

1902	Noble L. Mitchell	Harford
1904	Dr. George Y. Everhart	Baltimore
1906	Carville D. Benson	Baltimore
1908	J. Enos Ray, Jr.	Prince George's
1910	Adam Peeples	Cecil
1912	James McC. Trippe	Baltimore City
1916	Philip D. Laird	Montgomery
1917	David G. McIntosh, Jr.	Baltimore
1918	Herbert R. Wooden	Carroll
1920	Millard E. Tydings	Harford
1922	John L. G. Lee	Harford
1924	Francis P. Curtis	Baltimore City
1927	E. Brooke Lee	Montgomery
1931	Francis A. Michel	Baltimore City
1933	T. Barton Harrington	Baltimore City
1935	Emanuel Gorfine	Baltimore City
1939	Thomas E. Conlon	Baltimore City
1944	John S. White	Prince George's
1947	C. Ferdinand Sybert	Howard
1951	John C. Luber	Baltimore City
1959	Perry O. Wilkinson	Prince George's
1963	A. Gordon Boone	Baltimore
1964	Marvin Mandel	Baltimore City
1969	Thomas Hunter Lowe	Talbot
1973	John Hanson Briscoe	St. Mary's
1979—	Benjamin L. Cardin	Baltimore City

JUDICIAL OFFICERS

JUDGES OF THE COURT OF APPEALS²⁷

The Court of Appeals originated in the seventeenth century. From the early settlement of Maryland, the General Assembly had sat as a court of law as well as a legislature. When the Assembly divided into two houses in 1650, the Upper House, or Governor and Council, became the Court of Appeals.

During the Revolution, the Court of Appeals was reformed by the Constitution of 1776 (sec. 56). Judges were appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Council (sec. 48). The Court sat in Annapolis on the Western Shore. By 1805 chief justices of the six judicial districts of the State constituted the Court of Appeals (Chapter 55, Acts of 1804). From 1805 to 1851, the Court sat at Easton on the Eastern Shore as well as at Annapolis. Judges held their commissions upon good behavior, but could be removed by the Governor with the concurrence of two thirds of the members of each house.

The Constitution of 1851 provided for a single Court of Appeals, which sat at Annapolis. Judges were to be chosen by the electorate. The Court consisted of four justices, each of whom was elected from one of four judicial districts. From the elected justices, the Chief Justice was designated by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. Justices served a ten-year term, which was renewable, and were eligible to serve until age seventy (Const. 1851, Art. 4, sec. 4).

The 1864 Constitution increased both the number of judicial districts and the number of justices from four to five (Const. 1864, Art. 4, sec. 17). Justices served fifteen-year terms. By the Constitution of 1867 the number of judicial districts and justices each were increased from five to eight (Const. 1867, Art. 4, sec. 14).

In 1944 a reorganization of the Court reduced the number of justices to five (Chapter 772, Acts of 1943). One judge was elected from each of three appellate circuits, and two were elected from the fourth appellate circuit (Baltimore City).

Chapter 11, Acts of 1960, increased Court membership to seven justices.

1778–1806	Benjamin Rumsey	Baltimore
1778–1806	Benjamin Mackall IV	Calvert
1778–1806	Thomas Jones	Baltimore
1778–1792	Solomon Wright	Queen Anne's
1778–1784	James Murray	Dorchester
1801–1806	Richard Potts	Frederick
1801–1806	Littleton Dennis	Somerset
1806–1824	Jeremiah Townley	
	Chase	Anne Arundel
1806–1809	James Tilghman	Queen Anne's
1806–1812	William Polk	Somerset
1806	Richard Sprigg	Prince George's
1806–1817	Joseph Hopper	
	Nicholson	Baltimore
1806–1811	John Mackall	
	Gantt	Prince George's
1806–1844	John Buchanan	Washington
1809–1834	Richard Tilghman	
	Earle	Queen Anne's
1811–1821	John Johnson	Prince George's
1812–1814	John Done	Worcester
1814–1835	William Bond Martin	Dorchester
1817–1823	Walter Dorsey	Baltimore
1822–1844	John Stephen	Prince George's
1823–1848	Stevenson Archer	Harford
1824–1851	Thomas Beale	
	Dorsey	Anne Arundel
1834–1851	Ezekial Forman Chambers	Kent
1835–1851	Ara Spence	Worcester
1844–1845	William B. Stone	Charles
1844–1845	Samuel M. Semmes	Allegany

²⁷Includes all judges. A separate list of chief judges will be found immediately following.