

DELAWARE GOVERNORS

THE PAST 100 YEARS

We the Luv GOV

governor peterson

re Pete du Pont

TERRY

CASTLE WOLF

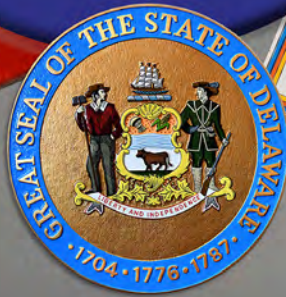
RE-ELECT BOGGS

Ruth Ann MINNER GOVERNOR

JOHN CARNEY GOVERNOR

RE-ELECT GOVERNOR BUCK

Vote For CARVEL For Governor



TRIBBITT FOR GOVERNOR



"I love a good fight."
- Governor David Buckson

*"Surround yourself with great
people and figure it out together."*
- Governor Jack Markell

*"Work hard. Do the right thing.
And leave things better than
you found them."*
- Governor Ruth Ann Minner

*"I was born with a well-known
name and genuine opportunity.
I hope I have lived up to both."*
- Governor "Pete" du Pont



Over the past century, Delaware has been led by a variety of governors who shaped the state's political, economic, and social landscape. From the tumultuous years of the Great Depression to the modern-day challenges of global competitiveness and environmental issues, Delaware's gubernatorial leadership has evolved to reflect both the state's unique position in the nation and the broader changes in American politics.

From 1925 to 2025, Delaware's governors have overseen a state that has navigated both economic booms and recessions, transformed itself into a corporate giant, and led in social reforms. Let's celebrate the men and women who have led our state this past century. We thank them for overseeing the functioning of the state government and ensuring that laws are implemented, services are provided, and the state's interests are represented.

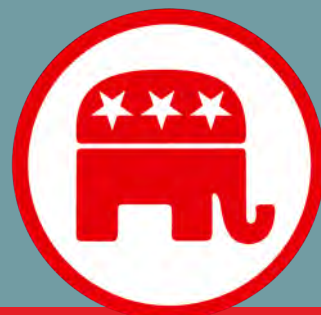
In 2025, the state's political landscape remains vibrant and competitive. With shifting demographics, issues surrounding climate change, and the continuing rise of corporate influence, Delaware's leadership in the next century will likely be shaped by its unique role as both a business-friendly state and a progressive force in national politics. You can learn a lot about The First State through its governors. Let's take a look...

#57



ROBERT PYLE ROBINSON

1925
to
1929



Starting his term in 1925 during the Prohibition Era, Governor Robinson, a former bank president, was a proponent of the organization of the State Board of Charities, and he supported a modernized pension system for disadvantaged mothers. During his tenure, the major issues facing state government were related to secondary education and highway construction. With the passage of the controversial School Codes of 1919 and 1921, Delaware was committed to an aggressive program of school construction. Pierre S. du Pont had agreed to get the process started and provided the massive financial support from his own funds. Robinson also appointed the first female Secretary of State in the U.S., Fannie Harrington.

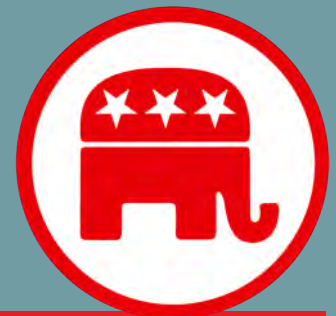
The 3-Fs were the way he described his favorite activities: Family, Farming, and Fishing. He was known to disappear from his desk in favor of a local pond. Following his term, Governor Robinson returned to the presidency of the Central National Bank in Wilmington. He died in 1939 at 69.

#58



CLAYTON DOUGLASS BUCK

1929
to
1937



Governor Buck served in World War I as a private in the U.S. Army and later as Chief Engineer of the Delaware State Highway Department (he built US 13 – the first highway in the nation with a grass median) from 1922-1929. During his first term in office as governor, which coincided with U.S. President Herbert Hoover's term, the New York Stock Market crashed signaling the beginning of the Great Depression.

The Great Depression greatly impacted Buck's administration, making jobs scarce, and funding almost nonexistent for state programs. Governor Buck was elected to a second term as governor in 1932, thereby becoming the first governor to be re-elected under the Delaware Constitution of 1897. He later served in the United States Senate from 1943-1949 and was the State Tax Commissioner from 1953-1957. His home, Buena Vista, was donated to the State of Delaware and now serves as a conference center. He died in 1965 at 74.

#59



RICHARD CANN McMULLEN

1937
to
1941



Governor McMullen was as a member of the Wilmington City Council, before becoming the state's first Democratic governor in 36 years. During his tenure, the state's "blue laws" were revised, which inserted a smaller number of limitations on Sunday activities. Governor McMullen endorsed the Fair Labor Standards Act, which authorized a minimum wage of 40 cents and a maximum 40-hour workweek.

Governor McMullen's term was during the latter part of the Great Depression, public works projects were going on throughout the state, including the opening of the Roosevelt Inlet at Lewes, a new bridge over Indian River Inlet and a couple of new stations for the State Police. Governor McMullen was again nominated as the Democratic Party candidate for governor in 1940 but suffered a heart attack a month before the election and withdrew from the campaign. He died in 1944 at 76.

#60



WALTER WOLFKIEL BACON

1941
to
1949



Governor Bacon's two terms were marked by the events of World War II and its aftermath. Governor Bacon entered politics as Mayor of the City of Wilmington, a position he held from 1935-1940 and was described by Roger A. Martin in his book *"A History Of Delaware Through Its Governors"* as "a simple man with simple tastes. He didn't drink, liked baseball, saw every Shirley Temple movie that came to town, pinched pennies, and perhaps was the right man for the right time when he was governor."

He was reputed to have been the first governor to work regular 8:30-5:00 hours. He directed Delaware in its war effort by strengthening the State Council of Defense; limiting the use of gas, oil, and other items; and raising volunteers for active duty. Governor Bacon also advocated for education reform, new hospital construction, and rehabilitation programs for veterans. He died in 1962 at 82.

ELBERT NOSTRAND CARVEL

1949
to
1953



Known as "Big Bert," Governor Carvel stood 6' 6". In 1936, he began his management of the Valliant Fertilizer Company in Laurel. He later served as Lieutenant Governor from 1945-1949 before becoming governor at 38 in 1949. He was the first electoral candidate in Delaware to receive over 100,000 votes in an election. Carvel was opposed to capital punishment and was an early and persistent leader for civil rights legislation in a still politically conservative post-WWII era in Delaware.

As Governor he led the successful effort to create the Delaware Supreme Court. He lost a bid for a second term in 1952 to Republican United States Representative J. Caleb Boggs. Subsequently, he lost an election for United States Senate in 1958 to incumbent Republican Senator John J. Williams. But he'll be back...

#62



JAMES CALEB BOGGS

1953
to
1960



Governor “Cale” Boggs, a Dover High School grad, was enormously popular and his tenure coincided with that of President Dwight Eisenhower – the fabulous fifties. During World War II, he served in the U.S. Army fighting in France and earned five Campaign Stars, the Legion of Merit, and the Bronze Star Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster. After the war, Boggs served three terms as United States Representative from Delaware. During his tenure, he restructured governmental agencies, was a proponent of the municipal home rule, became a champion of the disabled, and endorsed the merging of school districts and the raising of teachers’ salaries. He also dealt with the volatile national issue of school desegregation.

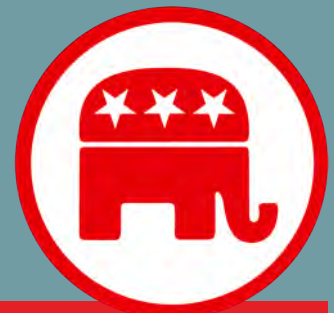
After two terms as governor, Boggs served two terms as United States Senator from Delaware. Republican Boggs lost re-election to the Senate in 1972 in an upset by future President of the United States, 29-year-old rookie Democrat, Joe Biden. Governor Boggs is one of only three Delawareans to have served in the U.S. House, U.S. Senate, and Governor. He served as the Chair for the National Governor’s Association from 1959-1960. He died in 1993 at 83.

#63



DAVID PENROSE BUCKSON

1960
to
1961



Governor Buckson was a veteran of World War II and was the first Delaware attorney to have offices in more than one county. He served on the bench of the Court of the Common Pleas from 1956-1957. He was elected Delaware's Lieutenant Governor in 1957 and served as Governor for nineteen days after the resignation of Governor Boggs. He later became Delaware's Attorney General from 1963-1971.

He ran for governor again in 1964, winning the primary election but lost to democrat Charles Terry and in 1972, when he lost the primary election to Russell Peterson. Governor Buckson was the founder of Dover Downs, opening in 1969 a harness racing track that was also encompassed by the NASCAR race track which began racing the same year. He died in 2017 at 96.

#64



ELBERT NOSTRAND CARVEL

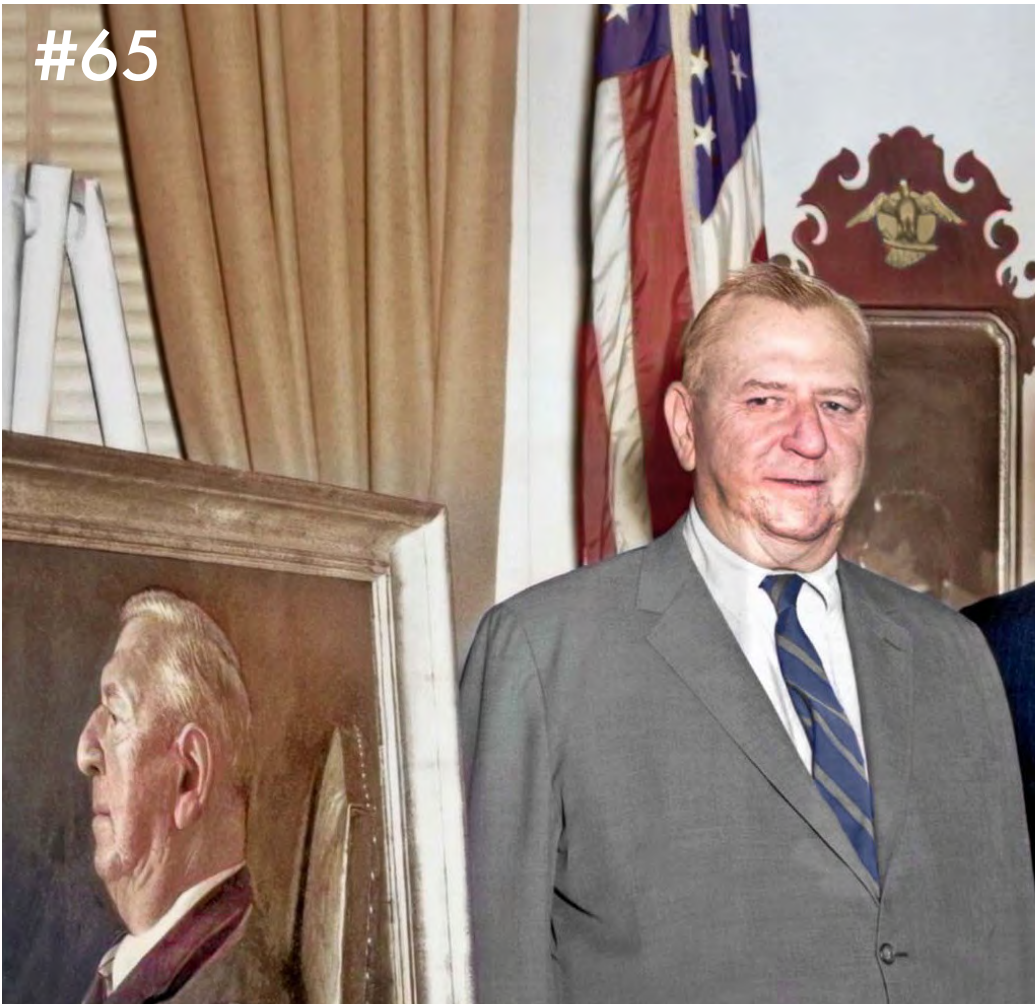
1961
to
1965



“Big Bert” is back and his second term began at the dawn of President John Kennedy’s “New Frontier” — the frontier of the 1960s. The first democrat to win two terms as Delaware chief executive, Governor Carvel saw the changes coming in civil rights and tried to reform some of Delaware’s outmoded institutions.

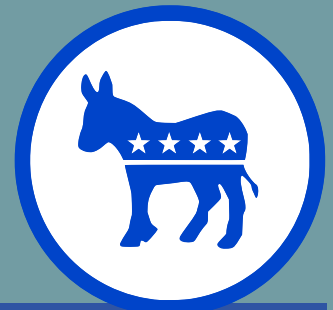
During his second tenure, election laws were restructured, and a public service commission and state development department were established. Also, a \$28-million appropriation was granted for the construction of schools, teacher’s salaries were increased, and funding was approved for road and highway development. He was well known and well liked as a liberal democrat from conservative lower Delaware. He died in 2005 at 94.

#65



CHARLES LAYMAN TERRY JR.

1965
to
1969



Governor Terry served as Delaware Secretary of State from 1937-1938, a Superior Court judge from 1938-1957, president judge of the Superior Court from 1957-1962, an associate justice of Delaware Supreme Court from 1962-1963 and finally, Chief Justice from 1963-1964. As governor, Terry instituted a major reform of the magistrate courts or justice of the peace court system, transforming a "court once ridden with politics and favoritism" into what eventually became "an efficient system of salaried, full-time judges sitting in a courtroom setting and conducting proceedings under uniform written rules of procedure."

However, he could not escape the key issues of the psychedelic late-1960s. The civil rights movement, the Vietnam conflict and social unrest were all issues Governor Terry had to confront. His time in office reached its dramatic summit following the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and the subsequent riots in Wilmington. The election of 1968 was a republican sweep and Governor Terry was defeated in re-election by Russell Peterson. He was the first governor to use Woodburn, the official Governor's mansion, but did not reside there. He died in 1970 at age 69.

#66



RUSSELL WILBUR PETERSON

1969
to
1973



The progressive Peterson, a PhD. chemist, was not a career politician and only ran for public office twice, both times as governor. He was a dedicated environmentalist and the guiding force behind the Coastal Zone Act of 1971. This act protected Delaware's inland bays and waterways by banning heavy industry from a two-mile-wide strip of Delaware's 115-mile coastline, about 20% of the state. He also transformed the organization of state government by eliminating commissions and creating a cabinet-style government. Shortly after passing the Coastal Zone Act, Peterson's administration found themselves with a \$2 million deficit.

In 1972, he was narrowly defeated by Democrat Sherman Tribbitt. After leaving office, President Richard Nixon appointed Governor Peterson as Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality serving from 1973 to 1976. He switched his party affiliation from Republican to Democratic in 1998. He died in 2011 at 94.

Woodburn

We can't tell the story of Delaware governors without shining a spotlight on Woodburn.

Woodburn is the Governor's Mansion, and is the official residence of the governor of Delaware and the governor's family. It is located in Dover, and was listed on the National Register of Historic Places as the "Governor's House" in 1972. Built c. 1798 by Charles Hillyard III, is one of the finest middle period Georgian houses in Delaware.

The proposal of a residence for the governor was revived in 1965 when Governor Charles L. Terry, Jr. and his wife, Jessica Irby-Terry, secured Woodburn for the state. The house was refurbished by Mrs. Terry with period pieces dating from the house's construction. The decoration was completed a year later and an open house was held in February 1966. Woodburn has served as the official residence ever since.

Today, historians credit Woodburn's historical importance as much to the home's architecture as to its previous notable residents. Gentlemen farmers, landowners, an abolitionist, two U.S. Senators, two doctors, a dentist, a judge and eight recent Delaware governors have all left their imprints on this fine home.

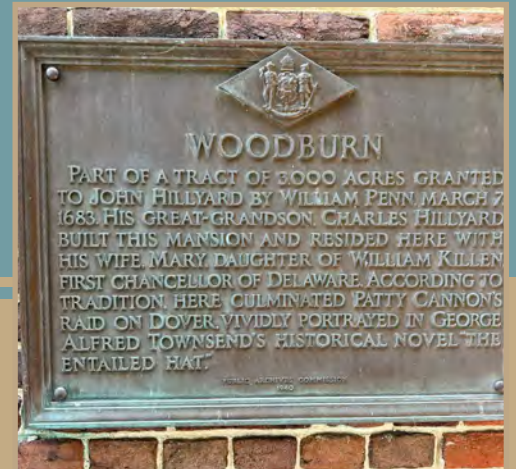


Tours of Woodburn are open to the public Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. - 4:00 p.m., by appointment only. Admission is free. Tours must be scheduled at least 24 hours in advance.

Visit woodburn.delaware.gov for more information.

The Governor's Mansion

- 1684** – Land grant of 412 acres is given to David Morgan.
- 1784** – Land is sold to Charles Hillyard III.
- 1798** – Woodburn is built by Charles Hillyard III.
- 1814** – Martin W. and wife Mary (Hillyard) Bates purchase Woodburn from Charles Hillyard III's estate for \$2,812.
- 1825** – Daniel Cowgill, Sr. purchases Woodburn from the Bates family for \$3,000.
- 1877** – Edward H. Wilson marries Coralee Cowgill, granddaughter of Daniel Cowgill, in the Great Hall at Woodburn.
- 1885** – Woodburn is sold to Edward Warner and Sara Howell Wilson, parents of Edward H. Wilson, for one dollar.
- 1886** – Rear wing of Woodburn is added.
- 1912** – Sallie B. Holmes, Edward Wilson's sister, sells Woodburn to U.S. Senator Daniel O. Hastings for \$12,000. Hastings added the wraparound brick porch.
- 1918** – Sen. Hastings sells Woodburn to Mr. & Mrs. Frank Hall for \$18,000.
- 1953** – Frank Hall sells the house and one and one half acres for \$35,000 to Thomas and Elsie Murray, and the remaining land is sold to the Elizabeth Murphy School for \$25,000.
- 1965** – Woodburn becomes official residence of the Governor of Delaware under Governor Charles L. Terry, who oversees interior alterations and renovations. Murray Family sells Woodburn to the state of Delaware for \$65,000 for use as the Governor's official residence. In addition to the purchase price, the State also appropriates \$70,000 for renovations and repair work.
- 1966** – Woodburn opens for tours to the public after undergoing renovations.

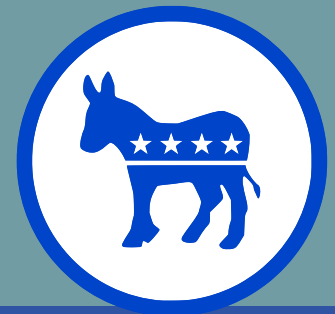


#67



SHERMAN WILLARD TRIBBITT

1973
to
1977



Governor “Sherm” Tribbitt opened the Odessa Supply Company after his U.S. Navy service in World War II. He served as State Representative from 1956-1964, serving as the Speaker of the House from 1958-1964. In 1964, Tribbitt successfully ran for Lieutenant Governor but lost re-election in 1968. He ran again successfully for State Representative in 1970 and was named Minority Leader by his peers. Governor Tribbitt’s tenure coincided with Nixon’s Watergate scandal-plagued final days and high inflation. His most serious financial crises involved the near collapse of the Farmers’ Bank of Delaware.

Governor Tribbitt, who reportedly did not take a day off in four years due to the state’s financial woes, and the leadership of the General Assembly fought successfully to keep the bank afloat. Tribbitt took other steps to raise revenue, including beginning the Delaware Lottery. He lived at Woodburn full-time and sought a second term in 1976 but lost re-election. Tribbitt made another bid for governor in 1984 but lost the Democratic primary election. He died in 2010 at 87.

#68



PIERRE SAMUEL DU PONT IV

1977
to
1985



Governor "Pete" du Pont served as a U.S. Naval Reserve Officer from 1957-1960. He was admitted to the Delaware bar in 1964 and commenced practice in Wilmington. Du Pont was employed by E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, Inc. from 1963-1970. He served in the Delaware House of Representatives from 1968-1971 before being elected to the U.S. House of Representatives from 1970-1976. In 1976, du Pont was elected governor when the state was in financial crisis. He was very popular as he led efforts to limit excess spending, dramatically cut income taxes and created a slew of government agencies.

Governor's Du Pont's greatest achievement was the 1981 Financial Center Development Act, which led to the credit card industry in Delaware. Intended to attract two New York state banks that would hire at least 1,000 employees, the law eventually drew more than thirty banks to Delaware, creating 43,000 new finance-related jobs. With a \$38 million rainy day fund and a credit rating that had improved five times since taking office, Governor du Pont left office in 1985. He ran unsuccessfully for the Republican U.S. presidential nomination in 1988. He died in 2021 at 86.

#69



MICHAEL NEWBOLD CASTLE

1985
to
1992



Governor Castle, an attorney and Tower Hill School graduate, was elected to the Delaware House of Representatives in 1966 and served until 1969. He was elected to the Delaware Senate from 1969-1977, serving as minority leader in 1976-1977. He was elected lieutenant governor in 1980. Castle's time as Governor began as Ronald Reagan began his second U.S. presidential term and was one of prosperity and economic growth.

He served as lead governor on welfare reform for the National Governors Association and worked as a liaison with the White House and Congress to win passage of a comprehensive welfare reform package. Delaware voters elected him to another term in 1988 and that is the last time a republican has won a gubernatorial election in the First State. He is the only governor to be married at Woodburn. He later served as U.S. Representative from 1992-2011 (a Delaware record of nine terms), and is the most recent republican to represent Delaware in Congress. He is 85 years old.

#70



DALE EDWARD WOLF

1992
to
1993



During World War II, Governor Wolf served as a first lieutenant in the U.S. Army and received a Purple Heart and Bronze Star for his bravery in the Battle of Okinawa. After the war, Wolf received his Ph.D. in agriculture and took a position with the agriculture research division of E.I. du Pont de Nemours and Company. He became the chairman of the board of DuPont's Pharmaceutical Business and group vice president of the agriculture business. Governor Wolf retired from DuPont in 1987 to accept an appointment from Governor Michael Castle as State Director of Development, responsible for the capital budget, housing for the poor, tourism and economic development.

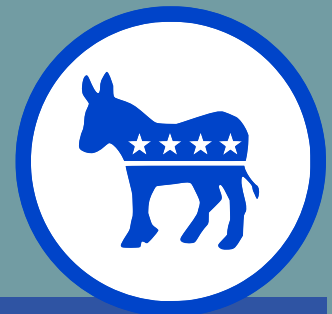
Governor Wolf entered politics in 1989, serving as the Lieutenant Governor of Delaware, a position he held until 1992. When Mike Castle resigned to take his new position in Congress, Governor Wolf served the remaining eighteen days of Governor's Castle's second term. He is, to date, the last Republican governor of Delaware. He died in 2021 at 96.

#71



THOMAS RICHARD CARPER

1993
to
2001



Delaware's most successful politician, Carper, a Vietnam War veteran, served as State Treasurer from 1977-1983 and in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1983-1993. He swapped roles with Governor Mike Castle becoming governor in 1993. His tenure as governor during the Clinton Years, led to eight balanced budgets—with tax cuts in seven of those eight years—record growth in employment, and a reduction in state debt, all of which led to Delaware earning AAA credit ratings for the first time in the state's history. He served as the Chair for the National Governor's Association from 1998-1999.

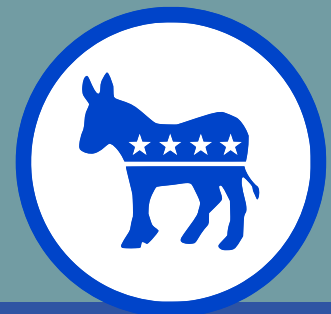
After two terms. Governor Carper ran for U.S. Senate in 2000 and won in an upset over longtime Republican Senator William Roth and has held the seat since 2001. He is one of only three Delawareans to have served in the U.S. House, U.S. Senate and Governor. In 2023, Carper announced he would not seek re-election to the Senate in 2024. On January 20, 2025, Carper retired after almost fifty years of public service - three days before his 78th birthday.

#72



RUTH ANN COVERDALE MINNER

2001
to
2009



The first female chief executive of Delaware, the trailblazing Governor Minner (who began her career in politics as Governor Tribbitt's secretary) previously served in the Delaware House from 1975-1982, the Delaware Senate from 1983-1992, and as Lieutenant Governor from 1993-2001. Minner, as Lieutenant Governor, took office upon the resignation of Governor Tom Carper on January 3, 2001, after he was elected to the U.S. Senate. These extra two weeks, along with her full two terms as Governor make her the longest serving governor in Delaware history. Serving in post - 9/11 America, Minner held conservative fiscal views but was progressive in her social policies.

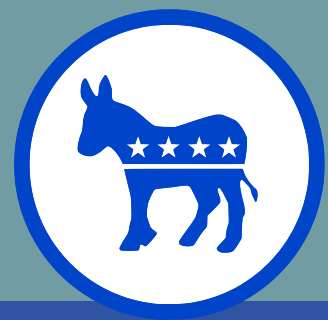
Delaware led the nation in 2005 when it became the first state in the country to offer two years of free college tuition to recent high school graduates after Minner, a champion of free college access, signed into law The Student Excellence Equals Degree (SEED) scholarship bill. She was the second governor to reside at Woodburn full-time. She died in 2021 at 86.

#73



JACK ALAN MARKELL

2009
to
2017



Governor Markell, a Newark High School grad, was senior VP for corporate development at Nextel before serving as State Treasurer of Delaware from 1998 to 2009. Elected in 2008, Governor Markell entered office, just as President Barack Obama did, with an unprecedented budget challenge. The Markell administration inherited an approximate \$560 million shortfall but during his tenure, Delaware emerged from the financial crises of The Great Recession with the strongest job growth in the region and among the best private sector wage growth in the country.

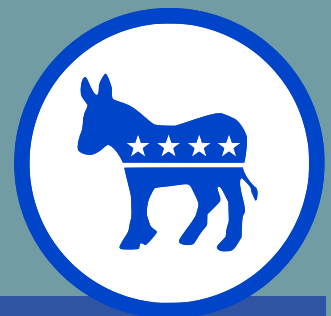
Governor Markell focused on running state government efficiently and effectively, keeping the state's AAA bond rating. Governor Markell also led significant investments in improved early childhood education, language immersion programs, and heightened college access for low-income students. He served as the Chair for the National Governor's Association from 2012-2013. Immediately after his two terms as governor, Markell bicycled 3,670 miles across the United States in fifty days for charity. The 64-year-old has just recently returned to the United States after serving as U.S. Ambassador to both Italy and the Republic of San Marino since September 2023.

#74



JOHN CHARLES CARNEY JR.

2017
to
2025



Governor Carney, quarterback of the 1973 State Championship St. Mark's High School football team, served as Deputy Chief Administrative Officer of New Castle County and as Secretary of Finance and Deputy Chief of Staff for Governor Tom Carper before serving as lieutenant governor of Delaware from 2001-2009. He first unsuccessfully sought the Democratic nomination for governor in 2008 but lost to Governor Jack Markell. Afterwards, he served as U.S. Representative in Congress from 2011 to 2017.

He ran for governor again in 2016 and won and was reelected in 2020. Governor Carney focused on making Delaware's economy more competitive, preparing Delaware's children to succeed, and building a long-term sustainable financial plan for the State of Delaware. Governor Carney's administration was marked by the COVID-19 pandemic and his strong advocacy for wellness issues in Delaware. Governor Carney resigned and began serving as Mayor of the City of Wilmington on January 7, 2025. At 68-years-old, he is the first incumbent governor in United States history to be elected mayor of any U.S. city.

#75



BETHANY HALL- LONG

2025



A nurse with a PhD in health policy and nursing administration, a professor, and an Indian River High School graduate, Governor Hall-Long served as Delaware's Lieutenant Governor from 2017-2025. When Governor John Carney resigned January 7, 2025 to take his new position on as Mayor of the City of Wilmington, Hall-Long served as governor the remaining fourteen days of Carney's second term.

Before becoming Lieutenant Governor, she served in the Delaware House of Representatives from 2002-2008 and in the Delaware Senate from 2008-2017. The 61-year-old is a descendant of David Hall, the 15th Governor of Delaware. She is proud to be Delaware's first nurse governor.

#76



MATTHEW S. MEYER

2025



Serving as New Castle County Executive since 2017, Governor Meyer, a Wilmington Friends School grad, became the 76th Chief Executive and commander-in-chief of the First State by defeating Lt. Gov. Bethany Hall-Long in the Democratic primary and Delaware House Minority Leader Mike Ramone (R-Pike Creek South) in the general election of 2024. The 53-year-old was sworn into office Jan 21, 2025, at Delaware State University in Dover.

Governor Meyer said in a statement before his inauguration, "This inauguration marks the beginning of a new chapter, and I'm proud to work alongside all Delawareans to build a brighter future."

LIST OF DELAWARE GOVERNORS (1777-1925)

1. John McKinly	1777	
2. Thomas McKean	1777	
3. George Read	1777-1778	
4. Caesar Rodney	1778-1781	
5. John Dickinson	1781-1783	
6. John Cook	1783	
7. Nicholas Van Dyke	1783-1786	
8. Thomas Collins	1786-1789	
9. Jehu Davis	1789	Federalist
10. Joshua Clayton	1789-1796	Federalist
11. Gunning Bedford	1796-1797	Federalist
12. Daniel Rogers	1796-1799	Federalist
13. Richard Bassett	1799-1801	Federalist
14. James Sykes	1801-1802	Federalist
15. David Hall	1802-1805	Democratic-Republican
16. Nathaniel Mitchell	1805-1808	Federalist
17. George Truitt	1808-1811	Federalist
18. Joseph Haslet	1811-1814	Democratic-Republican
19. Daniel Rodney	1814-1817	Federalist
20. John Clark	1817-1820	Federalist
Henry Molleston (died before taking office)		Federalist
21. Jacob Stout	1820-1821	Federalist
22. John Collins	1821-1822	Democratic-Republican
23. Caleb Rodney	1822-1823	Federalist
24. Joseph Haslet	1823	Democratic-Republican
25. Charles Thomas	1823-1824	Democratic-Republican
26. Samuel Paynter	1824-1827	Federalist
27. Charles Polk Jr.	1827-1830	Federalist
28. David Hazzard	1830-1833	National Republican
29. Caleb P. Bennett	1833-1836	Democratic
30. Charles Polk Jr.	1836-1837	Whig
31. Cornelius P. Comegys	1837-1841	Whig
32. William B. Cooper	1841-1845	Whig
33. Thomas Stockton	1845-1846	Whig
34. Joseph Maull	1846	Whig
35. William Temple	1846-1847	Whig

36. William Tharp	1847-1851	Democratic
37. William H. H. Ross	1851-1855	Democratic
38. Peter F. Causey	1855-1859	American
39. William Burton	1859-1863	Democratic
40. William Cannon	1863-1865	Republican
41. Gove Saulsbury	1865-1871	Democratic
42. James Ponder	1871-1875	Democratic
43. John P. Cochran	1875-1879	Democratic
44. John W. Hall	1879-1883	Democratic
45. Charles C. Stockley	1883-1887	Democratic
46. Benjamin T. Biggs	1887-1891	Democratic
47. Robert J. Reynolds	1891-1895	Democratic
48. Joshua H. Marvil	1895	Republican
49. William T. Watson	1895-1897	Democratic
50. Ebe W. Tunnell	1897-1901	Democratic
51. John Hunn	1901-1905	Republican
52. Preston Lea	1905-1909	Republican
53. Simeon S. Pennewill	1909-1913	Republican
54. Charles R. Miller	1913-1917	Republican
55. John G. Townsend Jr.	1917-1921	Republican
56. William D. Denney	1921-1925	Republican

"I do proudly swear (or affirm) to carry out the responsibilities of the office of Governor to the best of my ability, freely acknowledging that the powers of this office flow from the people I am privileged to represent. I further swear (or affirm) always to place the public interests above any special or personal interests, and to respect the right of future generations to share the rich historic and natural heritage of Delaware. In doing so I will always uphold and defend the Constitutions of my Country and my State, so help me God." - DELAWARE GUBERNATORIAL OATH OF OFFICE

