that if a new street name were to be chosen, that it be for a new Dover street rather than historic Division Street.

Mr. Vernon Ingram, 402 Greenhill Road, stated that he is a business owner on Division Street. He thanked the Committee for the fine job that they are doing and expressed his agreement with Mr. Perza's proposal.

Mr. Gary Michaels, 1520 N. Little Creek Road, stated that he was recently informed of this issue. He stated that he takes care of an 88-year-old woman and has had a difficult time trying to take care of himself and her. He felt that making such a rapid change as the proposed renaming of Division Street was unfair to the community. He stated that this was not a racial issue to him but it was his personal opinion regarding how those affected would suffer the consequences. Mr. Michaels questioned if 1520 N. Little Creek Road would be affected. Responding, Mrs. Ann Marie Townshend, Director of Planning and Community Development, stated that if the property was within City limits it would be affected by the most expansive proposal in regard to Division Street.

Mr. Charles David, 751 Hatchery Road, stated that he planned to speak about history and was speaking as a private person, with no connection to any organization. He provided members with a written statement and historical information including an excerpt from "A History of Kent County Delaware," by Harold B. Hancock, and an excerpt from a Presbyterian Church history entitled "Bridge Across the Years," by Aline Noren Ehinger ***(Attachment #4)***. He advised members that a good deal of history made in Delaware since the time of William Penn was included in "Bridge Across the Years." Mr. David reminded members that the City of Dover was the first City of the First State and that this creates pride among residents due to the history which has been forged over the centuries, from William Penn's inception until today. It was his opinion that history has been made and that "history is history" and, like birthdays, cannot be changed. He felt that trying to change or do over what has gone before is not giving credence to our forefathers and that this applies to the renaming of Division Street. He read from Page 114 of "Bridge Across the Years," as follows:

> *A wealthy, well-known and distinguished Dover citizen, Reverend Thomas Budd Bradford, was a member of the Dover congregation from 1850 to his death 1871. He had inherited extensive property in and around Dover from his uncle, Nicholas Loockerman, and lived in the Bradford-Loockerman House at 419 South State Street. He was active in the life of the town due to his large property holdings and to his enjoyment in knowing people and in having a part in social and business activities.*

He was well known in this small town which numbered about 600 people within the city limits. In the 1850's Mr. Bradford laid out all his property in building lots and streets and proposed the name Bradford City.

Mr. Lynn advised Mr. David that he had exceeded the three (3) minute time limitation. He apologized for cutting Mr. David off; however, he noted that the sign-in list included two (2) full sheets of names of individuals who wished to speak on this matter. Mr. David stated that he took this as an offense against what he was attempting to present.

Mr. Lynn stated that although he found the information informative and educational, only three (3) minutes could be allotted per speaker. He suggested that Mr. David provide information to Committee members in writing or at a subsequent hearing on this matter.

Ms. Florene LeCompte, 1110 E. Division Street, stated that she wished to present a statement from one (1) of the residents on her street who was unavailable to speak because she was not in town and did not know about the proposal and began to read a statement, as follows: "For reasons of personal security, I prefer not to reveal my name or specific address because . . ." Mr. Lynn advised Ms. LeCompte that she could make a statement on her own behalf, but not for a third party.

Speaking on her own behalf, Ms. LeCompte stated that she agreed with Mr. Perza's proposal; however, she did not agree with the renaming of William Penn and Duke of York Streets. She expressed her opinion that these streets were part of the City's history and she did not feel that this should be changed. Referring to Councilman Anderson's previous comment that he approved of the Court Street option as it related to Capital Green, she questioned why Capital Green would have anything to do with this. She stated that she thought that the matter being considered was not a racial issue; however, she felt that Mr. Anderson's comment denoted that it was a racial issue. Responding, Mr. Anderson stated that he did not perceive the issue this way, but that Ms. LeCompte should take it the way she liked.

Ms. LeCompte expressed her opinion that other options, such as renaming the library or any street that had not already been named would be good options; however, she did not agree with the ABCD corridor of Division Street (from City limit to City limit) because it would affect so many people located on that road.

Mr. Kenny Shelton, 1539 Forrest Avenue, stated his agreement with Mr. Perza's proposal. He noted that he spoke with an individual from Maryland who advised him that a street dedication had been performed to honor troopers who were killed a number of years ago. A large plaque was placed at that location but no addresses were changed and the only cost was a plaque and a dedication. He felt that a memory could be honored without changing addresses.

Reverend Michael Rogers, 118 Springfield Way, President, Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance (IMA) (Dover and vicinity) stated that the IMA was pleased to hear the new proposal that was brought forth. He noted that the organization's original plan was to seek a change to Division Street; however, that Mr. Perza had brought forth a very viable alternative and the organization would like

to offer support. Rev. Rogers stated that other options were presented; however, the Court Street area seemed very plausible and prominent for honoring Dr. King. He thanked members and Councilman Perza for their efforts and trusted that Council would see this as a reasonable and viable alternative.

Reverend Philemon Hill, 3728 N. DuPont Highway, stated he was glad that some reason had come forth and that "we are not like Congress and everyone has to have their way." He indicated that the Court Street proposal seemed to be a legitimate proposal and stated that proponents were looking to unify the City rather than to divide it. Rev. Hill explained that the previous recommendation from Route 13 to Saulsbury Road was because of the location of the former William Henry High School, which he stated was predominantly a school for people of color until a change in government took place. He expressed appreciation for Mr. Perza's efforts.

Reverend Rita Mishoe Paige, 355 Rita Wilma Road, stated that the IMA supported Councilman Perza's proposal for Court, Duke of York, and William Penn Streets and indicated that she would like to go on official record by saying that the IMA had sent the entire Legislative, Finance, and Administration Committee a letter officially endorsing that proposal. From a personal standpoint, she stated that she found it offensive that the City government would consider a "scattered" park system, was "embarrassed for [Council]" that this would be considered, and requested that this option be taken off the table. Rev. Paige expressed her opinion that the leadership of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and the entire civil rights movement impacted all 50 states. She stated that because of Dr. Martin Luther King, we can vote, members such as Councilwoman Williams are able to reside on City Council, and all those present at the meeting could be in the room and attend the same schools. Rev. Paige stated that because of Dr. Martin Luther King, history was made in Delaware and all over. On behalf of the IMA, Rev. Paige stated she was in favor of Mr. Perza's proposal because no residents or businesses would be impacted, it would be less expensive than the Division Street proposal, and it would be a win-win situation for all; therefore, she urged members "let's do it."

Mr. Paul Davis, 5233 S. DuPont Highway, co-owner of a business at 991 Forrest Avenue, commended the Committee for their work. He noted that he and his wife were opposed to renaming Division Street. He felt that when people sit down and debate or discuss in an intelligent manner a solution can always be found, and he felt this was what had occurred with this issue. He noted that many were affected; however, everyone kept their head and ultimately a great resolution was found. Mr. Davis expressed support for the Court Street proposal; however, he noted that he agreed with Councilman Hare that Duke of York and William Penn Streets should be left alone as part of Delaware history and felt that the same mission could be accomplished by honoring Dr. King by renaming Court Street. He noted that this was how things were accomplished in Delaware, by sitting down and talking about it.

Mr. Edwin Baker, Jr., 1526 Forrest Avenue, stated that when he spoke before Council previously on this matter he noted that if people would sit down and get together they could do better and that this had been accomplished. He felt that the Court Street proposal was excellent; however, he agreed with Councilman Hare that a "good look" should be taken at the other two (2) streets as they are part of the City's history.

Mr. EShed Alston, 406 Arnold Court, stated that he had a document that was received from the Clerk of the United States Supreme Court regarding an ongoing appeal to the Court. He began to read some of the questions that he indicated that he presented to the United States Supreme Court from a prepared statement, as follows:

> *Is it not irrefutably true that the U.S. constitutionally protected due process right of law and coinheritance in Civil Law and the equally important legal guarantee in and of the equal protection of American law trumps, outweighs, and completely circumvents any State's ability to unconstitutionally compromise, trivialize, minimize, victimize--*

Mr. Anderson called for a point of order.

Mr. Lynn inquired if Mr. Alston's statement was about the street renaming, noting that this was the topic at hand. Mr. Alston continued to read from his statement. Mr. Lynn reminded Mr. Alston that he had been addressed by the Committee. Mr. Alston stated that the statement did refer to this matter and this was why he was reading it into the record. He expressed his opinion that there was a double standard in the way that the black community was treated, that this was not just his observation but that this matter was presently before the U.S. Supreme Court, and he stated he was reading what the record was. He inquired if he should continue.

Mr. Lynn inquired how Mr. Alston's statement was pertinent to the issue at hand. Mr. Alston stated that the issue at hand was "our current circumstances." He stated that there were currently lynchings going on in the City, whether people accepted this or not. Mr. Lynn requested that Mr. Alston take his seat since he had deviated from the topic at hand. Mr. Alston stated that the topic at hand was how "we" are treated in this town.

Mr. Lynn stated that if Mr. Alston continued he would be removed from the Chamber.

Mr. Anderson advised Mr. Alston that an Open Forum would be held later in the evening, beginning at 7:15 p.m.

Mr. Alston stated that "there is no inextricability" and that all of this was connected.

Mr. James Fogell, 360 Nimitz Road, stated that he wrote a letter to the Mayor and members of City Council about the hardships involved in changing the name of any street. He suggested that a memorial be constructed using privately donated funds, as was done for the Vietnam Veterans' Memorial in Dover and the Martin Luther King Memorial in Washington, D.C. He noted that funds were donated for these memorials by those who really wanted to honor someone. Mr. Fogell felt that those who want to honor Dr. Martin Luther King should get together and put up a nice memorial, not just a street or a flyer by a street name. He advised members that there was a nice plot where the police officers park near the railroad tracks and he felt that this would be one (1) possible location for such a memorial, where people could sit on the grass and tell their children about Dr. King. He felt that donations could be received from black and white individuals. Mr. Fogell expressed his opinion that those who want a memorial should sacrifice.

Former City Councilman Reuben Salters, 109 Bertrand Drive, stated that he had heard a lot of dialogue about the changing of the name and was both dismayed and encouraged by the comments. He expressed his opinion that "we, as good citizens of Dover" would find a way to come to fruition with this project. He indicated that many suggestions had been made. Mr. Salters noted that one (1) individual suggested that advocates pay for a memorial; however, he felt that Dr. King had already paid. As law-abiding citizens with great hearts, he felt that if everyone looked deep into their hearts and souls and thought about what Dr. King did for our nation and world, that the conclusion would be reached that no price was to great to be paid. Mr. Salters felt that "we did not give our life, our honor, we have given nothing but words." He noted that history changes and depends on who is writing it. He reminded members that Mr. Perza stated that Duke of York Street was named in the 1930s, which he felt was not a long time ago, and that Washington, D.C. was not always Washington, D.C. He felt that history changes all the time and that it was time to start a new chapter in Dover. Mr. Salters suggested that if Mr. Perza's suggestions were not followed that the $18M library could be named after Dr. King.

Mr. Lynn noted that one (1) additional speaker would be allowed.

Pastor Richard Avant, Calvary Baptist Church, stated that he had worked with Council over the last 30 years and that 20 years ago he and the Mayor considered changing the name of a street to Martin Luther King Street or Boulevard. At that time, petitions were obtained and the project was ready to move forward, and he suggested Scarborough Road as it had not yet been built; however, 20 years later nothing had been done. Rev. Avant stated that a proposal had been made and Council made a counterproposal through Mr. Perza, and proponents liked that proposal. He stated the desire to get the project accomplished. He noted that the matter had been talked about for a long time and that everyone would never come to agreement and that Mr. Perza's plan presented the least amount of problems with no businesses involved. He felt that it was a waste of time to talk about Forrest Avenue if Mr. Perza's proposal were to be moved forward. Rev. Avant stated that he appreciated everything that had been done and was looking forward to moving ahead with the new proposal.

Mr. Lynn expressed his pride in being a member of the Committee and in Mr. Perza's accomplishment in bringing different ideas together. He read the following statement into the record:

> *I have been asked by many since the inception of this debate about why I feel so passionately about the issue, and why the City of Dover, with so many other concerns, feels the need to worry itself with changing the name of one of its oldest streets. I was first introduced, and became intrigued by, the issue of renaming a street to honor to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Blvd., when I heard a presentation on the topic at a Towne Point/White Oak Community Homeowners Association Meeting.*
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> *Listening to the presentation that evening under the fluorescent lights of the 'lunch room' in Towne Point Elementary, I quickly realized that, to my Constituents, particularly my African-American Constituents, that this street renaming held significantly more import to their community, the essence of social justice, and their sense of self and worth than merely honoring Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.*

As in all things, I began to research the topic. First, how have other communities dealt with the renaming of streets to honor Dr. King? How have these efforts been received? What are the costs and inconveniences experienced by the individuals and businesses located on those streets? My research led me to Dr. Derek Alderman, Ph.D., a Professor at the University of Tennessee, currently head of Department of Geography, who describes himself as "a cultural and historical geographer interested in public memory, popular culture, and heritage tourism in the U.S." and whose work "focuses on the rights of African Americans to claim the power to commemorate the past and shape cultural landscapes as part of a broader goal of social and spatial justice." Reading Dr. Alderman's work, together with my first-hand experience meeting with my Constituents, confirmed that this issue represents more than a commemorative street renaming, but is, in the words of Dr. Alderman, "a practice of increasing importance to racial and ethnic minorities in the U.S. as they seek ways to recognize their past achievements and struggles and, in turn, to establish their current legitimacy." Dr. Alderman suggests that more than 900 streets have been commemorated to Dr. King in the United States, across 40 states and the District of Columbia.

My constituents maintain that the renaming of such an important road in the City of Dover is a testament to the City's commitment to social justice, and affirmation of the sacrifices, trials and tribulations endured by the African-American community. Dr. Alderman, in his research, concluded that the renaming of major thoroughfare is representative of a "city's commitment to recognizing King's legacy" and that "by asking residents and business owners to change their mailing address, proponents seek to make King's memory visible and personal to a larger cross section of the community."

Mr. Anderson moved to recommend setting a public hearing before City Council on December 10, 2012 to consider Councilman Perza's proposal to rename Court, Duke of York, and William Penn Streets as Martin Luther King Street, to rename Capital Drive as Court Street, and for the alley currently named Court Street to remain Court Street, and to consider the placement of plaques of dedication to William Penn and the Duke of York on the respective streets and the proposed renaming of the Dover Public Library in honor of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. The motion was seconded by Mr. Lynn, and carried by a roll call vote of three (3) yes (Lynn, Anderson, and Rushe) and two (2) no (Hare and Shevock).

Mr. Shevock indicated that he felt that the proposal should be presented and voted on in sections to include Court Street; Court, Duke of York, and William Penn Streets; or the Dover Public Library.

Mr. Hare agreed with Mr. Shevock. He reiterated that he had no objection to renaming Court Street itself and felt that these issues should be considered separately with two (2) separate hearings.

Mr. Anderson pointed out that once the public hearing was held, Council could choose which proposal to pass, could adopt neither or both if they wished to, or could amend the proposal. He felt that there were many avenues that Council could take; however, this was the next step to "keep the ball rolling."

Mr. Shevock noted that if these options could be put forward to Council as separate proposals and if this were part of the motion, he could support the motion.

Mr. Lynn stated that the motion had already been voted on.

Mr. Hare requested that when this matter is considered before Council that enough time be allowed so that everyone can be heard.

Mr. Hare moved for adjournment, seconded by Mr. Rushe and unanimously carried.

Meeting adjourned at 7:07 p.m.

Sean M. Lynn
Chairman

SML/DD/js/mk/tm

U:\Minutes\11-13-2012 LFA.wpd

Attachments
Attachment #1 - Public Hearing RE: Dedication of Public Street for Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.
Attachment #2 - Correspondence Received Regarding Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard
Attachment #3 - Statement Provided by Ms. Carroll-Lisa Malone
Attachment #4 - Statement and Historical Information Provided by Mr. Charles David

City of Dover

Legislative Finance and Administration Committee

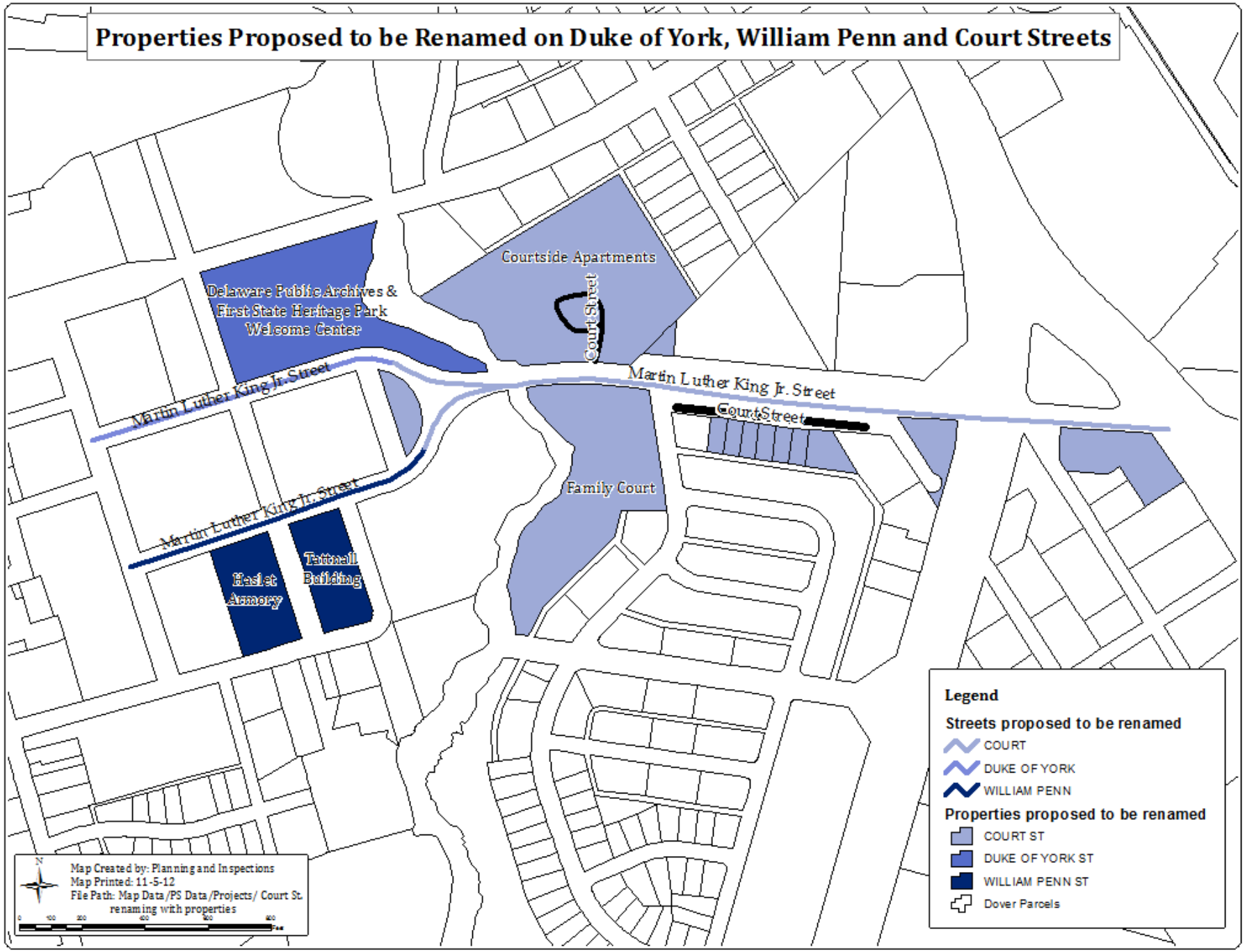
Public hearing re: Dedication of Public Street for Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.

November 13, 2012

LF&A Committee Meeting November 13, 2012
Attachment #1

LFA Proposals

- Division Street ABCD
  - East boundary of City to west boundary of City (Route 8/Division Street/Forrest Avenue)
- Division Street BC
  - DuPont Highway (east) to Salisbury Road (west)
- Court Street/Duke of York/William Penn Street
  - DuPont Highway (east) to Federal Street (west)


Properties Proposed to be Renamed on Duke of York, William Penn and Court Streets
Courtside Apartments
Court Street
Delaware Public Archives &
First State Heritage Park
Welcome Center
Martin Luther King Jr. Street
Martin Luther King Jr. Street
Court Street
Family Court
Martin Luther King Jr. Street
Haslet
Armory
Tattnall
Building
Legend
Streets proposed to be renamed
COURT
DUKE OF YORK
WILLIAM PENN
Properties proposed to be renamed
COURT ST
DUKE OF YORK ST
WILLIAM PENN ST
Dover Parcels
N
Map Created by: Planning and Inspections
Map Printed: 11-5-12
File Path: Map Data /PS Data /Projects/ Court St.
renaming with properties

Court Street

- Rededicate Court Street (main artery) as "Martin Luther King Street"
- Rededicate
  - Capital Drive as "Court Street"
- No change to Court Street (alley)
- Rededicate
  - Duke of York Street
  - William Penn Street

Residential impact

- Courtside Apartments – no address change, residents retain United Way address
- Garden Court Apartments – no address change, residents retain Court Street address
- Court Street (alley) private residences – no address change, resident retain Court Street address

Residential classified properties

- Residential properties impacted on:

- Division Street ABCD 226
- Division Street BC 80
- Court Street 0

All property classifications

- Division Street ABCD 373
- Division Street BC 143
- Court Street 24

Address impact

- Division Street ABCD 580
- Division Street BC 309
- Court Street 5

Capital Drive (Court Street)

- Capital Drive presently situated to north of present Court Street
- Capital Drive will be renamed Court Street and connect with existing Court Street (alley)
- Garden Court Apartments access road
- All residents will retain their Court Street addresses


NO
OUTLET
Garden
Court






RIVER
COURT ST
STOP

Family Court (400 Court Street)

- Family Court is one of four state owned properties in proposal
- Proposal presents state with two options:
  - 1. Retain 400 Court Street
  - 2. Adopt 400 Martin Luther King Boulevard
- State will confer with the Administrative Office of the Courts
  - Avoid public confusion over location of the court


400
STOP
FAMILY COURT

Court Street (alley)

- Court Street (alley) already exists
- Bounded on south by private property, private residences
- Unofficial parking for Family Court (400 Court)
- King proposal will not impact any property on Court Street (alley)




FAMILY COURT








STOP


COURT ST.

Entrance to Legislative Corridor

- Prominent thoroughfare to the Capital
- Mixture of residential neighborhoods
  - Entrance to Capitol Green
  - Entrance to Garden Court Apartments
- No commercial development




BIGGS
B
INFO
THE OLD STATE HOUSE
JOHNSON VICTROLA MUSEUM
HISTORIC DISTRICT

Duke of York Street

- Laid out and constructed in 1930s during eastward expansion of Dover to recently completed DuPont Highway
- Duke of York was the original grantor of the land that would become Delaware to William Penn
- Delaware Public Archives building is presently situated on Duke of York Street


DUKE OF YORK ST








STOP









William Penn Street

- William Penn, original fee simple holder of the Three Lower Counties (Delaware
- Street constructed in 1930s during eastward expansion of Dover to DuPont Highway
- Formerly location of minor league baseball field
- Site of two state office buildings (Tattnall, former Armory Building)


DO NOT
ENTER
LEGISLATIVE AVE


LEGISLATIVE AVE
WILLIAM PENN ST




ONE WAY




DELAWARE
LAW ENFORCEMENT
MEMORIAL
"IN VALOR
THERE IS HOPE."
~TACITUS


FEDERAL ST
WILLIAM PENN ST


FEDERAL ST.
WILLIAM PENN ST







Kelsall, Melanie

From: McDowell, Traci
Sent: Friday, October 26, 2012 3:33 PM
To: Kelsall, Melanie
Subject: FW: Martin Luther King Blvd

From: McDowell, Traci
Sent: Tuesday, October 09, 2012 11:40 AM
To: Williams, Beverly C.
Subject: FW: Martin Luther King Blvd

From: Charles Moor [mailto:mmoor86728@gmail.com]
Sent: Monday, October 08, 2012 6:15 PM
To: tmcdowell-bcw
Subject: Martin Luther King Blvd

What is the hurry concerning skipping normal procedures to get this issue shoved down the throat of taxpayers. My family has been living in Delaware since the 1600 hundreds and before that came over on the Mayflower. Left England to find freedom to create our own laws. City council members have made a grave mistake in trying to push this through as fast as they did, Martin Luther King Jr., was a great man and we have a national holiday in his honor. Name the new Library in his honor or the new south Dover connector. Name route 1 area that runs through Dover. I live on Forrest Ave and this has been home since 1980. Does anybody care what I think?

Charles Moor

Kelsall, Melanie

From: McDowell, Traci
Sent: Friday, October 26, 2012 3:31 PM
To: Kelsall, Melanie
Subject: FW: better tribute to Martin Luther King, Jr.?

-----Original Message-----
From: Donald Sauter [mailto:donaldsauter@gmail.com]
Sent: Thursday, October 18, 2012 4:43 PM
To: tmcdowell-bcw
Subject: better tribute to Martin Luther King, Jr.?

Dear Beverly,

Rename Legislative Avenue to MLK Avenue, short and sweet.

Isn't that far more appropriate and far less disruptive?

Donald Sauter

Kelsall, Melanie

From: McDowell, Traci
Sent: Friday, October 26, 2012 3:34 PM
To: Kelsall, Melanie
Subject: FW: Re-Naming Division Street

From: McDowell, Traci
Sent: Tuesday, October 09, 2012 11:40 AM
To: Williams, Beverly C.
Subject: FW: Re-Naming Division Street

From: Ellison Carey [mailto:emclewes@comcast.net]
Sent: Monday, October 08, 2012 6:39 PM
To: tmcdowell-bcw
Subject: Re-Naming Division Street

Bev,

I am opposed to the re-naming of Division Street. I hope you will oppose it tonight.

The expense to all, the aggravation to homeowners and business' alike is not a good idea in today's economic times. We are also changing Dover's history. I would like to explore George "Jody" Sweeney's idea by naming the West Dover highway. Perhaps there are other ideas.

Martin Luther King can be honored in Dover, but not in this way.

Thank you.

Ellison Carey
734 Bicentennial
Dover DE 19904

734 0398

RECEIVED
OCT 26 2012
OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK

I don't belive that Divison St. is a good choice for Dr King Rd. most people that live on Divison St. weren't. affected by Dr. King. The changing of Division St. To Dr. King Blvd. would be devesting To the people who would be affected by changing their address. IT would Take years for all the addresses To get changed. Each residence and business would have 2 addresses for 2 years in the post office.

Rep. Blakey said the Capital Theater now called the Schwartz Center is the same thing. That is not True, it was a business changed to a different business, paid by private Funds, The addess wasn't changed, only the name was changed

Division St. is an established St. and don't need anything done To it

I suggest Kirkwood or Queen st. To be Dr. King Blvd. Most of the people that Live on these streets was affected by Dr. King. They could improve the st. in honor of Dr. King and be proud of what they done in honor of Dr. King, and a road sign would go across Division St. saying Dr. Martin Luther King Blvd N+S. I really believe this would be more approate For the people that Dr. King affected

what I am Trying to say, the people that want Dr. King St. should do something on their own to b prode of, not put Dr. King's name on something that someone else did.

It should be done by private funds and donations. Like the Vetnam Memorial in Dover or The Dr King memorial in Washington

They were done by private funds and donations by the people that wanted the Memorial

Mr. James Fogell
360 Nimitz Rd
Dover, DE 19901

Kelsall, Melanie

From: McDowell, Traci
Sent: Monday, November 05, 2012 1:50 PM
To: Kelsall, Melanie
Subject: FW: MLK Honor Compromise

From: Jim Stewart [mailto:storemanageramcm@comcast.net]
Sent: Friday, October 19, 2012 11:56 AM
To: c.carey@dover.de.us; Anderson, David; Leary, Thomas J.; Hutchison, James L.; tmcdowell-bcw; Hare, Bill; Perza, Adam; Bonar, David L; Lynn, Sean M.
Subject: MLK Honor Compromise

Hello this is Jim Stewart . I am emailing from work. I would like to offer a potential solution to the honoring of MLK/Division St. issue. Go to Channel 6 Philadelphia WPVI and type in Cottman Avenue and Wednesday October 17. They just honored a slain police officer by dedicating a portion of Cottman Ave in his honor. They did so with signage. There was no actual changing of the street name so there was no impact on the people living or doing business on that street or on the City having to change records etc. .

I know other cities have done similar things in the past. The only cost to the City is the cost of the signs and their installation. The only discussion would be the design, number and placement of the signs. You could have one per block going East and West if so desired.

If you look at the street naming pattern in Dover you notice that the main north-south streets being Governors and State are not named after any individual. The main downtown East/West Streets being Water and Division are also not named after individuals. Loockerman Street is named after the family and they owned the land on that the street and northwards. On the perimeter the streets are named after land owning families being Walker, McKee and Saulsbury. When (if?) the Dover bypass that would connect to Saulsbury is built it would be a natural to name for MLK but I get the sense that the group pushing this agenda feels a sense of urgency for reasons that are not clear to me.

You have one other option and that is Federal Street. Again signage would be the path of least resistance as opposed to actually renaming the street with all the issues involved for the City and those on the street. The biggest impact would be on the Court and the Biggs Museum . I am not sure how the Health Department is addressed.

Let me know what you think. Jim

Kelsall, Melanie

From: McDowell, Traci
Sent: Friday, October 26, 2012 3:32 PM
To: Kelsall, Melanie
Subject: FW: AGAINST RENAMING DIVISION STREET

From: Pat Brice [mailto:Pat.Brice@comcast.net]
Sent: Thursday, October 18, 2012 2:10 PM
To: Hutchison, James L.; Carey Sr., Carleton; tmcdowell-bcw
Subject: AGAINST RENAMING DIVISION STREET

From: Pat Brice [mailto:Pat.Brice@comcast.net]
Sent: Thursday, October 18, 2012 1:59 PM
To: 'jlhutch9595@yahoo.com'; 'ccarey@dover.de.us'; 'tmcdowell-bcw@dover.de.us'

I am sending an email to state that I am totally **against renaming** Division Street.

There are new streets being build all the time name a new street Martin Luther King.

Do Not rename a main downtown historical street.

Patricia Brice
106 Stoney Drive
Dover, De. 19904
302-734-4150

To: Dover City Council

From: Ray Mobley
411 N. Governors Avenue
Dover, DE 19904

RECEIVED
OCT 16 2012
OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK

Date: October 16, 2012

Subject: Proposed Martin Luther King Boulevard

I would like to take time to congratulate the council in its decision to rename Division Street and Forest Street after Dr. King. It is time for the city of Dover to recognize the contributions that Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. has made to the American society.

Your choice of Dr. King is an excellent choice, and you should not allow the voices of reactionaries to dissuade you from this noble gesture to one of America's greatest citizens.

Now is not the time to retreat from you intended purpose of honoring Dr. King with a boulevard name after him. Some say that they have to endure a sacrifice of changing letterhead for their businesses, because of the new name change. Well Dr. King made the ultimate sacrifice: he gave his life for love, peace, brotherhood, and racial reconciliation.

I can think of no one who more deserves this honor than Dr. King. So don't be afraid or timid. Dr. King faced adversity with courage and strength, and so should you. Be bold and make this occasion a reality. The citizens of Dover and Delaware are made better people by your courageous action.

Kelsall, Melanie

From: McDowell, Traci
Sent: Friday, October 26, 2012 3:31 PM
To: Kelsall, Melanie
Subject: FW: Division Street

From: Carey Sr., Carleton
Sent: Thursday, October 18, 2012 4:29 PM
To: Shelley Brocklehurst
Cc: City Council; City Clerks Office
Subject: RE: Division Street

Ms. Brocklehurst:

Thank You for your E-Mail with your concerns and recommendation!
I will forward your E-Mail to City Council for their consideration.

Best Regards,

Carleton E. Carey Sr.
Mayor City of Dover
302-736-7004

From: Shelley Brocklehurst [mailto:shelley.brocklehurst@comcast.net]
Sent: Thursday, October 18, 2012 4:02 PM
To: Carey Sr., Carleton
Subject:

Dear Mr. Mayor,
I would like to take a moment of your time to express my concern for changing the name of Division Street to Martin Luther King Boulevard. In my opinion Division Street has been part of Dover for many years and is a landmark in itself. To change the name isn't only taking away a part of our history, it puts a financial burden on the citizens of Dover during a time when budgets are stretch beyond their means. This is one of the most obscure request I have heard in a very long time. The suggestions about using a street that has yet to be named makes the most sense or renaming the current park on Division Street would be considered a valid request.

Thank you for your time,

Shelley Brocklehurst
410 Ann Moore Street
Dover, DE 19901

Kelsall, Melanie

From: McDowell, Traci
Sent: Monday, November 05, 2012 1:49 PM
To: Kelsall, Melanie
Subject: FW: Street name changes

From: dewey742home@comcast.net [mailto:dewey742home@comcast.net]
Sent: Thursday, November 01, 2012 11:20 PM
To: c.carey@dover.de.us; davlevianderson@gmail.com; Leary, Thomas J.; Hutchison, James L.; tmcdowell-bcw; Hare, Bill; Perza, Adam; Bonar, David L; slynn@thedelawarelawyer.com
Subject: Fwd: Street name changes

Ladies and Gentlemen I just received this from the City of Philadelphia. Almost 20 years ago they adopted policy to accomodate honoring people by dedicating stretches of streets without changing the actual mailing/ official address due to the impact on residents and businesses. Its time for Dover to approach the MLK effort with a similiar approach. Every body wins. Jim

---

From: "Jim Stewart" <storemanageramcm@comcast.net>
To: dewey742home@comcast.net
Sent: Thursday, November 1, 2012 9:59:34 AM
Subject: FW: Fw: Street name changes

From: Charles.Denny@phila.gov [mailto:Charles.Denny@phila.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, October 31, 2012 5:59 PM
To: Jim Stewart
Cc: Richard.Montanez@phila.gov
Subject: Re: Fw: Street name changes

The City of Philadelphia about two decades ago started the practice of using AKA signs instead of renaming a street. There is significant expenses and effort required for residents and businesses to change there addresses on letter heads and return addresses as well as the expense of changing street Name Signs. We allow the AKA to be added to a block by a resolution of City Council.
Our Street Names are 6 inch white letters on a green background. For AKA signs we use a larger plate and on the bottom of the sign we add the AKA name with 4 inch white letters on a Red background.

Charles J. Denny P. E.
Assistant Chief Traffic Engineer
Philadelphia Streets Department
Room 980 MSB
1401 J.F. Kennedy Blvd
Philadelphia. PA 19102
Phone 215-686-5521
Fax 215-686-5067

Streets Department Customer Service
Sent by: csstreets@phila.gov

To Richard Montanez/STREETS/Phila@Phila, Charles Denny/STREETS/Phila@Phila
cc

Subject Fw: Street name changes

10/11/2012 12:11 PM

Please respond to
csstreets@phila.gov

Please advise.

Thank you.

D. Barraclough
The Customer Service Team at the Streets Department
http://www.philadelphiastreets.com
http:// PhillyRecyclingPAYS.com

For faster service and more information please use our Customer Service web page:
http://potholes.phila.gov/streetscustomerservice

----- Forwarded by CSStreets on 10/11/2012 10:40 AM -----

"Jim Stewart" <storemanageramcm@comcast.net>

10/10/2012 03:43 PM

To <csstreets@phila.gov>
cc
Subject Street name changes

Hello my name is Jim Stewart and I live in Dover, Delaware. Currently a group of citizens wants to honor Martin Luther King by changing the name of a major street in town and there is a lot of debate due to the impact on businesses and the residents re change of address issues etc. I remember seeing streets or section there of being marked in honor of someone but not actually changing the street name for business purposes. The honorific name being added to the street sign. Has that been done in Philadelphia? I know I have seen it and thought it was in Philly. Can you help me?

In Dover the argument isn't about should we honor Dr. King but how. One option is a new road being put in that will be a major road. I have run for city council before and am seeking a compromise solution. Jim Stewart

Stein, Jody

From: Stein, Jody
Sent: Friday, November 09, 2012 11:59 AM
To: City Clerks Office
Subject: Call from Maria C. Rodriguez - Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard

We received a call from Ms. Maria C. Rodriguez who resides at 1070 Forrest Avenue regarding consideration of Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard by the Legislative, Finance, and Administration Committee at the meeting scheduled for November 13, 2012. Ms. Rodriguez stated that she was unable to attend the meeting as she is scheduled to work but asked that we convey her thoughts on this matter to Committee members. She explained that she has resided on Forrest Avenue for 30 years and was not in favor of it being renamed due to the need that it would create for herself and business owners on the roadway to change multiple documents. She suggested that Dr. King's name be placed on a park or a library rather than on Division Street/Forrest Avenue.

Jody Stein
Administrative Assistant
City Clerk's Office - City of Dover
P.O. Box 475
Dover, DE 19903
(302) 736-7008

This email has been included included with related correspondence to be handed out at the Legislative, Finance, and Administration Committee Meeting scheduled on November 13, 2012.

Carroll - Lisa Malone 1559 Forrest Ave 302-359-9136

In reading Dr. King's February 4th, 1968 "The Drum Major Instinct" when you get to the end he talks about his thoughts of his own death. I wonder from those last few paragraghs, would he (Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.) want a road, park or statue in his honor? He states "If any of you are around when I have to meet my day, I don't want a long funeral. And if you get somebody to deliver the eulogy, tell them not to talk too long. Every now and then I wonder what I want them to say. Tell them not to mention that I have a Nobel Peace Prize, that isn't important. Tell them not to mention that I have three or four hundred other awards, that's not important. Tell him not to mention where I went to school. I'd like somebody to mention that day, that Martin Luther King, Jr., tried to give his life serving others. "

On April 3rd, 1968, the day before his tragic assination, Dr. King gave what became his final speech titled "I've Been to the Mountaintop" Memphis, Tenn. In this speech he talks about the good samaratin. He says "Somehow the preacher must say with Jesus, "The spirit of the Lord is upon me, because He hath anointed me and He's anointed me to deal with the problems of the ***poor***." And I'm always happy to see a relevant ministry. It's all right to talk about long white robes over yonder, in all of its symbolism, ***but ultimately people want some suits and dresses and shoes to wear down here***. It's all right to talk about streets flowing with milk and honey, but God has commanded us to be concerned about the slums down here and His children who can't eat three square meals a day. say, "God sent us by here to say to you that you're not treating His children right. And we've come by here to ask you to make the first item on your agenda fair treatment where God's children are concerned. He got down from his beast, decided not to be compassionate by proxy. But he got down with him, administered first aid, and helped the man in need. Jesus ended up saying this was the good man, this was the great man because he had the capacity to project the "I" into the "thou," and to be concerned about his brother....And every now and then we begin to wonder whether maybe they were not going down to Jerusalem, or down to Jericho, rather, to organize a Jericho Road Improvement Association. That's a possibility. Maybe they felt it was better to deal with the problem from the causal root, rather than to get bogged down with an individual effect."

So are we truely serving his memory with road signs? Is it something he would want? Is the road more imporant than the "***individual*** effect"? Would Dr. King want to hear "I think the costs would pale in comparison to what Dr. King gave his life for," when those on fixed incomes burdened with those costs may have no enough money during and/or afterward to pay for food, necessary medications, electricity/water (in Dover city limits both are 1 bill), heating or cooling, or transportation to medical care. I can not believe that a man who dedicated his life to "people" would want even one person to suffer in any such matter, mearly for his name to be on a street. (TO HONOR (definition) do somebody the honor of doing something to make somebody feel proud and pleased) Would he feel proud or pleased to have a street named after him at such a cost? I BELIEVE NOT.

He was a man about "Justice". Many of the injustices he fought were "legal" but those laws were not "Just". So going about the re-naming of the street even though it is "legal" but view by many as "unjust", is that "Honoring" his memory, his life? I BELIEVE NOT. Legislative, Finance & Administration Committee find a way of honor the man, in a way that reflects his life's work with "FAIRNESS & JUSTICE" without a adverse finical affect. In this economic climate we expect our "elected" officials to be not only fiscally responsible with our tax dollars, but make decision that take our current income issues into consideration.

Carroll-Lisa Malone 1559 Forrest Avenue, Dover, DE 19904 (302) 359-1360

Carroll Lisa Malone

I have no objections to the court street Proposal. I do suggest the Park in between Duke of York and William Penn to MLK Park to 1 (one) minimize state diddresses and those who object to changing of Duke of york and Willian Penn. as well as having no objection to Renaming of Dover Libary.

Carroll Lisa Malone

Suggestion:

Best Senerio maybe court street leading to MLK Park with MLK Libary within a block. (mall Park)

No Change to Duke of york st or William Penn street

thus leaving option of No address Changes and little change of acknowledge- - Merit of Duke of York and William Penn.

November 12, 2012

To The Honorable Mayor and the city council of the city of Dover, Delaware.

The city of Dover is the First city of the First State; when we hear this, our hearts swell with Pride, due to our history that has been forged over centenaries. We look back from William Penn's inception, and on to modern today; history has been made and history is history to be accepted as such. If we try to change or do over what has gone before, we are not giving credence to our forfathers.

The above applies to renaming of Dover's Division Street.

Please read the attached history recorded in Bridge Across The Years by Aline Ehinger. *Page 114, boxed Area

Also see chronology of Kent County in A History Of Kent County by Harold B. Hancock

Evidence of the naming of Dover's streets by early Forfathers of Dover. We as residence of Dover are very proud and protective of our History and Historic district.

Respectfully Submitted,

Charles R. David
302-736-6769

A HISTORY

OF

KENT COUNTY DELAWARE

HAROLD B. HANCOCK

To Mr. & Mrs. Charles David —
In memory of many
happy times on
Governor's Avenue —
Harold Hancock

DOVER, DELAWARE

1975-76

KENT COUNTY CHRONOLOGY

1671, First land grants by James, Duke of York, to the earliest permanent settlers in area of present Kent County.

1680, St. Jones County formed out of upper Whorekill County, as a result of a petition

1682, December 25. St. Jones County named Kent County by William Penn

1683, August 11. William Penn orders the laying out of a County seat in Kent County (Dover)

1691, Court house erected in Dover

1694, Brothers Portion purchased as site for County seat

1704, William Rodney becomes Speaker of General Assembly

1705, Rev. Thomas Crawford begins Anglican services in Dover, Duck Creek and at Three Runs (near Milford)

1723, A second courthouse built at Dover

1736, Levy Court created by General Assembly as governing body in each of the three counties

1765, Caesar Rodney one of two delegates at Stamp Act Congress

1768, Duck Creek Crossroads founded at intersection of King's Highway and Maryland road

1768, John Dickinson publishes *Letters from a Pennsylvania Farmer*

1774, July. County meeting in Dover to protest closing of Boston Harbor as punishment for Boston tea party

1774, Caesar Rodney a delegate to First Continental Congress

1775, April, Militia companies formed in County after Lexington and Concord

May, Caesar Rodney one of three delegates at Second Continental Congress

July, Caesar Rodney and John Haslet appointed commanders of militia in the lower and upper parts of the county

1776, January 19. John Haslet becomes Commander of First Delaware Regiment.

June 8. County Committee of Inspection and Observation approves proposal for a new government for the colony and counterpetition destroyed

June 10. Black Monday insurrection led by Richard Bassett and Thomas White threatens seizure of Whig leaders and possible burning of Dover, but is averted by negotiation

July 1-2. Caesar Rodney leaves his plantation at Byfield near Dover and rides by horse or carriage to Philadelphia to break the tie of the Delaware delegation in favor of independence

July 29. A call for a state Constitutional Convention and Declaration of Independence read at a meeting of militia officers in Dover. Afterwards the Committee of Inspection and Observation burned a portrait of George III on the Green

1777, May, Dover selected by General Assembly as permanent capital of state

1778, March. Caesar Rodney chosen to be President of Delaware State, April. Cheney Clow, a Tory, builds a fort near Grogtown (Kenton) and threatens to march against the Assembly meeting in Dover, but his followers are dispersed by soldiers led by Lt. Colonel Charles Pope of Duck Creek Crossroads.

1778, September. For the first time a Methodist sermon is preached in Dover, but Francis Asbury, the speaker, is heckled on the steps of the Old Academy as "one of Clow's men."

1780, Barratt's Chapel erected

1781, John Dickinson becomes President of Delaware State

1782, Clow arrested at home and accused of killing a soldier in an exchange of shots and hanged in 1786.

1787, Milford founded by Rev. Sydenham Thorne and Mr. Joseph Oliver December 7. A convention in Dover ratifies unanimously the Constitution of the United States earlier than any other state, thus making Delaware the First State.

1790, First post office opens in Dover in a building still standing on the Green

1791, New Statehouse completed

1799, William Black published first newspaper, *Friend of the People* on September 14 in Dover

1805, July. First Methodist camp meeting near Duck Creek Crossroads

1806, The name of Duck Creek Crossroads changed to Smyrna

1807, First bank founded in Kent County – the Farmers Bank of Dover

1812, Militia companies formed in several towns to guard against British attack

1825, Steamboat line begins to operate from Dona Landing near Dover to Philadelphia and Norfolk

1829, Public school act prepares way for a democratic system of education

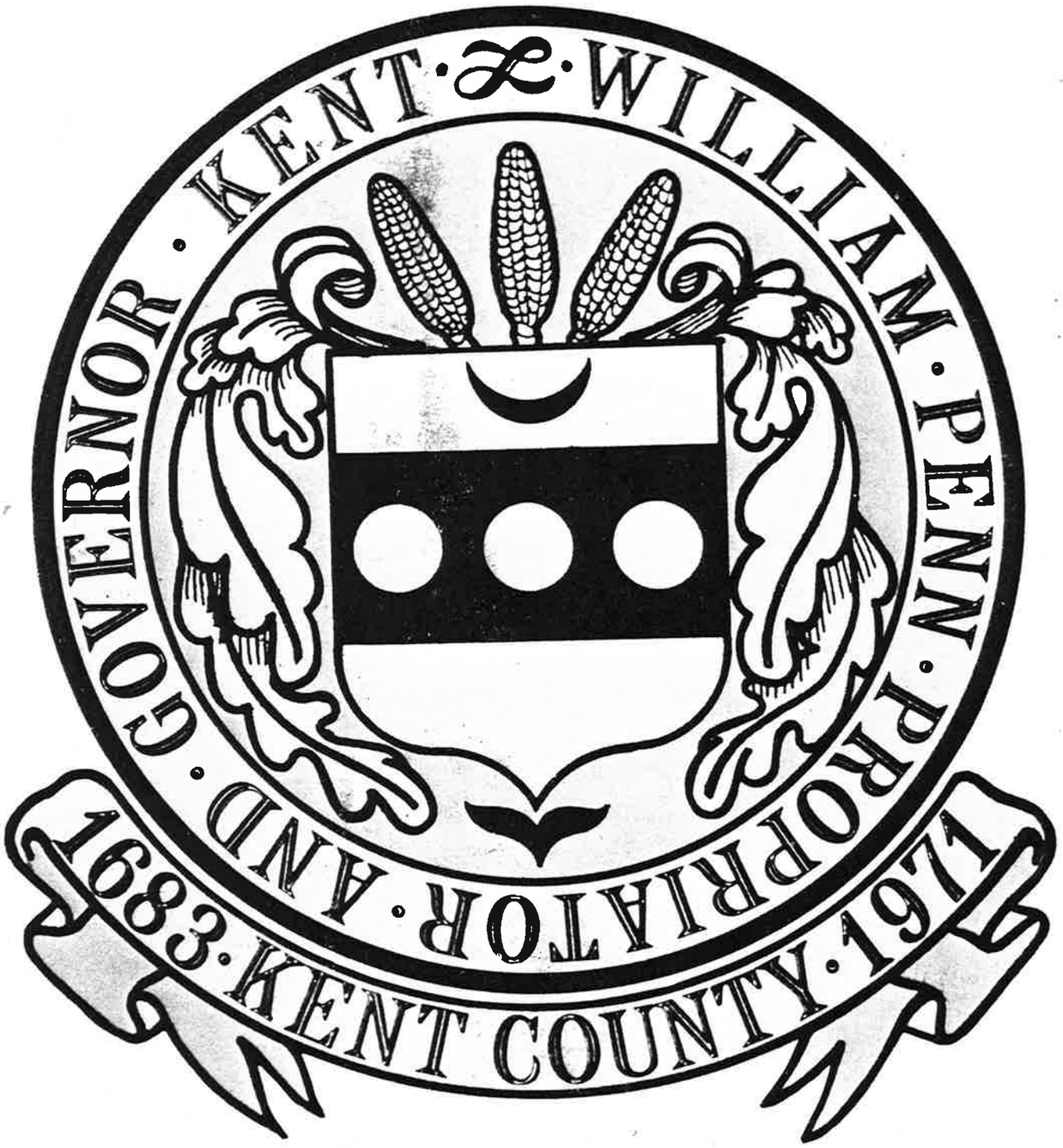
1836, Octagonal Schoolhouse built near Little Creek

1850, Clayton-Bulwer Treaty with Great Britain negotiated by John M Clayton as Secretary of State

1852, Celebration of Big Thursday at Bowers Beach in August marks beginning of opening of oyster season

1855, Richardson and Robbins, manufacturer

Could Lead, Further research needed.



SEAL OF KENT COUNTY

BRIDGE ACROSS THE YEARS

A HISTORY OF
THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF DOVER
INCLUDING CHAPTERS ON THE LIFE OF
THE COMMUNITY AND DENOMINATION

BY
ALINE NOREN EHINGER
1975

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The Dover Church Was Revived during the Rev. Thomas Grier Murphey's Pastorate of Sixteen Years

1844-1860

At the beginning of the 19th century the influence of the churches in Dover was at a low ebb. Methodism was the only fast-growing denomination during this time. Like the Presbyterians, the Episcopalians were struggling to maintain a congregation. As their church building had fallen into decay, they held services on Sunday afternoons in the Presbyterian Church. The glebe which had been given them in 1704, located 1-1/2 miles south of Dover on St. Jones River, had been sold for $1,800, and the money was being used to repair the church on Church Square. The rector, the Rev. Marshall Smith, reported only two communicants when he arrived, but in 1860, when the restored church was consecrated, there were five members.

In 1751, according to the Episcopal missionary, Jesuit priests from the Old Bohemia Manor came to Dover to hold mass once a month, usually in private homes, for the few Catholic families in Kent County. This practice probably continued for many years. However, by 1870 Father Edward Ignatius Taylor was in residence in Dover and was holding services once a month in the old Academy on South State Street and is regarded as the founder of the Roman Catholic Church in Dover. He was also serving the Smyrna, Milford and Salisbury areas. The next three years he spent in the almost impossible task of raising money for a church building. This was difficult for two reasons—the small number of Catholic families in the area and the dire financial difficulties everyone, even the most affluent, were having in the 1870's mainly due to the peach blight. However, Father Taylor succeeded in his goal and on May 14, 1873, the new Holy Cross Church on South Bradford Street was dedicated.

The only Baptists in the early years of the 18th century in or near Dover were George Parnish and Jonathan Stites and their families. A few years later, the Rev. John P. Thompson was sent to this region by the Amercian Baptist Missionary Society, and he was followed in 1847 by the Rev. John P. Walter. In 1852 this small group of eight members built the Georgian edifice on Public Square (now the Dover Century Club) which was their church home for 42 years.

The Society of Friends, who had been strong and active in public life

during the pre-Revolutionary period, had four meeting houses in Kent County—Duck Creek, Little Creek, Magnolia, and Camden, built in 1805. The fact that they had been pacifists during the Revolution and were strong abolitionists as the Civil War approached set them apart from many of their neighbors and prevented to some extent their participation in public life, though their churches remained strong.

All of these congregations were troubled by the disrupting problem of the day—slavery. The North and the South were slowly being separated.

While the Presbyterians were beset by the differences over slavery, they were weakened also by an inadequate supply of ministers. Dr. Samuel Miller reported to the General Assembly in 1834 that "there are more than 600 vacant congregations . . . calling for pastors and . . . declining for want of them."

The Dover Presbyterian Church was weak, and, as was true also of the other denominations in the community, its influence among the people was negligible.

Although by 1839 the Presbytery of Lewes evidently regarded the Dover Church as extinct, Dr. W. W. Morris was not to be discouraged so easily. He was a trustee of the church and the son of Mrs. Leah W. Morris, who had so courageously supported the failing church some years earlier.

Dr. Morris turned to the Presbytery of New Castle and on April 11, 1843, sent the Presbytery a letter by way of Elder Johns of the Smyrna Church, serving with Elder Samuel Murphey, explaining the desolation of the Dover Church and asking that supply pastors be sent them. The Presbytery responded by appointing Messrs. Dickey, Spottswood, and Elder Johns as a committee to arrange supplies for the Dover Church. The committee reported and the Presbytery directed that Messrs. Wynkoop, Spottswood, Hamilton, Burrows, Gayley, Wilson and Work supply the Dover Church once a month from May to October and "whilst attending to these appointments to spend as many days in preaching as they can conveniently spare."

It was at this time, on April 26, 1843, that Thomas Grier Murphey, son of Elder Samuel Murphey, Esq. of Alley Mills near Clayton, Kent County, was licensed to preach by the Second Presbytery of New York in the Canal Street Church.

The Presbytery of New Castle on October 4 of that year requested the young licentiate to go to Dover as a stated supply for three months beginning November 1. The Presbytery also gave additional assignments of one a month until April, 1844, to Messrs, Dubois, Spottswood, Wynkoop, Love, Burrows and Gayley. The Presbytery further advised Mr. Murphey that "in case it should be agreeable to the people of

Dover and himself that ... [he] continue to supply them after the three months had expired, Mr. Murphey is to inform the above supplies in due time." This was agreeable and Mr. Murphey continued as the Dover supply past the three-month period.

Furthermore, the Presbytery gave encouragement to the struggling congregation by recommending to the Board of Missions that it be granted $300.00 for the coming year.

On April 9, 1844, the Presbytery received a letter from Elder Elias Naudain stating "that the Church in Dover which had been for a number of years nearly extinct had been resuscitated, and requested to be taken under the care of this Presbytery." This was done and Dover was enrolled. Also permission was granted to the church to procure the services of Mr. Murphey for the next six months. So, the 26 year old Kent Countian continued to work with the Dover congregation, weak in members and influence and sadly divided in their sympathies on slavery.

Thomas Grier Murphey was born March 26, 1817, at the family home, one of 11 children (according to a letter from a brother, David J. Murphey, to his niece Florence Murphey in Dover April 18, 1887) of staunch Presbyterian parents, Samuel and Ann (Nancy) Vail Murphey, who had a farm and grist mill known as Murphey Fulling Mill at Alley Mills on Duck Creek. Nancy Vail was from an English family noted for beauty and refinement. Though the mill is gone and Duck Creek is diminished, the tall three story brick home still stands out on a slight rise in the farmland which surrounds it.

Samuel had been an elder in the Pencader Presbyterian Church and upon moving to Alley Mills immediately affiliated with the Smyrna congregation. He faithfully served as elder and trustee in the little restored brick church on Holy Hill, and later when the congregation removed to the church on East Methodist Street.

Samuel saw that his four sons were well educated. The two oldest, Andrew and Samuel, went to Princeton and became doctors, and the youngest son, David (often taken for Thomas' twin) went to Princeton University, served as captain in the Civil War, and operated the farm and grist mill after his father's death. Thomas received a superior education for his work in the ministry. He attended New Ark Academy, Newark, Delaware; Philips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts; the academic department of Delaware College; and graduated from Amherst College in July, 1840. While he was at school at Andover he made a public confession of religion at the age of 15 and united with the Congregational Church of Andover Theological Seminary. He went immediately to Princeton Seminary and graduated in 1843.

This devout Presbyterian family of the youthful preacher reached

back into the days of his great, great grandfather, Archibald (Arsbal) Murphey, native of North Ireland who had served as a lieutenant in the Prostestant army during the agonizing siege of Londonderry. When Romanists, under the rule of the English Catholic King, James II, approached the city, zealous Presbyterians closed the gates and by this decisive step saved Derry to the Protestants. Thus the siege began, April 18, 1689, and lasted 105 days amidst the agonies of fever, cholera, and famine. So serious was the condition that dogs, rats, hides and shoe leather had to be used for food. Arsbal Murphey once said that the sweetest morsel he ever ate was a piece of young dog. During the siege a dog ran out and bit him, and he then killed it with the butt of his musket. The dog's mistress made great complaint and an officer was about to strike Arsbal when he exclaimed, "Stop, noble captain, until I explain."[1] The captain listened kindly, then rebuked the woman for begrudging a soldier who was defending his country a dog to eat.

At length, after many urgent pleas that help be sent from England, the two vessels *Mountjoy* and *Phoenix* reached the docks of Derry, and the besiegers abandoned their trenches. Had James' soldiers occupied Derry, they would have had an easy conquest of all Ulster and into Scotland, but the perseverance and endurance of these brave Protestants cemented the foundations of the Protestant state known as Northern Ireland. History shows few parallels to such valor and endurance. Rarely have more memorable services been performed in behalf of civil liberty than by the heroic defenders of Derry.

Arsbal Murphey, one of these defenders, came to the New World a year or two later with his young son, William. They landed in New Castle and bought a tract of land in the woods near Red Lion in 1708. He blazed the trees along a trail to his homeplace so that new arrivals from Ireland could find their way to him.

Arsbal became a ruling elder in the White Clay Creek Church and traveled the forest roads on horseback with the pastor, visiting the scattered members. It is said he asked a blessing whenever he partook of a scrap of food or a drink of water. A touching story is told that when they were calling at a remote forest cabin, Elder Murphey, who always carried with him his prized packet of tea, asked the woman of the house to make some tea. She boiled the tea with care, poured out the water—and with modest pride served the tea leaves to the visitors.

The records of the Presbytery of New Castle list his attendance at the April 10, 1723, session and at the ordination of Thomas Evans at Pencader Church the following May 7. The leadership of Elder Murphey in his church is indicated by a letter from the New Castle congregation which he presented to the Presbytery, January 27, 1730, "asking that Mr. John Thomson settle among them as their pastor." In

Arsbal Murphey's time, the Backwoods Tavern stood where the White Clay Creek Church stands today.

The old records of White Clay, Pigeon Run, St. Georges, Head of Christiana, Forest, Duck Creek, Cool Spring and Dover carry the names of descendants of this ardent Presbyterian, Arsbal Murphey, whose father and grandfather before him had been elders in the Kirk of Scotland. Arsbal Murphey's son, William, became an elder in St. Georges Church; a grandson, William, was an elder in Cool Spring Presbyterian Church; and later a great grandson became Elder of the same church under Rev. John Burton.

When the congregation of St. Georges elected William as a Ruling Elder, he was sitting in the gallery of the church. Rev. John Rodgers called him to come down and take part in the ministry. William did not respond but remained seated. Rev. Rodgers sat down to wait. Finally he commanded William to come down in the name of God and be ordained. William came down at once and served as a dedicated Elder for many years.

William and his wife were buried by the side of Arsbal Murphey in Pigeon Run Meeting House Graveyard which is located about three miles north of St. Georges. Other Murphey graves are in Holy Hill Cemetery near Smyrna, as well as in Dover Presbyterian Churchyard.

The Rev. J. F. Stonecipher declared in his sermon October 23, 1887, that in 1845 there were but 16 members in the Dover Church, four of whom were men. At any rate, four months after the young Murphey began to supply, new members applied and were taken in. The minutes of the Trustees and Session begin in October, 1843, when Mr. Murphey entered upon his three-month supply assignment which lengthened into nine months. These are the earliest records in possession of the Dover Church. In this well-bound book in faded hand-writing, in addition to the minutes of the Session and Trustees, are included congregational meetings, collections and expenditures, lists of members, marriages, baptisms, and deaths. Many items in each category concern the Smyrna Church as well as the Dover Church.

On March 3, 1844, during Mr. Murphey's licentiate period, Elder Elias Naudain and Rev. J. B. Spottswood received five new members—Mrs. Sally Waples, George E. and Mary Finnemore, Miss Anna Maria Morris, and Mrs. Mary Hilyard—the first during Mr. Murphey's time.

Again on April 14, 1844, Elder Naudain and another minister of the Presbytery of New Castle, Rev. S. R. Wynkoop, received seven new members by confession of faith, including David J. Murphey of Alley Mills, the younger brother of the supply pastor. Later when the Smyrna Church was reorganized, he transferred there.

The growing membership seems to indicate that the young licentiate was proving an effective spiritual leader. The minutes of the Session record the admission of 66 new members during Mr. Murphey's 17 years of service. Of these members, all of whom contributed to the strength of this growing congregation, a few are listed according to the years they were received: in 1849, Mrs. L. F. Cowgill by certificate from Gettysburg, Pa. and Mrs. Margaret Naudain; in 1854, Mrs. S. A. Sipple and Mrs. Pennington; in 1855, Mrs. Mary J. Dickson; in 1856, Dr. James C. Bird, Mrs. William R. Morris, George V. Massey, Margaret Brown and Martha Gibbons; in 1857, William R. Morris, Mrs. Isabella Culbreth from Philadelphia, Mrs. Angelica K. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander McCurdy, Mrs. David F. Burton; in 1858, John A. Nicholson, Mrs. Carolyn Bird, Mrs. Margaret Jane Ridgeway from White Clay Creek, Miss Cornelia Comegys and Joseph Meeks; in 1859, Miss Margaret Culbreth, Mrs. Rebecca Watson Gallagher; and in 1860, Mrs. W. R. Massey from East Whitelawn Presbyterian Church.

When Mr. Murphey was sent to the Dover Church, the Presbytery hoped that the assignment would lead to a regular pastorate. This hope was fulfilled. On May 21, 1844, at a congregational meeting with Elder Naudain as moderator, the members voted unanimously to call Mr. Murphey as pastor and to obligate themselves to pay him $175 annually, the year to begin the previous February 1. The call read in part "... having good hopes from our past experience of your labors that your ministrations in the gospel will be profitable to our spiritual interests ..." It was signed by Elias Naudain, ruling elder, and Robert Frame, I. Reed, William W. Morris, James G. Waples, James C. Wallace, George W. Welsh, T. S. Maddin and D. J. Murphey of the congregation. The call was accompanied by a letter from Elder Naudain relating the action taken by the congregation Tuesday afternoon, May 21.

Mr. Murphey received the expected call at the June 27, 1844 Presbytery meeting and accepted it. His ordination was set for July 24, 1844. Ministers of the New Castle Presbytery, Synod of Philadelphia, came to Dover to examine, ordain and install the new minister. Rev. G. A. Gayley presided over the ceremonies in the Dover Church and proposed the constitutional questions. After Rev. Alfred Hamilton had preached the ordination sermon, Rev. E. Wilson gave the charge to the pastor, and Rev. J. B. Spottswood, D. D. delivered the charge to the congregation rejoiced in having at last, after a period of 53 years, a full-time pastor of their own. Mr. Murphey became the third installed pastor of the Dover congregation which had its beginning in 1714.

The Presbytery of New Castle further demonstrated its interest by voting at the October 12, 1844, meeting to pay Mr. Murphey $50.00 for his original three-months' labor as licentiate which had ended the preceding April 1.

A few days after his ordination Mr. Murphey journeyed to Amherst, Massachusetts, where he was married on July 31 to Elizabeth Walker Kimberly of Worcester, Massachusetts. Miss Kimberly was a graduate of the Ladies Seminary in Amherst. The wedding ceremony was performed by Rev. Edward Hitchcock, D.D., of the Presbytery of New York, who later became president of Amherst College.

At first Mr. Murphey made his home in Dover, though, up to the present date the exact location is not known. Some time before 1854, he removed his family to Corydon (Croydon), a farm on the King's Road a short distance northeast of Dover, where the Kent County Motor Company is now located, with the farm extending east into the present White Oaks development. Their home was a substantial two and one-half story brick dwelling at the end of a long lane which was lined on either side with tall trees. The farm helped to provide a livelihood as the salary from both congregations (he was pastor at Smyrna Church also at this time) was small and was seldom paid promptly. In addition, according to the Smyrna Trustee minutes of December 3, 1847, Mr. Murphey "superintended the education of a few young ladies at his residence." Additional information about Mr. Murphey's school is given by historian J. Thomas Scharf as follows: "He taught the English branches, Latin, French, music and drawing in this school ... he continued his school for 6 or 7 years. Attendance averaged about 18 or 20 pupils."[2]

The Murpheys had a family of seven children: Charles Edward (1846-1850); Florence (1848-1904); Sanford Sayre (1850-1928); Bradford (1852-1905); Ophelia (1854-1897); Blanche (1857-1866); and Ella (1860-1946).

At the first Session meeting presided over by the new pastor, November 16, 1844, his wife Elizabeth was received on certificate from the First Congregational Church of Amherst, Massachusetts.

At the congregational meeting, December 31, 1845, with Dr. W. W. Morris in the chair, Messrs. Elias Naudain, James G. Waples, Thomas L. Maddin, Robert Frame and Dr. Morris were elected trustees for the church. No doubt this small growing church was expressing its independence by creating its own trustees which surplanted the three trustees who had been provided by the state around 1831 when the church was reported inactive and was no longer carried on the rolls of the Presbytery of Lewes.

Since its earliest beginning, the Smyrna Church had been associated with the Dover Church in the matter of pastoral supplies, but for years the Presbytery of New Castle had heard nothing of the Smyrna Church, formerly Duck Creek Village Church. The restored church located on Holy Hill had long since fallen into decay, and the scattered bricks were removed. Only the neglected cemetery remained.

The Presbytery of New Castle appointed a committee to visit Smyrna to investigate the possibility of reorganizing that congregation. However, at the Presbytery meeting in Dover, October 7, 1845, this committee reported that Smyrna had been supplied for the last six months with New School ministers by the New School Presbytery of Wilmington, principally by Rev. Joseph Wilson. The Drawyers, Forest (Middletown), and Smyrna churches had combined to call the New School ministers.

To press the issue further, the Old School Presbytery of New Castle directed the committee to again visit Smyrna and ascertain the views of the people themselves on this matter. Early the next year the committee reported to the Presbytery that they deemed it inadvisable to press the action any further due to the presence of New School influence. However, after several months had elapsed, the Old School Presbytery of New Castle received a letter from a group of Smyrna Presbyterians asking to be organized into a church and taken into that body.

In 1846, Samuel Murphey again helped with the reorganization of the congregation and with the purchase of the newly built Methodist Protestant Church building on East Methodist Street. The minutes state that the Methodists were embarrassed to find that they had no congregation after building the church, and were ready to sell for $1100. David J. Murphey, son of Samuel, was chairman of the drive to raise the $600 needed to pay down on the purchase. The list of the twenty persons who gave shows that David gave $100 which was twice as much as the next two highest gifts. According to the minutes of October 6, 1847, the Dover Church gave $26.00 toward the Smyrna fund.

The Presbytery received the Smyrna Church under its care at the April 4, 1847, meeting and resolved that "the Board of Missions be requested to appoint Rev. T. G. Murphey, a missionary to Dover and vicinity", for one year, and that they appropriate $200 for his support.

Samuel Murphey was one of the two ruling elders when his son was ordained and installed as pastor, November 8, 1847. At the new pastor's first Session meeting of the Smyrna Church, David J. Murphey and his wife Anna E. Murphey were received by certificate. Presumably David was transferred from the Dover Church. He later became a ruling elder in the Smyrna congregation.

Rev. Thomas Murphey divided his time between his two pastorates preaching in Dover in the forenoon and in Smyrna in the afternoon.

The National Board of Domestic Missions lent financial assistance to

the two congregations for several years. In 1848 Dover received $100; in 1849 both shared $150, and the same amount was requested for the next three years by Elder Haddon Smith, representing both congregations.

The Dover Church not only received aid, but also gave aid, even though it was in small sums. Dover is credited by the Domestic Missionary Fund with a contribution of $14.02 in 1845 and $9.00 in 1846. In 1854 Dover and Smyrna were assessed $15.00 toward a scholarship to Lafayette College.

During Mr. Murphey's pastorate, the Dover congregation was twice left without a ruling elder. It was at this time, March 12, 1849, that Elder Elias Naudain died. He had served Dover and Smyrna faithfully as an elder since his ordination by Rev. John Patton in 1835. Dover was without an elder for seven months. However, in the Session minutes of September 29, 1849, the name of Haddon Smith appears as a ruling elder, though the date of his ordination is not recorded.

Later, on November 21, Dr. Morris was again chairman of a congregational meeting called to fill the vacancies in the Trustees due to the deaths of Elias Naudain and Robert Frame and the withdrawal of Thomas L. Maddin. Haddon Smith, John A. Nicholson and James Wallace were elected.

At this time the Dover congregation felt that the church should own a parsonage. The matter may have been brought to the congregation's attention by Mr. Murphey's intention to move from Dover to a farm which would be some distance from the town. At any rate, at a Trustees' meeting June 3, 1852, it was decided either to build a parsonage on the north side of the graveyard or on some other suitable location, or to purchase a house. A building committee of Rev. Thomas Budd Bradford, Dr. W. W. Morris, and J. G. Waples was appointed and authorized to draw funds from the bank and to collect the sums pledged for this purpose. The minutes note that Lenox of New York contributed $250 for the building in 1852.

A year and a half passed before there was any increase in the church membership, but on October 15, 1854, more new members were received.

Upon the death of Elder Haddon Smith at his residence near "Thomas' Chapel", October 18, 1855, the congregation was left a second time during Mr. Murphey's pastorate without a ruling elder. This situation continued for two years. When a Session meeting was called after the service April 12, 1856, to receive new members, David J. Murphey, ruling elder from the Smyrna Church was present with the pastor.

Apparently nothing was done by the parsonage building committee appointed in 1852. Almost three years later at a congregational meeting February 22, 1855, called to elect two trustees as John A. Nicholson had resigned, Dr. Morris as chairman appointed another building committee of Dr. J. C. Bird, J. P. Comegys, and J. G. Waples. Dr. Bird and Mr. Comegys were appointed trustees.

This building committee became busy at once. A parsonage was erected on the northwest corner lot on Maine (State) and Reed Streets where the present church stands. According to a letter to Rev. Joseph Brown Turner, a later Dover pastor, the address was 62 South State Street. It is said the house was built in 1856 or 1857, although Ruth Heintz in her historical sketch of the history of the church gives the date as 1855.

Several Dover citizens recall the appearance of the manse. Hughett K. McDaniel remembers it as a narrow three-story house, with one step up to the porch, which extended across the front, with the door to the right. He thinks it was probably of brick but plastered and painted a gray yellow. Anna Massey Sutton recalls that when as a child she used to pass the parsonage every day on her way to school, she seemed to be able to look through the long narrow house standing on the corner close to the street. An old picture belonging to Mrs. Harry Mayer shows an iron fence around the front of the property. The manse was similar to the house just north of it, 46 South State Street, built about the same time by Richard M. Jones where he made his home. Some years later George M. Jones, son of Elder Jones, built his home, a three-storied brick residence at 54 South State Street, on the lot between his father's property and the manse.

By 1857 the indebtedness for the parsonage was paid. The Trustees' minutes of March 14 record that $113.83 was paid in full by the treasurer on the parsonage debt to James G. Waples from whom the money had been borrowed. There is no record of the use of the parsonage until the Trustees' minutes of March 31, 1863, which state that it was rented to Thomas B. Pennington. Rev. Cyrus Huntington was the first pastor known to occupy it, though it is quite possible that Rev. John J. Pomeroy resided here the short time he was in Dover, as the records do not show where he lived.

It was at this same Trustees' meeting that a committee of Dr. James C. Bird, Joseph P. Comegys and Clayton A. Cowgill was appointed to draft a constitution and rules for the government of the Board of Trustees. It was further ordered that a book be purchased in which to record the minutes.

Finally, after being so long without an elder, the congregation elected Richard Morgan Jones. On April 19, 1857, he

was ordained by laying on of hands and prayers by Rev. T. G.

Murphey, pastor, William Thompson and Nathan T. Underwood, Ruling Elders of the Smyrna Church in the presence of the congregation.

Elder Jones attended the April 13, 1858, Presbytery of New Castle, representing the Smyrna and Dover congregations. Mr. Jones acted as superintendent of the Sabbath School during Mr. Murphey's pastorate. He was followed in this post by John A. Nicholson.

A wealthy, well-known and distinguished Dover citizen, Reverend Thomas Budd Bradford, was a member of the Dover congregation from 1850 to his death in 1871. He had inherited extensive property in and around Dover from his uncle, Nicholas Loockerman, and lived in the Bradford-Loockerman House at 419 South State Street. He was active in the life of the town due to his large property holdings and to his enjoyment in knowing people and in having a part in social and business activities. He was well known in this small town which numbered about 600 people within the city limits. In the 1850's Mr. Bradford laid out all his property in building lots and streets and proposed the name Bradford City. His property extended from Kings Highway on the east, to Division Street on the north, to North Street on the south, to a line somewhere east of the railroad as the western boundary. Mr. Bradford, as he owned the ground, named the streets. South State Street up to Loockerman he gave the name Maine Street. The state of Maine had just voted dry, and being an ardent prohibitionist, Mr. Bradford wished to commemorate this event. Although his desire that this area of Dover bear the name Bradford City was not fulfilled, one of the lovely residential streets running through Dover still bears his name.

He was the son of Thomas Bradford, a distinguished lawyer in Philadelphia, who was an elder in the Fifth Presbyterian Church there. His mother was Elizabeth Loockerman, who remarried after the death of her first husband, Joseph Miller. Rev. Bradford's great grandson, William Bradford, resided in the Bradford-Loockerman House until his death in 1970.

Rev. Bradford had been licensed to preach by the Second Presbytery of Philadelphia. He had preached in Michigan and held pastorates in Neshaminy Presbyterian Church and in the First Presbyterian Church of Germantown, Pennsylvania. The records do not state he supplied the pulpit of the Dover Church, but he may have done so. However, he was a staunch supporter of this congregation, frequently acting on committees and as moderator of the Session.

Though the distinguished Delawarean, the Honorable John Middleton Clayton, had long been associated with the Dover Presbyterian Church and had served it in many ways, he had not become a member.

Mr. Clayton, one of the great men of American history, eminent in the state and in the nation, had served as Chief Justice of the Delaware Courts, United States Senator, and while Secretary of State under President Zachary Taylor, "Old Rough and Ready", had negotiated the famous Clayton-Bulwer Treaty which served to prevent a war between the United States and England over territorial claims in the Isthmus of Panama and surrounding areas. This is possibly the first time in modern history that a treaty rather than an open war settled a conflict between two great nations. The United States could ill afford war during the 1850's.

Mr. Clayton was a familiar figure in Dover as he carried on his law and political career from his office south of the State House, facing The Green. In addition to his distinction as a political figure, he was also a man of the people. He was famed as a tanner and admired as a fiddler. Though he was a big man and sometimes people were in awe of him, his simplicity soon put them at ease.

The story is told how shy and uncomfortable young Henry Churchman was when he was assigned to drive Mr. Clayton "down the state" when he was campaigning for reelection. Shortly after leaving Wilmington, Mr. Clayton took off his boots and put his feet on the dashboard, made himself comfortable, and said, "Now, Henry, we'll be happy."[3] Immediately the boy forgot their differences in age and for the remainder of the trip they became two boys off on a lark.

Another story, familiar in Dover, is the occasion when Mr. Clayton and a prominent temperance leader were the speakers of the evening. When Mr. Clayton spoke, he was in the habit of having a pitcher and glass beside him, the contents of the pitcher known only to him. Before the program, Mr. Clayton would prepare the contents of the pitcher, part water, part gin. On the table at the time of the joint appearance of Mr. Clayton and the temperance advocate, the usual pitcher was in place. After Mr. Clayton spoke, the second speaker rose and before beginning his address filled the glass from Mr. Clayton's pitcher and raised it to his lips. Immediately a look of amazement spread over his face. Most of the audience thought the speaker was ill, but Mr. Clayton's friends who knew the contents of the pitcher had difficulty in suppressing their laughter. Doubtless this surprising incident caused the speaker to launch into a vehement denunciation of the evils of strong drink.

When Mr. Clayton grew lonely in his retirement in Buena Vista, a residence which he had built and named for the battle of Buena Vista, he came to the home of his niece Margaret (Douglas) and her husband, Joseph P. Comegys, at 36 The Green. The October 14, 1856, session minutes record that "the Hon. John M. Clayton, being ill and fearing

he might never be able to go to the church, and being anxious to make a profession of his repentance and faith and to receive the sacrament, requested to be received into the church ...he was baptized and received the sacrament in his chambers in the house of Joseph P. Comegys, Esq." Attending the private service were the Rev. Thomas G. Murphey, pastor, the Rev. Thomas Budd Bradford, Dr. J. C. Bird, Ruling Elder Richard M. Jones, members of the Dover Presbyterian Church, and M. W. Bates, Esq., member of the Methodist Espiscopal Church.

Mr. Clayton died November 9, 1856, and was buried in the Dover Presbyterian Churchyard. He had left funds for the erection of his tomb which was to be enclosed by a cast iron fence and shaded by a willow tree. Both of these are gone, but the tomb of simple classic design in the old churchyard is a constant reminder of his eminence in the history of Delaware and the nation.

His final testimonial as revealed in his will is as follows:

> First I leave to my friends and relations, as well as to all others who may think my opinion of any value, this testimonial—that the religion taught in the New Testament is the best that has been offered for our adoption, both for this world and that which is to come, and that Jesus Christ was the true Messiah and will remain forever the Redeemer and Savior of fallen man. Let my humble testimony stand in favor of the Christian religion. I am, deeply, thoroughly convinced of its truth.[4]

In his obituary address in the United States Senate on Mr. Clayton, Senator James A. Bayard of Delaware said, "As the last and crowning act of my colleague's life he died in faith with the hopes of a Christian."[5]

At the Trustees' meeting of February 22, 1859, the secretary, George B. Dickson, noted that "James Smithers presented the bill for building the steeple and windry." A separate, hand-written list of 71 "Subscribers to the tower of the Presbyterian Church in Dover" totalling $907.50 accompanies the Trustees' minutes. There is no record of the kind of tower placed on the church when it was first built. Mr. Leon de Valinger, Jr., former Delaware State Archivist, believes that either there was no tower or that it was a slender, simple spire, similar to the one that graces the building today.

From a photograph in the Delaware State Museum, the tower appears to be a heavy brick structure rising to considerable height, with rounded sides, growing slightly smaller as they rise with a crenelated border around the top. In each side of the lower part of the tower was a windry, a series of level slits or narrow openings, one above the other. This photograph also indicates that a white picket fence enclosed the cemetery on the north, including Haslet's grave. The glass in the church windows appears to be clear. About the middle of the church rose a chimney near the right edge of the roof. At present there are hooks near the windows which would mean that there may have been shutters there at one time.

At the same meeting, $58.51 was paid to Mr. Murphey by the Treasurer, James G. Waples, "being the balance of parsonage money ...as a present." Again at the January 24, 1860 Trustees' meeting, Mr. Murphey received $102.53 from the Trustees as "the balance of the rent of the year 1859 after deducting expenses." It would seem from these entries that Mr. Murphey was being paid an extra sum since he did not reside in the parsonage.

After two years with Richard M. Jones as the only ruling elder, the congregation elected John Anthony Nicholson an elder. He was ordained on October 30, 1859. This prominent Dover citizen was a lawyer and later a United States Representative in the 39th and 40th Congresses. Both of these elders served until their deaths.

The Trustees of the church during Mr. Murphey's pastorate, according to the minutes "incorporated in the act passed at Dover, March 1857," are given as follows:

President—William R. Morris, Esq.
Treasurer—James G. Waples
Secretary—George B. Dickson
Members—Joseph P. Comegys, Esq.
Doct. James C. Bird
Doct. Clayton A. Cowgill
Edwin O. Eccles

However, it was not until March 20, 1863 that the actual incorporation of the "Trustees of the Presbyterian Church of Dover" was recognized by the county, as recorded in deed book V, Volume 4, p. 99. Trustees Waples, Comegys, Bird, Eccles, and Dickson were re-elected, and the new trustees were H. Stout and David F. Burton.

At the April 30, 1859 Presbytery, Mr. Murphey requested that he be released from the Smyrna pastorate, assigning insufficient support as the reason. He must have been reluctant to make this request due to his family's connection with the church, but his action is easily understood. As early in his pastorate as 1848, the Trustees of the Smyrna Church had adopted at their October 8 meeting the following:

> Whereas the trustees having agreed in writing to pay Rev. Thomas G. Murphey $150 per annum ... and whereas the first year's salary is not yet paid fully and the second year's salary is

> nearly due, resolved ... the treasurer ... call on all the other trustees for aid in collecting money to pay the said salary.

Five years later, April 23, 1853, the Trustees increased Mr. Murphey's salary to $200, the year to begin January 1, 1852. Though the intentions of the church members were sincere, payment of the salary continued to be infrequent.

Mr. Murphey's request for dismissal from the Smyrna Church was at first refused by the Presbytery, but later at their October 4, 1859 meeting it was granted.

At this time, following the recommendation of the General Assembly of 1858, the Dover Church was transferred from the Presbytery of New Castle to the Presbytery of Lewes.

Mr. Murphey served the Dover Church for seventeen years, including his time as a licentiate. According to the Rev. J. F. Stonecipher's history, he resigned October 12, 1860. However, a statement in Mr. Murphey's handwriting gives the resignation date as January 1, 1861. Living nearby, he continued to serve, according to the minutes, at baptisms, marriages, and on other occasions.

Dover was given leave to supply its own pulpit. Mr. Murphey was chosen the Presbytery's evangelist The Rev. Thomas Budd Bradford served as moderator of the Session after Mr. Murphey's pastorate.

The Dover and Smyrna churches were the only pastorates Mr. Murphey ever filled. He had brought to the task youthful eagerness and an abiding devotion to the work of the ministry. Though there was unrest in the town over slavery, and though he differed with many of his parishioners on the subject, a mutual satisfaction and affection existed between him and his people.

Under Mr. Murphey's care both the Dover and Smyrna churches, though small, were well established. Never again was it necessary for either congregation to share a pastor. The edifice on East Methodist Street served the Smyrna congregation for twenty years. They then built a new church on Main Street (Commerce), and on Sunday April 6, 1884, the congregation and friends of the church led by the pastor and ruling elders walked in procession from the old church to the new one where the Sunday service was held.

Mr. Murphey represented the Presbytery of New Castle at the General Assembly at Philadelphia in 1861. He had performed the same service ten years earlier at the General Assembly meeting at St. Louis, Missouri.

The Dover Church was well organized and, though critically divided over the slavery question, was able to endure. There was no doubt on which side of the slavery problem Mr. Murphey stood. He was an ardent abolitionist. Mrs. Mary Bell Richardson remembers hearing it

said that Mr. Murphey left the Dover Church "because he prayed on the wrong side." The tragic break between the North and the South was near.

Once again on September 24, 1861, Mr. Murphey answered the call of duty and entered the service of the United States as Chaplain of the First Regiment, Delaware Volunteers Infantry. Before he left, he baptized his youngest child, one year old Ella, April 28, at his home in Corydon.

In October, when the regiment was on its way by the Steamship *Louisiana* from Baltimore to Fortress Monroe, Virginia, he wrote his sons, Sanford and Bradford, that the boat was big enough to hold all the people in Dover "if they were stowed away as close as our regiment."[6]

The chaplain spared no effort in bringing outward comfort to his men and guiding them spiritually. In February, 1862 at Camp Hamilton, near Fortress Monroe, he formed an organization for soldiers and officers with a Preamble which stated:

> We, whose names are here enrolled, for the purpose of our intellectual, moral and religious improvement, do hereby form ourselves into an association to be called, The Soldiers Christian Association.



The Rev. Thomas Grier Murphey, Chaplain, First Regiment, Delaware Volunteers Infantry.

Article VI of their by-laws provided that:

> any member who shall behave inconsistently with the foregoing declarations may be admonished in the spirit of meekness and if he persists in his improprieties may be expelled from the association by a majority of the members present at any regular meeting.[7]

Later he served in a camp near Falmouth in Stafford County, Virginia.

The Delware Volunteers of nearly a thousand men saw their first action when the Regiment joined McClellan's forces on the eve of the battle of Antietam, when the officers and men fought "with the coolness and bravery of veterans."[8] On December 12, 1862, the First Regiment opened the battle of Fredericksburg and remained in the field until all their ammunition was spent.

Out of 2,085 men on the muster roll, 897 remained, and out of nearly 1,000 First Regiment Delaware Infantry Volunteers, only 151 were left. Only four officers survived: Colonel David Woodall (later General), Captain Sparks, Surgeon Maull, and Chaplain Murphey. The Regiment never lost a flag in battle. These tattered, blood-stained flags are now on display at the Delaware Historical Society in Wilmington.

Chaplain Murphey served to the end of the war and was honorably discharged at Wilmington, Delaware, July 14, 1865. The next year he had published an interesting work, *Four Years of the War—The History of the First Regiment of Delaware Veteran Volunteers [Infantry] 1866,* by Thomas S. Claxton of Philadelphia. A copy may be found in the State Hall of Records.

After the return of peace, Mr. Murphey was commissioned in February, 1866, a missionary to the Freedmen by the Committee of Missions to the Freedmen of the Presbyterian General Assembly. His salary was $75 a month. He took up his residence at Amelia Court House, Virginia, but extended his labors over the entire region. In this field he perhaps performed the greatest and most useful work of his life. He counseled the people and helped them become employed. He gathered together children and superintended schools. He distributed books. He "won the hearts of the people to whom he ministered" and established several churches with 228 members. "His later years were given with great zeal and devotion to this labor, and he rejoiced in the fruits thereof."[9] He was greatly beloved and honored by the Negroes throughout the entire area.

He was appointed Justice of the Peace for the Fourth Magisterial District of Amelia County, March 15, 1869, to fill a vacancy caused by the removal of a magistrate.

Mr. Murphey continued to serve in Amelia County as a missionary for ten years, leaving the post in November, 1877, because of ill health.

He returned to Corydon, his Dover home on the Kings Road, where he prepared two manuscripts for publication, "A History of the Presbyterian Churches and Schools for Freedmen in Amelia County, Virginia" and "Ten Years Among the Freedmen in Virginia."

Thomas Grier Murphey was gentle, amiable, and dedicated to helping others, yet of great firmness and perseverance. "His piety was warm and intelligent." He was regarded as a good man, a faithful friend, a loyal citizen and a tireless worker in the church. Though they did not all share his views against slavery, this was the universal feeling of all who knew him ... "those who knew him best always loved him most."[10]

Mr. Murphey died at age 61 at Corydon, January 9, 1878. A poem written by his wife was read at his funeral service in the Dover Church, January 12. He was buried in the family plot in the Presbyterian Churchyard in Dover.



The Murphey Family graves in the Presbyterian Churchyard.

A fitting tribute was paid to him in the following editorial: "The Presbyterian Church has recently lost one of its most useful and faithful ministers, whose life and labors deserve to be held in loving remembrance."[11]

Two years later October 25, 1880, the two sons, Sanford and Bradford, bought their mother a home at 417 South State Street, Dover. This dwelling became the family home. Here the daughter, Miss

Florence, kept a kindergarten in the back room of the house, overlooking the garden, which was attended by Mary Bell Richardson at the age of six. Miss Florence also gave drawing and painting lessons. The newspaper announced that,

> among the many beautiful things at Starling and Beck's for Christmas presents are two handsome water color paintings by Miss Florence Murphey ... both rare works of art representing Christ Church of this town and the rare Lotus Lillie of St. Jones' River.[12]

Mr. William Bradford remembered that as a small boy "he and his friends regarded Sanford as a hero because he went west."

Mrs. Murphey—retiring and conservative—was a faithful churchwomen till the end of her days. Mrs. Richardson remembers her quaint cork-screw curls, and that she was afraid to ride behind horses.

On May 5, 1900, in accordance with a Special Act of Congress in 1890, the widow was issued a pension by the government of $20 a month to begin May 5, 1900.

In honor of his mother, Sanford Murphey established the Elizabeth W. Murphey School on Kings Highway, Dover, incorporated under the laws of Delaware, October 23, 1922. In the Declaration of Gift he states:

> Through it I desire to honor the memory of my mother in the community where she lived, and to render some service to the community in which I was born and spent my early life.

The object of the school may be best described in the words of the founder who states that it was to be

> a fostering home where children who would otherwise be neglected may have a happy childhood and where they may develop toward useful and efficient lives.[13]

During the pastorate of Dr. G. Ashworth Burslem, Sanford Murphey built, as a memorial to his father, the Murphey Memorial Presbyterian Church (the present church without the educational wing) on the corner of State and Reed Streets where the parsonage had stood. It was dedicated on Easter Sunday, April 20, 1924, as a son's tribute to his father and an investment in the things the father believed and taught. The dedication address, given by the Rev. J. Ross Stevenson, Princeton Theological Seminary, closed with, "This edifice, erected in his memory, will continually remind us that it is possible to embody in a human life the word of our Lord, 'I come not to be ministered unto, but to minister.'"

14

The War Years and Post War Years Brought Strife and Change

1860-1894

News of the firing upon Fort Sumter seriously disrupted life in Delaware. Bitterness between Union and Southern sympathizers intensified as the war progressed. Life-long friends quarreled and became bitter enemies, passing on their enmity to their children.

Delaware, as a border state, lent support to both sides but gave complete allegiance to neither. That Delaware remained in the Union is by no means proof that it was a Union state in sentiment. Southern sympathies were evident from the overwhelming vote for John C. Breckenridge, the Southern Democratic candidate for President in 1860. However, Delaware would be exposed and helpless in the event of war, being small in territory, few in inhabitants, and with a coastline on its entire east side. Therefore, Delaware depended upon the Union for protection and in 1861 voted against secession. Willard Saulsbury was a fervent Democratic senator and was opposed to President Lincoln, but he expressed the general feeling when he said, "My state having been the first to adopt the Constitution, will be the last to countenance any act calculated to lead to a separation of the State and of the glorious Union."[1]

Although the majority were in agreement with this act of Legislature, Kent County was strongly pro-South and remained Democratic in its sympathies. Dover was frequently the scene of active controversy. In 1862 it was necessary for Union troops to confiscate the arms of rioting secessionists and to hold them under guard in the State House for a long period of time.

Fearing that the secessionists would gain control in Dover, the Republicans asked that Union troops be sent them from Philadelphia. These soldiers pitched camp on The Green in front of the State House. At the same time Dover organized a home guard, Southern in sympathy, and uniformed in gray.

John Reed Nicholson, son of John Anthony Nicholson and later a Presbyterian elder and Chancellor of the State of Delaware, told an amusing incident which happened to him at the age of twelve when the Union soldiers were camped in front of his home at 45 The Green. Like his father, he was a staunch Southern sympathizer. He remembered that his mother told him to take his father's rifle with him when he went on an errand to the ice house. On his return, John boldly stood

APPENDIX 1—SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

1714—the congregation of Kent upon Delaware was recognized by the first presbytery in America
1717—Meeting House Square was designated by the town planners for the Presbyterians
1727—first installed pastor—Rev. Archibald McCook
1749-1791—longest pastorate—Rev. John Miller
1790—laying of the cornerstone of the brick church on Meeting House Square by Mr. Miller
1791-1792—the distinguished Dr. Samuel Miller served these early years of his career as a stated supply
1792—the second State Constitutional Convention under John Dickinson was held in the church
1818-1819—the distinguished Dr. Elisha P. Swift served these early years of his career as a stated supply
1856 or 1857—the first manse was built on the site of the present church
1857—the church became incorporated
1870—a tower was erected and a bell installed
1880—the chapel was built and given as a gift by George V. Massey
1882—a pipe organ was installed, the first in Dover
1883—Pastoral Aid Society organized
1895—Elyne Circle organized
1898—the celebration in the Dover Church by the New Castle Presbytery of the Quarter—Millennial Anniversary of the completion of the Westminster Confession of Faith and the Larger and Shorter Catechisms
1904—commemoration of 60 years of membership of Elizabeth W. Murphey, widow of Rev. Thomas Grier Murphey
1915—celebration of the 200th Anniversary (1914)
1924—the present church was erected as a gift from Sanford S. Murphey as a tribute to his father, Rev. Thomas Grier Murphey; Week of Dedication
1925-1932—an Annual Service was held each year in the former church on Governors Avenue
1943—dedication of the Henry Derby Richardson Memorial Plaque, beginning an Honor Roll of those of the congregation who served during World War II
1947—the organization of the Women's Association, thus combining the efforts of the Pastoral Aid Society and Elyne Circle

1950, 1951—the gifts of the former church and chapel were dedicated respectively as Buildings 1 and 2 of the Delaware State Museum
1953—first church secretary (part time)
1956—rotary system adopted for elders and trustees
1956—Educational Wing built
1962—installation of the present E. M. Skinner organ
1964—celebration of the 250th Anniversary
1970—Unicameral System took effect
1970—first full-time Director of Music (March)
1970—first full-time secretary (July)
1973—celebration of Mr. McKim's 20th Anniversary of service

APPENDIX 2—MINISTERS

James Anderson	1714	stated supply
Samuel Gelston	1715	stated supply
Samuel Davis	1716	stated supply
George Gillespie	1716, 1717, 1730	stated supply
Robert Witherspoon	1716, 1717	stated supply
David Evans	1716, 1717	stated supply
Robert Cross	1717	stated supply
Daniel McGill	1720	stated supply
Henry Hook	1722, 1723, 1725, 1726, 1730	stated supply
William Stewart	1725	stated supply
Alexander Hutcheson	1726, 1730	stated supply
Archibald McCook	1726–1727	stated supply
	1727–1729	installed pastor
Robert Cathcart	1730	stated supply
Robert Jamison	1734	stated supply
John Miller	1749–1791	installed pastor
Samuel Miller	1791–1792	stated supply
William McKee	1793	stated supply
Francis Hindman	1793	stated supply
(John C. Brush	1798	not approved by the Presbytery)
Elisha P. Swift	1818–1819	stated supply
Alexander Campbell	1825	stated supply
John Patton	1834–1835	stated supply
S. R. Wynkoop	1843, 1844	stated supply
J. B. Spottswood	1843, 1844	stated supply

Alfred Hamilton	1843	stated supply
Mr. Burrows	1843, 1844	stated supply
S. A. Gayley	1843, 1844	stated supply
E. Wilson	1843	stated supply
Mr. Work	1843	stated supply
Mr. Dubois	1844	stated supply
Mr. Love	1844	stated supply
Thomas Grier Murphey	1843, 1844	stated supply
	1844–1860	installed pastor
John J. Pomeroy	1861–1862	installed pastor
Cyrus Huntington	1863–1883	installed pastor
James F. Stonecipher	1883–1894	installed pastor
Joseph Brown Turner	1894–1912	installed pastor
David A. Reed	1914–1916	installed pastor
Floris Ferwerda	1916–1920	installed pastor
G. Ashworth Burslem	1921–1935	installed pastor
Elliot Field	1936–1938	stated supply
	1938–1945	installed pastor
Lindley Ewing Cook	1946–1948	installed pastor
Howard Newton Hudson	1948–1953	installed pastor
Robert L. McKim	1953–	installed pastor

APPENDIX 3—ELDERS

Arthur Medston	1714–
John Caton	1743 (probably earlier)
Robert Bohanan	1743 (probably earlier)
William Killen	1749 (probably earlier)
John Frazier	1766–
Dr. John Miller	earlier than 1777–
Dr. Edward Miller	after 1786–1796
Eleazer McComb, Esq.	earlier than 1787–
James Bellach, Esq.	earlier than 1787–
James McClyment, Esq.	earlier than 1787–
John Torbert	earlier than 1787–
Joseph Miller	earlier than 1788 to about 1795
Dr. James Tilton	earlier than 1792–
Elias Naudain	1835–1849
Dr. Andrew Naudain	1835–
Haddon Smith	1849–1855
David J. Murphey	1852–

Richard Morgan Jones	1857–1904
John Anthony Nicholson	1859–1906
Andrew Wilson Slaymaker	1892–1930
George Valentine Massey	1892–1895
John Heitshu	1896–1923
Hiram Reedy	1896–1898
Caleb S. Pennewill	1896–
George Valentine Massey Jones	1907–1920; 1923–1926
Victor Frank Danner	1909–1923
Frank Martin	1909–1959
Clarence D. Sypherd	1909–1915
Nelson J. Forney	1923–1936
Dr. I. H. Boyd	1924–1929
Walter W. Rash	1930–1959; 1960–1963
Herbert C. Richardson	1930–1935; 1944–1947
George Ehinger	1937–1958; 1959–1965; 1969–1970
Arthur F. Walker	1937–1958
Victor E. Holpp	1944–1957; 1958–1961
Dr. Robert C. Stewart	1951–1954
William D. J. Moore	1951
William O. Comella	1952
Harold R. Schriver	1952 (½ year)
Dr. Rhoslyn J. Bishoff	1953–1959; 1960–1966; 1969–1972
John S. Charlton	1953–1958; 1959–1965
Robert A. Williams	1954–1955
Francis R. Benn	1956–1957; 1958–1961
Willard F. Schroeder	1957–1958
A. Owen Sheffer	1957–1960; 1963–1969
Philip W. Tuthill	1957–1960
George M. Hess	1958–1961
Richard L. Hurst	1958–1964; 1965–1968
Albert G. Bloore	1959–1963
Mrs. W. H. Lemmel	1959–1964
Gilbert A. Shank	1959–1965; 1968–1970
Margaret H. Crawford	1959–1965
Frank A. Wangler	1960–1963
Dr. Donald P. Elliott	1961
John W. Jardine	1962–1967; 1969–1970
John F. Rayne	1963–1969
Jack C. Baker	1963–1969
John A. Bivens, Jr.	1964–1970
Arthur W. Dobberstein	1964–1970
George A. Skinner	1964–1968

Cliff A. McCluney	1965
Lois B. Faircloth	1965–1968
Marion H. Herbst	1965–1970
Samuel B. Kendall	1965–1968
Don O. Winslow	1966–1970
William D. Benn	1967–1970
C. Arnold Morris	1968–1970
Dorothy C. Watson	1968–1970
John C. Fisher	1969–1970

Unicameral System—effective January, 1970

(*indicates trustees)

*Hugh R. Dale	1970–1971
George Ehinger	1970 (4 months)
Walter C. Fili	1970–1971
Marion H. Herbst	1970–1971
C. Arnold Morris	1970–1971; 1971–1974
*William C. Storey	1970–1971; 1971–1972
*Donald C. Appenzeller	1970–1972
*Jack C. Baker	1970–1972
Margaret H. Crawford	1970–1972; 1972–
John C. Fisher	1970–1972; 1972
William K. Howlett	1970–1972
John W. Jardine	1970–1972
*Daniel R. Barclay	1970–1974; 1974–
Dr. James A. Hill	1970–1974; 1974–
Phyllis E. Howarth	1970–1973
Richard L. Hurst	1970–1973; 1974–
*Robert S. Teats	1970–1973
Hector E. Villa	1970–1973; 1973–
*Thomas Q. Brooks	1971–1974; 1974–
James L. Carter	1971–1972
*Dr. William W. Flanagan	1971–1974
Dr. Joseph D. Moore	1971–1974; 1975
Isabella Ward	1971–1974; 1974–
*James L. Bensinger	1972–1974; 1975–
*Edward A. Gazze	1972–1973; 1973–
*Richard L. Murchison	1972–1974; 1975
Donald S. Stewart	1972–1974
Carston R. Wagner	1972–
Arthur W. Dobberstein	1973–
Patricia S. Muir	1973–
Elisabeth S. Satterfield	1973–
*Donald C. Spangler, Jr.	1973–
L. Warren Emery	1974–
Lois B. Faircloth	1974–
John J. Pallace	1975–
Sandra S. Hawley	1975–
Dr. Rhosyln J. Bishoff	1975–

APPENDIX 4—TRUSTEES

Rev. John Miller	1787–
Eleazer McComb, Esq.	1787–
James Bellach, Esq.	1787–
John Torbert	1787–
Hon. John M. Clayton	1831–
Elias Naudain	1831; 1845–1849
Dr. William Winder Morris	1831; 1845
Robert Frame	1845–1849
Thomas L. Maddin	1845–1849
James G. Waples	1845–1892
John Anthony Nicholson	1849–1855; 1867–1906
Haddon Smith	1849–1855
James Wallace	1849–
Thomas Budd Bradford	1852 (probably earlier)
Dr. James C. Bird	1855–1867
Joseph P. Comegys, Esq.	1855–
Dr. Clayton A. Cowgill	1857–
George B. Dickson	1857–1879
Edwin O. Eccles	1857–1896
William R. Morris	1857–
Henry Stoat	earlier than 1863–1867
David F. Burton	1864–
Richard Morgan Jones	1867–1904
James L. Smith	1879–1896
George M. Jones	1892–1906
Dr. Robert Hayes VanDyke	1892–1908
James Buchanan Slaymaker	1892–1895
Hiram Reedy	–1896
Dr. John Heitshu	1894–1915
Dr. Presley S. Downs	1894–1922
Alden R. Benson	1896–1905
Walter Morris	1896–1910
Caleb S. Pennewill	1896–1907
Victor Frank Danner	1906–1915