

# *Delaware's*

GUIDE TO  
LEGISLATIVE HALL &  
THE 152<sup>ND</sup> GENERAL ASSEMBLY



This document is published as a public service by the Legislative Council, Division of Research, in collaboration with First State Heritage Park.

For further information,  
please visit us on the ground floor at the Legislative Information Office  
or call us toll-free from anywhere in Delaware at 1-800-282-8545.

Out-of-state callers must dial (302) 744-4114.  
Visit us at our web site [www.legis.delaware.gov](http://www.legis.delaware.gov)  
or email at [LC\\_Reception@delaware.gov](mailto:LC_Reception@delaware.gov).

Legislative Hall, often referred to as “Leg Hall,” is open to the public on weekdays from 8:00 a.m. until 4:30 p.m. When the General Assembly is in session, the building is open until both chambers adjourn.

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*For self-guided tours, use this booklet as a guide to the history and workings of Legislative Hall.*

*As you tour the building, please note, vending machines are available to the public and located on the ground floor; cafeteria services are available on days the General Assembly is in session; restroom facilities are available at the center of the building on each floor.*



# WELCOME TO LEGISLATIVE HALL HOME OF THE DELAWARE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Dear Visitor:

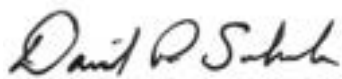
Welcome to Legislative Hall, the First State's beautiful and historic Capitol building. Whether you are here as part of a school trip or on your own, we are glad you have decided to learn more about the Delaware General Assembly and the building that is called the People's House.

Legislative Hall is not the General Assembly's first home. The General Assembly has met in numerous locations during the past 315 years, including two rooms in rival inns here in Dover during the 1770s and 1780s. Shortly after Delaware became the First State, the Old State House, located across Legislative Mall, opened and served as the home of the General Assembly for more than 140 years. When the Old State House became too cramped, planning for a new state government complex began with Legislative Hall as the centerpiece. Despite the stock market crash of 1929, Delaware was able to fund Legislative Hall, a colonial-style building built to honor Delaware's past and accommodate Delaware's expansive future.

From its humble Depression-era beginnings, Legislative Hall has served as the meeting place for the General Assembly and attracted Delawareans of all walks to serve as legislators, push for equal rights and respect, and seek comfort in times of great sadness.

Delaware's first constitution declared that the right of the people to participate in the General Assembly is the foundation of liberty and all free government. That tradition continues to this day, as citizens are provided the unique access of observing legislative sessions from the floor of each chamber. This is indeed the People's House, so please enjoy your visit and use this book as a guide through your tour of Legislative Hall and its grounds, while you learn about Delaware's government and rich history.

Sincerely,



David P. Sokola  
President Pro Tempore  
State Senate



Peter Schwartzkopf  
Speaker  
House of Representatives





## *Legislative Hall is the People's House.*

“The right in the people to participate in the Legislature, is the foundation of liberty and all free government....” - Declaration of Rights and Fundamental Rules of Delaware State as enacted September 11, 1776

Legislative Hall has been the home of the Delaware General Assembly since 1933. Prior to that, the General Assembly met for 141 years, from 1792 to 1933, at the Old State House, located on the Green. The Old State House has been restored and is open for tours.

The Delaware General Assembly is a bicameral body consisting of the House of Representatives and the Senate. There are 41 members of the House who are elected for two-year terms. There are 21 members of the Senate whose four-year terms are staggered so that about half of the body stands for election every two years.

The General Assembly convenes on the second Tuesday of January and meets on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays until June 30 of each year. Each General Assembly meets for two years, the first year is called the first session and the second year is called the second session. All bills carry over from the first session to the second session. Legislation not passed by the end of the second session is not carried over to the next General Assembly.

Legislative Hall is home not only to the General Assembly, but also to many beautiful and historic paintings. In addition, the grounds of Legislative Hall contain numerous monuments dedicated to those who have served the State and the Nation and honoring those who have died in service.



# A GLIMPSE AT DELAWARE HISTORY

In her 2003 tercentenary history of the Delaware General Assembly, *Democracy in Delaware: The Story of the First State's General Assembly*, historian Carol E. Hoffercker noted:

“William Penn is the father of representative government in Delaware. In 1681 this idealistic English Quaker became proprietor of two colonies in America: Pennsylvania and the Three Lower Counties on Delaware. He tried to unite the two into one. In 1682 Penn called on the freedmen of both colonies to elect their neighbors most noted for “Sobriety, Wisdom, and Integrity” to attend a joint General Assembly. That Assembly’s inaugural meeting took place at Upland, now Chester, Pennsylvania, in December, 1682. To Penn’s intense regret, the representatives of his colonies refused to unite into one. Like a bad marriage, time only made their relationship worse.”

There followed a process whereby each colony was granted the right to have its own separate elected legislature, while both areas continued to operate under the same governor. Delaware’s separate legislative body met for the first time at the town of New Castle on May 22, 1704. Dr. Hoffercker notes that “it is difficult to imagine how Delaware could have emerged from the colonial period as an independent state had not that separation already taken place.”

In the ensuing 310 years, the Delaware General Assembly has continued to serve the citizens of Delaware through times of war and peace, through good times and bad. Since announcing its independence from Great Britain several weeks before enactment of the Declaration of Independence in 1776, the General Assembly has functioned as the legislative body of “The Delaware State.” Eleven years later, on December 7, 1787, the State of Delaware became the first state to ratify the newly enacted U.S. Constitution, thus earning the distinction by which it has been known ever since, that of “The First State.” The state capital was moved from New Castle to Dover during the American Revolution, amidst fears of British invasion.

Today’s Delaware General Assembly carries on the proud tradition of constituent service and easy accessibility to the people which has sustained us for more than three centuries.



*Start your tour in the Senate Chamber, located to the right of the Capitol Police desk in the lobby.*



**President Pro Tempore**  
David P. Sokola



**Senate Majority Leader**  
Bryan Townsend



**Senate Majority Whip**  
S. Elizabeth Lockman



**Senate Minority Leader**  
Gerald W. Hocker



**Senate Minority Whip**  
Brian Pettyjohn

# Senators

Sarah McBride	(D)	District: 1
Darius J. Brown	(D)	District: 2
S. Elizabeth Lockman	(D)	District: 3
Laura Sturgeon	(D)	District: 4
Kyle Gay	(D)	District: 5
Russell Huxtable	(D)	District: 6
Spiros Mantzavinos	(D)	District: 7
David P. Sokola	(D)	District: 8
John Walsh	(D)	District: 9
Stephanie L. Hansen	(D)	District: 10
Bryan Townsend	(D)	District: 11
Nicole Poore	(D)	District: 12
Marie Pinkney	(D)	District: 13
Kyra L. Hoffner	(D)	District: 14
Dave G. Lawson	(R)	District: 15
Eric Buckson	(R)	District: 16
Trey Charles Paradee	(D)	District: 17
David L. Wilson	(R)	District: 18
Brian Pettyjohn	(R)	District: 19
Gerald W. Hocker	(R)	District: 20
Bryant L. Richardson	(R)	District: 21



# THE SENATE

The Delaware State Senate is composed of 21 members whose terms are staggered so that approximately half of the body stands for election every two years. Because Senate districts, like House districts, are redistricted every ten years after the U.S. Census, each Senate district has two four-year terms and one two-year term in each ten-year cycle.

The Lieutenant Governor is the presiding officer of the Senate and is elected in a statewide election every four years. The main duty of the Lieutenant Governor is to preside over sessions and maintain order in the Senate. Committee appointments in the Senate are made by the President Pro Tempore, a senator who is elected by a majority of the members of the Senate. If the Lieutenant Governor is absent, the President Pro Tempore carries out the duties of the presiding officer. The Secretary of the Senate is the chief administrative officer responsible for receiving and releasing all filed legislation, preparing a journal of all action taken on legislation by the Senate, and recording all votes taken on the floor. Delaware is the only state that counts votes by hand via roll call on the floor. The Secretary is elected by the members of the Senate.



## *Bicentennial Murals*

*The Bicentennial Murals, painted by Delaware artist Jack Lewis of Bridgeville, depict ten scenes from Delaware history and are located in the House and Senate Chambers. These murals commemorate the 200th anniversary of Delaware signing the United States Constitution. Delaware ratified the Constitution on December 7, 1787, earning the distinction of becoming "The First State."*

*Mr. Lewis' life and art were the subject of an award winning 1996 documentary entitled, "If You Lived Here You Would Be Home Now." It was televised nationwide by the Public Broadcasting System (PBS) and drew record crowds when it was shown at the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C. As you tour the Senate Chamber, enjoy the murals of Kent and Sussex County scenes.*

*Also located in the Senate Chamber is a special plaque commemorating President William Jefferson Clinton's visit on May 8, 1998. The only address on record by a sitting president, President Clinton addressed a joint session of the Senate and House of Representatives during the 139th General Assembly.*

## *Kent and Sussex Murals*



### *The Pilots of Lewes*

Ocean ships arriving in Lewes needed the help of expert pilots to navigate the shoals and rock ledges in the Delaware Bay and River. Small, shallow-draft pilot boats with fiercely competitive captains raced to the vessels to bring them in. They navigated with the help of the two lighthouses, Cape May and Cape Henlopen. The latter was first constructed in 1764.

### *Barratt's Chapel*

Methodism in America was founded in Barratt's Chapel near Frederica in November 1784 when an ordained Methodist preacher, with the consent of John Wesley, first administered the sacraments to the Delaware faithful. The chapel was named for Philip Barratt, a Methodist convert who donated the land and built the church. The sect grew quickly in Delaware after the Revolution.



### *The Dickinson Plantation*

Built by Judge Samuel Dickinson and completed in 1740, the Dickinson Plantation was the country home of John Dickinson, Delaware's foremost political man of letters and one of the framers of the U.S. Constitution. The house was destroyed by fire in 1804 and restored with a different roofline. Restoration of the plantation as an 18th century farm has been a major bicentennial project .



## *Ratification of the Constitution by Delaware*

On Friday, December 7, 1787, thirty Delaware delegates, ten from each county, in Battell's Tavern, also known as the Golden Fleece Tavern in Dover. They signed the parchment document ratifying the United States Constitution. Then voted to "fully, freely, and entirely approve of, assent to, ratify and confirm the said Constitution." Delaware was the first state to ratify the U.S. Constitution and one of only three to ratify it unanimously. It is from this event that Delaware takes her identity as "The First State."

## *Caesar Rodney's Ride*

In July 1776, Caesar Rodney made the most famous ride in Delaware history, traveling "through thunder and rain" from his farm in Kent County to Philadelphia to cast his vote for Independence. The Delaware delegation was deadlocked with Thomas McKean voting in favor and George Read against. Read changed his vote upon Rodney's arrival, and all three signed the Declaration of Independence.



*As you leave the Senate chamber through the large double doors, proceed across the lobby to the House Chamber; crossing in front of the main entrance and the Capitol Police desk at the front of the building.*

# Representatives



**Speaker of the House**  
Peter C. Schwartzkopf



**House Majority Leader**  
Valerie Longhurst



**House Majority Whip**  
Melissa Minor-Brown



**House Minority Leader**  
Michael Ramone



**House Minority Whip**  
Lyndon D. Yearick

Nnamdi O. Chukwuocha	(D)	District: 1
Stephanie T. Bolden	(D)	District: 2
Sherry Dorsey Walker	(D)	District: 3
Jeff Hilovsky	(R)	District: 4
Kendra Johnson	(D)	District: 5
Debra Heffernan	(D)	District: 6
Larry Lambert	(D)	District: 7
Sherae'a Moore	(D)	District: 8
Kevin S. Hensley	(R)	District: 9
Sean Matthews	(D)	District: 10
Jeff N. Spiegelman	(R)	District: 11
Krista Griffith	(D)	District: 12
DeShanna U Neal	(D)	District: 13
Peter C. Schwartzkopf	(D)	District: 14
Valerie Longhurst	(D)	District: 15
Franklin D. Cooke	(D)	District: 16
Melissa Minor-Brown	(D)	District: 17
Sophie Phillips	(D)	District: 18
Kimberly Williams	(D)	District: 19
Stell Parker Selby	(D)	District: 20
Michael Ramone	(R)	District: 21
Michael F. Smith	(R)	District: 22
Paul S. Baumbach	(D)	District: 23
Edward S. Osienski	(D)	District: 24
Cyndie Romer	(D)	District: 25
Madinah Wilson-Anton	(D)	District: 26
Eric Morrison	(D)	District: 27
William J. Carson	(D)	District: 28
William Bush	(D)	District: 29
W. Shannon Morris	(R)	District: 30
Sean M. Lynn	(D)	District: 31
Kerri Evelyn Harris	(D)	District: 32
Charles S. Postles Jr.	(R)	District: 33
Lyndon D. Yearick	(R)	District: 34
Jesse R. Vanderwende	(R)	District: 35
Bryan W. Shupe	(R)	District: 36
Ruth Briggs King	(R)	District: 37
Ronald E. Gray	(R)	District: 38
Daniel B. Short	(R)	District: 39
Timothy D. Dukes	(R)	District: 40
Richard G. Collins	(R)	District: 41



# THE *House of Representatives*

The Delaware House of Representatives consists of 41 members who serve two-year terms. The presiding officer of the House of Representatives is the Speaker of the House, a representative who is elected by a majority of the members of the House for a two-year term. The Speaker's duties include presiding over and maintaining order in the House and appointing members to the House standing committees. The Chief Clerk is the chief administrative officer, whose duties include receiving and releasing all legislation introduced in the House, recording all votes taken on the floor, and certifying the daily record of legislative action. The Chief Clerk is elected by the members of the House of Representatives.



## *More about Delaware Artist Jack Lewis*

*John I. "Jack" Lewis (1912-2012) moved to Delaware in 1936 as an artist with the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) tasked with documenting activities at CCC camps in the state. After serving in the Pacific with the U.S. Army during World War II, he returned to Delaware and lived in Bridgeville for forty years. During that time, Lewis continued painting and taught art in public schools and at Delaware Technical Community College. Lewis' paintings and murals documented Delaware history and daily life in rural communities. His artwork can be found throughout the state in private homes, businesses, and public buildings (Delaware Public Archives).*

*As you tour the House Chamber enjoy Mr. Lewis' Bicentennial Murals of New Castle County scenes.*

# *New Castle County Murals*



## *The Landing of the Swedes*

The first Swedish colonists in America landed on the banks of the Christina River on March 29, 1638, in two ships, the Kalmar Nyckel and the Fogel Grip. Their leader, Peter Minuit, purchased land at present day Wilmington from the Lenape Indian Tribe of Delaware, established trade, and began construction of Fort Christina.

## *George Washington at New Castle*

General George Washington attended the wedding of Ann Van Dyke and Kensey Johns, a Constitutional ratifier, in the Amstel House in New Castle on April 30, 1784. According to contemporary accounts, Washington stood on the hearthstone and kissed the pretty girls, “as was his wont.”



## *Old Swedes Church, Wilmington*

The foundation stones of Holy Trinity Church, generally known as “Old Swedes,” were laid on May 28, 1698, under the direction of Swedish Lutheran pastor Eric Bjork. Although the church has gone through many architectural changes and is now an Episcopal Church, it has been in almost continual use since its construction in 1699.



## *The New Castle Strand*

The Strand, the street nearest the river in New Castle, is lined with picturesque Georgian houses, foremost of which is the George Read house built in 1797 by the son of the Constitutional signer. Packet Alley, half-way along the street, is reportedly the pathway taken by William Penn on his 1682 arrival in the colonies.

## *The Battle of Cooch's Bridge*

The Battle of Cooch's Bridge on September 3, 1777, was Delaware's only engagement in the Revolutionary War. British troops landed in Maryland and headed for Philadelphia. British units and sharpshooters from General Washington's army skirmished near Newark until the Americans withdrew.

The armies met again at the Battle of Brandywine on September 11, where Washington's forces were defeated again.



*As you leave the House chamber through the large double doors, proceed across the lobby to the base of the staircase. Ascend the stairs and bear right.*



## HALL OF MILITARY HEROES

*The Hall of Military Heroes is located on the second floor in the gallery area around the balcony.*

*This collection of paintings honors some of Delaware's military heroes and their service to our country.*

*Proceed around the balcony to the right.*

*Also located in the gallery are double doors that lead to the Senate and House Chamber balconies. These areas are available to the public to observe the proceedings of the chambers when the General Assembly is in session.*

- General Richard Hastings Ellis, USAF  
Laurel ~ 7/10/1919 – 3/28/1989
- Colonel Samuel B. Davis, US Army  
Lewes ~ 3/25/1766 – 9/6/1854
- Admiral William F. Halsey Jr., US Navy  
Elizabeth, NJ ~ 10/30/1882 – 8/16/1959
- Lt. General L. Eugene Reybold, US Army  
Delaware City ~ 2/13/1884 – 11/21/1961
- Lt. General John Wilson O'Daniel, US Army  
Newark ~ 2/15/1894 – 3/27/1975
- General Thomas Holcomb, US Marine Corps  
New Castle ~ 8/5/1879 – 5/24/1965
- Sgt. William Lloyd Nelson, US Army  
Dover ~ 2/22/1918 – 4/24/1943
- Major George S. Welch, US Army Air Corps  
Wilmington ~ 5/10/1918 – 10/12/1954
- Sgt. James P. Connor, US Army  
Wilmington ~ 1/12/1919 – 7/27/1994





# Governor's Ceremonial Office



*Across from the gallery, in front of the double doors leading to the Governor's Ceremonial office, is a display that includes Delaware's Chair of Honor and information on Delaware's Roll of Honor. This small memorial honors the Delawareans who have lost their lives, been prisoners of war, or are missing in action.*

*Turning left from the display, you will reach the beginning of the Hall of Governor's. Included in this collection is Delaware's earliest recorded governor portrait, Thomas McKean.*

*Read on to learn more about the legislative process, how a bill becomes a law, and the committees and agencies of Legislative Hall.*

# *The Journey from an Idea to a Law*

Every bill starts with an idea or the recognition that an issue needs to be addressed. Many times, a constituent will contact a legislator with an idea for new legislation or the need to revise a current law.

## *Bill Drafting*

The legislator will meet and discuss their idea with caucus or Division of Research attorneys. The Division of Research is a non-partisan office within the General Assembly that provides research and bill drafting services to the members of the General Assembly and their staff. The attorney will research the issue and then draft a bill. Other legislators who support the legislation can be added as co-sponsors. The bill is released and sent to the Secretary of the Senate or Chief Clerk of the House, in the appropriate chamber of origin, where it will be introduced and get its first reading. The Speaker of the House or the President Pro Tempore will then assign the bill to one of the standing committees for a public hearing.

## *The Committee Hearing*

The committee chairperson puts the bill on the committee's meeting agenda. At the committee hearing, the bill's sponsor, members of the general public, stakeholders, and lobbyists may testify before the committee to show their support or opposition to the bill. The committee members may ask questions of those testifying. The committee then votes on whether to release the bill from committee. If the bill is not released, it effectively dies in committee, unless it is petitioned out.



## *Ready for the Debate*

If the committee votes to release the bill, it is reported back to the chamber of origin. This constitutes the second reading. It then goes on the Ready List and is available to go on the agenda, at the pleasure of the Speaker or Pro Tem. If the Office of the Controller General estimates the enactment of a bill will result in a cost, the bill will receive a fiscal note. If the cost is \$50,000 or more the bill is subject to additional review by an appropriations committee. Like the Division of Research, the Office of the Controller General is a nonpartisan office within the General Assembly. The Controller General's office assists in the budget process and staffs the Joint Finance and Joint Legislative Committee on the Capital Improvement Program (Bond Bill) Committees.

When the bill appears on the agenda, it is brought before the chamber for its third and final reading. This is the opportunity for the bill's sponsor to explain the content of the bill, provide witnesses to testify, and answer the members' questions, and for the chamber to debate and vote on the bill. The bill can be amended at this time. Amendments can be considered friendly or unfriendly by the sponsor. An unfriendly amendment changes the intent of the sponsor. Votes are taken to determine whether an amendment will be attached to the bill.

## *Passing a Bill*

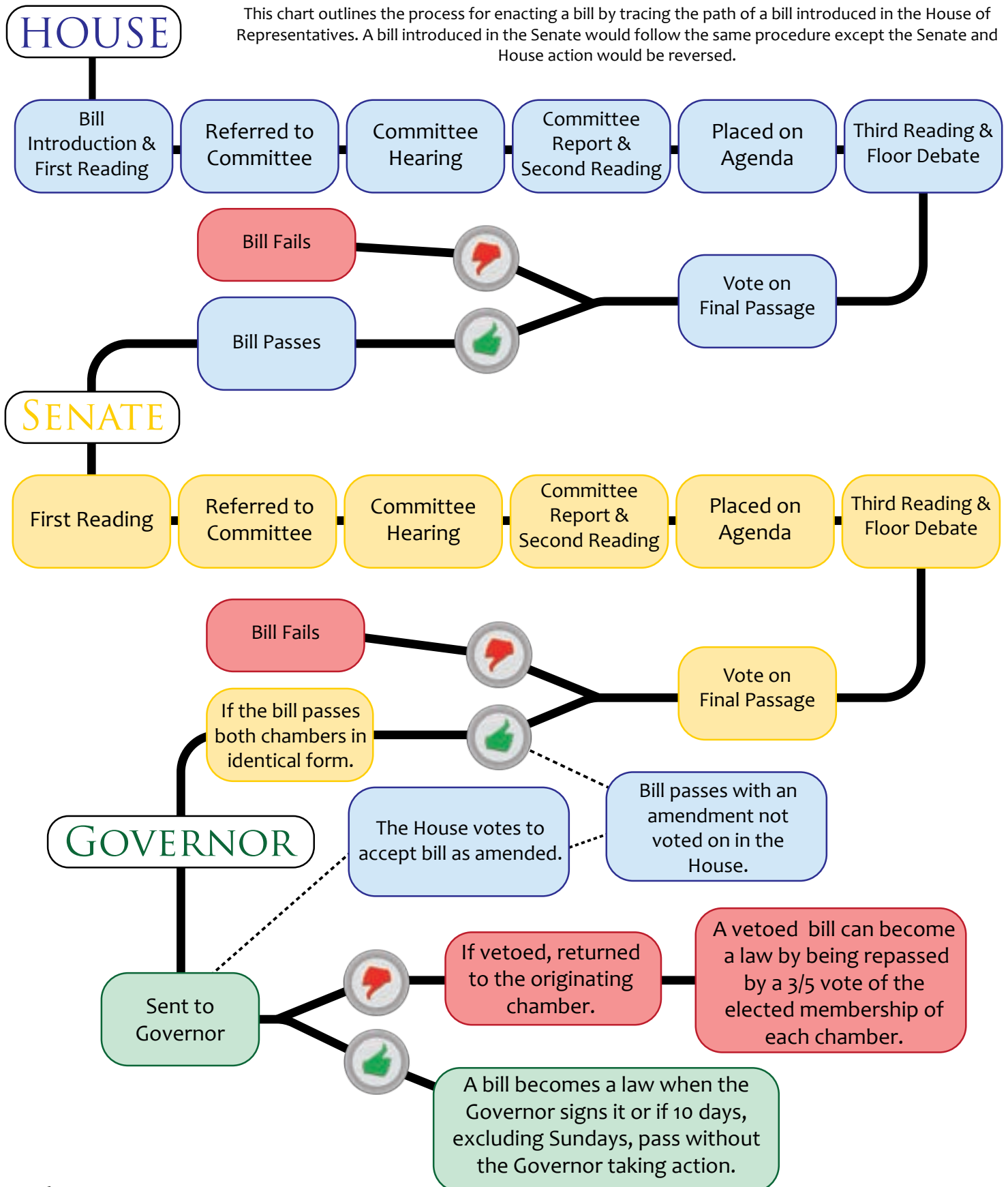
Most bills are passed with a simple majority vote, while other bills, such as certain appropriations bills or bills that amend the Constitution, may require a super majority vote (three-fifths, two-thirds, or three-fourths of all of the members).

Upon passage in the chamber of origin, a bill repeats the same process in the second chamber. If the bill passes both chambers in its original form, it is ready to be presented to the Governor for action. If the bill is amended in the second chamber, it must return to the chamber of origin for approval of the amendments. If the amended bill does not pass it is defeated. Bills that amend the Constitution are an exception to this process. These bills must be passed in identical form in two consecutive General Assemblies, known as "the first leg" and "the second leg."

When a bill is passed, it is presented to the Governor for his or her signature by the Secretary of the Senate or the Chief Clerk of the House. If the Governor chooses not to sign the legislation, it becomes law within ten days after being presented to the Governor's office, excluding Sundays. If the Governor chooses to veto the bill, a three-fifths vote of each chamber is required to override the veto.

To see a glossary of terms, view Delaware laws, or track the status of current legislation visit: [www.legis.delaware.gov](http://www.legis.delaware.gov).

# HOW A BILL BECOMES A LAW





# JOINT COMMITTEES

A joint committee has members from both the House of Representatives and the Senate.

## *Joint Finance Committee (JFC)*

The Joint Finance Committee (JFC) is responsible for writing the annual appropriations and grant-in-aid acts. The JFC is made up of the six members of the House Appropriations Committee and the six members of the Senate Finance Committee.

JFC meets in February and March to hold public hearings on state agency budget requests. JFC also meets in late May and June to prepare the bills for introduction. The Office of the Controller General provides support for the JFC.

## *Capital Improvement (Bond Bill) Committee*

The Joint Legislative Committee on the Capital Improvement Program (Bond Bill Committee) is responsible for writing the annual Bond Bill. The Bond Committee is made up of six members of the House and six members of the Senate.

The Bond Bill Committee meets throughout the session for public hearings on state agency capital improvement requests. The Bond Bill Committee also meets in June to prepare the Bond Bill for introduction. The Office of the Controller General provides support to the Bond Bill Committee.

## *Joint Legislative Oversight and Sunset Committee*

The Joint Sunset Committee was renamed the Joint Legislative Oversight and Sunset Committee (JLOSC) in January 2017. JLOSC performs periodic legislative review of agencies, commissions, or boards. The purpose of JLOSC's review is to determine whether there is a genuine public need for the entity and, if so, determine if the entity is effectively performing to meet that need.

JLOSC's goal is not to terminate agencies which are sufficiently meeting a recognized state need and which are accountable to and responsive to the public interests, but to use the review mechanism to strengthen and support the entity reviewed.

The JLOSC is a ten-member legislative body composed of five members of the Senate and five members of the House of Representatives. The Division of Research staff develops the reports used by the JLOSC to draw conclusions about the entities under review.

## *Legislative Council*

Legislative Council consists of the leadership from the Senate and House of Representatives. The members of Legislative Council are established by the statute. Legislative Council oversees the two nonpartisan, confidential legislative agencies, the Division of Research and the Office of the Controller General. Staff support for Legislative Council is provided by the Division of Research.

The President Pro Tempore of the Senate is the chair of the Council during odd-numbered years and vice chair during even-numbered years. The Speaker of the House is chair of the Council during even-numbered years and vice chair during odd-numbered years.

For more information on Joint Committees, or to see the full listing of Senate Committees and House Committees, visit [www.legis.delaware.gov/Committees](http://www.legis.delaware.gov/Committees).

# *Nonpartisan Legislative Staff Agencies*

## *Division of Research*

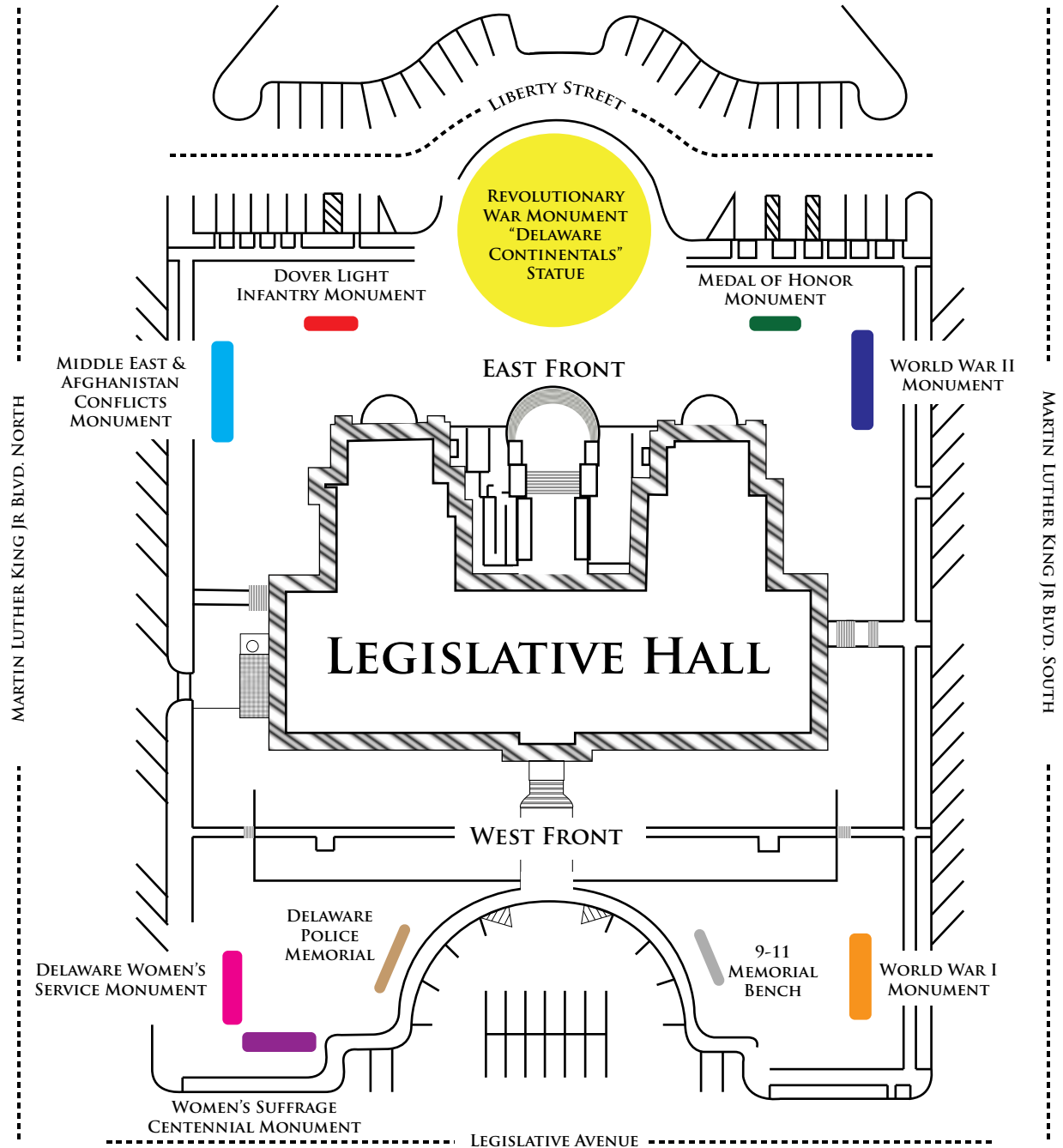


The Division of Research serves as a nonpartisan and confidential reference bureau for the General Assembly. It provides a wide range of services, including legislative and legal research, bill drafting, and committee staffing, as well as the development, production, and distribution of public information concerning the General Assembly. The Division is the home to Legal and Research Analysis, Joint Legislative Oversight and Sunset Committee support, Legislative Information Office (Bill Room), Legislative Library, Office of the Registrar of Regulations, and Legislative Print Shop. The Division is also responsible for the overall supervision of the facility, scheduling building events, and use of the conference rooms on the first floor of the Tatnall Building.

## *Office of the Controller General*

The Office of the Controller General provides analyses of operating and capital budgets to the Joint Finance Committee and the Joint Legislative Committee on the Capital Improvement Program. Additionally, the Office prepares fiscal notes on legislation, participates on the Delaware Economic and Financial Advisory Committee, provides staff for legislative standing committees, and represents the General Assembly on numerous ad-hoc committees and task forces. The Controller General reports directly to Legislative Council, a joint committee comprised of the leaders of both houses of the Legislature. The Office oversees the Legislative Information System. The Legislative Information Systems (LIS) department is responsible for planning, design, implementation and maintenance of technology within the Delaware General Assembly. The Delaware Legislative Information System (DELIS) application, which tracks legislation from draft to Governor's signature, is maintained in this department. The Legislative Information System contains information on all legislation of the General Assembly, including daily House and Senate Agendas and House and Senate Ready Lists.

# MAP OF MEMORIALS & MONUMENTS AROUND LEGISLATIVE HALL



- DELAWARE POLICE MEMORIAL
- REVOLUTIONARY WAR MONUMENT  
DELAWARE CONTINENTALS STATUE
- WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE CENTENNIAL MONUMENT
- MEDAL OF HONOR MONUMENT
- DELAWARE WOMEN'S SERVICE MONUMENT
- WORLD WAR II MONUMENT
- GULF WARS & AFGHANISTAN MONUMENT
- WORLD WAR I MONUMENT
- DOVER LIGHT INFANTRY MONUMENT
- 9-11 MEMORIAL BENCH





## *Delaware Police Memorial*

Law enforcement officers often put themselves at risk for the protection and safety of the general public and to maintain public order. This memorial is dedicated to law enforcement officers who have sacrificed their lives while protecting the citizens of Delaware.



## *Delaware Women Veterans Monument*

This monument honors the Delaware women who have served our state and nation in the military or related service, the women who have sacrificed their lives in the process, and the women who continue to serve.



## *Gulf Wars & Afghanistan Monument*

The United States of America engaged in military conflicts in the Middle East, from Operation Desert Storm in 1991 to Operation Enduring Freedom in 2001-2014 and Operation Iraqi Freedom in 2003-2011. This memorial is dedicated to those Delawareans who have fought and sacrificed their lives to keep America free of the conflicts in the Middle East.

*Dover Light Infantry Memorial*

This memorial is dedicated to the Light Infantry of Dover, a part of the 1st Battalion of Kent County, led by Captain Thomas Rodney. The light infantry company responded to General George Washington's Call to Arms for militia during America's darkest days of the American Revolution. Courageous members of the infantry marched from Dover and crossed the Delaware River in New Jersey. As part of Brigadier General John Cadwalader's Pennsylvania brigade, they played key military roles in the victories against British and Hessian forces at the Second Battle of Trenton and the Battle of Princeton.



## The Delaware Continentals

This monument is dedicated to the brave Delawareans who fought in the Delaware regiments of the Continental Army. The Delaware Continentals were known as “the Delaware Blues” after their blue uniforms and as “the Blue Hens’ Chicks” in honor of their distinctive bluish fighting cocks some of them carried with them on their travels.



Medal of Honor Monument

This monument is dedicated to the 18 courageous natives and residents of Delaware who, while serving in the armed forces, distinguished themselves for conspicuous gallantry and selfless bravery and were awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.







## *World War II Monument*

During the Second World War, over 800 Delawareans made the ultimate sacrifice. Delawareans were involved in virtually every aspect of the war from Pearl Harbor to the signing of the Japanese Peace Treaty. At home, women and children participated in scrap drives and war bond rallies. The men and women of the “Greatest Generation” led our state through its years of prosperity and social change. This memorial is dedicated to those individuals.



## *World War I Monument*

On the front of the memorial is a depiction of a painting by Frank E. Schoonover that depicts the moment after the Armistice on November 11, 1918 when the First Infantry Division crossed the Moselle River to enter Germany. This monument honors the memory of all those who sacrificed their lives in the “War to End all Wars.”

## *9/11 Bench Memorial*



This bench is dedicated to the memory of the Delawareans and all the men and women who died in the World Trade Center, the Pentagon, United Airlines flights 175 & 93, American Airlines flight 77, and all of the first responders who sacrificed their lives to save those in danger.



## *Women's Suffrage Centennial Monument*

This monument commemorates the Delawareans who fought to ratify the 19th Amendment and celebrates the 100th anniversary of the 19th Amendment.



## *Guided Tours of Legislative Hall*

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Free guided tours are offered year-round and are approximately 30-45 minutes in length.

Guides from First State Heritage Park are available at varying times to provide tours for individuals or groups of less than 10 without reservation; groups with more than 10 people will need to schedule a tour. Please have the following information ready when scheduling:

- Number of people in the group, children and adults.
  - Preferred date of the tour
  - Preferred time of the tour

For more information or to book a tour of Legislative Hall, call First State Heritage Park at (302) 739-9194.

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