I'm not a bot

Home North America United States Delaware Delaware, one of the Mid-Atlantic states, is situated in the northeastern United States, in the northeastern part of the Delmarva Peninsula. It shares its eastern border, divided by the Delaware River, with New Jersey; its northern border with Pennsylvania; and its southern and western borders with Maryland. The state's eastern coastline runs along the Delaware Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. The capital of Delaware is Dover, whereas Wilmington, with a population of approximately 71,000, is the state's most populous city. Delaware, known as "The First State," was the first colony to ratify the United States Constitution on December 7, 1787, making it the first state of the Union. The state's name honors Thomas West, 3rd Baron De La Warr, an English nobleman and the first governor of the Colony of Virginia. Area Delaware has a total land area of 2,489 square miles (6,446 square kilometers) making it the second smallest state in the country. It is twice the size of Luxembourg and eight times smaller than Switzerland. Compared to U.S. states, it is roughly five times smaller than Massachusetts and 134 times smaller than Texas. Bodies of Water Delaware's largest lakes are Lums Pond, Silver Lake, and Trap Pond. The longest river in the state, the Delaware River, flows along the northeastern border before emptying into the Delaware Bay. In addition to Delaware Bay, Little Assawoman Bay and Rehoboth Bay are inland bays located along the southeastern coastline. Geographical Regions Generally speaking, Delaware is flat, with one of the lowest average elevations in the country. The state comprises two distinct geographical regions: the Atlantic Coastal Plain and the Appalachian Piedmont. Atlantic Coastal Plain The Atlantic Coastal Plain encompasses nearly the entire state of Delaware, rising just 100 feet above sea level. Slow-moving streams drain into the Delaware River and Delaware Bay. Near these streams, saltwater, brackish, and freshwater marshes are found. In the northern part of this region, woodlands are covered with maples, oaks, gums, and American holly trees, while loblolly and Virginia pines become more prevalent moving south. Appalachian Piedmont Although most of Delaware is flat, the northernmost tip of the state features rolling hills, forming the Appalachian Piedmont region. These hills, rising over 400 feet above sea level, are part of the Appalachian Mountain foothills. The superficial rocks of this area are primarily old, metamorphic rocks. The region is characterized by rocky, fast-moving streams and deciduous forests with hickories, oaks, tulip trees, and American beech. Some marshes and vernal pools are also found within the floodplains of the streams. The State of Delaware is divided into 3 counties. In alphabetical order, these counties are: Kent, New Castle, Sussex. With an area of 5,060 sq. km, the State of Delaware is the 2nd smallest state amongst all the 50 states of the USA. Located in Kent County, along the St. Jones River, in the east-central part of the state is Dover the capital city of Delaware. Situated in the New Castle County, along the confluence of the Christina River and the Delaware River is Wilmington the largest and the most populous city in Delaware. It also serves as the chief port and the industrial, financial, and commercial center of Delaware. The State of Delaware is located in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States. Delaware is bordered by the state of Maryland in the west and south; by Pennsylvania in the north, and by New Jersey in the east. It is also bordered by the Atlantic Ocean, Delaware Bay, and Delaware River in the southeast. Regional Maps: Map of North America This page was last updated on July 29, 2024 Geography & Travel States & Other Subdivisions Delaware, constituent state of the United States of America. The first of the original 13 states to ratify the federal Constitution, it occupies a small niche in the BostonWashington, D.C., urban corridor along the Middle Atlantic seaboard. It ranks 49th among the 50 U.S. states in terms of total area and is one of the most densely populated. The state is organized into three countiesfrom north to south, New Castle, Kent, and Sussexall established by 1682. Its population, like its industry, is concentrated in the north, around Wilmington, where the major coastal highways and railways pass through from Pennsylvania and New Jersey on the north and east into Maryland on the south and west. The rest of the state comprises the northeastern corner of the Delmarva Peninsula, which Delaware shares with Maryland and Virginia (hence its name). Most state government operations are located in Dover, the capital.Historically, geographically, and economically, Delaware has had close ties with Pennsylvania, particularly the city of Philadelphia, where the Delaware River and other transportation arteries direct its commerce. The stability and conservatism that were once characteristics of Delaware, especially in the southern areas that lie adjacent to Marylands Eastern Shore, long maintained a grip on political life vastly out of proportion to their proponents numbers. Capital: Dover Population1: (2020) 989,948; (2024 est.) 1,051,917 Governor: Matt Meyer (Democrat) Date Of Admission: Dec. 7, 17872 State Nickname: First State Diamond State State Motto: "Liberty and Independence" State Bird: blue hen chicken State Flower: peach blossom State Song: Our Delaware Seats In U.S. House Of Representatives: 1 (of 435) Time Zone: Eastern (GMT 5 hours) Total Area (Sq Km): 6,446 Total Area (Sq Mi): 2,489 Over the years Delaware has been called the chemical capital, the corporate capital, and the credit-card capital of the United States. Its liberal incorporation laws and a Court of Chancery that specializes in the most-complex issues of corporate governance and finance have encouraged many American and foreign businesses to make Delaware their nominal home. The preponderance of the states major corporate, banking, and legal enterprise is located in the northern part of the state. Area 2,489 square miles (6,446 square km). Population (2020) 989,948; (2024 est.) 1,051,917. Delaware, located mainly within the Atlantic Coastal Plain, is second only to Florida for having the lowest average elevation. A long sand beach forms the states oceanfront, stretching from the border with Maryland, at Fenwick Island, north to Cape Henlopen, at the mouth of Delaware Bay. Only one major break, Indian River Inlet, occurs along the 23-mile (37-km) length of the beach. Much of the beach is a low bar between the ocean and a series of lagoons or shallow bays, but at Bethany Beach, near the southern boundary, and again at Rehoboth Beach, near the northern end, the mainland reaches directly to the ocean. Much of the shoreline of Delaware Bay is marshy. The mouths of tributaries such as the Murderkill, the Mispillion, and the St. Jones are so shallow that only fishing boats find safe harbors north of Lewes. Farther north, on the banks of the Delaware River, spots of high, dry land appear, as at Port Penn, New Castle, and Edgemoor. The states main port, at Wilmington, is located at the confluence of the Delaware River and the Christina, one of its tributaries. Guess the U.S. State by Its Neighbors MilfordMispillion River at Milford, Delaware.Most of Delaware is drained by streams that run eastward to the Delaware River, Delaware Bay, and the Atlantic Ocean, but the Nanticoke River and its tributaries in southwestern Delaware flow into Chesapeake Bay. So does the Pocomoke River, which drains the Cypress Swamp, or so-called Burnt Swamp, in the extreme south of Delaware, athwart the Maryland line. Most of the Coastal Plain is fertile and level, seldom rising above 60 feet (18 meters) above sea level, but it becomes increasingly sandy to the south. Near its northern edge the plain is intersected by the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, which has been deepened and straightened for ocean shipping. It shortens the water route between Philadelphia and Baltimore, Md., by several hundred miles and also brings Baltimore closer to the ocean than via Chesapeake Bay. The canal is popularly considered to be the boundary between agricultural downstate Delaware and the northern industrial region. Though the land on either side of it is similar, many Delawareans are convinced that even the weather changes at the canal. Several high bridges over the canal, the giant twin bridges crossing the Delaware River north of New Castle, and the refinery stacks at Delaware City are the major landmarks on the horizon below the northwestern corner of the state, where the rolling hills of the Piedmont extend south from Pennsylvania. Until the mid-20th century, farmlands, woodlands, streams, and ponds, interspersed by occasional villages, made up most of the states landscape to the south of Wilmington. Suburban housing has spread out to encompass the area on either side of the canal and has encroached on New Castle countys remaining farmland. The highest point in the statejust off Ebright Road in New Castle county, near the Pennsylvania state lineis only 448 feet (137 meters) above sea level. Peculiar features are Iron and Chestnut hills, which protrude into the plain southwest of Newark and are scarred by open pits where iron ore once was mined. The center of Wilmington lies on hills sloping downward toward the confluence of the Christina and its major tributary, the Brandywine. There, navigable water brought shipping close to falls that provided power for manufacturing. The railroads and highways, which followed this fall line along the east coast, have kept Wilmington on major transportation routes between Philadelphia and Baltimore and have promoted the tendency for the urbanization of open land between Wilmington and other cities. Delaware (/dlwr/ (listen))[11] is a state in the United States. It is sometimes called the First State because it was the first colony to accept the new constitution in 1787.[12] Its capital is Dover and its biggest city is Wilmington. It is the 2nd smallest state in the United States. Delaware is divided into three counties.DelawareStateFlagSealNickname(s):The First State; The Small Wonder;[1] Blue Hen State; The Diamond StateMotto:Liberty and IndependenceMap of the United States with Delaware highlightedCountryUnited StatesBefore statehoodDelaware Colony, New Netherland, New SwedenAdmitted to the UnionDecember 7, 1787 (1st)CapitalDoverLargest cityWilmingtonLargest metro and urban areasDelaware ValleyGovernmentGovernorMatt Meyer (D)Lieutenant GovernorKyle Evans Gay (D)LegislatureGeneral AssemblyUpper houseSenateLower houseHouse of RepresentativesJudiciaryDelaware Supreme CourtU.S. senatorsChris Coons (D)Lisa Blunt Rochester (D)U.S. House delegationSarah McBride (D) (list)AreaTotal2,489[2]sqmi (6,450km2)Rank49thDimensionsLength96mi (154km)Width30mi (48km)Elevation60ft (20m)Highestelevation (Near theEbright Azimuth[3][4])447.85ft (136.50468m)Lowestelevation (Atlantic Ocean[3])0ft (0m)Population(July 1, 2021)Total1,003,384[5]Rank45th[7]Density500/sqmi (190/km2)Median household income$69,100[6]Income rank16thDemonymDelawareanLanguageOfficial languageNoneTime zoneUTC05:00 (EST)Summer (DST)UTC04:00 (EDT)USPS abbreviationDEISO 3166 codeUS-DETraditional abbreviationDel.Latitude3827 N to 3950 NLongitude753 W to 7547 WWebsitedelaware.govDelaware state symbolsFlag of DelawareLiving insigniaBirdDelaware Blue HenButterflyEastern tiger swallowtailWildlife animalGrey foxFishWeakfishFlowerPeach blossomInsect7-spotted ladybugTreeAmerican hollyInanimate insigniaBeverageMilkColorsColonial blue, buffFoodStrawberry, peach custard pieFossilBelemniteMineralSillimaniteSloganEndless Discoveries[10]Formerly: It's Good Being FirstSoilGreenwichState route markerState quarterReleased in 1999Lists of United States state symbolsThe Dutch first settled Delaware. The Swedish then took over in the mid-1600s.Delaware is 96 miles (154km) long and ranges from 9 miles (14km) to 35 miles (56km) across, totaling 1,954 square miles (5,060km2), making it the 2nd-smallest state in the United States after Rhode Island. Delaware is bounded to the north by Pennsylvania; to the east by the Delaware River, Delaware Bay, New Jersey and the Atlantic Ocean; and to the west and south by Maryland.Delaware is on a flat plain, with the lowest mean elevation of any state in the nation.[13] Its highest elevation, located at Ebright Azimuth, near Concord High School, is less than 450 feet (140m) above sea level.[13]The transitional climate of Delaware supports a wide variety of vegetation. In the northern third of the state are found Northeastern coastal forests and mixed Oak forests typical of the northeastern United States.[14] In the southern two-thirds of the state are found Middle Atlantic coastal forests.[14] Trap Pond State Park, along with areas in other parts of Sussex County, for example, support the northernmost stands of bald cypress trees in North America.Delaware provides government subsidy support for the clean-up of property "lightly contaminated" by hazardous waste. The money for this cleanup comes from a tax on wholesale petroleum sales.[15]Delaware's sister state in Japan is Miyagi Prefecture.[16]Lewes Outer HarborOld DelawareState HouseMarket StreetWilmington, DelawareColleges and universities in DelawareList of counties in DelawareList of numbered routes in DelawareList of rivers of Delaware Nann

Burke, Melissa (January 5, 2015). "Delaware a Small Wonder no more?". Delaware Online. Archived from the original on April 2, 2015. Retrieved March 10, 2015. "State Area Measurements and Internal Point Coordinates". 3.0 3.1 "Elevations and Distances in the United States". United States Geological Survey. 2001. Archived from the original on October 15, 2011. Retrieved October 21, 2011. "Highest point in Delaware". The Delaware Geological Survey. Archived from the original on 2022-06-17. Retrieved 2022-07-16. "U.S. Census Bureau QuickFacts: Delaware". Census Bureau QuickFacts. 2021-07-01. Retrieved 2022-07-16. "US Census Bureau QuickFacts". United States Census Bureau. Retrieved April 30, 2022. State Policy Reports (PDF). Washington, DC: State Policy Research. March 2021. ISSN8750-6637. OCLC1117839667. Archived (PDF) from the original on 2021-04-19. Retrieved 2022-07-16 via Office of the Governor of Alabama. "State of Delaware Community Characteristics". State of Delaware My Healthy Community. Retrieved 2022-07-16. USGS, Howard Perlman. "Area of each state that is water". water.usgs.gov. Archived from the original on October 10, 2017. Retrieved March 5, 2018. {{cite web|url= 7Ctitle=Delaware's new tourism brand: Endless Discoveries|author=Molly Murray|date=January 6, 2015|publisher=Delaware Online|accessdate=March 10, 2015|archive-url= //www.delawareonline.com/story/news/local/2015/01/05/delawares-new-tourism-brand-endless-discoveries/21289179/%7Carchive-date=April 2, 2015|url-status=live}} Random House Dictionary About Delaware 13.0 13.1 "Extreme and Mean Elevations by State and Other Area" (PDF). Statistical Abstract of the United States: 20042005. United States Census Bureau. p.216. Retrieved March 16, 2011. 14.0 14.1 Olson; D. M; E. Dinerstein; etal. (2001). "Terrestrial Ecoregions of the World: A New Map of Life on Earth". BioScience. 51 (11): 933938. doi:10.1641/0006-3568(2001)051[0933:TEOTWA]2.0.CO;2. ISSN0006-3568. S2CID26844434. Archived from the original on October 14, 2011. Montgomery, Jeff (May 14, 2011). "Cleaning up contamination". The News Journal. New Castle, Delaware: Gannett. DelawareOnline. Archived from the original on May 14, 2011. Retrieved May 14, 2011. The first online page is archived; the page containing information related here is not in the archived version. McDowell; Sen. McBride; Rep. George (March 22, 2011). "Mourning Those Lost in the Recent Earthquake and Related Disasters that have Befallen Japan, and Expressing the Thoughts and Prayers of All Delawareans for the Citizens of Our Sister State of Miyagi Prefecture During These Difficult Times" (published March 23, 2011). Senate Joint Resolution # 3. Retrieved April 22, 2011.Find more aboutDelawareat Wikipedia's sister projects Definitions from WiktionaryMedia from CommonsNews stories from WikinewsQuotations from WikiquoteSource texts from WikisourceTextbooks from WikibooksTravel guide from WikivoyageLearning resources from WikiversityDelaware at BallotpediaDelaware at the Open Directory Project3900N 7530W / 39N 75.5W / 39; -75.5 This short article about aplace or feature in the United States can be made longer. You can help Wikipedia by adding to it.Retrieved from " Kings' protests planned in Jacksonville, Florida. How to stay safeThe Human Rights Campaign shares tips on how to protect yourself and stay safe while engaging in protests.Several thousand people marched in Wilmington on the morning of June 14 as part of "No Kings" day, a national day of protest planned on President Donald Trump's birthday and the Army's 250th anniversary celebration.Demonstrators began organizing before 9 a.m., when the first speakers addressed the crowd. U.S. Sen. Lisa Blunt Rochester, D-Delaware, was one of the initial speakers, followed by Delaware Gov. Matt Meyer, a Democrat.The attendees at Wilmington's event, many of whom carried signs saying "resist" or "sofa KING unfit" (a shortened way of saying "so [expletive] unfit"), began their rally at North Bancroft Parkway and Pennsylvania Avenue.One of the organizers, Nancy Wahler of Indivisible Highlands and Beyond, said that nearly 1,000 people registered for the event, but their estimates were around 3,000 people."It was amazing," Wahler said. "It was so many. It was more people than we expected."Plenty of Wilmington police officers were in attendance to ensure demonstrators remained safe and peaceful. No counter-protesters appeared to have been present.Meyer served as grand marshal as speakers wrapped up and the "parade" got underway about 9:20 a.m. He walked with attendees just past Woodlawn Avenue, where he broke off from the procession.The governor stirred the crowd by quoting Simon Wiesenthal, an Austrian Holocaust survivor, Nazi hunter and writer:"For evil to flourish, for evil to flourish, it only takes one thing for evil to flourish, for evil to flourish," Meyer quoted. "It only requires that good women and men be silenced for evil to flourish; it only requires that good women and men be silent."Though Meyer served as grand marshal, the march was led by the Andrea Klenotiz of Wilmington.Carrying an American flag, she said she decided to come out after her 7-year-old son heard there was going to be a parade for Trump in Washington, D.C. He decided he didn't want to live in this country anymore, she said."I told him, that's not what we do in America when we feel that the president isn't speaking for the people," she said. "We tell them what direction we want this country to go in."By about 10 a.m., attendees had walked a mile away to the over-street bridge at Tower Hill School and were on their way back. Many waved American flags, and at least one carried drums.Attendees chanted "No dictators," "No kings" along the route. There was also an array of people carrying signs reading: "No hate, racism, Trump," "No kings," "fighting tyranny since 1776" and many more promoting peace.Cars honked, backing marchers.A group of three women donned costumes from "The Handmaid's Tale," an Americandystopiantelevision series about life under atotalitarian,theonomicgovernment in which women are subjugated.Wilmington resident Summer Thompson, one of the three women in the costumes, said the trio came out for "our freedoms and everyone else's freedoms."Her friend Judy Luo added: "On behalf of our rights and to help defeat a fascist."Alicia Bawa, who wore a taco hat a dig at the president, given anti-Trumpers call him TACO for "Trump Always Chickens Out" is from St. Louis. She said she was in town visiting family and felt it important to come out and have her voice heard."Have to," Bawa said. "It's an obligation for any citizen. We can't let this happen to our country."Despite the poor air quality wildfires in New Jersey prompted a "code red" alert in New Castle County on June 14 no one at the protest appeared bothered. It was humid, but less hazy in Wilmington than in other areas of Delaware and nearby states.Final stragglers returned to Bancroft Parkway about 10:40 a.m., just after the event was scheduled to end.Wilmington's crowd was one of many across the country and throughout Delaware on June 14.Organizers saythe protests are being held to reject the notion that the country is ruled by a "king" and to show what democracy looks like: "people, united, refusing to be ruled."As of this week,more than 1,800"No Kings" protests were planned in the U.S., the Virgin Islands, Mexico, Canada, Africa and Europe.In Delaware, at least six are scheduled.Here are other protests scheduled throughout Delaware on June 14:Rehoboth: Near the Giant store by Route 1, 9 to 11 a.m.Bethany Beach: Bethany Beachs Central Park, 9 to 10:30 a.m.Dover: Legislative Mall/East Side, 410 Legislative Ave., 10 a.m. to noonGeorgetown: College Park Shopping Center (near Walmart), 301 College Park Drive, 11 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.Newark:South College Avenue and West Main Street, outside Old College at the University of Delaware, 2 to 4 p.m.Lori Comstock with the Mid-Atlantic Connect Team contributed to this report. Discover and explore Delaware's open data today! Total Government Datasets: Review, research, monitor, and interact with Delaware's transparency resources. Welcome To Delaware Moments of excitement, joy and relaxation await in Delaware. Whether its in the softness of a countryside vineyard or being whisked away to a sun-splashed beach oasis, you can find experiences that spark a renewed sense of adventure and the moments weve been waiting for that bring us closer together. Dining Outdoor Activities This article contains one or more duplicated citations. The reason given is: DuplicateReferences detected: //ava.prri.org/#religious/2022/States/religion/m/US-DE (refs: 109, 112) (refs: 131, 135) It is recommended to use named references to consolidate citations that are used multiple times. (June 2025) (Learn how and when to remove this message)This article is about the U.S. state. For other uses, see Delaware (disambiguation).Delaware (/dlwr/ DEL--wair)[10] is a state in the Mid-Atlantic and South Atlantic[11] regions of the United States.[12] It borders Maryland to its south and west, Pennsylvania to its north, New Jersey to its northeast, and the Atlantic Ocean to its east. The state's name derives from the adjacent Delaware Bay, which in turn was named after Thomas West, 3rd Baron De La Warr, an English nobleman and the Colony of Virginia's first colonial-era governor.[13]DelawareStateFlagSealNickname(s):The First State; The Small Wonder;[1] Blue Hen State; The Diamond StateMotto:Liberty and IndependenceAnthem: "Our Delaware"Location of Delaware within the United StatesCountryUnited StatesBefore statehoodDelaware Colony, New Netherland, New SwedenAdmitted to the UnionDecember7, 1787; 237 years ago(1787-12-07) (1st)CapitalDoverLargest cityWilmingtonLargest county or equivalentNew CastleLargest metro and urban areasDelaware ValleyGovernmentGovernorMatt Meyer (D)Lieutenant GovernorKyle Evans Gay (D)LegislatureGeneral AssemblyUpper houseSenateLower houseHouse of RepresentativesJudiciaryDelaware Supreme CourtU.S. senatorsChris Coons (D) Lisa Blunt Rochester (D)U.S. House delegationSarah McBride (D) (list)AreaTotal2,489[2]sqmi (6,450km2)Rank49thDimensionsLength96mi (154km)Width30mi (48km)Elevation60ft (20m)Highestelevation (Near theEbright Azimuth[3][a][4])447.85ft (136.50468m)Lowestelevation (Atlantic Ocean[3])0ft (0m)Population(2024)Total 1,051,917[5]Rank45thDensity500/sqmi (190/km2)Rank6thMedian household income$81,400 (2023)[6]Income rank15thDemonymDelawareanLanguageOfficial languageNoneTime zoneUTC05:00 (EST)Summer (DST)UTC04:00 (EDT)USPS abbreviationDEISO 3166 codeUS-DETraditional abbreviationDel.Latitude3827 N to 3950 NLongitude753 W to 7547 WWebsitedelaware.govState symbols of DelawareList of state symbolsFlag of DelawareSeal of DelawareSloganEndless Discoveries[9] Formerly: It's Good Being FirstLiving insigniaBirdDelaware Blue HenButterflyEastern tiger swallowtailFishWeakfishFlowerPeach blossomInsect7-spotted ladybugTreeAmerican hollyWildlife animalGrey foxInanimate insigniaBeverageMilkColor(s)Colonial blue, buffFoodStrawberry, peach custard pieFossilBelemniteMineralSillimaniteSoilGreenwichState route markerState quarterReleased in 1999Lists of United States state symbolsInteractive map showing border of Delaware (click to zoom)Delaware occupies the northeastern portion of the Delmarva Peninsula, and some islands and territory within the Delaware River. It is the second-smallest and sixth-least populous state, but also the sixth-most densely populated. Delaware's most populous city is Wilmington, and the state's capital is Dover, the second-most populous city in Delaware. The state is divided into three counties, the fewest number of counties of any of the 50 U.S. states;[b] from north to south, the three counties are: New Castle County, Kent County, and Sussex County. The southern two counties, Kent and Sussex, have historically been predominantly agrarian economies. New Castle is more urbanized and is considered part of the Delaware Valley metropolitan statistical area that surrounds Philadelphia. Delaware is considered part of the Southern United States by the U.S. Census Bureau, but the state's geography, culture, and history are a hybrid of the Mid-Atlantic and Northeastern regions of the country.[14]Before the Delaware coastline was explored and developed by Europeans in the 17th century, the state was inhabited by several Native American tribes, including the Lenape in the north and Nanticoke in the south. The state was first colonized by Dutch traders at Zwaanendael, near present-day Lewes, Delaware, in 1631. Delaware was one of the Thirteen Colonies that participated in the American Revolution against Great Britain, which established the United States as an independent nation. On December 7, 1787, Delaware was the first state to ratify the Constitution of the United States, earning it the nickname "The First State".[15]Since the turn of the 20th century, Delaware has become an onshore corporate haven whose corporate laws are deemed appealing to corporations; over half of all New York Stock Exchange-listed corporations and over three-fifths of the Fortune 500 are legally incorporated in Delaware. Over 90% of all U.S. based companies that went public in 2021 incorporated themselves in Delaware.[16]Delaware was named after its location on the Delaware Bay, which in turn derived its name from Thomas West, 3rd Baron De La Warr (15771618), the first governor of the Colony of Virginia. The Delaware people, a name used by Europeans for Lenape people Indigenous to the Delaware Valley, also derive their name from the same source.The name de La Warr was derived from Sussex and is of Anglo-French origin.[17][18] It came probably from a Norman lieu-dit La Guerre. This toponymic likely derived from Latin ager, the Breton gwern or from the Late Latin varectum (fallow). The toponyms Gara, Gare, Gaire, (the sound [] often mutated in []) also appear in historical texts cited by Lucien Musset, where the word ga(i)ra means gore. It could also be linked with a patronymic from the Old Norse verr.Main article: History of DelawareThis section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources in this section. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources:"Delaware"news newspapers books scholar JSTOR (December 2018) (Learn how and when to remove this message)Before Delaware was settled by European colonists, the present-day state was home to the Eastern Algonquian tribes known as the Unami Lenape, or Delaware, who lived mostly along the coast, and the Nanticoke who occupied much of the southern Delmarva Peninsula. John Smith also shows two Iroquoian tribes, the Kuskarawock and Tockwogh, living north of the Nanticokethey may have held small portions of land in the western part of the state before migrating across the Chesapeake Bay.[19] The Kuskarawocks were most likely the Tuscarora.The Unami Lenape in the Delaware Valley were closely related to Munsee Lenape tribes along the Hudson River. They had a settled hunting and agricultural society, and they rapidly became middlemen in an increasingly frantic fur trade with their ancient enemy, the Minqua or Susquehannock. With the loss of their lands on the Delaware River and the destruction of the Minqua by the Iroquois of the Five Nations in the 1670s, the remnants of the Lenape who wished to remain identified as such left the region and moved over the Allegheny Mountains by the mid-18th century. Generally, those who did not relocate out of the state of Delaware were baptized, became Christian and were grouped together with other persons of color in official records and in the minds of their non-Native American neighbors.[citation needed]Main articles: New Netherland, New Sweden, and Delaware ColonyThe Dutch were the first Europeans to settle in present-day Delaware in the middle region by establishing a trading post at Zwaanendael, near the site of Lewes in 1631.[20] Within a year, all the settlers were killed in a dispute with Native American tribes living in the area. In 1638, New Sweden, a Swedish trading post and colony, was established at Fort Christina (now in Wilmington) by Peter Minuit at the head of a group of Swedes, Finns and Dutch. The colony of New Sweden lasted 17 years. In 1651, the Dutch, reinvigorated by the leadership of Peter Stuyvesant, established a fort at present-day New Castle and, in 1655, they conquered the New Sweden colony, annexing it into the Dutch New Netherland.[21][22] Only nine years later, in 1664, the Dutch were conquered by a fleet of English ships by Sir Robert Carr under the direction of James, the Duke of York. Fighting off a prior claim by Cecil Calvert, 2nd Baron Baltimore, Proprietor of Maryland, the Duke passed his somewhat dubious ownership on to William Penn in 1682. Penn strongly desired access to the sea for his Pennsylvania province and leased what then came to be known as the "Lower Counties on the Delaware"[21] from the Duke.Penn established representative government and briefly combined his two possessions under one General Assembly in 1682. However, by 1704 the province of Pennsylvania had grown so large their representatives wanted to make decisions without the assent of the Lower Counties, and the two groups of representatives began meeting on their own, one at Philadelphia, and the other at New Castle. Penn and his heirs remained proprietors of both and always appointed the same person Governor for their province of Pennsylvania and their territory of the Lower Counties. The fact that Delaware and Pennsylvania shared the same governor was not unique; from 1703 to 1738, New York and New Jersey shared a governor.[23] Massachusetts and New Hampshire also shared a governor for some time.[24]Dependent in early years on indentured labor, Delaware imported more slaves as the number of English immigrants decreased with better economic conditions in England. The colony became a slave society and cultivated tobacco as a cash crop, although English immigrants continued to arrive.Main articles: American Revolutionary War, Lee Resolution, United States Declaration of Independence, Philadelphia campaign, Articles of Confederation Ratification, Treaty of Paris (1783), Constitutional Convention (United States), Admission to the Union, and List of U.S. states by date of admission to the UnionA two-shilling, six-pence banknote issued by Delaware in 1777Like the other middle colonies, the Lower Counties on the Delaware initially showed little enthusiasm for a break with Britain. The citizenry had a good relationship with the Proprietary government, and generally were allowed more independence of action in their Colonial Assembly than in other colonies. Merchants at the port of Wilmington had trading ties with the British.New Castle lawyer Thomas McKean denounced the Stamp Act in the strongest terms, and Kent County native John Dickinson became the "Penman of the Revolution". Anticipating the Declaration of Independence, Patriot leaders Thomas McKean and Caesar Rodney convinced the Colonial Assembly to declare itself separated from British and Pennsylvania rule on June 15, 1776. The person best representing Delaware's majority, George Read, could not bring himself to vote for a Declaration of Independence. Only the dramatic overnight ride of Caesar Rodney gave the delegation the votes needed to cast Delaware's vote for independence.Initially led by John Haslet, Delaware provided one of the premier regiments in the Continental Army, known as the "Delaware Blues" and nicknamed the "Blue Hen's Chicks". In August 1777 General Sir William Howe led a British army through Delaware on his way to a victory at the Battle of Brandywine and capture of the city of Philadelphia. The only real engagement on Delaware soil was the Battle of Cooch's Bridge, fought on September 3, 1777, at Cooch's Bridge in New Castle County, although there was a minor Loyalist rebellion in 1778.Following the Battle of Brandywine, Wilmington was occupied by the British, and State President John McKinly was taken prisoner. The British remained in control of the Delaware River for much of the rest of the war, disrupting commerce and providing encouragement to an active Loyalist portion of the population, particularly in Sussex County. Because the British promised slaves of rebels freedom for fighting with them, escaped slaves flocked north to join their lines.[25]Following the American Revolution, statesmen from Delaware were among the leading proponents of a strong central United States with equal representation for each state.Main article: History of slavery in DelawareMany colonial settlers came to Delaware from Maryland and Virginia, where the population had been increasing rapidly. The economies of these colonies were chiefly based on labor-intensive tobacco and increasingly dependent on African slaves because of a decline in working class immigrants from England. Most of the English colonists had arrived as indentured servants (contracted for a fixed period to pay for their passage), and in the early years the line between servant and slave was fluid.[citation needed]Most of the free African-American families in Delaware before the Revolution had migrated from Maryland to find more affordable land. They were descendants chiefly of relationships or marriages between white servant women and enslaved, servant or free African or African-American men.[26] Under slavery law, children took the social status of their mothers, so children born to white women were free, regardless of their paternity, just as children born to enslaved women were born into slavery. As the flow of indentured laborers to the colony decreased with improving economic conditions in England, more slaves were imported for labor and the caste lines hardened.By the end of the colonial period, the number of enslaved people in Delaware began to decline. Shifts in the agriculture economy from tobacco to mixed farming resulted in less need for slaves' labor. In addition local Methodists and Quakers encouraged slaveholders to free their slaves following the American Revolution, and many did so in a surge of individual manumissions for idealistic reasons. By 1810, three-quarters of all blacks in Delaware were free. When John Dickinson freed his slaves in 1777, he was Delaware's largest slave owner with 37 slaves. By 1860, the largest slaveholder owned 16 slaves.[27]Although attempts to abolish slavery failed by narrow margins in the legislature, in practical terms the state had mostly ended the practice. By the 1860 census on the verge of the Civil War, 91.7% of the black population were free;[28] 1,798 were slaves, as compared to 19,829 "free colored persons".[29]An independent black denomination was chartered in 1813 by freed slave Peter Spencer as the "Union Church of Africans". This followed the 1793 establishment in Philadelphia of the African Methodist Episcopal Church by Richard Allen, which had ties to the Methodist Episcopal Church until 1816. Spencer built a church in Wilmington for the new denomination.[30] This was renamed as the African Union First Colored Methodist Protestant Church and Connection, more commonly known as the A.U.M.P. Church. In 1814, Spencer called for the first annual gathering, known as the Big August Quarterly, which continues to draw members of this denomination and their descendants together in a religious and cultural festival.[31]Delaware voted against secession on January 3, 1861, and so remained in the Union. While most Delaware citizens who fought in the war served in the regiments of the state, some served in companies on the Confederate side in Maryland and Virginia Regiments. Delaware is notable for being the only slave state from which no Confederate regiments or militia groups were assembled.[citation needed] Delaware essentially freed the few slaves who were still in bondage shortly after the Civil War[further explanation needed] but rejected the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution; the 13th Amendment was rejected on February 8, 1865, the 14th Amendment was rejected on February 8, 1867, and the 15th Amendment was rejected on March 18, 1869. Delaware officially ratified the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments on February 12, 1901, decades after they had already come into force.[32]During the Reconstruction Era that followed the Civil War, Democratic Redeemer governments led by the South's Bourbon aristocracy continued to dominate the region and imposed explicitly white supremacist regimes in the former slave states. The Delaware legislature declared Black people to be second-class citizens in 1866, and restricted their voting rights despite the 15th Amendment, ensuring continued Democratic success in the state throughout most of the 19th century.[33] Fearful that the 1875 Civil Rights Act passed by Congress might establish racial equality, Delaware legislators passed Jim Crow laws that mandated segregation in public facilities. The state's educational system was segregated by operation of law.[34] Delaware's segregation was written into the state constitution, which, while providing at Article X, Section 2, that "no distinction shall be made on account of race or color", nonetheless required that "separate schools for white and colored children shall be maintained."[35]Beginning in the late 19th century, the Wilmington area grew into a manufacturing center. Investment in manufacturing in the city grew from $5.5million in 1860 to $44million in 1900.[36] The most notable manufacturer in the state was the chemical company DuPont, which to this day is heavily credited with making the state what it is today in many ways.[37] Because of Wilmington's growth, local politicians from the city and New Castle County pressured the state government to adopt a new constitution providing the north with more representation. However, the subsequent 1897 constitution did not proportionally represent the north and continued to give the southern counties disproportionate influence.[38]As manufacturing expanded, businesses became major players in state affairs and funders of politicians through families such as the Du Ponts. Republican John Addicks attempted to buy a US Senate seat multiple times in a rivalry with the Du Ponts until the passage of the 17th Amendment.[39] The allegiance of industries with the Republican party allowed them to gain control of the state's governorship throughout most of the 20th century. The GOP ensured black people could vote because of their general support for Republicans and thus undid restrictions on Black suffrage.[40]Delaware benefited greatly from World War I because of the state's large gunpowder industry. DuPont, the most dominant business in the state by WWI, produced an estimated 40% of all gunpowder used by the Allies during the war. It produced nylon in the state after the war and began investments into General Motors.[41] Additionally, the company invested heavily in the expansion of public schools in the state and colleges such as the University of Delaware in the 1910s and 1920s. This included primary and secondary schools for Black people and women.[42] Delaware suffered less during the Great Depression than other states, but the depression spurred further migration from the rural south to urban areas.[43]Like in World War I, the state enjoyed a big stimulus to its gunpowder and shipyard industries in World War II. New job opportunities during and after the war in the Wilmington area coaxed Black people from the southern counties to move to the city. The proportion of blacks constituting the city's population rose from 15% in 1950 to over 50% by 1980.[44] The surge of Black migrants to the north sparked white flight, in which middle class whites moved from the city to suburban areas, leading to de facto segregation of Northern Delaware's society. In the 1940s and 1950s, Delaware attempted to integrate its schools, although the last segregated school in the state did not close until 1970.[45] The University of Delaware admitted its first black student in 1948, and local courts ruled that primary schools had to be integrated. Delaware's integration efforts partially inspired the US Supreme Court's decision in Brown v. Board of Education, which found racial segregation in United States public schools to be unconstitutional.[46] The result of the Brown ruling was that Delaware became fully integrated, albeit with time and much effort.In October 1954, the city of Milford became the scene of one of the country's first pro-segregation boycotts after eleven Black students were enrolled in the previously all-white Milford High School. Mass protests continued in Milford; the school board eventually ceded to the protestors, expelling the Black students.[47][48][49] The ensuing unrest, which included cross burnings, rallies, and pro-segregation demonstrations, contributed to desegregation in most of Southern Delaware being delayed for another ten years. Sussex County did not start closing or integrating its segregated schools until 1965, 11 years after the Brown ruling.[50] Throughout the state, integration only encouraged more white flight, and poor economic conditions for the black population led to some violence during the 1960s. Riots broke out in Wilmington in 1967 and again in 1968 in response to the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr, after which the National Guard occupied the city for nine months to prevent further violence.[51]Since WWII, the state has been generally economically prosperous and enjoyed relatively high per capita income because of its location between major cities like Philadelphia, New York, and Washington, DC.[52] Its population grew rapidly, particularly in the suburbs in the north where New Castle county became an extension of the Philadelphia metropolitan area.[53] Americans, including migrants from Puerto Rico, and immigrants from Latin America flocked to the state. By 1990, only 50% of Delaware's population consisted of natives to the state.[54]Main articles: Twelve-Mile Circle, Wedge (border), MasonDixon Line, and Transpeninsular LineSee also: "Counties" section belowThe Twelve-Mile CircleMap of DelawareSunset in Woodbrook, DelawareThe Blackbird Pond on the Blackbird State Forest Meadows Tract in New Castle County, DelawareA field north of Fox Den Road along the Lenape Trail in Middle Run Valley Natural AreaDelaware is 96 miles (154km) long and ranges from 9 to 35 miles (14 to 56km) across, with a land area of 1,982 square miles (5,130km2)[55] and a total area of 2,489 square miles (6,450km2),[56] making it the second-smallest state by either metric in the United States after Rhode Island. Delaware is bounded to the north by Pennsylvania; to the east by the Delaware River, Delaware Bay, New Jersey, and the Atlantic Ocean; and to the west and south by Maryland. Small portions of Delaware are also situated on the eastern side of the Delaware River sharing land boundaries with New Jersey. The state of Delaware, together with the Eastern Shore counties of Maryland and two counties of Virginia, form the Delmarva Peninsula, which stretches down the Mid-Atlantic Coast.The definition of the northern boundary of the state is unusual. Most of the boundary between Delaware and Pennsylvania was originally defined by an arc extending 12 miles (19.3km) from the cupola of the courthouse in the city of New Castle.[57] This boundary is often referred to as the Twelve-Mile Circle.[c] Although the Twelve-Mile Circle is often claimed to be the only territorial boundary in the U.S. that is a true arc, the Mexican boundary with Texas includes several arcs,[58] and many cities in the South (such as Plains, Georgia)[59] also have circular boundaries.This border extends all the way east to the low-tide mark on the New Jersey shore, then continues south along the shoreline until it again reaches the 12-mile (19km) arc in the south; then the boundary continues in a more conventional way in the middle of the main channel (thalweg) of the Delaware River.On the west, Delaware and Maryland are mostly separated by a line running from the midpoint of the Transpeninsular Line, going slightly west of due north up to its tangent point on the Twelve-Mile Circle. The border follows the Circle for a short distance and then continues in a straight line due north until reaching the southern border of Pennsylvania.[60] The Wedge of land between the northwest part of the arc and the Maryland border was claimed by both Delaware and Pennsylvania until 1921, when Delaware's claim was confirmed.Delaware is on a level plain, with the lowest mean elevation of any state in the nation.[61] Its highest elevation, located at Ebright Azimuth, near Concord High School, is less than 450 feet (140m) above sea level.[61] The northernmost part of the state is part of the Piedmont Plateau with hills and rolling surfaces.The Atlantic Seaboard fall line approximately follows the Robert Kirkwood Highway between Newark and Wilmington; south of this road is the Atlantic Coastal Plain with flat, sandy, and, in some parts, swampy ground.[62] A ridge about 75 to 80 feet (23 to 24m) high extends along the western boundary of the state and separates the watersheds that feed Delaware River and Bay to the east and the Chesapeake Bay to the west.Further information: Climate change in DelawareThe Kppen climate classification for DelawareSince almost all of Delaware is a part of the Atlantic coastal plain, the effects of the ocean moderate its climate. The state lies in the humid subtropical climate (Kppen Cfa) zone. Despite its small size (roughly 100 miles (160km) from its northernmost to southernmost points), there is significant variation in mean temperature and amount of snowfall between Sussex County and New Castle County. Moderated by the Atlantic Ocean and Delaware Bay, the southern portion of the state has a milder climate and a longer growing season than the northern portion of the state.Summers are long, hot, and humid in Delaware, often with intense (but brief) late day thundershowers. Delaware averages 2,300 hrs of sunshine annually (higher than the USA average). Winters are modestly cool to cold in northern Delaware, and cool to mild in southern Delaware. The normal seasonal snowfall ranges from about 20.0 inches in Wilmington to only 10.0 inches in Lewes. In many winters no snow will fall in coastal Delaware. Northern Delaware falls into USDA Garden Zone 7a, while southern and coastal areas fall into USDA zone 7b and 8a. The milder climate in southern Delaware allows for subtropical flora such as the windmill palm, needle palm, and dwarf palmetto.Delaware's all-time record high of 110F (43C) was recorded at Millsboro on July 21, 1930. The all-time record low of 17F (27C) was also recorded at Millsboro, on January 17, 1893. The hardiness zones are 7B and 8A at the Delaware Beaches.The transitional climate of Delaware supports a wide variety of vegetation. In the northern third of the state are found Northeastern coastal forests and mixed oak forests typical of the northeastern United States.[63] In the southern two-thirds of the state are found Middle Atlantic coastal forests.[63] Trap Pond State Park, along with areas in other parts of Sussex County, for example, support the northernmost stands of bald cypress trees in North America.Delaware provides government subsidy support for the clean-up of property "lightly contaminated" by hazardous waste, the proceeds for which come from a tax on wholesale petroleum sales.[64]Further information: List of Delaware municipalities and List of counties in DelawareWilmington is the state's most populous city (70,635) and its economic hub. It is located within commuting distance of both Philadelphia and Baltimore. Dover is the state capital and the second most populous city (38,079).KentNew CastleSussexDelaware CityDoverHarringtonLewesMiddletownMilfordNew CastleNewarkRehoboth BeachSeafordWilmingtonBellefonteBethany BeachBethelBladesBowersBridgevilleCamdenCheswoldClaytonDagsboroDelmarDewey BeachEllendaleElsmereFarmingtonFeltonFenwick IslandFrankfordFredericaGeorgetownGreenwoodHartlyHenlopen AcresHoustonKentonLaurelLeipsicLittle CreekMagnoliaMillsboroMillvilleMiltonNewportOcean ViewOdessaSelbyvilleSlaughter BeachSmyrnaSouth BethanyTownsendViolaWoodsideWyomingArdenArdencroftArdentownBearBrooksideChristianaClarksvilleClaymontDover Base HousingEdgemoorGlasgowGreenvilleGumboroHarbesonHighland AcresHockessinKent AcresLincoln CityLong NeckMarshalltonMount PleasantNorth StarOak OrchardOmarPennyhillPike CreekPike Creek ValleyRising Sun-LebanonRiverviewRodney VillageRoxanaSaint GeorgesSandtownStantonWilmington ManorWooddaleWoodlandWoodside EastYorklynDoverNewarkSeafordWilmingtonThe table below lists the ten largest municipalities in the state based on the 2020 United States census.[65] Largest cities or towns in Delaware2020 U.S. Census populationsRankNameCountyPop.1WilmingtonNew Castle70,8982DoverKent39,4033NewarkNew Castle30,6014MiddletownNew Castle23,1925BearNew Castle23,0606GlasgowNew Castle15,2887BrooksideNew Castle14,9748HockessinNew Castle13,4789SmyrnaKent, New Castle12,88310Pike Creek ValleyNew Castle11,692See also: Largest municipalities in DelawareThe population density map for DelawareHistorical populationCensusPop.Note%179059,096180064,2738.8%181072,67413.1%182072,7490.1%183076,7485.5%184078,0851.7%185091,53217.2%1860112,21622.6%1870125,01511.4%1880146,60817.3%1890168,49314.9%1900184,7359.6%1910202,3229.5%1920223,00310.2%1930238,3806.9%1940266,50511.8%1950318,08519.4%1960446,29240.3%1970548,10422.8%1980594,3388.4%1990666,16812.1%2000783,60017.6%2010897,93414.6%2020989,94810.2%2024 (est.)1,051,917[66]6.3%Source: 19102020[67]The United States Census Bureau determined that the population of Delaware was 989,948 on April 1, 2020,[68] an increase from the 2010 census figure of 897,934.[69][70]Delaware's history as a border state has led it to exhibit characteristics of both the Northern and the Southern regions of the United States. Generally, the rural Southern (or "Slower Lower") regions of Delaware below the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal embody a Southern culture,[71][72] while densely-populated Northern Delaware above the canalparticularly Wilmington, a part of the Philadelphia metropolitan areahas more in common with that of the Northeast and the North.[73] The U.S. Census Bureau designates Delaware as one of the South Atlantic States,[14] but it is commonly associated with the Mid-Atlantic States or northeastern United States by other federal agencies, the media, and some residents.[74][75][76][77][78][79]Delaware is the sixth most densely populated state, with a population density of 442.6 people per square mile, 356.4 per square mile more than the national average, and ranking 45th in population. Delaware is one of five U.S. states (Maine, Vermont, West Virginia, Wyoming) that do not have a single city with a population over 100,000 as of the 2010 census.[80] The center of population of Delaware is in New Castle County, in the town of Townsend.[81]According to HUD's 2022 Annual Homeless Assessment Report, there were an estimated 2,369 homeless people in Delaware.[82][83]Ethnic origins in DelawareAccording to the 2010 United States census, the racial composition of the state was 68.9% White American (65.3% Non-Hispanic White, 3.6% White Hispanic), 21.4% Black or African American, 0.5% American Indian and Alaska Native, 3.2% Asian American, 0.0% Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander, 3.4% some other race, and 2.7% of multiracial origin. People of Hispanic or Latino origin, of any race, made up 8.2% of the population.[84]The 2022 American Community Survey estimated the state had a racial and ethnic makeup of 60.6% non-Hispanic white, 23.6% Black or African American, 0.7% American Indian or Alaska Native, 4.2% Asian, 0.1% Pacific Islander, 2.9% multiracial, and 10.1% Hispanic or Latin American of any race.[85]In the Native American community, the state has a Native American group, called in their own language Lenape, which was influential in the colonial period of the United States and is today headquartered in Cheswold, Kent County, Delaware.[86] A band of the Nanticoke tribe of American Indians today resides in Sussex County and is headquartered in Millsboro, Sussex County, Delaware.[87]Delaware's population mainly consisted of people from the British Isles, African slaves, Germans and a few remaining Native Americans during the colonial era. Irish, Germans, Italians, Poles, and Russian Jewish immigrants were attracted by the industries in the Wilmington area. In the late 20th century a Puerto Rican community formed in Wilmington. Guatemalan people migrated to Sussex County to work in Delaware's poultry industry. A group of Native Americans in Delaware of mixed ethnicity, the Moors, live in Cheswold. The descendants of the Nanticoke people live around Millsboro. There is also a small numbers of Asians in New Castle county who work as scientific and engineering professionals.[88]Delaware racial breakdown of populationRacial composition1990[89]2000[90]2010[91]2020[92]White80.3%74.6%68.9%60.4%Black16.9%19.2%21.4%22.1%Asian1.4%2.1%3.2%4.3%Native0.3%0.4%0.5%0.5%Native Hawaiian andother Pacific Islander-Other race1.1%2.0%3.4%4.9%Two or more races1.7%2.7%7.7%The top countries of origin for Delaware's immigrants in 2018 were Mexico, India, Guatemala, China, and Jamaica.[93]Note: Births in table do not add up because Hispanics are counted both by their ethnicity and by their race, giving a higher overall number.Live Births by Single Race/Ethnicity of MotherRace2013[94]2014[95]2015[96]2016[97]2017[98]2018[99]2019[100]2020[101]2021[102]2022[103]2023[104]White5,942 (54.8%)5,904 (53.8%)5,959 (53.4%)5,827 (53.0%)5,309 (48.9%)5,171 (48.7%)5,024 (47.6%)4,949 (47.6%)5,042 (48.1%)5,035 (46.6%)4,702 (45.1%)Black3,061 (28.3%)2,988 (27.2%)3,134 (28.1%)2,832 (25.7%)2,818 (26.0%)2,773 (26.1%)2,804 (26.5%)2,722 (26.2%)2,711 (25.9%)2,853 (26.4%)2,694 (25.8%)Asian541 (5.0%)644 (5.9%)675 (6.1%)627 (5.7%)646 (6.0%)634 (6.0%)624 (5.9%)617 (5.9%)538 (5.1%)553 (5.1%)621 (5.9%)Native American25 (0.2%)26 (0.2%)16 (0.1%)13 (0.1%)23 (0.2%)10 (0.1%)18 (0.2%)18 (0.2%)12 (0.1%)13 (0.1%)17 (0.2%)Hispanic (any race)1,348 (12.4%)1,541 (14.0%)1,532 (13.7%)1,432 (13.0%)1,748 (16.1%)1,710 (16.1%)1,737 (16.4%)1,768 (17.0%)1,826 (17.4%)1,996 (18.5%)2,015 (19.3%)Total10,831 (100%)10,972 (100%)11,166 (100%)10,992 (100%)10,855 (100%)10,621 (100%)10,562 (100%)10,392 (100%)10,482 (100%)10,816 (100%)10,427 (100%)Since 2016, data for births of White Hispanic origin are not collected, but included in one Hispanic group; persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.In 2000, 91% of Delaware residents of age5 and older spoke only English at home; 5% spoke Spanish. French was the third most spoken language, used by 0.7% of the population, followed by Chinese (0.5%) and German (0.5%). Legislation has been proposed in both the House and the Senate in Delaware to designate English as the official language.[105][106] Neither bill was passed in the legislature.A 2012 Gallup poll found that Delaware's proportion of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender adults stood at 3.4% of the population. This constitutes a total LGBT adult population estimate of 23,698 people. The number of same-sex couple households in 2010 stood at 2,646. This grew by 41.65% from a decade earlier.[107][not specific enough to verify] On July 1, 2013, same-sex marriage was legalized, and all civil unions were converted into marriages.[108][bettersourceneeded]Religion in Delaware per the Public Religion Research Institute's 2022 American Values Atlas survey[d][109]Protestantism (34%)Catholicism (23%)Jehovah's Witness (2%)Eastern Orthodoxy (1%)Unaffiliated (33%)Judaism (3%)Hinduism (1%)New Age (1%)Other (2%)The predominant religion practiced in Delaware is Christianity. A 2014 estimate by the Pew Research Center found that members of Protestant churches accounted for almost half of the population,[110] though the Roman Catholic Church was the largest single denomination in the state. By 2020, the Public Religion Research Institute determined 61% of the population was Christian.[111] In 2022, the Public Religion Research Institute's survey revealed 60% were Christian, followed by Jews (3%), Hindus (1%), and New Agers (1%).[112]The Association of Religion Data Archives reported in 2010 that the three largest Christian denominational groups in Delaware by number of adherents are the Catholic Church at 182,532 adherents, the United Methodist Church with 53,656 members reported, and non-denominational evangelical Protestants, who numbered 22,973.[113] In 2020, the Association of Religion Data Archives reported the largest Christian denominations were the Catholic Church with 197,094; non-denominational Protestants with 49,392, and United Methodists with 39,959.[114]The Roman Catholic Diocese of Wilmington and the Episcopal Diocese of Delaware oversee the parishes within their denominations. The A.U.M.P. Church, the oldest African-American denomination in the nation, was founded in Wilmington. It still has a substantial presence in the state. Reflecting new immigrant populations, an Islamic mosque has been built in the Ogletown area, and a Hindu temple in Hockessin.Delaware is home to an Amish community which resides west of Dover in Kent County, consisting of nine church districts and about 1,650 people. The Amish first settled in Kent County in 1915. In recent years, increasing development has led to the decline in the number of Amish living in the community.[115][116][117]A 2012 survey of religious attitudes in the United States found that 34% of Delaware residents considered themselves "moderately religious", 33% "very religious", and 33% as "non-religious".[118] At the 2014 Pew Research survey, 23% of the population were irreligious; the 2020 Public Religion Research Institute's survey determined 31% of the population were irreligious.[111] In 2022, the same study showed 33% of the population as irreligious.[112]See also: Economy of Delaware and Delaware locations by per capita incomeFor taxes, see Taxation.Average sale price for new and existing homes (in U.S. dollars)[119]DE CountyMarch 2010March 2011New Castle229,000216,000Sussex323,000296,000Kent186,000178,000According to a 2020 study by Kiplinger, Delaware had the 17th most millionaires per capita in the United States; altogether, there were 25,937 such individuals. The median income for Delaware households as of 2020 was $64,805.[120][121]Picking Peaches in Delaware, an illustration in an 1878 issue of Harper's WeeklyDelaware's agricultural output consists of poultry, nursery stock, soybeans, dairy products and corn.As of October2019[update], the state's unemployment rate was 3.7%.[122]The state's largest employers are:[citation needed]government (State of Delaware, New Castle County)education (University of Delaware, Delaware Technical Community College)banking (Bank of America, M&T Bank, JPMorgan Chase, Citigroup, Deutsche Bank)chemical, pharmaceutical, technology (DuPont de Nemours Inc., AstraZeneca, Syngenta, Agilent Technologies)healthcare (ChristianaCare (Christiana Hospital), Bayhealth Medical Center, Nemours Children's Hospital, Delaware)farming, specifically chicken farming in Sussex County (Perdue Farms, Mountaire Farms, Allen Family Foods)retail (Walmart, Walgreens, Acme Markets)Since the mid-2000s, Delaware has seen the departure of the state's automotive manufacturing industry (General Motors Wilmington Assembly and Chrysler Newark Assembly), the corporate buyout of a major bank holding company (MBNA), the departure of the state's steel industry (Evraz Claymont Steel), the bankruptcy of a fiber mill (National Vulcanized Fiber),[123] and the diminishing presence of AstraZeneca in Wilmington.[124][125]In late 2015, DuPont announced that 1,700 employees, nearly a third of its footprint in Delaware, would be laid off in early 2016.[126] The merger of E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. and Dow Chemical Company into DowDuPont took place on September 1, 2017.[127][128][129][130]Main article: Delaware General Corporation LawMore than half of all U.S. publicly traded companies, and 63% of the Fortune 500, are incorporated in Delaware.[131] The state's attractiveness as a corporate haven is largely because of its business-friendly corporation law. Franchise taxes on Delaware corporations supply about a fifth of the state's revenue.[132] Although "USA (Delaware)" ranked as the world's most opaque jurisdiction on the Tax Justice Network's 2009 Financial Secrecy Index,[133] the same group's 2011 Index ranks the U.S. fifth and does not specify Delaware.[134] In Delaware, there are more than a million registered corporations,[135] meaning there are more corporations than people.Title 4, chapter 7 of the Delaware Code stipulates that alcoholic liquor be sold only in specifically licensed establishments, and only between 9:00a.m. and 1:00a.m.[136] Until 2003, Delaware was among the several states enforcing blue laws and banned the sale of liquor on Sunday.[137]Two daily newspapers are based in Delaware, the Delaware State News, based in Dover and covering the two southern counties, and The News Journal covering Wilmington and northern Delaware. The state is also served by several weekly, monthly and online publications.No standalone television stations are based solely in Delaware. The northern part of the state is served by network stations in Philadelphia and the southern part by network stations in Salisbury, Maryland. Philadelphia's ABC affiliate, WPVI-TV, maintains a news bureau in downtown Wilmington. Salisbury's CBS affiliate, WBOC-TV, maintains bureaus in Dover and Milton. Three Philadelphia-market stationsPBS member WHYY-TV, Ion affiliate WPPX, and MeTV affiliate WDPN-TVall have Wilmington as their city of license, but maintain transmitters at the market antenna farm in Roxborough, Philadelphia and do not produce any Delaware-centric programming.Main article: List of radio stations in DelawareThere are a numerous radio stations licensed in Delaware. WDDE 91.1 FM, WDEL 1150AM, WHGE-LP 95.3 FM, WILM 1450 AM, WVCW 99.5, WMPH 91.7 FM, WSTW 93.7 FM, WTMC 1380 AM and WWTX 1290AM are licensed from Wilmington. WRDX 92.9 FM is licensed from Smyrna. WDOV 1410AM, WDSD 94.7 FM and WRTX 91.7 FM are licensed from Dover.Rehoboth Beach, a popular vacation spot during the summer monthsFort Delaware State Park on Pea Patch Island, a popular spot during the spring and summer; a ferry takes visitors to the fort from nearby Delaware City.Delaware is home to First State National Historical Park, a National Park Service unit composed of historic sites across the state including the New Castle Court House, Green, and Sheriff's House, Dover Green, Beaver Valley, Fort Christina, Old Swedes' Church, John Dickinson Plantation, and the Ryves Holt House.[138] Delaware has several museums, wildlife refuges, parks, houses, lighthouses, and other historic places.Rehoboth Beach, together with the towns of Lewes, Dewey Beach, Bethany Beach, South Bethany, and Fenwick Island, comprise Delaware's beach resorts. Rehoboth Beach often bills itself as "The Nation's Summer Capital" because it is a frequent summer vacation destination for Washington, D.C., residents as well as visitors from Maryland, Virginia, and in lesser numbers, Pennsylvania. Vacationers are drawn for many reasons, including the town's charm, artistic appeal, nightlife, and tax-free shopping. According to SeaGrant Delaware, the Delaware beaches generate $6.9billion annually and over $711million in tax revenue.[139]Delaware is home to several festivals, fairs, and events. Some of the more notable festivals are the Riverfest held in Seaford, the World Championship Punkin Chunkin formerly held at various locations throughout the state since 1986, the Rehoboth Beach Chocolate Festival, the Bethany Beach Jazz Funeral to mark the end of summer, the Apple Scrapple Festival held in Bridgeville, the Clifford Brown Jazz Festival in Wilmington, the Rehoboth Beach Jazz Festival, the Sea Witch Halloween Festival and Parade in Rehoboth Beach, the Rehoboth Beach Independent Film Festival, the Nanticoke Indian Pow Wow in Oak Orchard, Firefly Music Festival, and the Return Day Parade held after every election in Georgetown.In 2015, tourism in Delaware generated $3.1billion, which makes up five percent of the state's GDP. Delaware saw 8.5million visitors in 2015, with the tourism industry employing 41,730 people, making it the 4th largest private employer in the state. Major origin markets for Delaware tourists include Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York City, Washington, D.C., and Harrisburg, with 97% of tourists arriving to the state by car and 75% of tourists coming from a distance of 200 miles (320km) or less.[140]Delaware is also home to two large sporting venues. Dover Motor Speedway is a race track in Dover, and Frawley Stadium in Wilmington is the home of the Wilmington Blue Rocks, a Minor League Baseball team that is currently affiliated with the Washington Nationals.See also: List of high schools in DelawareThe University of Delaware in NewarkIn the early 1920s, Pierre S. du Pont served as president of the state board of education. At the time, state law prohibited money raised from white taxpayers from being used to support the state's schools for black children. Appalled by the condition of the black schools, du Pont donated four million dollars to construct 86 new school buildings.[141]Delaware was the origin of Belton v. Gebhart (1952), one of the four cases which were combined into Brown v. Board of Education, the Supreme Court of the United States decision that led to the end of officially segregated public schools. Significantly, Belton was the only case in which the state court found for the plaintiffs, thereby ruling that segregation is unconstitutional.Unlike many states, Delaware's educational system is centralized in a state Superintendent of Education, with local school boards retaining control over taxation and some curriculum decisions. This centralized system, combined with the small size of the state, likely contributed to Delaware becoming the first state, after completion of a three-year, $30million program ending in 1999, to wire every K-12 classroom in the state to the Internet.[142]As of 2011[update], the Delaware Department of Education had authorized the founding of 25 charter schools in the state, one of them being all-girls.[143]In 2010, Delaware had the largest percentage of students attending private schools of places within the United States.[144]All teachers in the State's public school districts are unionized.[145] As of January 2012[update], none of the State's charter schools are members of a teachers union.[145] One of the State's teachers' unions is Delaware State Education Association (DSEA).[145]Delaware College of Art and DesignDelaware State UniversityDelaware Technical & Community CollegeGoldey-Beacom CollegeUniversity of DelawareRanked 63rd in the U.S. and in top 201250 in the world (Times Higher Education World University Rankings 2018)Widener University School of LawWilmington UniversityDelaware's license plate design, introduced in 1959, is the longest-running one in U.S. history.[146]The transportation system in Delaware is under the governance and supervision of the Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT).[147][148] Funding for DelDOT projects is drawn, in part, from the Delaware Transportation Trust Fund, established in 1987 to help stabilize transportation funding; the availability of the Trust led to a gradual separation of DelDOT operations from other Delaware state operations.[149] DelDOT manages programs such as a Delaware Adopt-a-Highway program, major road route snow removal, traffic control infrastructure (signs and signals), toll road management, Delaware Division of Motor Vehicles, the Delaware Transit Corporation (branded as "DART First State", the state government public transportation organization), and others.In 2009, DelDOT maintained 13,507 lane-miles, totaling 89 percent of the state's public roadway system, the rest being under the supervision of individual municipalities. This far exceeds the national average (20 percent) for state department of transportation maintenance responsibility.[150]Further information: Delaware State Route SystemDelaware Route1 (DE1) is a partial toll road linking Fenwick Island and Wilmington.One major branch of the U.S. Interstate Highway System, Interstate95 (I-95), crosses Delaware southwest-to-northeast across New Castle County. Two Auxiliary Interstate Highway routes are also located in the state. Interstate 495 (I-495) is an eastern bypass of Wilmington. Interstate 295 (I-295) is a bypass of Philadelphia which begins south of Wilmington. In addition to Interstate highways, there are six U.S. highways that serve Delaware: U.S.9, U.S.13, U.S.40, U.S.113, U.S.202, and U.S.301. There are also several state highways that cross the state of Delaware; a few of them include DE1, DE9, and DE404. U.S.13 and DE1 are primary northsouth highways connecting Wilmington and Pennsylvania with Maryland, with DE1 serving as the main route between Wilmington and the Delaware beaches. DE9 is a northsouth highway connecting Dover and Wilmington via a scenic route along the Delaware Bay. U.S.40 is a primary eastwest route, connecting Maryland with New Jersey. DE404 is another primary eastwest highway connecting the Chesapeake Bay Bridge in Maryland with the Delaware beaches. The state also operates three toll highways, the Delaware Turnpike, which is I-95, between Maryland and New Castle; the Korean War Veterans Memorial Highway, which is DE1, between Wilmington and Dover; and the U.S. 301 toll road between the Maryland border and DE1 in New Castle County.A bicycle route, Delaware Bicycle Route1, spans the northsouth length of the state from the Maryland border in Fenwick Island to the Pennsylvania border north of Montchanin. It is the first of several signed bike routes planned in Delaware.[151]Delaware has about 875 bridges,[152] 95 percent of which are under the supervision of DelDOT. About 30 percent of all Delaware bridges were built before 1950, and about 60 percent of the number are included in the National Bridge Inventory.[citation needed] Some bridges not under DelDOT supervision includes the four bridges on the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, which are under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,[153][154] and the Delaware Memorial Bridge, which is under the bi-state Delaware River and Bay Authority.[155][156]It has been noted that the tar and chip composition of secondary roads in Sussex County makes them more prone to deterioration than are the asphalt roadways in almost the rest of the state.[157] Among these roads, Sussex (county road) 236 is among the most problematic.[157]The Cape MayLewes FerryThree ferries operate in the state of Delaware:Cape MayLewes Ferry crosses the mouth of Delaware Bay between Lewes, Delaware and Cape May, New Jersey.Woodland Ferry (a cable ferry) crosses the Nanticoke River southwest of Seaford.Forts Ferry Crossing connects Delaware City with Fort Delaware and Fort Mott, New Jersey.Delaware passenger railLegend Northeast Corridorto Philadelphia / New York ClaymontWilmingtonChurchmans CrossingNewark Northeast Corridorto Washington, D.C. ServicesSEPTA Regional Rail onlyAmtrak onlyBoth All stations are accessibleThis diagram: viewtalkeditWilmington Station in WilmingtonAmtrak has two stations in Delaware along the Northeast Corridor; the relatively quiet Newark Rail Station in Newark, and the busier Wilmington Station in Wilmington. The Northeast Corridor is also served by SEPTA's Wilmington/Newark Line, part of SEPTA Regional Rail, which serves Claymont, Wilmington, Churchmans Crossing, and Newark.Two Class I railroads, Norfolk Southern and CSX, provide freight rail service in northern New Castle County. Norfolk Southern provides freight service along the Northeast Corridor and to industrial areas in Edgemoor, New Castle, and Delaware City. CSX's Philadelphia Subdivision passes through northern New Castle County parallel to the Amtrak Northeast Corridor. Multiple short-line railroads provide freight service in Delaware. The Delmarva Central Railroad operates the most trackage of the short-line railroads, running from an interchange with Norfolk Southern in Porter south through Dover, Harrington, and Seaford to Delmar, with another line running from Harrington to Frankford and branches from Ellendale to Milton and from Georgetown to Gravel Hill. The Delmarva Central Railroad connects with the Maryland and Delaware Railroad, which serves local customers in Sussex County.[158] CSX connects with the freight/heritage operation, the Wilmington and Western Railroad, based in Wilmington and the East Penn Railroad, which operates a line from Wilmington to Coatesville, Pennsylvania.The last northsouth passenger trains through the main part of Delaware was the Pennsylvania Railroad's local Wilmington-Delmar train in 1965.[159][160] This was a successor to the Del-Mar-Va Express and Cavalier, which had run from Philadelphia through the state's interior, to the end of the Delmarva Peninsula until the mid-1950s.[161][162]The DART First State public transportation system was named "Most Outstanding Public Transportation System" in 2003 by the American Public Transportation Association. Coverage of the system is broad within northern New Castle County with close association to major highways in Kent and Sussex counties. The system includes bus, subsidized passenger rail operated by Philadelphia transit agency SEPTA, and subsidized taxi and paratransit modes. The paratransit system, consisting of a statewide door-to-door bus service for the elderly and disabled, has been described by a Delaware state report as "the most generous paratransit system in the United States".[149] As of 2012[update], fees for the paratransit service have not changed since 1988.[149]See also: Aviation in DelawareAs of 2023[update], Delaware is served exclusively by Avelo Airlines out of Wilmington Airport, launching five routes to Florida on February 1.[163][164] This put an end to an eight-month period during which Delaware had no scheduled air service, one of several since 1991.[165] Various airlines had served Wilmington Airport, the latest departure being Frontier Airlines in June 2022.[166]Delaware is centrally situated in the Northeast megalopolis region of cities along I-95. Therefore, Delaware commercial airline passengers most frequently use Philadelphia International Airport (PHL), Baltimore-Washington International Thurgood Marshall Airport (BWI) and Washington Dulles International Airport (IAD) for domestic and international transit. Residents of Sussex County will also use Wicomico Regional Airport (SBY), as it is located less than 10 miles (16km) from the Delaware border. Atlantic City International Airport (ACY), Newark Liberty International Airport (EWR), and Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport (DCA) are also within a 100-mile (160km) radius of New Castle County.Other general aviation airports in Delaware include Summit Airport near Middletown, Delaware Airpark near Cheswold, and Delaware Coastal Airport near Georgetown.Dover Air Force Base, one of the largest in the country, is home to the 436th Airlift Wing and the 512th Airlift Wing. In addition to its other responsibilities in the Air Mobility Command, it serves as the entry point and mortuary for U.S. military personnel (and some civilians) who die overseas.Delaware's fourth and current constitution, adopted in 1897, provides for executive, judicial and legislative branches.[167]The Delaware General Assembly meets in Delaware Legislative Hall in Dover.The Delaware General Assembly consists of a House of Representatives with 41 members and a Senate with 21 members. It sits in Dover, the state capital. Representatives are elected to two-year terms, while senators are elected to four-year terms. The Senate confirms judicial and other nominees appointed by the governor.Delaware's U.S. Senators are Lisa Blunt Rochester (Democrat) and Chris Coons (Democrat). Delaware's single U.S. Representative is Sarah McBride (Democrat).The Delaware Constitution establishes a number of courts:The Delaware Supreme Court is the state's highest court. The Delaware Superior Court is the state's trial court of general jurisdiction.The Delaware Court of Chancery deals primarily in corporate disputes.The Family Court handles domestic and custody matters.The Delaware Court of Common Pleas has jurisdiction over a limited class of civil and criminal matters.Minor non-constitutional courts include the Justice of the Peace Courts and Aldermen's Courts.Significantly, Delaware has one of the few remaining Courts of Chancery in the nation, which has jurisdiction over equity cases, the vast majority of which are corporate disputes, many relating to mergers and acquisitions. The Court of Chancery and the Delaware Supreme Court have developed a worldwide reputation for rendering concise opinions concerning corporate law which generally (but not always) grant broad discretion to corporate boards of directors and officers. In addition, the Delaware General Corporation Law, which forms the basis of the Courts' opinions, is widely regarded as giving great flexibility to corporations to manage their affairs. For these reasons, Delaware is considered to have the most business-friendly legal system in the United States; therefore a great number of companies are incorporated in Delaware, including 60% of the companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange.[168]Delaware was the last U.S. state to use judicial corporal punishment, in 1952.[169]See also: List of governors of DelawareThe executive branch is headed by the Governor of Delaware. The current governor is Matt Meyer (Democrat), who took office January 21, 2025. The lieutenant governor is Kyle Evans Gay. The governor presents a "State of the State" speech to a joint session of the Delaware legislature annually.[170]The executive branch also consists of the Attorney General of Delaware currently held by Kathy Jennings, the State Treasurer currently held by Colleen Davis, the Auditor of Accounts currently held by Lydia York and the Insurance Commissioner currently held by Trinidad Navarro.Delaware is subdivided into three counties; from north to south they are New Castle, Kent and Sussex. This is the fewest among all states. Each county elects its own legislative body (known in New Castle and Sussex counties as County Council, and in Kent County as Levy Court), which deal primarily in zoning and development issues. Most functions which are handled on a county-by-county basis in other statessuch as court and law enforcementhave been centralized in Delaware, leading to a significant concentration of power in the Delaware state government. The counties were historically divided into hundreds, which were used as tax reporting and voting districts until the 1960s, but now serve no administrative role, their only current official legal use being in real estate title descriptions.[171]Main article: Politics of DelawareJoe Biden, the 46th president of the United States and a U.S. senator from Delaware from 1973 to 2009The Democratic Party holds a plurality of registrations in Delaware. Currently, Democrats hold all positions of authority in Delaware, as well as majorities in the state Senate and House. The Democrats have held the governorship since 1993, having won the last seven gubernatorial elections. Democrats presently hold all the nine statewide elected offices, while the Republicans last won any statewide offices in 2014, State Auditor and State Treasurer.During the First and Second Party Systems, Delaware was a stronghold for the Federalist and Whig Parties, respectively. After a relatively brief adherence to the Democratic Solid South following the US Civil War, Delaware became a Republican-leaning state from 1896 through 1948, voting for losing Republicans Charles Evans Hughes in 1916, Herbert Hoover in 1932, and Thomas Dewey in 1948.During the second half of the 20th century, Delaware was a bellwether state, voting for the winner of every presidential election from 1952 through 1996. Delaware's bellwether status came to an end when Delaware voted for Al Gore in 2000 by 13%. Subsequent elections have continued to demonstrate Delaware's current strong Democratic lean: John Kerry carried the First State by 8% in 2004; Barack Obama carried it by 25% and by 19% in his two elections of 2008 and 2012; and Hillary Clinton carried it by 11% as she lost the Electoral College in 2016. In 2020, Delaware native (and Barack Obama's former vice president and running mate) Joe Biden headed the Democratic ticket; he carried his home state by just shy of 19% en route to a national 4.5% win.[172]The dominant factor in Delaware's political shift has been the strong Democratic trend in heavily urbanized New Castle County, home to 55% of Delaware's population. New Castle County has not voted Republican in a presidential election since 1988, and has given Democrats over 60% of its vote in every election from 2004 on. In 1992, 2000, 2004, and 2016, the Republican presidential candidate carried both Kent and Sussex but lost by double digits each time in New Castle County, which was a large enough margin to tip the state to the Democrats. New Castle County also elects a substantial majority of the state legislature; 27 of the 41 state house districts and 14 of the 21 state senate districts are based in New Castle County.In a 2020 study, Delaware was ranked as the 18th hardest state for citizens to vote in.[173]See also: Freedom of information in the United States legislationEach of the 50 states of the United States has passed some form of freedom of information legislation, which provides a mechanism for the general public to request information of the government.[174] In 2011 Delaware passed legislation placing a 15 business day time limit on addressing freedom-of-information requests, to either produce information or an explanation of why such information would take longer than this time to produce.[175] A bill aimed at restricting Freedom of Information Act requests, Senate Bill 155, was discussed in committee.[176]Tax is collected by the Delaware Division of Revenue.[177]Delaware has six different income tax brackets, ranging from 2.2% to 5.95%. The state does not assess sales tax on consumers. The state does, however, impose a tax on the gross receipts of most businesses. Business and occupational license tax rates range from 0.096% to 1.92%, depending on the category of business activity.Delaware does not assess a state-level tax on real or personal property. Real estate is subject to county property taxes, school district property taxes, vocational school district taxes, and, if located within an incorporated area, municipal property taxes.Gambling provides significant revenue to the state. For instance, the casino at Delaware Park Racetrack provided more than $100million to the state in 2010.[178]In June 2018, Delaware became the first U.S. state to legalize sports betting following the Supreme Court ruling to overturn the Professional and Amateur Sports Protection Act of 1992 (PASPA).[179]Voter registration and party enrollment as of June2025[update]:[180]PartyNumber of votersPercentageDemocratic337,31842.47%Unaffiliated/nonpartisan234,22829.50%Republican202,81025.54%Independent Party of Delaware12,0221.51%Minor parties7,7060.97%Total794,084100.00%Main article: Delaware festivalsNASCAR racing at Dover Motor Speedway in DoverProfessional teamsTeamSportLeagueDelaware Black FoxesRugby LeagueUSA Rugby LeagueDelaware Blue CoatsBasketballNBA G LeagueDelaware ThunderHockeyFederal Prospects Hockey LeagueDiamond State Roller GirlsRoller derbyWomen's Flat Track Derby AssociationWilmington Blue RocksBaseballHigh-A EastAs Delaware has no franchises in the major American professional sports leagues, many Delawareans follow either Philadelphia or Baltimore teams. In the WNBA, the Washington Mystics enjoy a major following due to the presence of Wilmington native and University of Delaware product Elena Delle Donne. The University of Delaware's football team has a large following throughout the state, with the Delaware State University and Wesley College teams also enjoying a smaller degree of support.Delaware is home to Dover Motor Speedway and Bally's Dover. Dover Motor Speedway, also known as the Monster Mile, is one of only 10 tracks in the nation to have hosted 100 or more NASCAR Cup Series races. Bally's Dover is a popular harness racing facility. It is the only co-located horse- and car-racing facility in the nation, with the Bally's Dover track located inside the Dover Motor Speedway track.Delaware is represented in rugby by the Delaware Black Foxes, a 2015 expansion club.Delaware has been home to professional wrestling outfit Combat Zone Wrestling (CZW). CZW has been affiliated with the annual Tournament of Death and ECWA with its annual Super8 Tournament.Delaware's official state sport is bicycling.[181]Delaware has had a foreign sister state in Japan, named Miyagi Prefecture.[182] These two have shared relations since 1997, and have had exchange programs available for students that were briefly paused in wake of the earthquake and the tsunami that ensued in the prefecture during March 2011.[183]Main article: List of people from DelawareProminent Delawareans include the du Pont family of politicians and businesspersons, and the 46th president of the United States Joe Biden. Bidens family moved to Delaware during his childhood, and he later represented Delaware for 36 years in the United States Senate from 1973 to 2009, before being 47th vice president of the United States from 2009 to 2017.Index of Delaware-related articlesOutline of Delaware Delaware portal United States portal^ Elevation adjusted to North American Vertical Datum of 1988^ Unless one counts Louisiana and Alaska, which use parishes and boroughs as county equivalents respectively, and therefore both have zero counties^ Because of surveying errors, the actual line is several compound arcs with centers at different points in New Castle.^ Note: there is a glitch surrounding the display of Delaware's religious tradition data on Public Religion Research Institute. Click the "list" option if results show "N/A". Do not remove pie chart.

^ Nann Burke, Melissa (January 5, 2015). "Delaware a Small Wonder no more?". Delaware Online. Archived from the original on April 2, 2015. Retrieved March 10, 2015.^ "State Area Measurements and Internal Point Coordinates".^ a b "Elevations and Distances in the United States". United States Geological Survey. 2001. Archived from the original on October 15, 2011. Retrieved October 21, 2011.^ "Highest point in Delaware". The Delaware Geological Survey. Archived from the original on June 17, 2022. Retrieved July 16, 2022.^ "United States Census Quick Facts Delaware". Retrieved January 9, 2025.^ "Household Income in States and Metropolitan Areas: 2023" (PDF). Retrieved January 12, 2025.^ "State of Delaware Community Characteristics". State of Delaware My Healthy Community. Retrieved July 16, 2022.^ USGS, Howard Perlman. "Area of each state that is water". water.usgs.gov. Archived from the original on October 10, 2017. Retrieved March 5, 2018.^ Molly Murray (January 6, 2015). "Delaware's new tourism brand: Endless Discoveries". Delaware Online. Archived from the original on April 2, 2015. Retrieved March 10, 2015.^ Random House Dictionary^ "Census Regions and Divisions of the United States" (PDF).^ "Mid-Atlantic Home: MidAtlantic Information Office: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics". bls.gov. Archived from the original on April 8, 2019. Retrieved July 27, 2017.^ "Delaware". Online Etymology Dictionary. Archived from the original on October 12, 2007. Retrieved February 24, 2007.^ a b "Census Regions and Divisions of the United States" (PDF). U.S. Census Bureau. June 17, 2016. Archived from the original on April 2, 2015. Retrieved November 21, 2022.{{cite web}}: CS1 maint: bot: original URL status unknown (link)^ "The First to Ratify" would be more accurate, as the beginnings of the states themselves date back to the Declaration of Independence, celebrated July 4, 1776, when what was to become the State of Delaware was still the three lower counties of Pennsylvania with the governor in Philadelphia, and not establishing independence from that body until September 20, 1776. According to Delaware's own website, "Delaware became a state in 1776, just two months after the signing of the Declaration of Independence." (ref-pdf Archived December 23, 2016, at the Wayback Machine) Delaware was the last of the Thirteen Colonies to establish itself as a state following the end of the Revolutionary War. The Delaware State Quarter is minted with this nickname, but shows Caesar Rodney on horseback in commemoration of his role as the final delegate to arrive at the Continental Congress in Philadelphia for the historic vote for independence on July 4, 1776, which was adopted unanimously by the 56 delegates. Delaware was the 12th of the 13 states to ratify the Articles of Confederation, which pre-dated the United States Constitution.^ Charlotte Morabito (March 13, 2023). "Here's why more than 60% of Fortune 500 companies are incorporated in Delaware". CNBC. Retrieved August 2, 2024. "When you want to go global and you've incorporated in Canada, no one is going to look at you at all," said Cleanster.com co-founder and CEO Gloria Oppong. "Delaware protects both ourselves, the entrepreneurs, and also the investors eventually that are going to be joining on."^ Ware DeGidio, Wanda (2011). Ware DeGidio, Wanda (ed.). Ware Family History: Descendants from Ancient, Medieval, and Modern Kings and Queens, and Presidents of the United States. Wanda DeGidio. p.10. ISBN978-1-4010-9930-5.^ Ware DeGidio, Wanda (2011). Ware DeGidio, Wanda (ed.). Ware Family History: Descendants from Ancient, Medieval, and Modern Kings and Queens, and Presidents of the United States. Wanda DeGidio. p.10. ISBN978-1-4010-9930-5.^ "Archived copy". Archived from the original on March 20, 2015. Retrieved October 24, 2017.{{cite web}}: CS1 maint: archived copy as title (link)^ Myers, Albert Cook (1912). Narratives of Early Pennsylvania, West New Jersey and Delaware, 16307107, Volume 13. C. Scribner's Sons. p.8.^ a b Munroe, John A (2006). "3. The Lower Counties on The Delaware". History of Delaware (5th, illustrated.). University of Delaware Press. p.45. ISBN978-0-87413-947-1.^ Scheltema, Gajus; Westerhuijs, Heleen, eds. (2011), Exploring Historic Dutch New York, New York: Museum of the City of New York/Dover, ISBN978-0-486-48637-6^ Lurie, Mappen M (2004), Encyclopedia of New Jersey, Rutgers University Press, p.327, ISBN978-0-8135-3325-4^ Mayo, LS (1921), John Wentworth, Governor of New Hampshire: 17671775, Harvard University Press, p.5^ Schama, Simon (2006), Rough Crossings: Britain, the Slaves, and the American Revolution, New York: Harper Collins^ Heinegg, Paul, Free African Americans in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Maryland and Delaware, archived from the original on August 7, 2010, retrieved February 15, 2008^ Kolchin 1994, pp.78, 8182.^ Kolchin 1994, pp.8182.^ "1860 Federal Census", Historical Census Browser, University of Virginia Library, archived from the original on October 11, 2014, retrieved November 30, 2012^ Dalleo, Peter T. (June 27, 1997). "The Growth of Delaware's Antebellum Free African Community". University of Delaware. Archived from the original on September 5, 2011. Retrieved June 21, 2008.^ "August Quarterly Festival Celebration". www.augustquarterly.org. Retrieved February 2, 2021.^ "Bill Detail - Delaware General Assembly". legis.delaware.gov. Retrieved June 29, 2024.^ Munroe, John (2001). History of Delaware (4thed.). Newark, DE: University of Delaware Press. pp.146150.^ "Brown v. Board of Education". Delaware Public Archives - State of Delaware. Retrieved June 29, 2024.^ "Chapter - Delaware General Assembly". legis.delaware.gov. Retrieved June 29, 2024.^ Munroe (2001). History of Delaware. p.156.^ Editorial (June 23, 2020). "The Dupont Legacy". Delaware Business Times. Retrieved October 14, 2022.^ Munroe (2001). History of Delaware. pp.165169.^ Munroe (2001). History of Delaware. pp.173180.^ Munroe (2001). History of Delaware. pp.180181.^ Munroe (2001). History of Delaware. pp.185189.^ Munroe (2001). History of Delaware. pp.190205.^ Munroe (2001). History of Delaware. pp.216217.^ Munroe (2001). History of Delaware. pp.219223.^ "Beyond Brown: Opposition Intensifies".^ Munroe (2001). History of Delaware. pp.225227.^ "White Supremacy Leader Arrested". Indianapolis Recorder. October 16, 1954.^ "Education: Racial Flare-Up". Time. October 11, 1954.^ Webb, Clive (2010). Rabble Rousers: the American Far Right in the Civil Rights Era. Athens: University of Georgia Press.^ "Historic black school remains a fond memory".^ Munroe (2001). History of Delaware. pp.228230.^ Munroe (2001). History of Delaware. p.230.^ Munroe (2001). History of Delaware. p.242.^ Munroe (2001). History of Delaware. p.259.^ Delaware, The State of. "State of Delaware". delaware.gov. Archived from the original on August 18, 2021. Retrieved August 18, 2021.^ britannica.com/facts/Delaware-state^ "The story of how Delaware got its shape". The News Journal. Retrieved May 24, 2023.^ "Treaty to resolve pending boundary differences and maintain the Rio Grande and Colorado River as the international boundary" (PDF). Archived (PDF) from the original on April 10, 2016. Retrieved February 1, 2019.^ Frank Jacobs, "Enigma, Georgia: Mystery of the South's Circular Towns" Archived May 23, 2014, at the Wayback Machine, Strange Maps, April 30, 2014.^ Schenck, William (2007). "Delaware's State Boundaries" (PDF). Delaware Geological Survey. Retrieved September 13, 2024.^ a b "Extreme and Mean Elevations by State and Other Area" (PDF). Statistical Abstract of the United States: 20042005. United States Census Bureau. p.216. Archived (PDF) from the original on March 10, 2011. Retrieved March 16, 2011.^ "A Summary of the Geologic History of Delaware". The Delaware Geological Survey. Archived from the original on March 12, 2013. Retrieved March 19, 2013.^ a b Olson; D. M; E. Dinerstein; etal. (2001). "Terrestrial Ecoregions of the World: A New Map of Life on Earth". BioScience. 51 (11): 933938. doi:10.1641/0006-3568(2001)051[0933:TEOTWA]2.0.CO;2. ISSN0006-3568.^ Montgomery, Jeff (May 14, 2011). "Cleaning up contamination". The News Journal. New Castle, Delaware. DelawareOnline. Archived from the original on May 25, 2024. Retrieved May 14, 2011. The first online page is archived; the page containing information related here is not in the archived version.^ "Census QuickFacts". United States Census Bureau. Retrieved March 26, 2023.^ "United States Census Bureau QuickFacts Delaware". United States Census Bureau.^ "Historical Population Change Data (1910-2020)". Census.gov. Archived from the original on April 29, 2021.^ "2020 Census" (PDF). census.gov. April 26, 2021. Archived (PDF) from the original on April 26, 2021.^ "QuickFacts Delaware; United States". 2019 Population Estimates. United States Census Bureau, Population Division. February 14, 2020. Archived from the original on February 9, 2019. Retrieved February 14, 2020.^ "Delaware Population 19002020". www.macrotrends.net. Retrieved June 16, 2021.^ "Kent County defies slower, lower nickname". November 8, 2017.^ Walter Nicholls (May 26, 2004). "Slower Lower Delaware". The Washington Post. Retrieved December 11, 2020.^ "The Mid-Atlantic Dialects". Evolution Publishing. Archived from the original on July 23, 2013. Retrieved June 3, 2013.^ "Regions of the United States". American Memory. The Library of Congress. Retrieved August 11, 2009.^ "Region 3: The Mid-Atlantic States". www.epa.gov. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Retrieved August 11, 2009.^ "Your Local FBI Office". www.fbi.gov. Federal Bureau of Investigation. Archived from the original on August 15, 2009. Retrieved August 11, 2009.^ "Routes Serving the Northeast". National Railroad Passenger Corporation. Archived from the original on August 15, 2009. Retrieved August 11, 2009.^ "Best Regional Colleges". www.princetonreview.com. The Princeton Review. Retrieved August 11, 2009.^ Maryland and Delaware identify as Northeast "About CSG". csg-erc.org. Archived from the original on June 23, 2016. Retrieved June 29, 2016."Home: Geographic Information: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics". bls.gov. Retrieved June 29, 2016."Regional Climate Centers National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI) formerly known as National Climatic Data Center (NCDC)". noaa.gov. Retrieved June 29, 2016."Region and Area Maps". scouting.org. Retrieved June 29, 2016."Northeast Regional Office National Historic Landmarks Program". nps.gov. Retrieved June 29, 2016.^ "Voting (press release). US: Census, archived from the original on February 4, 2008^ "Population and Population Centers by State". United States Census Bureau. 2000. Archived from the original (plain text) on May 8, 2013. Retrieved March 9, 2007.^ "2007-2022 PIT Counts by State".^ "The 2022 Annual Homelessness Assessment Report (AHAR) to Congress" (PDF).^ "U.S. Census website". United States Census Bureau. October 5, 2010. Retrieved August 17, 2011.^ "2022 QuickFacts". U.S. Census Bureau. Archived from the original on January 27, 2020.^ Bies, Jessica. "Lenape Indian Tribe looks to reclaim historic Delaware land, establish sovereignty". The News Journal. Retrieved May 23, 2021.^ Duvernay, Adam. "Nanticoke tribe converges for 40th powwow in Millsboro". The News Journal. Retrieved May 23, 2021.^ "Delaware - Humid, Temperate, Coastal | Britannica". www.britannica.com.^ Historical Census Statistics on Population Totals By Race, 1790 to 1990, and By Hispanic Origin, 1970 to 1990, For The United States, Regions, Divisions, and States Archived copy at WebCite (June 22, 2013).^ "censusviewer.com/city/ID". January 7, 2014. Archived from the original on January 7, 2014.^ Center for New Media and Promotions (C2PO). "2010 Census Data". census.gov. Retrieved September 27, 2015.{{cite web}}: CS1 maint: numeric names: authors list (link)^ "Profile of General Population and Housing Characteristics: 2020 Demographic Profile Data (DP-1): Delaware". United States Census Bureau. Retrieved April 2, 2024.^ "Immigrants in Delaware" (PDF).^ "Archived copy" (PDF). Archived (PDF) from the original on September 11, 2017. Retrieved May 20, 2017.{{cite web}}: CS1 maint: archived copy as title (link)^ "Archived copy" (PDF). Archived (PDF) from the original on February 14, 2017. Retrieved May 20, 2017.{{cite web}}: CS1 maint: archived copy as title (link)^ "Archived copy" (PDF). Archived (PDF) from the original on August 31, 2017. Retrieved May 20, 2017.{{cite web}}: CS1 maint: archived copy as title (link)^ "Archived copy" (PDF). Archived (PDF) from the original on June 3, 2018. Retrieved May 2, 2018.{{cite web}}: CS1 maint: archived copy as title (link)^ "Archived copy" (PDF). Archived (PDF) from the original on February 1, 2019. Retrieved February 18, 2019.{{cite web}}: CS1 maint: archived copy as title (link)^ "Data" (PDF). www.cdc.gov. Archived (PDF) from the original on November 28, 2019. Retrieved December 2, 2019.^ "Data" (PDF). www.cdc.gov. Archived (PDF) from the original on March 23, 2021. Retrieved March 27, 2021.^ "Data" (PDF). www.cdc.gov. Archived (PDF) from the original on February 7, 2022. Retrieved February 20, 2022.^ "Data" (PDF). www.cdc.gov. Retrieved February 2, 2022.^ "Data" (PDF). www.cdc.gov. Retrieved April 4, 2024.^ "Data" (PDF). www.cdc.gov. Retrieved April 11, 2025.^ SB 129, State of Delaware, archived from the original on March 10, 2010, retrieved May 9, 2008, assigned on June 13, 2007, to Senate Education Committee.^ HB 436, State of Delaware, archived from the original on March 10, 2010, retrieved May 9, 2008, stricken on June 15, 2006,^ "LGBT Percentage Highest in D.C., Lowest in North Dakota". Gallup.com. February 15, 2013. Retrieved November 18, 2020.^ Ford, Zack (May 7, 2013). "BREAKING: Delaware To Become 11th State With Marriage Equality". Think Progress. Archived from the original on April 7, 2014.^ Staff (February 24, 2023). "2022 American Values Atlas: Religious Tradition". Public Religion Research Institute. Archived from the original on April 4, 2017. Retrieved April 15, 2023.^ "Religious Landscape Study". Pew Forum. March 20, 2019. Archived from the original on October 5, 2017. Retrieved October 5, 2017.^ a b "PRRI American Values Atlas". ava.prri.org. Archived from the original on April 4, 2017. Retrieved September 17, 2022.^ a b "2022 PRRI Study Statistics". Public Religion Research Institute. Archived from the original on April 4, 2017. Retrieved April 15, 2023.^ "The Association of Religion Data Archives | State Membership Report". www.thearda.com. Archived from the original on November 9, 2013. Retrieved November 7, 2013.^ "2020 Congregational Membership". www.thearda.com. Retrieved April 15, 2023.^ "Amish Population Profile, 2018". Elizabethtown College, the Young Center for Anabaptist and Pietist Studies. August 7, 2018. Archived from the original on February 5, 2019. Retrieved January 29, 2019.^ "Amish Countryside". Kent County & Greater Dover, Delaware Convention and Visitors Bureau. Archived from the original on November 23, 2016. Retrieved November 22, 2016.^ "Delaware Amish". Amish America. Archived from the original on October 7, 2017. Retrieved October 6, 2017.^ Catholic News Agency (April 3, 2012). "In 'very religious' USA, Gallup sees Delaware residents as 'moderately' soby 1 percent". The Dialog. Archived from the original on June 25, 2012. Retrieved April 16, 2012.^ Ruth, Eric (April 15, 2010). "Delaware housing: Home prices slide in all three counties; sales in NCCo, Kent down from year ago". The News Journal. Delaware. Delaware Online. Archived from the original on April 3, 2014. Retrieved March 31, 2014.(subscription required)^ "Millionaires in America 2020: All 50 States Ranked". Kiplinger. May 27, 2020. Retrieved February 21, 2021.^ Frank, Robert (January 15, 2014). "Top states for millionaires per capita". CNBC. CNBC.com. Archived from the original on January 22, 2014. Retrieved October 28, 2016.^ "Delaware Economy at a Glance" (database report). United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Archived from the original on March 15, 2015. Retrieved March 10, 2015.^ "National Vulcanized Fibre Corp. site in Yorklyn". Archived from the original on August 3, 2018. Retrieved December 12, 2015.^ "AstraZeneca lays off workers at Delaware headquarters". Archived from the original on February 5, 2016. Retrieved December 12, 2015.^ "Delaware officials concerned about AstraZeneca, DuPont threats". Archived from the original on February 5, 2016. Retrieved December 12, 2015.^ "DuPont to cut 1,700 jobs in Delaware in January". December 29, 2015. Archived from the original on December 31, 2015. Retrieved December 29, 2015.^ "DuPont merger called 'catastrophic' for Delaware". Archived from the original on December 17, 2015. Retrieved December 12, 2015.^ "DuPont merger: A 'sad day' for Delaware". Archived from the original on January 31, 2016. Retrieved December 12, 2015.^ "DuPont-Dow merger 'catastrophic' for Delaware". Archived from the original on December 31, 2015. Retrieved December 12, 2015.^ "Chemours will lay off 400, including some in Delaware". Archived from the original on February 3, 2016. Retrieved December 12, 2015.^ "Delaware Division of Corporations". Government of DE. Archived from the original on August 10, 2011. Retrieved June 10, 2012.^ "Delaware 2007 Fiscal NotebookState General Fund Revenues by Category (F.Y. 20022005)" (PDF). Archived from the original (PDF) on August 16, 2011. Retrieved August 17, 2011.^ "Financial Secrecy Index" (PDF). Tax Justice Network. November 1, 2009. Archived from the original (PDF) on June 26, 2015. Retrieved June 24, 2015.^ "Financial Secrecy Index" (PDF). Tax Justice Network. October 4, 2011. Archived from the original (PDF) on April 4, 2015. Retrieved June 24, 2015.^ "State of DelawareDivision of Corporations". Archived from the original on August 10, 2011. Retrieved June 10, 2012.^ "Chapter 7. Regulatory Provisions". Online Delaware Code. Delaware General Assembly. Archived from the original on June 26, 2013. Retrieved September 13, 2011.^ Aaron, Nathans (July 9, 2011). "Del. package stores hope to benefit from Md. tax". The News Journal. New Castle, Delaware. Archived from the original on August 21, 2012. Retrieved July 10, 2011.^ "First State National Historical Park-Frequently Asked Questions". National Park Service. Archived from the original on June 20, 2019. Retrieved June 20, 2019.^ "The Contribution of The Coastal Economy to the State of Delaware". SeaGrant Delaware. Archived from the original on April 2, 2017. Retrieved April 1, 2017.^ "The Value of Tourism 2015" (PDF). Visit Delaware. Archived from the original (PDF) on February 7, 2018. Retrieved February 6, 2018.^ Okrent, Daniel (2010). Last Call: The Rise and Fall of Prohibition. Scribner. loc 5645(Kindle). ISBN978-0743277020.^ Millard, Sandra K. (October 29, 1999). University of Delaware Library / Statewide K12 Partnership Providing Online Resources and Training: UDLib/SEARCH. EDUCAUSE '99. Long Beach, CA via Internet Archive.^ Dobo, Nichole (June 12, 2011). "Delaware schools: Checkered past goes unchecked". The News Journal. Archived from the original on June 23, 2011. Retrieved June 13, 2011.^ "Private schools increasing financial aid to retain students". Delaware Public Media. December 16, 2010. Retrieved March 30, 2025. In Delaware, with the nation's highest percentage of private school enrollment,[...]^ a b c Dobo, Nichole (2012). "Charter votes to join union". The News Journal (published January 19, 2012). delawareonline. Archived from the original on June 9, 2015. Retrieved January 19, 2012.^ Harlow, Summer (January 20, 2008). "Auto tag No. 6 likely to sell for $1 million". The News Journal. Archived from the original on September 23, 2015.^ "State of Delaware Department of Transportation". State of Delaware. Archived from the original on July 1, 2006. Retrieved June 30, 2006.^ Staff (Delaware Department of Transportation Public Relations) (2005). Delaware Transportation Facts 2005 (PDF). DelDOT Division of Planning. Archived from the original (PDF) on September 9, 2008.^ a b c Montgomery, Jeff (January 29, 2011). "Crisis ahead on Delaware roads". The News Journal. delawareonline. Archived from the original on June 9, 2015. Retrieved January 29, 2012.^ Delaware Transportation Facts (PDF). Delaware Department of Transportation. 2009. Archived from the original (PDF) on May 11, 2012. Retrieved April 16, 2012.^ "Projects: Delaware Bicycle Facility Master Plan". Delaware Department of Transportation. Archived from the original on September 18, 2010. Retrieved September 28, 2010.^ Anderson, Craig (February 6, 2022). "Delaware's bridges ranked fourth in nation". Bay to Bay News. Retrieved February 14, 2024.^ Mace, Ben (January 27, 2023). "DelDOT announces St. Georges Bridge to be closed 18 months for repairs". Delawareonline.com. Retrieved February 14, 2024.^ "Philadelphia District Civil Works Chesapeake and Delaware Canal". Philadelphia District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. August 22, 2023. Retrieved February 14, 2024.^ Feliciano, Octavia (April 21, 2023). "Delaware River and Bay Authority plans a new ferry fleet". Delaware Currents. Retrieved February 14, 2024.^ Perez-Gonzalez, Johnny (November 11, 2023). "$71 million Delaware Memorial Bridge resurfacing project complete". WHYY. Retrieved February 14, 2024.^ a b Justin Williams (April 17, 2011). "Anything Once: On the road, taking plenty of pot shots". News Journal. Wilmington, Delaware. DelawareOnline. Retrieved April 17, 2011.[dead link]^ "Delmarva Central Railroad". Carload Express. November 8, 2016. Archived from the original on May 24, 2017. Retrieved March 27, 2017.^ Pennsylvania Railroad local division timetable, 1965^ Freight only: "Pennsylvania Railroad, Table 155". Official Guide of the Railways. 99 (7). National Railway Publication Company. December 1966.^ Baer, Christopher T (2009), Named Trains of The PRR Including Through Services (PDF), PRRTHS, archived (PDF) from the original on October 14, 2013, retrieved July 25, 2013^ All named trains were gone by the end of 1957 "Pennsylvania Railroad, Table 65". Official Guide of the Railways. 90 (7). National Railway Publication Company. December 1957.^ Rains, Taylor (October 22, 2022). "The only US state without commercial airline service is getting 5 new routes to Florida next year see the full list". Business Insider. Retrieved February 1, 2023.^ Avelo Airlines (February 1, 2023). "Avelo Airlines on Twitter: " Hello, Delaware! Today marks Avelo's inaugural flight @FlyILG, the opening of our fourth base, and the return of commercial air service to Delaware! Avelo + Wilmington, DE = ". Twitter. Retrieved February 1, 2023.^ See Wilmington Airport for history and details.^ Rains, Taylor (May 16, 2022). "Frontier Airlines is ending flights to Delaware, leaving the state without any airline service". Business Insider. Retrieved February 1, 2023.^ "The Delaware Constitution of 1897 as amended". State of Delaware. Archived from the original on September 8, 2016. Retrieved August 22, 2016.^ "About Agency". Delaware Division of Corporations. Archived from the original on February 28, 2007.

Retrieved July 23, 2008.^ Pleck, Elizabeth Hefkin (2004). Domestic Tyranny: The Making of American Social Policy Against Family Violence from Colonial Times to the Present. University of Illinois Press. p.120. ISBN978-0-252-07175-1. Archived from the original on December 31, 2015. Retrieved October 16, 2015.^ "Delaware House of Representatives Minority Caucus". 2010. Archived from the original on April 16, 2009. Retrieved January 24, 2001.^ "The Hundreds
of Delaware". Department of State: Division of Historical and Cultural Affairs. Delaware State Archives. Archived from the original on June 17, 2010. Retrieved September 28, 2010.^ "Delaware Election Results". The New York Times. November 3, 2020.^ J. Pomante II, Michael; Li, Quan (December 15, 2020). "Cost of Voting in the American States: 2020". Election Law Journal: Rules, Politics, and Policy. 19 (4): 503509. doi:10.1089/elj.2020.0666. ISSN1533-1296.
S2CID225139517.^ "State Public Record Laws". FOIAdvocates.^ Bennett, Rep.; Peterson, Sen.; Katz, Sen. (January 6, 2011), "An Act to Amend Title 29 of the Delaware Code Relating to the Freedom of Information Act", Delaware Code, vol.78 (onlineed.) (published April 15, 2011), 10, House Bill # 5, archived from the original on October 2, 2011, retrieved April 22, 2011^ "Speakers at Senate meeting strongly oppose changing FOIA | Delaware Live News". June 9,
2021.^ "Division of RevenueDepartment of FinanceState of Delaware". Division of RevenueState of Delaware.^ Barrish, Chris (April 23, 2011). "Delaware crime: Wave of brazen attacks sounds alarm at casino". Delaware Online. Wilmington, DE. 1st page of online article archived via link provided. Archived from the original on December 10, 2020. Retrieved April 23, 2011.^ "Delaware becomes the first state to legalise sports betting". June 2, 2018. Archived from the
original on June 22, 2018. Retrieved June 22, 2018.^ "Voter Registration Totals - Delaware Department of Elections". Archived (PDF) from the original on January 19, 2022. Retrieved March 3, 2023.^ "An Act to Amend Title 29 of the Delaware Code Relating to the Designation of a State Sport". Archived from the original on March 3, 2016. Retrieved July 7, 2016.^ McDowell; Sen. McBride; Rep. George (March 22, 2011). "Mourning Those Lost in the Recent
Earthquake and Related Disasters that have Befallen Japan, and Expressing the Thoughts and Prayers of All Delawareans for the Citizens of Our Sister State of Miyagi Prefecture During These Difficult Times" (published March 23, 2011). Senate Joint Resolution # 3. Archived from the original on October 2, 2011. Retrieved April 22, 2011.^ Prado, Antonio. "Delaware's sister state in Japan, Miyagi Prefecture, thanks Diamond State for help". The News Journal. Retrieved
February 5, 2024.Kolchin, Peter (1994), American Slavery: 16191877, New York: Hill & WangDelaware at Wikipedia's sister projectsDefinitions from WiktionaryMedia from CommonsNews from WikinewsQuotations from WikiquoteTexts from WikisourceTextbooks from WikibooksResources from WikiversityTravel information from WikivoyageDelaware State Guide, Library of CongressState of Delaware (official website) Geographic data related to Delaware at
OpenStreetMapDelaware Tourism homepageDelaware Map DataEnergy & Environmental Data for DelawareUSGS real-time, geographic, and other scientific resources of DelawareU.S. Census BureauDelaware State Facts from USDA Archived August 10, 2014, at the Wayback Machine2000 Census of Population and Housing for Delaware, U.S. Census BureauDelaware at BallotpediaDelaware State DatabasesAnnotated list of searchable databases produced by
Delaware state agencies and compiled by the Government Documents Roundtable of the American Library AssociationFirst List of U.S. states by date of admission to the Union Ratified Constitution on December 7, 1787 (1st)SucceededbyPennsylvania3900N 7524W / 39.0N 75.4W / 39.0; -75.4 (State of Delaware)Retrieved from " 2The 50 State quarters (authorized by Pub. L.105124 (text) (PDF), 111Stat.2534, enacted December 1, 1997) were a series of circulating
commemorative quarters released by the United States Mint. Minted from 1999 through 2008, they featured unique designs for each of the 50 US states on the reverse.50 State quarterUnited StatesValue0.25 US DollarMass6.25 (Ag); 5.67 (Cu-Ni)gDiameter24.26mm (0.955in)Thickness1.75mm (0.069in)Edge119 reedsComposition91.67% Cu 8.33% Ni (standard)90% Ag 10% Cu (proof only)Years of minting19992008Mint marksP, D, S (proof only)ObverseDesignGeorge
WashingtonDesignerJohn Flanagan (1932 version) from a 1786 bust by Houdon / William Cousins (modification to Flanagan's design)Design date1999ReverseDesignvarious; five designs per year (latest shown)DesignervariousDesign date19992008The 50 State Quarters Program was started to support a new generation of coin collectors,[1][2] and it became the most successful numismatic program in US history, with roughly half of the US population collecting the
coins, either in a casual manner or as a serious pursuit.[3] The US federal government so far has made additional profits of $3 billion from collectors taking the coins out of circulation.[4]In 2009, the US Mint began issuing quarters under the 2009 District of Columbia and US Territories Program. The Territories Quarter Program was authorized by the passage of a newer legislative act, H.R.2764. This program features the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, American
Samoa, Guam, the United States Virgin Islands, and the Northern Mariana Islands.[5]The 50 State Quarters program was initially inspired by a 1992 Royal Canadian Mint program, "Canada 125", marking the 125th anniversary of the country's Confederation with a series of commemorative 25-cent pieces representing each of its 12 (at the time) provinces and territories. The Canada 125 program sparked a revival of interest in coin collecting among Canadians, which
led American numismatists to advocate for the United States Mint to create a similar series of coins representing U.S. states.[6][7]In 1992, Congress passed the 1996 Atlanta Centennial Olympic Games Commemorative Coin Act. In addition to authorizing a series of commemorative coins marking the 1996 Summer Olympics, the law also established the Citizens Commemorative Coin Advisory Committee (CCCAC) to consider ideas for future releases.[8] After Treasury
Secretary Lloyd Bentsen appointed the committee in December 1993, several of its members, led by David Ganz, urged the committee to endorse a state quarters program. Initially, Ganz found support from only Charles Atherton, from the Federal Commission on Fine Arts, and Dan Hoffman, a young numismatist from South Carolina who also served on the CCCAC. However, by 1995, the CCCAC finally endorsed the idea. The committee then sought the support of
Representative Michael Castle (R-Delaware), chairman of the House Banking subcommittee with jurisdiction over the nation's coinage. Castle's initial caution was resolved when Diehl suggested the coins be issued in the order the states entered the Union or ratified the Constitution. Delaware, Castle's home state, was the first state to ratify the Constitution, and would thus get to be the first state to have its quarter released. Castle subsequently held hearings and filed
legislation to authorize the program.[9]Despite the support of the director of the mint and the Treasury Secretary-appointed CCCAC, the Treasury Department opposed the 50 States Quarters Program, as commemorative coinage had come to be identified with abuses and excesses.[10] The Mint's economic models estimated the program would earn the government between $2.6 billion and $5.1 billion in additional seignorage and $110 million in additional numismatic
profits. Diehl and Castle used these profit projections to urge the Treasury's support, but Treasury officials found the projections to lack credibility (at the program's conclusion, the Mint estimated the program had earned $3 billion in additional seignorage and $136.2 million in additional numismatic profits).[4]Diehl worked with Castle behind the scenes to move legislation forward despite the Treasury's opposition to the program.[1][11] However, the Treasury
suggested to Castle that the department should conduct a study to determine the feasibility of the program. With Diehl's advice, Castle accepted the Treasury's offer, and the agreement was codified in the United States Commemorative Coin Act of 1996.[12][13] The act also authorized the Secretary to proceed with the 50 States Quarters Program without further congressional action if the results of the feasibility study were favorable.The Treasury Department
engaged the consulting firm Coopers and Lybrand to conduct the study in 1997, which confirmed the Mint's demand, seignorage, and numismatic profit projections for the program.[10] Among other conclusions, the study found that 98 million Americans were likely to save one or more full sets of the quarters (at the program's conclusion, the Mint estimated that 147 million Americans collected the 50 state quarters). Nevertheless, the Treasury Department continued
to oppose the program and declined to proceed with it without a congressional mandate to do so.[4]In 1997, Congress issued that mandate in the form of S.1228, the 50 States Commemorative Coin Program Act, which was signed into law by President Bill Clinton on December 1, 1997.The 50 State quarters were released by the United States Mint every ten weeks, or five each year. They were released in the same order that the states ratified the Constitution or were
admitted to the Union. Each quarter's reverse commemorated one of the 50 states with a design emblematic of its unique history, traditions, and symbols. Certain design elements, such as state flags, images of living persons, and head-and-shoulder images of deceased persons were prohibited.The authorizing legislation and Mint procedures gave each state a substantial role and considerable discretion in determining the design that would represent their state. The
majority of states followed a process by which the governor solicited the state's citizens to submit design concepts and appointed an advisory group to oversee the process. Governors submitted three to five finalist design concepts to the Secretary of the Treasury for approval. Approved designs were returned to the states for selection of a final design.States usually employed one of two approaches in making this selection. In 33 states, the governor selected the final
recommended design, often based on the recommendations of advisory groups and citizens. In the other 17 states, citizens selected the final design through online, telephone, mail, or other public votes. US Mint engravers applied all final design concepts approved by the Treasury Secretary. The media and public attention surrounding this process and the release of each state's quarter was intense and produced significant publicity for the program.[4][14]In several
cases, the process of creating and finalizing a design caused controversy in the represented state, with people and groups expressing disappointment that the design did not properly reflect their state. There were disputes over which state could lay claim to certain design elements that appeared in other states, such as an ear of corn or the Rocky Mountains. The Mint's conversion of each state's proposal into the final design that was used on the quarter also drew
criticism for being overly simplified or poorly rendered.[15] Paul Jackson, whose design was chosen for the Missouri quarter and then pared down by the Mint, led a series of protests which included placing stickers with Jackson's original design on the reverses of 250,000 quarters and distributing them nationwide.[16][17] In response to these criticisms, the Mint established the Artistic Infusion Program in 2003, hiring more professional artists and engravers to create
better-looking designs for all commemorative coins.[15]The 50 State Quarters Program was the most popular commemorative coin program in the United States history; the United States Mint has estimated that 147 million Americans have collected state quarters and 3.5 million participated in the selection of state quarter designs.[4]By the end of 2008, all of the original 50 States quarters had been minted and released. The official total, according to the US Mint,
was 34,797,600,000 coins. The average mintage was 695,952,000 coins per state, but ranged from Virginia's 1,594,616,000 to Oklahoma's 416,600,000. Demand was stronger for quarters issued early in the program. This was due to weakening economic conditions in later years and the waning of the initial surge of demand when the program was launched. Another factor was the reassertion of the Treasury Department's opposition to the program. When the director's
term ended in 2000, the Treasury proceeded to reduce and finally terminate the most effective elements of the Mint's promotional program despite the high return on investment they earned.[citation needed]YearNo.StateRelease date(statehood date)[18]Mintage[19]DesignElements depictedEngraver19991DelawareJanuary 4, 1999(December 7, 1787)774,824,000Caesar Rodney on horsebackCaptions: "The First State", "Caesar Rodney"William
Cousins2PennsylvaniaMarch 8, 1999(December 12, 1787)707,332,000Commonwealth statue, state outline, keystone symbolCaption: "Virtue, Liberty, Independence"John Mercanti3New JerseyMay 17, 1999(December 18, 1787)662,228,000Washington Crossing the Delaware, which includes George Washington (standing) and James Monroe (holding the flag)Caption: "Crossroads of the Revolution"Alfred Maletsky4GeorgiaJuly 19, 1999(January 2,
1788)939,932,000Peach, live oak (state tree) sprigs, state outlineBanner with text: "Wisdom, Justice, Moderation" (the state motto)T. James Ferrell5ConnecticutOctober 12, 1999(January 9, 1788)1,346,624,000Charter OakCaption: "The Charter Oak"T. James Ferrell20006MassachusettsJanuary 3, 2000(February 6, 1788)1,163,784,000The Minute Man statue, state outlineCaption: "The Bay State"Thomas D. Rodgers7MarylandMarch 13, 2000(April 28,
1788)1,234,732,000Dome of the Maryland State House, white oak (state tree) clustersCaption: "The Old Line State"Thomas D. Rodgers8South CarolinaMay 22, 2000(May 23, 1788)1,308,784,000Carolina wren (state bird), yellow jessamine (state flower), cabbage palmetto (state tree), state outlineCaption: "The Palmetto State"Thomas D. Rodgers9New HampshireAugust 7, 2000(June 21, 1788)1,169,016,000Old Man of the Mountain, nine stars (representing New
Hampshire as the 9th state to join the Union) Captions: "Old Man of the Mountain", "Live Free or Die"William Cousins10VirginiaOctober 16, 2000(June 25, 1788)1,594,616,000Ships Susan Constant, Godspeed, Discovery Captions: "Jamestown, 16072007", "Quadricentennial"Edgar Z. Steever200111New YorkJanuary 2, 2001(July 26, 1788)1,275,040,000Statue of Liberty, 11 stars (representing New York as the 11th state to join the Union), state outline with line tracing
Hudson River and Erie CanalCaption: "Gateway to Freedom"Alfred Maletsky12North CarolinaMarch 12, 2001(November 21, 1789)1,055,476,000Wright Flyer, John T. Daniels's iconic photo of the Wright brothersCaption: "First Flight"John Mercanti13Rhode IslandMay 21, 2001(May 29, 1790)870,100,000America's Cup yacht Reliance on Narragansett Bay, Claiborne Pell Newport BridgeCaption: "The Ocean State"Thomas D. Rodgers14VermontAugust 6, 2001(March 4,
1791)882,804,000Maple trees with sap buckets, Camel's Hump MountainCaption: "Freedom and Unity"T. James Ferrell15KentuckyOctober 15, 2001(June 1, 1792)723,564,000Thoroughbred racehorse behind fence, Bardstown mansion, Federal Hill Caption: "My Old Kentucky Home"T. James Ferrell200216TennesseeJanuary 2, 2002(June 1, 1796)648,068,000Fiddle, trumpet, guitar, musical score, three starsBanner with text: "Musical Heritage"Donna
Weaver17OhioMarch 11, 2002(March 1, 1803)632,032,000Wright Flyer III (built by the Wright Brothers who were from Dayton); astronaut; state outlineCaption: "Birthplace of Aviation Pioneers"Donna Weaver18LouisianaMay 20, 2002(April 30, 1812)764,204,000Brown pelican (state bird); trumpet with musical notes, outline of Louisiana Purchase on map of USCaption: "Louisiana Purchase"John Mercanti19IndianaAugust 2, 2002(December 11,
1816)689,800,000IndyCar, state outline, 19 stars (representing Indiana as the 19th state to join the Union) Caption: "Crossroads of America"Donna Weaver20MississippiOctober 15, 2002(December 10, 1817)579,600,000Two magnolia blossoms (state flower)Caption: "The Magnolia State"Donna Weaver200321IllinoisJanuary 2, 2003(December 3, 1818)463,200,000Young Abraham Lincoln; farm scene; Chicago skyline; state outline; 21 stars, 11 on left edge and 10 on
rightCaptions: "Land of Lincoln;" "21st state/century"Donna Weaver22AlabamaMarch 17, 2003(December 14, 1819)457,400,000Helen Keller, seated, longleaf pine (state tree) branch, magnolia blossomsBanner with text: "Spirit of Courage"Caption: "Helen Keller" in standard print and BrailleNorman E. Nemeth23MaineJune 2, 2003(March 15, 1820)448,800,000Pemaquid Point Lighthouse; the schooner Victory Chimes[20] at seaDonna Weaver24MissouriAugust 4,
2003(August 10, 1821)453,200,000Gateway Arch, Lewis and Clark and York[21] returning down Missouri RiverCaption: "Corps of Discovery 18042004"Alfred Maletsky25ArkansasOctober 20, 2003(June 15, 1836)457,800,000Diamond (state gem), rice stalks, mallard flying above a lakeJohn Mercanti200426MichiganJanuary 26, 2004(January 26, 1837)459,600,000State outline, outline of Great Lakes systemCaption: "Great Lakes State"Donna Weaver27FloridaMarch 29,
2004(March 3, 1845)481,800,000Spanish galleon, Sabal palmetto (state tree), Space ShuttleCaption: "Gateway to Discovery"T. James Ferrell28TexasJune 1, 2004(December 29, 1845)541,800,000State outline, star, lariatCaption: "The Lone Star State"Norman E. Nemeth29IowaAugust 30, 2004(December 28, 1846)465,200,000Schoolhouse, teacher and students planting a tree; based on the Grant Wood painting Arbor Day[22][23]Captions: "Foundation in Education",
"Grant Wood"John Mercanti30WisconsinOctober 25, 2004(May 29, 1848)453,200,000Head of a cow, round of cheese and ear of corn (state grain).Banner with text: "Forward"Alfred Maletsky200531CaliforniaJanuary 31, 2005(September 9, 1850)520,400,000John Muir, California condor, Half Dome Captions: "John Muir," "Yosemite Valley"Don Everhart32MinnesotaApril 4, 2005(May 11, 1858)488,000,000Common loon (state bird), fishing, state outlineCaption: "Land of
10,000 Lakes"Charles L. Vickers33OregonJune 6, 2005(February 14, 1859)720,200,000Crater Lake National ParkCaption: "Crater Lake"Donna Weaver34KansasAugust 29, 2005(January 29, 1861)563,400,000American bison (state mammal), sunflowers (state flower)Norman E. Nemeth35West VirginiaOctober 14, 2005(June 20, 1863)721,600,000New River Gorge BridgeCaption: "New River Gorge"John Mercanti200636NevadaJanuary 31, 2006(October 31,
1864)589,800,000Mustangs, mountains, rising sun, sagebrush (state flower) Banner with text: "The Silver State"Don Everhart37NebraskaApril 3, 2006(March 1, 1867)594,400,000Chimney Rock National Historic Site, Conestoga wagonCaption: "Chimney Rock"Charles L. Vickers38ColoradoJune 14, 2006(August 1, 1876)569,000,000Longs PeakBanner with text: "Colorful Colorado"Norman E. Nemeth39North DakotaAugust 28, 2006(November 2,
1889)664,800,000American bison, badlandsDonna Weaver40South DakotaNovember 6, 2006(November 2, 1889)510,800,000Mount Rushmore, ring-necked pheasant (state bird), wheat (state grass)John Mercanti200741MontanaJanuary 29, 2007(November 8, 1889)513,240,000American bison skull in the center with mountains and the Missouri River in the background.Caption: "Big Sky Country"Don Everhart42WashingtonApril 2, 2007(November 11,
1889)545,200,000Salmon leaping in front of Mount RainierCaption: "The Evergreen State"Charles L. Vickers43IdahoJune 4, 2007[24](July 3, 1890)581,400,000Peregrine falcon, state outline with star indicating location of state capital Boise, IdahoCaption: "Esto Perpetua"Don Everhart44WyomingSeptember 4, 2007(July 10, 1890)564,400,000Bucking Horse and Rider Caption: "The Equality State"Norman E. Nemeth45UtahNovember 5, 2007(January 4,
1896)508,200,000Golden spike, Locomotives Jupiter, No. 119, and the completion of the Transcontinental RailroadCaption: "Crossroads of the West"Joseph F. Menna200846OklahomaJanuary 28, 2008(November 16, 1907)416,600,000Scissor-tailed flycatcher (state bird), with Indian blankets (state wildflower) in backgroundPhebe Hemphill47New MexicoApril 7, 2008(January 6, 1912)488,600,000State outline with relief, Zia sun symbol from flag Caption: "Land of
Enchantment"Don Everhart48ArizonaJune 2, 2008(February 14, 1912)509,600,000Grand Canyon, saguaro cactus closeup.Banner with text: "Grand Canyon State"Joseph F. Menna49AlaskaAugust 25, 2008(January 3, 1959)505,800,000Grizzly bear with salmon (state fish) and North StarCaption: "The Great Land"Charles L. Vickers50HawaiiNovember 3, 2008(August 21, 1959)517,600,000Statue of Kamehameha I with state outline and mottoCaption: "Ua Mau ke Ea o ka
ina i ka Pono"Don EverhartMain article: District of Columbia and United States Territories quartersAlabama: The Alabama state quarter is the first coin circulated in the US that features Braille writing.[25]Arizona: The banner reading "Grand Canyon State" in the design is intended to split the quarter into two sections and indicate the Grand Canyon and the Saguaro Cactus are in two different Arizona scenes, as the saguaro cactus is not native to the area near the
Grand Canyon.[26]Connecticut: The Charter Oak on the back of the Connecticut quarter fell during a storm on August 21, 1856. It also appears on a 1936 half dollar commemorating the 300th anniversary of the state's settlement by Europeans.[27]Georgia: The outline of the state of Georgia on the quarter appears to have accidentally left out Dade County, which is in the extreme northwestern part of the state. In 1860, Dade residents voted to secede from the United
States and from the state of Georgia. The county's secession was never legally recognized, and Dade residents chose to "rejoin" the United States in 1945.[28]Hawaii: The Hawaii quarter features a rendition of the statue of King Kamehameha I, who united the Hawaiian Islands in 1810, with the state outline and motto. This is the first business strike US coin to feature royalty or a monarch of any kind.Illinois: The Illinois quarter is the only quarter to directly reference
and portray an urban city, with a picture of the Chicago skyline (the Missouri quarter indirectly references the city of St. Louis with its portrayal of the iconic Gateway Arch).Indiana: The Indiana quarterhaving a problem similar to Georgia's quarteris missing part of its northwestern corner. Lake County is either partially or completely missing (where it borders with Lake Michigan). The error did not garner considerable notice.Iowa: When Iowans were debating the
design for its state quarter in 2002, there was a grassroots effort to use a design featuring the Sullivan brothers (to honor the five Waterloo siblings who died when the ship they were aboardthe USS Juneau (CL-52)sank during the Naval Battle of Guadalcanal, 1942). The effort was ultimately unsuccessful, and a Grant Wood design was used, but not before some copyright issues were resolved.[29][30]Maryland: The Maryland Statehouse featured on the coin is the
country's largest wooden dome built without nails.[31] Some residents complained that the quarter did not feature the state's famous blue crab.Mississippi: The magnolia blossom design, while recognizable at the high levels of magnification at which it was presented for review, appears at production scale as an amorphous mass recognizable only when the accompanying state nickname inscription suggests the image's intended content to the viewer.Missouri: The
design contest winner for the Missouri quarter, Paul Jackson, has claimed that the Mint engraver needlessly redesigned Jackson's original submission. The Mint stated that Jackson's design was not coinable, but a private mint later demonstrated that it was. It emerged that Mint engravers may exercise discretion in the final design of US coinage, and the term "design contest" was dropped from solicitations for ideas for later state quarters.[32][33]Nebraska: One of the
final concepts for the Nebraska quarter was based on the Ponca leader Standing Bear, who, in a suit brought against the federal government, successfully argued that Native Americans were citizens entitled to rights under the US Constitution.New Hampshire: The Old Man of the Mountain, featured on the back of the New Hampshire quarter, collapsed in 2003, less than three years after the quarter's release.New Jersey. The first coin in history to ever depict George
Washington on both sides.[34]Ohio: Astronauts John Glenn, Neil Armstrong, James Lovell, and Judith Resnik were all natives of Ohio, as were the Wright Brothers.Oregon: Oregon's design features a scene of Crater Lake and Wizard Island. This design was chosen by the Oregon Commemorative Quarter Commission. The Quarter Commission was made up of 18 members, including Governor Ted Kulongoski, State Treasurer Randall Edwards, Columbia Sportswear
Chairperson Gert Boyle, numismatist Monte Mensing, and Beaverton High School student Laura Davis, along with state legislators Charles Starr, Joan Dukes, Betsy Johnson, and Betsy Close, among others. The Quarter Commission chose the Crater Lake design from three other finalists: a jumping salmon, the Oregon Trail, and Mount Hood.Rhode Island: With a mast height of 199ft (61m) the yacht Reliance could not have sailed under the Claiborne Pell Newport
Bridge, which has a clearance below of 188ft (57m), although the coin does not show the ship sailing under the bridge. This would also not have happened because Reliance was sold for scrap in 1913 and the Pell Bridge opened in 1969.South Dakota: Although South Dakota has the second highest proportion of Native Americans of any state, the South Dakota quarter features three items that are the result of European settlement. These symbols are Mount Rushmore,
which honors four U.S. presidents and is carved into the Black Hills which are seen as sacred by the Lakota, a ring-necked pheasant (an introduced species of Asian origin), and wheat, a Eurasian crop which has replaced much of the state's native grasslands.Tennessee: There has also been some controversy over the Tennessee quarter. Some sources[35] claim that the details on the instruments depicted on the quarter are inaccurate, such as the number of strings on
the guitar and the location of the tubing on the trumpet. The number of strings on the guitar-like instrument would be accurate if the instrument was a Mexican vihuela that influenced the country-and-western music prominent in Nashville culture and business.5 strings on the guitar on the Tennessee state quarter. The instrument, however, has six tuning pegs, so is, in fact, a guitar and not a vihuela.West Virginia: During the submission process for the design of the
West Virginia quarter, there was an apparent movement to put the famous Mothman on the final design.[36]Wisconsin:Main article: 2004 Wisconsin state quarter misprintA number of the Wisconsin quarters featured a small mint error: the ear of corn features an extra leaf. Some of the affected coins feature a "low leaf", others feature a "high leaf". All of these "error coins" were minted at the Denver mint. It is unclear whether the error was deliberate or accidental,
but the error generated considerable initial interest. Sets of the flawed coins once sold on eBay for up to $2,800, although the 2013 edition of R.S. Yeoman's A Guide Book of United States Coins lists considerably lower prices for uncirculated specimens.[37][38]Wyoming: Some Wyoming quarters were released in 2007 with indications of improper quality control. Many persons, upon first seeing the same cowboy outline design used on the state's automobile license
plates, have mistakenly believed that the lack of detail is itself a flaw, the result of an incomplete striking. However, evidence of cracks in the die and subsequent hasty repairs have been observed in a few circulation specimens.[39]The following map shows the years each state, federal district, or territory was released as a state quarter.The following table has the quarters grouped by year.ColorYear1st release2nd release3rd release4th release5th release6th
release1999DelawarePennsylvaniaNew JerseyGeorgiaConnecticut2000MassachusettsMarylandSouth CarolinaNew HampshireVirginia2001New YorkNorth CarolinaRhode IslandVermontKentucky2002TennesseeOhioLouisianaIndianaMississippi2003IllinoisAlabamaMaineMissouriArkansas2004MichiganFloridaTexasIowaWisconsin2005CaliforniaMinnesotaOregonKansasWest Virginia2006NevadaNebraskaColoradoNorth DakotaSouth
Dakota2007MontanaWashingtonIdahoWyomingUtah2008OklahomaNew MexicoArizonaAlaskaHawaii2009District of ColumbiaPuerto RicoGuamAmerican SamoaUS Virgin IslandsNorthern Mariana IslandsIn 1997, Congress passed the 50 States Commemorative Coin Program Act, which instructed the creation of the 50 State quarters series to "honor the unique Federal Republic of 50 States that comprise the United States; and to promote the diffusion of knowledge
among the youth of the United States about the individual states, their history and geography, and the rich diversity of the national heritage...", and to encourage "young people and their families to collect memorable tokens of all of the States for the face value of the coins."[40]Coin with partially rubbed off "In God We Trust" mottoWhile mintage totals of the various designs vary widelyVirginia quarters are almost 20 times as abundant as the Northern Marianas
quartersnone of the regular circulating issues are rare enough to become a valuable investment.There was, however, a measure of collector interest over die errors in the Wisconsin quarter. Some designs from the Denver mint feature corn without a smaller leaf, others feature a small leaf pointing upwards, and still others have the leaf bending down.[41] A set of all three quarters sold on eBay in February 2005 for $300 and initially saw significant increases, such as
$1500 for individual coins, but as of February 2020 PCGS lists the value of MS-62 specimens from $92 to $130 each.[42]Another die cast error ran with the first Delaware quarters. Being the first model of state quarter made, the mint gave it a disproportionate weight causing vending machines to not accept it. The quarter die was quickly fixed. Some Delaware quarters appeared without the last E, now saying, "THE FIRST STAT".A major error occurred in 2000 when
the reverse die of a Sacagawea dollar was combined with the obverse die of a state quarter on dollar-coin planchets to form what is known as a "mule". As of August 2019, only 19 of these specimens, produced on dollar planchets, are known to have escaped from the Mint.[43][44][45]A 2005 Minnesota double die quarter, as well as a 2005 Minnesota quarter with extra trees (another die error), have both triggered numismatic interest. An unusual die break on some
2005 Kansas quarters created a humpback bison.[46] Relatively more common are Kansas quarters bearing the motto "IN GOD WE RUST."[47]The United States produces proof coinage in circulating base metal and, since 1992, in separately sold sets with the dimes, quarters, and half-dollars in silver. For the silver issues, the 1999 set is the most valuable, being the first year of the series and with a relatively small mintage, although prices have significantly decreased
since the 50 State Quarters Program ended. The set in base metal, of this or any other year, is worth only a fraction as much. The silver proof sets of later years, while having some intrinsic and collector worth, are also priced far lower. The public is cautioned to research prices before buying advertised state quarter year or proof sets.In general, the program increased interest in quarter and general coin collecting.[48] Large numbers of ads, quarter products and
quarter information were available during the years the program ran. Home Shopping Network, Franklin Mint, and Littleton Coin Company were among the most prominent in ad space.Further information: SeigniorageSince the 50 State Quarters Program was expected to increase public demand for quarters which would be collected and taken out of circulation, the Mint used economic models to estimate the additional seigniorage the program would produce. These
estimates established a range of $2.6 billion to $5.1 billion. (At the end of the program, the Mint estimated the actual increase in seigniorage to be $3 billion.) The Mint also estimated the program would earn $110 million in additional numismatic profits. (The final, post-program estimate was $136.2 million.) The Mint used these estimates to support the proposed program, and the legislation enacting the 50 States Quarters program cited these estimates.[4]On July 25,
2001, The Onion ran a satirical news story titled "Collecting All 50 State Quarters Senior's Only Reason To Remain Alive".[49] On May 4, 2005, it ran a further story titled "U.S. Mint Gears Up To Issue Commemorative County Pennies".[50]The Late Night with Conan O'Brien television show aired several segments about fictional satirical designs for new state quarters.[51][52][53][54][55][56]Sculptor Daniel Carr, whose designs were used for the New York and Rhode
Island state quarters and whose concept was adapted for the Maine state quarter, has created a series of parody quarters making light of the state quarter concept.[57]Money portalNumismatics portalUnited States portal50 State quarter mintage figuresDistrict of Columbia and United States Territories quartersAmerica the Beautiful quartersWestward Journey Nickel SeriesPresidential dollar coinsAmerican Innovation dollarsUnited States Bicentennial coinageGerman
Bundeslnder 2 coinsCanadian 125th Anniversary provincial quarters60th Anniversary of Enforcement of the Local Autonomy Law 500 yen commemorative coins^ a b Muoio, Anna. (1999-11-30) "Mint Condition" Archived May 25, 2017, at the Wayback Machine, Fast Company. Retrieved 2011-01-16.^ David L. Ganz, The Official Guidebook to America's State Quarters, Random House, 2000.^ Healey, Matthew (November 28, 2007). "State Quarters Near End of Popular
Run". The New York Times. Archived from the original on December 23, 2013. Retrieved November 28, 2007.^ a b c d e f "50 State Quarters Report: 10 Years of Honoring Our Nation's History and Heritage" (PDF). US Mint. Archived from the original (PDF) on March 10, 2016. Retrieved January 24, 2014.^ Noles, Jim. A Pocketful of History: Four Hundred Years of America One State Quarter at a Time (Boston: Da Capo Press, 2009).^ Noles, Jim. A Pocketful of History:
Four Hundred Years of America--One State Quarter at a Time, Hachette Books, March 25, 2009, p. 9.^ Robitaille, Jesse. "1992 'Canada 125' series spurred today's collectors", Canadian Coin News, November 2, 2021.^ H.R.3654 - 1996 Atlanta Centennial Olympic Games Commemorative Coin Act, congress.gov, retrieved May 22, 2023.^ Hearing on the US Mint's Commemorative Coin Program before the Subcomm. On Domestic & International Monetary Policy of the
House Committee on Banking & Financial Services, 104th. Cong., 1st session (Serial 10425)(July 12, 1995)^ a b Scott A. Travers (November 25, 2008). The Insider's Guide to Coins Values 2009. Random House Publishing Group. pp.44. ISBN978-0-440-24168-3.^ Hildebrand, Carol. (1999-04-24) "The New Realm of the Coin" Archived October 19, 2016, at the Wayback Machine, CIO magazine. Retrieved 2011-01-16^ "50-State Quarters: Credit Where Credit Is Due".
COINage magazine. No.December 2005.^ "Public Law 104329, 104th Congress" (PDF). Retrieved August 2, 2013.^ "The United States Mint 50 State Quarters Program Frequently Asked Questions". United States Mint. Archived from the original on December 16, 2007. Retrieved November 29, 2007.^ a b Barnes, Brooks. "Mint draws complaints from many quarters", The Wall Street Journal, via the Tampa Bay Times, January 4, 2004, Web. Retrieved October 3,
2024.^ "Missouri artist flips over changes in state quarter", The Washington Post, via the Chicago Tribune, September 10, 2002, Web. Retrieved October 3, 2024.^ Welton, Scott. "Quarter artist makes a stop at the Depot", Sikeston Standard-Democrat, November 30, 2003, Web. Retrieved October 3, 2024.^ "State Quarter Release Schedule". Usmint.gov. Archived from the original on February 1, 2010. Retrieved August 2, 2013.^ "Mintage figures: United States Mint".
Usmint.gov. June 16, 2013. Archived from the original on September 28, 2015. Retrieved August 2, 2013.^ "Victory Chimes National Historic Landmark Nomination". Nps.gov. Archived from the original on October 18, 2007. Retrieved August 2, 2013.^ Morgan, Charles; Walker, Hubert (January 22, 2016). "African-Americans on US Coins: Circulating Coins (Part 3)". CoinWeek. Retrieved October 6, 2019.^ Kinsey, Joni L. (2009). "Wood, Grant Devolson". The
Biographical Dictionary of Iowa. The University of Iowa Press. Retrieved January 10, 2019.^ Fuson, Ken (July 11, 2004). "Mint set to strike first Iowa quarters". The Des Moines Register. p.1B via Newspapers.com.^ "Idaho Quarter". Coins.about.com. June 5, 2007. Archived from the original on July 7, 2011. Retrieved August 2, 2013.^ Brian Faler. "Helen Keller Quarter Coins a Breakthrough". Washington Post. Retrieved July 13, 2020.^ "Arizona State Quarter".
Governor of Arizona (official site). Archived from the original on May 17, 2008. Retrieved May 16, 2008.^ "From the NGC Archives: 1935 Connecticut Tercentenary Half Dollar". Ngccoin.com. March 15, 2011. Archived from the original on February 1, 2014. Retrieved August 2, 2013.^ "The State Of Dade". Dade County, Georgia. Archived from the original on November 12, 2012. Retrieved April 4, 2012.^ "Quarter design will not be put up for a vote". Quad City Times.
July 20, 2002. Retrieved February 3, 2007.^ "Grant Wood dominates field". Quad City Times. August 23, 2002. Retrieved February 3, 2007.^ "Maryland". Usmint.gov. U.S. Mint. Archived from the original on January 14, 2009.^ "Quartergate" (PDF). Archived (PDF) from the original on December 24, 2006. Retrieved February 3, 2007.^ "50-State Quarters: Credit Where Credit Is Due". Santa Clarita Valley Historical Society. Retrieved February 3, 2007.^ New Jersey
State Quarter Coin Collecting Guide website.^ "Top Stories Photos AP". Yahoo! News. AP. Archived from the original on March 20, 2002. Retrieved June 23, 2017.^ "Pick a coin: Mountains, a bridge or Mothman". Star News Online. June 15, 2003. Retrieved July 12, 2015.^ Hagenbaugh, Barbara (February 10, 2005). "Coin collectors flip, rumors fly after quarters sprout extra leaf". USA Today. Retrieved February 3, 2007.^ Hagenbaugh, Barbara (January 20, 2006).
"State quarter's extra leaf grew out of lunch break". USA Today. Retrieved February 3, 2007.^ "United States 2007-P Wyoming 50 State Quarter". Coin Week LLC. Archived from the original on September 26, 2022. Retrieved July 13, 2022.^ "Public Law 105-124: 50 States Commemorative Coin Program Act". United States Congress via United States Mint. December 1, 1997.^ Mikkelson, David (May 16, 2011). "Wisconsin Quarter Error". Snopes.com.^ "Washington
50 States Quarters Price Guide". pcgs.com. Collectors Universe, Inc. Retrieved February 14, 2020.^ "Washington Quarter/ Sacajawea Dollar Mule". Coinfacts.com. Retrieved August 2, 2013.^ Gilkes, Paul. "19th known double denomination mule error coin coming to auction". www.coinworld.com. Coin World. Retrieved May 11, 2020.^ Fred Weinberg & Co. (July 2017). "2000-P "Mule" Sacagawea Dollar Reverse w/ States Quarter Obverse". Fred Weinberg & Co.
Archived from the original on May 14, 2019. Retrieved February 18, 2018.^ "Coin World". Coin World. October 17, 2005. Archived from the original on January 27, 2007. Retrieved February 2, 2007. no^ Susan Headley. "In God We Rust A State Quarter Error Caused by a Filled Die Strike Through". About.com. Archived from the original on September 8, 2007. Retrieved August 11, 2007.^ "State Quarters". ResearchBooth.com. Archived from the original on April 25,
2012. Retrieved October 21, 2011.^ "Collecting All 50 State Quarters Senior's Only Reason To Remain Alive". The Onion. Archived from the original on June 15, 2015. Retrieved September 2, 2016.^ "U.S. Mint Gears Up To Issue Commemorative County Pennies". The Onion. Archived from the original on February 4, 2007. Retrieved February 2, 2007.^ Late Night with Conan O'Brien. NBC. Aired 2005-10-21.^ Late Night with Conan O'Brien. NBC. Aired 2006-01-18.^
Late Night with Conan O'Brien. NBC. Aired 2006-04-28.^ Late Night with Conan O'Brien. NBC. Aired 2006-06-21.^ Late Night with Conan O'Brien. NBC. Aired 2006-09-25.^ Late Night with Conan O'Brien. NBC. Aired 2007-02-05.^ "Parody State Quarters, Etc". Dc-coin.com. Retrieved August 2, 2013.Yeoman, R.S. (2014). Bressett, Kenneth (ed.). A Guide Book of United States Coins 2015 (68thed.). Atlanta, Georgia: Whitman Publishing. ISBN978-079484215-4.
OCLC875521690. OL28306197M.quarter-dollar at Wikipedia's sister projectsDefinitions from WiktionaryMedia from CommonsNews from WikinewsQuotations from WikiquoteTexts from WikisourceTextbooks from WikibooksResources from WikiversityThe 50 State Quarters Program of the United States Mint Official Website Archived January 31, 2017, at the Wayback MachineThe District of Columbia and United States Territories Program of the United States Mint
Official Website Archived February 25, 2011, at the Wayback Machine50 States Commemorative Coin Program Act Archived April 10, 2020, at the Wayback MachineState Quarter Designs Archived April 15, 2021, at the Wayback MachineThe curse of the quarterState Quarter MintageCalifornia Quarter Design Project, 2002-2004. California State Library, California History Room.State Quarter Dollar, Coin Type from United StatesPrecededbyWashington quarter 50
State quarters(19992008) SucceededbyDistrict of Columbia and United States Territories quartersRetrieved from " 3The editor will now load. If you still see this message after a few seconds, please reload the page.Retrieved from " to request certificate of good standing delaware. Does delaware provide a certificate of good standing. How do i get a delaware certificate of good standing. How long does it take to get a certificate of good standing from delaware.
Delaware certificate of good standing long form vs short form. What is a certificate of good standing delaware.