

Maryland

Thomas Johnson

Birth Date: **11/04/1732**

Died: **10/26/1819**

Birth Place: **MD**

Party: **Federalist**

Family: **Married Ann Jennings; four children**

Relation to Other Governors:

School:

Religion:

Race: **Caucasian**

Military Service:

Wars Served: **Revolutionary War**

Military Awards:

Physician or Dentist: **no**

Higher Office(s) Served:

Died in Office: **no** Resigned: **no** Succeeded: **no**

Length of Service (in years): **1** Number of Terms: **2**

Term 1: **03/21/1777 - 11/12/1779**

Term 2: -

Term 3: -

THOMAS JOHNSON, a two-term governor of Maryland, was born in Calvert County, Maryland on November 4, 1732.

His early education was limited and attained through home schooling, however, he went on to study law, and by 1753 was licensed to practice. Along with his legal career, Johnson had a long and distinguished career in politics. He first entered the political arena in 1762, serving as a member of the Maryland provincial assembly. During the revolutionary movement, he served as a member of the committee of correspondence, as well as serving on the council of safety. He also was senior brigadier general of the Maryland militia during the Revolutionary War. Johnson was sent to the Continental Congress in 1774 and 1775, where he was instrumental in nominating his friend, George Washington, for commander of the Continental Army. He next won election to Maryland's governorship in 1777. Afterwards, he served in the Maryland House of Delegates, a position he held in 1780, 1786, and 1787. He also served as a delegate to the 1788 Maryland convention that ratified the federal constitution. From 1790 to 1791 he served as chief justice of the Maryland general court; and from 1791 to 1793 he served on the U.S. Supreme Court bench. In February 1801, he secured an appointment to serve as chief judge for the Territory of the District of Columbia. In Johnson's last position, he served as a member on the Board of Commissioners of the new federal city. Governor Thomas Johnson passed away on October 26, 1819, and was buried in the Mount Olivet Cemetery in Frederick, Maryland.

SOURCES:

<http://www.bioguide.congress.gov>

Biographical Directory of the U.S. Congress

<http://www.wikipedia.org>

Wikipedia.org

<http://www.oyez.org>

The OYEZ Project

<http://www.nndb.com>

Notable Names Database

Maryland

Thomas Sim Lee

Birth Date: **10/29/1754**

Died: **11/9/1819**

Birth Place: **MD**

Party: **Federalist**

Family: **Married Mary Digges; ten children**

Relation to Other Governors:

School:

Religion: **Roman Catholic**

Race: **Caucasian**

Military Service: **National Guard**

Wars Served: **Revolutionary War**

Military Awards:

Physician or Dentist: **no**

Higher Office(s) Served:

Died in Office: **no** Resigned: **no** Succeeded: **no**

Length of Service (in years): **1** Number of Terms: **4**

Term 1: **11/12/1779 - 11/22/1782**

Term 2: **4/5/1792 - 11/14/1794**

Term 3: -

THOMAS SIM LEE, the fourth governor of Maryland, was born in Prince George County, Maryland on October 29, 1745. His education was attained in the private schools of his native state. During the Revolutionary War, he backed the patriot cause, and organized a local militia in which he served as colonel. Lee entered politics in 1777, serving as a member of the Maryland Legislature, a position he held two years. The Maryland Legislature elected Lee governor in 1779. He was reelected in 1780 and 1781. During his first tenure, issues regarding the war effort were dealt with. After completing his term, Lee left office on November 22, 1782. He then served in the Continental Congress in 1783 and 1784, and was a member of the State convention that ratified the U.S. Constitution in 1788. In 1792, Lee was again elected governor of Maryland. He was reelected to a second term in 1793, and to a third term in 1794. During his final tenure, the state militia was established, and the whiskey rebellion was suppressed. Lee left office on November 14, 1794. Later that same year, he declined a seat in the U.S. Senate. He also declined a third tenure as governor in 1798. Governor Thomas Sim Lee passed away on October 9, 1819, and was buried in the Mt. Carmel Roman Catholic Cemetery near Marlboro, Maryland.

Sources:

Sobel, Robert, and John Raimo, eds. *Biographical Directory of the Governors of the United States, 1789-1978*, Vol. 2, Westport, Conn.; Meckler Books, 1978. 4 vols.

<http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us/msa/speccol/sc3500/sc3520/000800/000800/html/msa00800.html>

Maryland State Archives

<http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=L000206>

Biographical Directory of the U.S. Congress

Maryland

William Paca

Birth Date: **10/30/1740**

Died: **10/23/1799**

Birth Place: **MD**

Party: **Anti-Federalist**

Family: **Married twice—Mary Chew, Ann Harrison; six children**

Relation to Other Governors:

School: **University of Pennsylvania**

Religion:

Race: **Caucasian**

Military Service:

Wars Served:

Military Awards: **Signer of the Declaration of Independence**

Physician or Dentist: **no**

Higher Office(s) Served:

Died in Office: **no** Resigned: **no** Succeeded: **no**

Length of Service (in years): **1** Number of Terms: **3**

Term 1: **11/22/1782 - 11/26/1785**

Term 2: -

Term 3: -

WILLIAM PACA, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and governor of Maryland, was born in Abingdon, Maryland on October 30, 1740. After being home-schooled, he attended the University of Pennsylvania, where he earned a masters degree in 1759. Afterwards, he studied law in both Annapolis and Inner Temple in London. Paca first entered politics during the early years of the revolutionary movement, where he emerged as a leader of the patriot cause. He served as a member of the Maryland House of Delegates from 1771 to 1774; and was a member of the Continental Congress from 1774 to 1779. He also served in the Maryland State Senate from 1777 to 1779; and was chief justice of the Maryland Superior Court from 1778 to 1780, as well as serving as chief judge of the Admiralty Court from 1780 to 1782. Paca next won election to the Maryland governorship in 1782. He went on to win reelection in 1783 and 1784. After his gubernatorial term, he served as a member of the 1788 state convention that ratified the federal constitution. In his last position, he secured an appointment to serve on the U.S. Court for Maryland, a post he held from 1789 to 1799. Governor William Paca passed away on October 23, 1799, and was buried in the family graveyard in Queen Anne, Maryland.

SOURCES:

<http://www.factmonster.com>

Fact Monster

<http://www.ushistory.org>

ushistory.org

<http://www.declarationofindependenc.info>

info.com

<http://www.wikipedia.org>

Wikipedia.org

Maryland

William Smallwood

Birth Date: **01/01/1732**

Died: **02/14/1792**

Birth Place: **MD**

Party: **None**

Family:

Relation to Other Governors:

School:

Religion: **Episcopalian**

Race: **Caucasian**

Military Service:

Wars Served: **Revolutionary War**

Military Awards:

Physician or Dentist: **no**

Higher Office(s) Served:

Died in Office: **no** Resigned: **no** Succeeded: **no**

Length of Service (in years): **1** Number of Terms: **3**

Term 1: **11/26/1785 - 11/24/1788**

Term 2: -

Term 3: -

WILLIAM SMALLWOOD, revolutionary war soldier and governor of Maryland, was born in Charles County,

Maryland in 1732. His education was attained in both his native state, as well as in England. Smallwood had a long and distinguished career in the military. During the Revolutionary War, he fought valiantly in several key battles, and rose through the ranks, becoming major general of the Continental army. Smallwood first entered politics as a member of the Maryland Assembly, a position he held for more than a decade. In 1785 he was elected governor of Maryland. He went on to win reelection in 1786 and 1787. During his tenure, he played an instrumental role in securing Maryland's ratification of the federal constitution. Three years after leaving the governorship, he was elected to the Maryland State Senate. Governor William Smallwood, who served as the first president-general of the Maryland Society of Cincinnati, passed away on February 14, 1792.

Note: exact month and date of birth are not known.

SOURCES:

History & Culture: National Park Service Cultural Resources

<http://www.dnr.state.md.us>

Maryland Department of Natural Resources

<http://www.famousamericans.net>

Virtual American Biographies

<http://www.nndb.com>

Notable Names Database

Maryland

John Eager Howard

Birth Date: **6/4/1752**

Died: **10/12/1827**

Birth Place: **MD**

Party: **Federalist**

Family: **Married Peggy Oswald Chew; nine children**

Relation to Other Governors:

School:

Religion: **Roman Catholic**

Race: **Caucasian**

Military Service: **Army**

Wars Served: **Revolutionary War**

Military Awards:

Physician or Dentist: **no**

Higher Office(s) Served: **/Senator/**

Died in Office: **no** Resigned: **no** Succeeded: **no**

Length of Service (in years): **1** Number of Terms: **3**

Term 1: **11/24/1788 - 11/14/1791**

Term 2: -

Term 3: -

JOHN E. HOWARD, the first governor of Maryland, was born at Belvedere in Baltimore County, Maryland on June 4, 1752. His education was limited and attained through private tutors. During the Revolutionary War, he joined the Continental Army, serving as captain of the 2nd Maryland Battalion, Flying Camp. He fought heroically in the battles of Germantown, Camden and Cowpens, and earned the rank of major general by the time he was discharged in 1795. Howard entered politics in 1787, serving as a member of the Continental Congress, a position he held again in 1788. The Maryland legislature elected Howard governor on November 24, 1788. He was reelected to a second term in 1789, and to a third term in 1790. During his tenure, the state ceded land to the national government for the establishment of the national capital. Also, the Bank of Maryland was initiated; Allegany County was formed; and provisions were framed for congressional elections, as well as for the selection of presidential electors. After completing his term, Howard left office on November 14, 1791. He stayed politically active, serving as a member of the Maryland State Senate from 1791 to 1795. He also served as a member of the U.S. Senate from 1796 to 1803, and was an unsuccessful Federalist candidate for the vice presidency in 1816. Governor John E. Howard passed away on October 12, 1827, and was buried in the Old St. Paul's Cemetery in Baltimore, Maryland.

Sources:

Sobel, Robert, and John Raimo, eds. *Biographical Directory of the Governors of the United States, 1789-1978*, Vol. 2, Westport, Conn.; Meckler Books, 1978. 4 vols.

<http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=H000841>

Biographical Directory of the U.S. Congress

<http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us/>

Maryland State Archives

<http://www.cr.nps.gov/>

Links to the Past

Maryland

George Plater

Birth Date: **11/8/1735**

Died: **2/10/1792**

Birth Place: **MD**

Party: **Federalist**

Family: **Married twice--Hannah Lee, Elizabeth Rousby; six children**

Relation to Other Governors:

School: **William and Mary College**

Religion: **Roman Catholic**

Race: **Caucasian**

Military Service:

Wars Served:

Military Awards:

Physician or Dentist: **no**

Higher Office(s) Served:

Died in Office: **yes** Resigned: **no** Succeeded: **no**

Length of Service (in years): **1** Number of Terms: **1**

Term 1: **11/14/1791 - 2/10/1792**

Term 2: -

Term 3: -

GEORGE PLATER, the second governor of Maryland, was born at Sotterly near Leonardtown, Maryland on November 8, 1735. His education was attained at William and Mary College in Virginia, where he graduated in 1753. He studied law, and established a legal practice in Annapolis, Maryland. Plater entered public service in 1757, serving as a member of the Maryland House of Representatives, a position he held until 1766. He served as the St. Mary County justice of the peace from 1766 to 1771, was a member of the 1776 Annapolis Convention, was a member of the Maryland Council of Safety in 1776, and served as judge of the Provincial Court from 1771 to 1773. He also served as a member of the Continental Congress from 1778 to 1781, was a member of the Maryland State Senate from 1781 to 1788, served as president of the 1788 Maryland convention that ratified the U.S. Constitution, and was a presidential elector in 1789 and 1792. In 1791, the Maryland Legislature elected Plater governor. He was sworn into office on November 14, 1791. During his tenure, a movement was stepped up against Indian tribes that had plagued white settlers in the western part of the state. Also, the state ceded the District of Columbia to the federal government for the site of the new national capital. A little less than three months into his term, Plater passed away on February 10, 1792. Governor George Plater was buried in the garden of his home at Sotterly near Leonardtown, Maryland.

Sources:

Sobel, Robert, and John Raimo, eds. *Biographical Directory of the Governors of the United States, 1789-1978*, Vol. 2, Westport, Conn.; Meckler Books, 1978. 4 vols.

<http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us/>

Maryland State Archives

<http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=P000377>

Biographical Directory of the U.S. Congress

<http://www.sotterley.com/plater3.htm>

People of Sotterley

Maryland

James Brice

Birth Date: **8/26/1754**

Died: **7/11/1801**

Birth Place: **MD**

Party: **Federalist**

Family: **Married Julianna Jennings; six children**

Relation to Other Governors:

School:

Religion: **Roman Catholic**

Race: **Caucasian**

Military Service:

Wars Served:

Military Awards:

Physician or Dentist: **no**

Higher Office(s) Served:

Died in Office: **no** Resigned: **no** Succeeded: **yes**

Length of Service (in years): **1** Number of Terms: **1**

Term 1: **2/13/1792 - 4/5/1792**

Term 2: -

Term 3: -

James Brice, the third governor of Maryland, was born in Annapolis, Maryland on August 26, 1746. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1766, and established legal practices in Baltimore and Frederick, Maryland. Along with his legal career, Brice was a planter who had extensive land holdings. He entered politics in 1777, serving as a member of the Executive Council, a position he held until 1799. He served as the Anne Arundel County lieutenant in 1777, as well as serving as the Anne Arundel County tax commissioner from 1777 to 1779. He served as the Annapolis alderman from 1780 to 1782, 1784 to 1787 and 1789 to 1792, and was the mayor of Annapolis from 1782 to 1783 and 1787 to 1788. He also served as the treasurer of Annapolis from 1784 to 1801, and was a Maryland Senate elector in 1786 and 1791. On February 10, 1792, Maryland Governor George Plater passed away. The legislature then named Brice to fill the unexpired term of Governor Plater. Brice served in this capacity until April 2, 1792. The following year, he was elected to serve as common councilman for Annapolis, a post he held eight years. Governor James Brice passed away on July 11, 1801.

Sources:

<http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us/msa/speccol/sc3500/sc3520/000100/000146/html/msa00146.html>

Maryland State Archives

<http://politicalgraveyard.com/bio/brewton-brigadier.html>

The Political Graveyard

http://www.annapolis.com/articles/print.php?a_id=122

James Brice House

Maryland

John Hoskins Stone

Birth Date: **1/1/1754**

Died: **10/5/1804**

Birth Place: **MD**

Party: **Federalist**

Family: **Married Mary Couden; four children**

Relation to Other Governors:

School:

Religion: **Roman Catholic**

Race: **Caucasian**

Military Service: **Army**

Wars Served: **Revolutionary War**

Military Awards:

Physician or Dentist: **no**

Higher Office(s) Served:

Died in Office: **no** Resigned: **no** Succeeded: **no**

Length of Service (in years): **1** Number of Terms: **3**

Term 1: **11/14/1794 - 11/17/1797**

Term 2: -

Term 3: -

JOHN H. STONE, the fifth governor of Maryland, was born in Charles County, Maryland in 1745. His education was attained in the private schools of his native state. He studied law, and then established a successful legal career in Charles County and in Annapolis. During the Revolutionary War, he served as captain in General Smallwood's 1st Maryland Regiment. Stone also fought heroically in many battles, and was severely wounded in the battle of Germantown. He earned the rank of colonel by the time he was discharged in 1779. He entered into a political career in 1779, serving as a member of Governor Lee's executive council, a position he held two years. He also served as a clerk in the Secretary of Foreign Affairs Office from 1781 to 1786, and was a member of the Maryland House of Representatives from 1785 to 1787. In 1794, the Maryland Legislature elected Stone governor. He was reelected to a second term in 1795, and to a third term in 1796. During his tenure, the state loaned the national government the necessary resources to initiate construction on new public buildings in Washington. Stone also actively endorsed President Washington's policies, and an annual governor's message to the legislature was launched. After completing his term, Stone left office on November 17, 1797 and retired from public service. Governor John H. Stone passed away on October 5, 1804 in Annapolis, Maryland.

Sources:

Sobel, Robert, and John Raimo, eds. *Biographical Directory of the Governors of the United States, 1789-1978*, Vol. 2, Westport, Conn.; Meckler Books, 1978. 4 vols.

http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us/msa/speccol/sc1500/sc1545/e_catalogue/html/objects/1545_1057.html

Maryland State Archives

<http://www.nps.gov/thst/johnh.htm>

Thomas Stone Generalogy

<http://politicalgraveyard.com/bio/stone.html>

The Political Graveyard

Maryland

John Henry

Birth Date: **11/1/1754**

Died: **12/16/1798**

Birth Place: **MD**

Party: **Federalist**

Family: **Married Margaret Campbell; two children**

Relation to Other Governors:

School: **Princeton College**

Religion: **Episcopalian**

Race: **Caucasian**

Military Service:

Wars Served:

Military Awards:

Physician or Dentist: **no**

Higher Office(s) Served: **/Senator/**

Died in Office: **no** Resigned: **no** Succeeded: **no**

Length of Service (in years): **1** Number of Terms: **1**

Term 1: **11/17/1797 - 11/14/1798**

Term 2: -

Term 3: -

JOHN HENRY, the sixth governor of Maryland, was born in Annapolis, Maryland in November 1750. His education was attained at the West Nottingham Academy, at Princeton College, where he graduated in 1769, and at the Middle Temple School in London, where he studied law. Henry entered politics in 1775, serving as a member of the Maryland House of Representatives, a position he held two years. He also served as a member of the Continental Congress from 1777 to 1779, 1780, and 1784 to 1786, and was a member of the U.S. Senate from 1789 to 1797. He also received two electoral votes for president of the United States in the 1796 election. The Maryland Legislature elected Henry governor in 1797. He was sworn into office on November 17, 1797. During his tenure, the state militia system was restructured; additional troops were drafted, and authorization for construction on new forts was approved. Because of his diminishing health, Henry choose not to run for reelection. After leaving office on November 14, 1798, he retired from public service. Governor John Henry passed away on December 16, 1798, and was buried at the Christ Episcopal Church Cemetery in Cambridge, Maryland.

Sources:

Sobel, Robert, and John Raimo, eds. *Biographical Directory of the Governors of the United States, 1789-1978*, Vol. 2, Westport, Conn.; Meckler Books, 1978. 4 vols.

<http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us/msa/speccol/sc3500/sc3520/000600/000640/html/msa00640.html>

Maryland State Archives

<http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=H000508>

Biographical Directory of the U.S. Congress

<http://encyclopedia.thefreedictionary.com/john/henry>

The Free Dictionary

Maryland

Benjamin Ogle

Birth Date: **1/27/1754**

Died: **7/6/1809**

Birth Place: **MD**

Party: **Federalist**

Family: **Married twice--Rebecca Stilley, Henrietta Margaret Hill; four children**

Relation to Other Governors:

School: **Eton College**

Religion: **Episcopalian**

Race: **Caucasian**

Military Service:

Wars Served:

Military Awards:

Physician or Dentist: **no**

Higher Office(s) Served:

Died in Office: **no** Resigned: **no** Succeeded: **no**

Length of Service (in years): **1** Number of Terms: **3**

Term 1: **11/14/1798 - 11/10/1801**

Term 2: -

Term 3: -

BENJAMIN OGLE, the seventh governor of Maryland, was born in Annapolis, Maryland on January 27, 1749. His education was attained in the private schools in England, as well as at Eton College, where he graduated in 1761. Ogle entered politics in 1773, serving as a member of the Maryland State Senate, a position he held until 1774. He also served as a member of the Governor's Executive Council from 1781 to 1784. The Maryland Legislature elected ogle governor on November 14, 1798. He was reelected to a second term in 1799, and to a third term in 1800. During his tenure, the state prepared for the impending war with France. Also, the state government became embroiled and at odds over the clashes between the Federalist Party and the emerging rival Republican Party. After completing his term, Ogle left office on November 10, 1801, and retired from political life. Governor Benjamin Ogle passed away on July 6, 1809, and was buried in the family graveyard in Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

Sources:

Sobel, Robert, and John Raimo, eds. Biographical Directory of the Governors of the United States, 1789-1978, Vol. 2, Westport, Conn.; Meckler Books, 1978. 4 vols.

http://www.oglefamilyofmarylandandalliedfamilies.com/governor_benjamin_ogle_i.htm

Ogle Family of Maryland and Allied Families

<http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us/msa/speccol/sc3500/sc3520/000900/000946/html/msa00946.html>

Maryland State Archives

<http://politicalgraveyard.com/bio/ogg-ohanlon.html>

The Political Graveyard

Maryland

John Francis Mercer

Birth Date: **5/17/1759**

Died: **8/30/1821**

Birth Place: **VA**

Party: **Democratic-Republican**

Family: **Married Sophia Sprigg; three children**

Relation to Other Governors:

School: **William and Mary College**

Religion: **Episcopalian**

Race: **Caucasian**

Military Service: **Army**

Wars Served: **Revolutionary War**

Military Awards:

Physician or Dentist: **no**

Higher Office(s) Served: **/Representative/**

Died in Office: **no** Resigned: **no** Succeeded: **no**

Length of Service (in years): **1** Number of Terms: **2**

Term 1: **11/10/1801 - 11/15/1803**

Term 2: -

Term 3: -

JOHN F. MERCER, the eighth governor of Maryland, was born in Marlboro, Stafford County, Virginia on May 17, 1759. His education was attained at William and Mary College, where he graduated in 1775. He later studied law with Thomas Jefferson, who also became his political mentor. During the Revolutionary War, he served as first lieutenant of the 3rd Virginia Regiment; he participated in several battles, and rose to the rank of colonel by the time he was discharged in 1782. Mercer entered politics in 1782, serving as a Virginia delegate in the Continental Congress, a position he held three years. He served as a delegate to the 1787 U.S. Constitutional Convention, but resigned before signing the constitution. Mercer served as a delegate to the 1788 State convention that ratified the federal constitution. He also served as a member of the Maryland House of Representatives in 1788, 1789, 1791 to 1792 and 1800 to 1801, and was a member of the U.S. House of Representatives from 1792 to 1794. The Maryland Legislature elected Mercer governor on November 10, 1801. He was reelected to a second term in 1802. During his tenure, the voting qualification of owning property was eliminated, and the initiation of the secret ballot was sanctioned. Mercer did not run for reelection and left office on November 15, 1803. He was again elected to the Maryland House of Representatives, where he served from 1803 to 1805. Governor John F. Mercer passed away on August 30, 1821. His final resting spot was in a private cemetery on his Cedar Park estate in West River, Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

Sources:

Sobel, Robert, and John Raimo, eds. Biographical Directory of the Governors of the United States, 1789-1978, Vol. 2, Westport, Conn.; Meckler Books, 1978. 4 vols.

<http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=M000645>

Biographical Directory of U.S. Congress

<http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us/>

Maryland State Archives

<http://famousamericans.net/johnfrancismercer/>

Famous Americans

Maryland

Robert Bowie

Birth Date: **1/1/1755**

Died: **1/8/1818**

Birth Place: **MD**

Party: **Democratic-Republican**

Family: **Married Priscilla Mackall; seven children**

Relation to Other Governors:

School:

Religion: **Episcopalian**

Race: **Caucasian**

Military Service: **Army**

Wars Served: **Revolutionary War**

Military Awards:

Physician or Dentist: **no**

Higher Office(s) Served:

Died in Office: **no** Resigned: **no** Succeeded: **no**

Length of Service (in years): **1** Number of Terms: **4**

Term 1: **11/15/1803 - 11/10/1806**

Term 2: **11/16/1811 - 11/25/1812**

Term 3: -

ROBERT BOWIE, the ninth and twelfth governor of Maryland, was born in Mattaponi, Prince George's County, Maryland in March 1750. His education was attained at the Reverend John Eversfield School in Prince George's County and at the Reverend Craddock School in Baltimore County. During the Revolutionary War, he served as a first lieutenant and rose through the ranks, earning the promotion to major general. Bowie entered politics as a member of the Maryland House of Representatives, a position he held from 1785 to 1790 and 1801 to 1803. The Maryland Legislature elected Bowie governor on November 15, 1803. He was reelected to a second term in 1804, and to a third term in 1805. During his first administration, the immigration of free Negroes into the state was prohibited; the number of Baltimore members in the House of Delegates was increased; the national road was launched; and the bank stock case was resolved. After leaving office on November 10, 1806, Bowie served as justice of the peace for Prince George's County from 1807 to 1811. On November 16, 1811, he was again elected to the Maryland governorship. During his tenure, the war effort was supported by his administration despite criticism by a Federalist newspaper, which later sparked a deadly riot. After running unsuccessfully for reelection, Bowie left office on November 25, 1812. From 1813 to 1817, he tried, but was unsuccessful in his gubernatorial reelection bids. Governor Robert Bowie passed away on January 8, 1818, and was buried in the family graveyard in Prince George's County, Maryland.

Sources:

Sobel, Robert, and John Raimo, eds. Biographical Directory of the Governors of the United States, 1789-1978, Vol. 2, Westport, Conn.; Meckler Books, 1978. 4 vols.

<http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us/>

Maryland State Archives

<http://www.pghistory.org/PG/PG300/rbowie.html>

Prince George's County History

<http://politicalgraveyard.com/bio/bowie.html>

The Political Graveyard

Maryland

Robert Wright

Birth Date: **1/1/1755**

Died: **9/7/1826**

Birth Place: **MD**

Party: **Democratic-Republican**

Family: **Married twice--Sarah DeCoursey, Miss Ringgold; six children**

Relation to Other Governors:

School: **Washington College**

Religion: **Episcopalian**

Race: **Caucasian**

Military Service: **Army**

Wars Served: **Revolutionary War**

Military Awards:

Physician or Dentist: **no**

Higher Office(s) Served: **/Representative/ /Senator/**

Died in Office: **no** Resigned: **yes** Succeeded: **no**

Length of Service (in years): **1** Number of Terms: **3**

Term 1: **11/10/1806 - 5/6/1809**

Term 2: -

Term 3: -

ROBERT WRIGHT, the tenth governor of Maryland, was born in Kent County, Maryland on November 20, 1752. His education was attained in private academies, and at Washington College, where he studied law. During the Revolutionary War, he enlisted as a private; he fought in several battles, and earned the rank of captain by the time he was discharged in 1777. Wright entered politics in 1784, serving as a member of the Maryland House of Representatives, a position he held until 1786. He also served as a member of the Maryland State Senate in 1801, and was a member of the U.S. Senate from 1801 to 1806. Wright was elected governor of Maryland on November 10, 1806. He was reelected to a second term in 1807, and to a third term in 1808. During his tenure, a bill was sanctioned that granted the governor the authority to purchase arms for the state militia. Also, a road from Cumberland to Ohio was established, and the state militia was restructured. In an attempt to secure a judgeship, Wright resigned from the governor's office on May 6, 1809, however he was unsuccessful in obtaining the appointment. He then served as a member of the U.S. House of Representatives from 1810 to 1817 and 1821 to 1823. He also served as an associate justice of the Second District from 1823 to 1826. Governor Robert Wright passed away on September 7, 1826, and was buried in the family cemetery at Cheston-on-Wye in Queen Anne's County, Maryland.

Sources:

Sobel, Robert, and John Raimo, eds. Biographical Directory of the Governors of the United States, 1789-1978, Vol. 2, Westport, Conn.; Meckler Books, 1978. 4 vols.

<http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=W000768>

Biographical Directory of the U.S. Congress

<http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us/>

Maryland State Archives

<http://famousamericans.net/robertwright/>

Famous Americans

Maryland

Edward Lloyd

Birth Date: **7/22/1779**

Died: **6/2/1834**

Birth Place: **MD**

Party: **Democratic-Republican**

Family: **Married Sally Scott Murray; seven children**

Relation to Other Governors:

School:

Religion: **Episcopalian**

Race: **Caucasian**

Military Service:

Wars Served:

Military Awards:

Physician or Dentist: **no**

Higher Office(s) Served: **/Representative/ /Senator/**

Died in Office: **no** Resigned: **no** Succeeded: **yes**

Length of Service (in years): **1** Number of Terms: **2**

Term 1: **6/9/1809 - 11/16/1811**

Term 2: -

Term 3: -

EDWARD LLOYD, the eleventh governor of Maryland, was born in Talbot County, Maryland on July 22, 1779. His education was attained by private tutors and in private academies in his native state. Lloyd entered politics in 1800, serving as a member of the Maryland House of Representatives, a position he held five years. He also served as a member of the U.S. House of Representatives from 1806 to 1809. On June 9, 1809, the Maryland Legislature chose Lloyd to fill the unexpired term of Governor Robert Wright, who had resigned. Lloyd was elected to his own term in November 1809, and was reelected in 1810. During his tenure, the voting residency requirement was reduced to one year, the property qualification for office holding was eliminated, and a resolution was authorized that approved Jefferson's embargo. After completing his term, Lloyd left office on November 16, 1811. He then was elected to the Maryland State Senate, where he served from 1811 to 1819 and 1826 to 1831. He also served as a member of the U.S. Senate from 1819 to 1826. Governor Edward Lloyd passed away on June 2, 1834, and was buried in the family cemetery at Wye House in Talbot County, Maryland.

Sources:

Sobel, Robert, and John Raimo, eds. *Biographical Directory of the Governors of the United States, 1789-1978*, Vol. 2, Westport, Conn.; Meckler Books, 1978. 4 vols.

<http://famousamericans.net/edwardlloyd/>

Famous Americans

<http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us/>

Maryland State Archives

Maryland

Levin Winder

Birth Date: **9/4/1757**

Died: **7/1/1819**

Birth Place: **MD**

Party: **Federalist**

Family: **Married Mary S. Sloss; three children**

Relation to Other Governors:

School:

Religion: **Presbyterian**

Race: **Caucasian**

Military Service: **Army**

Wars Served: **Revolutionary War**

Military Awards:

Physician or Dentist: **no**

Higher Office(s) Served:

Died in Office: **no** Resigned: **no** Succeeded: **no**

Length of Service (in years): **1** Number of Terms: **3**

Term 1: **11/25/1812 - 1/2/1816**

Term 2: -

Term 3: -

LEVIN WINDER, the thirteenth governor of Maryland, was born in Somerset County, Maryland on September 4, 1757.

His education was attained in private academies in his native state. He studied law for a while, but with the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, he abandoned his studies and joined the army. He served as a first lieutenant in the 5th Company of Smallwood's Battalion, and rose through the ranks, earning the rank of lieutenant colonel by the time he was discharged in 1783. After his military service, Winder entered into a career in politics. He served as a member of the Maryland House of Representatives from 1789 to 1793 and 1806 to 1809, serving as speaker of the house from 1808 to 1809. He also served as a Maryland Senate elector in 1796, 1801 and 1806.

The Maryland Legislature elected Winder governor on November 25, 1812. He was reelected to a second term in 1813, and to a third term in 1814. During his tenure, the War of 1812 had started, and although he was personally against it, he aided in the war effort by providing men, arms and provisions. Also, a school system was recommended that would benefit all regions of the state. After completing his term, Winder left office on January 2, 1816. Later that same year, he was elected to the Maryland State Senate, a position he held three years. Governor Levin Winder passed away on July 1,

1819. His final resting spot was in the family graveyard on his Monie Creek estate near Princess Anne, Somerset County, Maryland.

Sources:

Sobel, Robert, and John Raimo, eds. *Biographical Directory of the Governors of the United States, 1789-1978*, Vol. 2, Westport, Conn.; Meckler Books, 1978. 4 vols.

<http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us/msa/speccol/sc3500/sc3520/001300/001396/html/msa01396.html>

Maryland State Archives

<http://politicalgraveyard.com/bio/wilsons-winford.html>

The Political Graveyard

Maryland

Charles Carnan Ridgely

Birth Date: **12/6/1760**

Died: **7/17/1829**

Birth Place: **MD**

Party: **Federalist**

Family: **Married Priscilla Dorsey; eleven children**

Relation to Other Governors:

School:

Religion: **Episcopalian**

Race: **Caucasian**

Military Service: **Army**

Wars Served:

Military Awards:

Physician or Dentist: **no**

Higher Office(s) Served:

Died in Office: **no** Resigned: **no** Succeeded: **no**

Length of Service (in years): **1** Number of Terms: **3**

Term 1: **1/2/1816 - 1/8/1819**

Term 2: -

Term 3: -

CHARLES CARNAN RIDGELY, the fourteenth governor of Maryland, was born in Baltimore County, Maryland on December 6, 1760. He became an orphan at a young age, and consequently was adopted by his uncle, Charles Ridgely, whose last name he took. He was educated by private tutors and in private academies in his native state. From 1782 to 1794, he served as brigadier general of the 11th Maryland Brigade. Ridgely entered politics in 1790, serving as a member of the Maryland House of Representatives, a position he held five years. He also served as a member of the Maryland State Senate from 1796 to 1800. Ridgely was elected governor of Maryland in 1815, and was sworn into office on January 2, 1816. He was reelected to a second term in 1817, and to a third term in 1818. During his tenure, the state prospered; and the internal improvement program flourished. Bridges, roads, and public buildings were all advanced. Also, construction on a battle monument in Baltimore was initiated; Forts McHenry and Washington were ceded to the national government; and a portion of war expenditures were recovered from the federal government. After completing his term, Ridgely left office on January 8, 1819 and retired from political life. He stayed active, running his extensive estate and managing his iron works business. Governor Charles C. Ridgely passed away on July 17, 1829, and was buried in the family vault on his estate in Baltimore County, Maryland.

Sources:

Sobel, Robert, and John Raimo, eds. *Biographical Directory of the Governors of the United States, 1789-1978*, Vol. 2, Westport, Conn.; Meckler Books, 1978. 4 vols.

<http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us/msa/speccol/sc3500/sc3520/001400/001446/html/msa01446.html>

Maryland State Archives

<http://politicalgraveyard.com/bio/ridge-riggin.html>

The Political Graveyard

Maryland

Charles Goldsborough

Birth Date: **7/15/1765**

Died: **12/13/1834**

Birth Place: **ME**

Party: **Federalist**

Family: **Married twice--Elizabeth Goldsborough, Sarah Yerbury; seventeen children**

Relation to Other Governors:

School: **University of Pennsylvania**

Religion: **Episcopalian**

Race: **Caucasian**

Military Service:

Wars Served:

Military Awards:

Physician or Dentist: **no**

Higher Office(s) Served: **/Representative/**

Died in Office: **no** Resigned: **no** Succeeded: **no**

Length of Service (in years): **1** Number of Terms: **1**

Term 1: **1/8/1819 - 12/20/1819**

Term 2: -

Term 3: -

CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH, the fifteenth governor of Maryland, was born in Hunting Creek, Dorchester County, Maryland on July 15, 1765. His education was attained at the University of Pennsylvania, where he earned a B.A. degree in 1784, and a M.A. degree in 1787. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1790. Goldsborough entered politics in 1791, serving as a member of the Maryland State Senate, a position he held four years. He also served as a member of the U.S. House of Representatives from 1805 to 1817. The Maryland Legislature elected Goldsborough governor in 1818. He was sworn into office on January 8, 1819. During his tenure, internal improvements were endorsed; funding was authorized for construction on a turnpike; and the elimination of imprisonment for debt was advocated for. After running unsuccessfully for reelection, Goldsborough left office on December 1819. He ran again for the governorship in 1820 and 1821, but was defeated in both bids. Governor Charles Goldsborough passed away on December 13, 1834, and was buried at the Christ Episcopal Church Cemetery in Cambridge, Maryland.

Sources:

Sobel, Robert, and John Raimo, eds. *Biographical Directory of the Governors of the United States, 1789-1978*, Vol. 2, Westport, Conn.; Meckler Books, 1978. 4 vols.

<http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=G000261>

Biographical Directory of the U.S. Congress

<http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us/msa/speccol/sc3500/sc3520/001400/001447/html/msa01447.html>

Maryland State Archives

Maryland

Samuel Sprigg

Birth Date: **1/1/1783**

Died: **4/21/1855**

Birth Place: **MD**

Party: **Democrat, Whig**

Family: **Married Violetta Lansdale; two children**

Relation to Other Governors:

School:

Religion: **Episcopalian**

Race: **Caucasian**

Military Service:

Wars Served:

Military Awards:

Physician or Dentist: **no**

Higher Office(s) Served:

Died in Office: **no** Resigned: **no** Succeeded: **no**

Length of Service (in years): **1** Number of Terms: **3**

Term 1: **12/20/1819 - 12/16/1822**

Term 2: -

Term 3: -

SAMUEL SPRIGG, the sixteenth governor of Maryland, was born in Washington County, Maryland in 1783. His early education was attained in the common schools of his native state. He later studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1808, and then established his legal career in Prince George's County, Maryland. Sprigg entered politics in 1819, winning his first election, to the governorship of Maryland. He was reelected to a second term in 1820, and to a third term in 1821. During his tenure, the state's roads and waterways were improved; the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal was chartered; and the construction on the national road continued to progress. After completing his term, Sprigg left office on December 16, 1822 and retired from political life. He stayed active, serving as the president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company. Governor Samuel Sprigg passed away on April 21, 1855, and was buried in the Oak Hill Cemetery in Georgetown, Washington, D.C.

Sources:

Sobel, Robert, and John Raimo, eds. *Biographical Directory of the Governors of the United States, 1789-1978*, Vol. 2, Westport, Conn.; Meckler Books, 1978. 4 vols.

<http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us/msa/speccol/sc3500/sc3520/001400/001448/html/msa01448.html>

Maryland State Archives

<http://politicalgraveyard.com/bio/sprigg.html>

The Political Graveyard

Maryland

Samuel Stevens Jr.

Birth Date: **7/13/1778**

Died: **2/7/1860**

Birth Place: **MD**

Party: **Democratic-Republican**

Family: **Married Eliza May; nine children**

Relation to Other Governors:

School:

Religion: **Episcopalian**

Race: **Caucasian**

Military Service: **National Guard**

Wars Served: **War of 1812**

Military Awards:

Physician or Dentist: **no**

Higher Office(s) Served:

Died in Office: **no** Resigned: **no** Succeeded: **no**

Length of Service (in years): **1** Number of Terms: **3**

Term 1: **12/16/1822 - 1/9/1826**

Term 2: -

Term 3: -

Samuel Stevens, Jr., the seventeenth governor of Maryland, was born in Talbot County, Maryland on July 13, 1778. His education was attained at the Reverend John Bowie School. During the War of 1812, he served as captain of the 9th Regiment of the Maryland Militia. Stevens entered politics, serving as a member of the Maryland House of Representatives, a position he held from 1807 to 1809, 1811, 1813, 1817 and 1819 to 1820. Stevens became governor of Maryland on December 16, 1822. He was reelected to a second term in 1823, and to a third term in 1824. During his tenure, legislation was sanctioned that granted Jews the right to vote; the canal building program was advanced; and construction on the national road was finished. After completing his term, Stevens left office on January 9, 1826 and retired from public service. He stayed active, serving as president of the Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore. Governor Samuel Stevens, Jr. passed away on February 7, 1860, and was buried in the Spring Hill Cemetery in Easton, Maryland.

Sources:

Sobel, Robert, and John Raimo, eds. *Biographical Directory of the Governors of the United States, 1789-1978*, Vol. 2, Westport, Conn.; Meckler Books, 1978. 4 vols.

<http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us/msa/speccol/sc3500/sc3520/001400/001449/html/msa01449.html>

Maryland State Archives

<http://politicalgraveyard.com/bio/stevens8.html>

The Political Graveyard

Maryland

Joseph Kent

Birth Date: **1/14/1779**

Died: **11/24/1837**

Birth Place: **MD**

Party: **Democratic-Republican**

Family: **Married twice--Eleanor Lee Wallace, Alice Conter; eleven children**

Relation to Other Governors:

School:

Religion: **Episcopalian**

Race: **Caucasian**

Military Service:

Wars Served:

Military Awards:

Physician or Dentist: **no**

Higher Office(s) Served: **/Representative/ /Senator/**

Died in Office: **no** Resigned: **no** Succeeded: **no**

Length of Service (in years): **1** Number of Terms: **3**

Term 1: **1/9/1826 - 1/15/1829**

Term 2: -

Term 3: -

JOSEPH KENT, the eighteenth governor of Maryland, was born in Calvert County, Maryland on January 14, 1779. He studied medicine, and established medical practices in Lower Marlborough and Bladensburg, Maryland. Kent entered politics, serving as a member of the U.S. House of Representatives, a position he held from 1811 to 1815 and 1819 to 1826. He was elected governor of Maryland in 1825, and was sworn into office on January 9, 1826. He went on to win reelection in 1827 and 1828. During his tenure, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was initiated, prison reform was endorsed, and subsidies for schools and colleges were lobbied for. After completing his term, Kent left office on January 15, 1829. He switched political allegiances and was elected as a Whig to the U.S. Senate, an office he held from 1833 until his death on November 24, 1837. Governor Joseph Kent was buried at Rosemount near Bladensburg, Maryland.

Sources:

Sobel, Robert, and John Raimo, eds. Biographical Directory of the Governors of the United States, 1789-1978, Vol. 2, Westport, Conn.; Meckler Books, 1978. 4 vols.

<http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=K000125>

Biographical Directory of the U.S. Congress

<http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us/msa/speccol/sc3500/sc3520/001400/001450/html/msa01450.html>

Maryland State Archives

Maryland

Daniel Martin

Birth Date: **1/1/1780**

Died: **7/11/1831**

Birth Place: **MD**

Party: **Whig**

Family: **Married Mary Clare Maccubbin; five children**

Relation to Other Governors:

School: **St. John's College**

Religion: **Episcopalian**

Race: **Caucasian**

Military Service:

Wars Served:

Military Awards:

Physician or Dentist: **no**

Higher Office(s) Served:

Died in Office: **yes** Resigned: **no** Succeeded: **no**

Length of Service (in years): **1** Number of Terms: **2**

Term 1: **1/15/1829 - 1/15/1830**

Term 2: **1/13/1831 - 7/11/1831**

Term 3: -

DANIEL MARTIN, the nineteenth and twenty-first governor of Maryland, was born in Talbot County, Maryland in 1780. His education was attained at St. John's College in Annapolis. Martin entered politics in 1819, serving as a member of the Maryland House of Representatives, a position he held until 1821. In 1828, the Maryland Legislature elected Martin governor. He was sworn into office on January 15, 1829. During his tenure, he recommended reducing state office holders; he endorsed road and canal improvements, and he lobbied for a better public school system. After running unsuccessfully for reelection, Martin left office on January 15, 1830. However, one year later he was reelected. His last administration was devoted to improving the state's penal system. A little more than six months into his term, Governor Daniel Martin became seriously ill. He passed away on July 11, 1831, and was buried in the Spring Hill Cemetery in Easton, Maryland.

Sources:

Sobel, Robert, and John Raimo, eds. *Biographical Directory of the Governors of the United States, 1789-1978*, Vol. 2, Westport, Conn.; Meckler Books, 1978. 4 vols.

<http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us/msa/speccol/sc3500/sc3520/001400/001451/html/msa01451.html>

Maryland State Archives

<http://politicalgraveyard.com/bio/martine2.html>

The Political Graveyard

Maryland

Thomas King Carroll

Birth Date: **4/29/1793**

Died: **10/3/1873**

Birth Place: **MD**

Party: **Democratic-Republican**

Family: **Married Julianna Stevenson; nine children**

Relation to Other Governors:

School: **University of Pennsylvania**

Religion: **Episcopalian**

Race: **Caucasian**

Military Service:

Wars Served:

Military Awards:

Physician or Dentist: **no**

Higher Office(s) Served:

Died in Office: **no** Resigned: **no** Succeeded: **no**

Length of Service (in years): **1** Number of Terms: **1**

Term 1: **1/15/1830 - 1/13/1831**

Term 2: -

Term 3: -

THOMAS K. CARROLL, the twentieth governor of Maryland, was born in Somerset County, Maryland on April 29, 1793. His education was attained at the Charlotte Hall Academy, the Washington Academy, and at the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1811. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1814. Carroll entered into a political career in 1816, with his election to the Maryland House of Representatives, a position he held until 1817. He also served as judge of the Orphan's Court from 1826 to 1829. Carroll was elected governor of Maryland in 1829. He was sworn into office on January 15, 1830. During his tenure, changes to the University of Maryland's collegiate department were lobbied for, as well as for restructuring the state penal system. Also, aid for Revolutionary War veterans was endorsed; the preservation of war records was recommended; and the completion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was campaigned for. After running unsuccessfully for reelection, Carroll left office on January 13, 1831 and retired from public service. Governor Thomas K. Carroll passed away on October 3, 1873, and was buried in the Old Trinity Church Cemetery in Dorchester County, Maryland.

Sources:

Sobel, Robert, and John Raimo, eds. *Biographical Directory of the Governors of the United States, 1789-1978*, Vol. 2, Westport, Conn.; Meckler Books, 1978. 4 vols.

<http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us/msa/speccol/sc3500/sc3520/001400/001452/html/msa01452.html>

Maryland State Archives

<http://politicalgraveyard.com/bio/carroll.html>

The Political Graveyard

Maryland

George Howard

Birth Date: **11/21/1789**

Died: **8/2/1846**

Birth Place: **MD**

Party: **Whig**

Family: **Married Prudence Gough Ridgely; thirteen children**

Relation to Other Governors:

School:

Religion: **Episcopalian**

Race: **Caucasian**

Military Service:

Wars Served:

Military Awards:

Physician or Dentist: **no**

Higher Office(s) Served:

Died in Office: **no** Resigned: **no** Succeeded: **yes**

Length of Service (in years): **1** Number of Terms: **2**

Term 1: **7/11/1831 - 1/17/1833**

Term 2: -

Term 3: -

GEORGE HOWARD, the twenty-second governor of Maryland and son of former governor John Eager Howard, was born in Baltimore, Maryland on November 21, 1789. His education was attained through private tutoring. Before entering into politics, Howard owned and managed a large estate in Anne Arundel County. Howard first entered politics in January 1831, with his election to the Executive Council, a position he held six months. On July 11, 1831, Governor Daniel Martin passed away, and Howard, who was president of the Council at the time, assumed the duties of the governorship. After completing Martin's term, Howard was elected in 1832 to his own gubernatorial term. During his tenure, the establishment of a state bank was endorsed; the endowment of Maryland Colleges was promoted; and a state slaveholders association was formed. Also, lotteries and the South Carolina nullification movement were both opposed. After declining to run for reelection, Howard left office on January 17, 1833 and retired from public service. Governor George Howard passed away on August 2, 1846, and was buried at the St. Paul's Cemetery in Baltimore, Maryland.

Sources:

Sobel, Robert, and John Raimo, eds. *Biographical Directory of the Governors of the United States, 1789-1978*, Vol. 2, Westport, Conn.; Meckler Books, 1978. 4 vols.

<http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us/msa/speccol/sc3500/sc3520/001400/001453/html/msa01453.html>

Maryland State Archives

<http://politicalgraveyard.com/bio/howard.html>

The Political Graveyard

Maryland

James Thomas

Birth Date: **3/11/1785**

Died: **12/25/1845**

Birth Place: **MD**

Party: **Whig**

Family: **Married Elizabeth Coates**

Relation to Other Governors:

School: **University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine**

Religion: **Episcopal**

Race: **Caucasian**

Military Service: **Army**

Wars Served: **War of 1812**

Military Awards:

Physician or Dentist: **no**

Higher Office(s) Served:

Died in Office: **no** Resigned: **yes** Succeeded: **no**

Length of Service (in years): **1** Number of Terms: **3**

Term 1: **1/17/1833 - 1/14/1836**

Term 2: -

Term 3: -

JAMES THOMAS, the twenty-third governor of Maryland, was born at De La Brooke Manor in St. Mary's County, Maryland on March 11, 1785. His education was attained at Charlotte Hall Academy, where he graduated in 1804, and at the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, where he earned his medical degree in 1807. Thomas served during the War of 1812, as a major in the 4th Maryland Cavalry, and later earned the rank of major general for his heroic service. After his military duty, Thomas practiced medicine until 1826, when he then entered into a political career. He served as a member of the Maryland State Senate for the next five years. The Maryland Legislature elected Thomas governor of Maryland on December 10, 1832. He was reelected to a second term in 1833, and to a third term in 1834. During his tenure, railroad construction progressed throughout the state; a cholera epidemic was dealt with; the Bank of Maryland collapsed; a geological survey of the state was initiated; and appropriations for maintenance of public schools was advocated for. After completing his term, Thomas left office on January 14, 1836 and retired from public service. Governor James Thomas passed away on December 25, 1845, and was buried at Deep Falls in St. Mary's County, Maryland.

Sources:

Sobel, Robert, and John Raimo, eds. *Biographical Directory of the Governors of the United States, 1789-1978*, Vol. 2, Westport, Conn.; Meckler Books, 1978.

<http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us/msa/speccol/sc3500/sc3520/001400/001454/html/msa01454.html>

Maryland State Archives

<http://politicalgraveyard.com/bio/thomas4.html>

The Political Graveyard

Maryland

Thomas Ward Veazey

Birth Date: **1/31/1774**

Died: **7/1/1842**

Birth Place: **MD**

Party: **Whig**

Family: **Married three times--Sarah Worell, Mary Veazey, Mary Wallace; eleven children**

Relation to Other Governors:

School: **Washington College**

Religion: **Episcopalian**

Race: **Caucasian**

Military Service: **Army**

Wars Served: **War of 1812**

Military Awards:

Physician or Dentist: **no**

Higher Office(s) Served:

Died in Office: **no** Resigned: **yes** Succeeded: **no**

Length of Service (in years): **1** Number of Terms: **3**

Term 1: **1/14/1836 - 1/7/1839**

Term 2: -

Term 3: -

THOMAS W. VEAZEY, the twenty-fourth governor of Maryland, was born at Cherry Grove in Cecil County, Maryland on January 31, 1774. His education was attained at Washington College, where he graduated in 1795. During the War of 1812, he served as lieutenant colonel of the 49th Regiment in the Maryland militia. Veazey entered politics in 1808, serving as a presidential elector, a position he held again in 1812. He also was a member of the Maryland House of Representatives from 1811 to 1812, and served as a member of the Governor's Executive Council from 1833 to 1835. Veazey was elected governor of Maryland on December 14, 1835, and was sworn into office on January 14, 1836. He was reelected to a second term in 1837, and to a third term in 1838. During his tenure, key constitutional amendments were lobbied for, which were ratified in 1837. One of the constitutional changes was the governor's term, which became a four-year term and was now elected by a popular vote instead of by the legislature. After completing his term, Veazey left office on January 7, 1839 and retired from public service. Governor Thomas W. Veazey passed away on July 1, 1842, and was buried in the family cemetery at Cherry Grove in Cecil County, Maryland.

Sources:

Sobel, Robert, and John Raimo, eds. *Biographical Directory of the Governors of the United States, 1789-1978*, Vol. 2, Westport, Conn.; Meckler Books, 1978. 4 vols.

<http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us/msa/speccol/sc3500/sc3520/001400/001455/html/msa01455.html>

Maryland State Archives

<http://politicalgraveyard.com/bio/veach-veltri.html>

The Political Graveyard

Maryland

William Grason

Birth Date: **3/11/1788**

Died: **7/2/1868**

Birth Place: **MD**

Party: **Democrat**

Family: **Married Susan Orrick Sulivane; twelve children**

Relation to Other Governors:

School: **St. John's College**

Religion: **Episcopalian**

Race: **Caucasian**

Military Service: **Navy**

Wars Served:

Military Awards:

Physician or Dentist: **no**

Higher Office(s) Served:

Died in Office: **no** Resigned: **no** Succeeded: **no**

Length of Service (in years): **3** Number of Terms: **1**

Term 1: **1/7/1839 - 1/3/1842**

Term 2: -

Term 3: -

WILLIAM GRASON, the twenty-fifth governor of Maryland, was born in Queen Anne's County, Maryland on March 11, 1788. His education was attained at St. John's College, however he never graduated. He left school to join the U.S. Navy, where he served for a short time as a midshipman. Grason entered politics in 1828, serving as a member of the Maryland House of Representatives, a position he held until 1829. He also served as a Maryland Senate elector in 1831, and was defeated in both his bids for Congress in 1833 and 1835. Grason was elected governor of Maryland on October 3, 1838, becoming the first governor to be elected by a popular vote to a three-year term. During his tenure, the Susquehanna and Elk Ridge Road was completed, and the first American ship constructed with iron was built in Baltimore. Also, the state's deficit was addressed, and the reduction of legislative power was promoted. After completing his term, Grason left office on January 3, 1842. He stayed politically active, serving as a member of the Maryland State Senate in 1850. He also served as a member of the 1851 Maryland Constitutional Convention, and was a delegate to the 1860 Baltimore Convention. Governor William Grason passed away on July 2, 1868, and was buried at the Wye River Farm near Queenstown, Queen Anne's County, Maryland.

Sources:

Sobel, Robert, and John Raimo, eds. *Biographical Directory of the Governors of the United States, 1789-1978*, Vol. 2, Westport, Conn.; Meckler Books, 1978. 4 vols.

<http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us/msa/speccol/sc3500/sc3520/001400/001456/html/msa01456.html>

Maryland State Archives

<http://politicalgraveyard.com/bio/grant-graver.html>

The Political Graveyard

Maryland

Francis Thomas

Birth Date: **2/3/1799**

Died: **1/22/1876**

Birth Place: **MD**

Party: **Democrat**

Family: **Married Sally Campbell McDowell**

Relation to Other Governors:

School: **St. John's College**

Religion: **Episcopalian**

Race: **Caucasian**

Military Service:

Wars Served:

Military Awards:

Physician or Dentist: **no**

Higher Office(s) Served: **/Representative/ /Ambassador/**

Died in Office: **no** Resigned: **no** Succeeded: **no**

Length of Service (in years): **3** Number of Terms: **1**

Term 1: **1/3/1842 - 1/6/1845**

Term 2: -

Term 3: -

FRANCIS THOMAS, the twenty-sixth governor of Maryland, was born in Frederick County, Maryland on February 3, 1799. His education was attained at St. John's College in Annapolis, Maryland. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1820, and then established his legal career in Frederick, Maryland. Thomas entered politics in 1822, serving as a member of the Maryland House of Representatives, a position he held again in 1827 and 1829. He also served as speaker in 1829, and was a member of the U.S. House of Representatives from 1831 to 1841. Thomas was elected governor of Maryland by a popular vote on October 6, 1841. He was sworn into office on January 3, 1842. During his tenure, the first telegraph line was initiated between Baltimore and Washington, D.C.; the repudiation of the state debt was opposed; a regular packet ship service was instituted between Baltimore and Liverpool, England; and the construction on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Cumberland, Maryland was finalized. After completing his term, Thomas left office on January 6, 1845. He later served as a member of the 1850 Maryland Constitutional Convention, and was elected as a Unionist to the U.S. House of Representatives, where he served from 1861 to 1869. He also served as a delegate to the 1866 Loyalist Convention, was the collector of Internal Revenue from 1870 to 1872, and was the U.S. Minister to Peru from 1872 to 1875. On January 22, 1876, Thomas was killed by a train while walking on railroad

tracks near Frankville, Maryland. Governor Francis Thomas was buried in the Rose Hill Cemetery in Cumberland, Maryland.

Sources:

Sobel, Robert, and John Raimo, eds. *Biographical Directory of the Governors of the United States, 1789-1978*, Vol. 2, Westport, Conn.; Meckler Books, 1978. 4 vols.

<http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=T000166>

Biographical Directory of the U.S. Congress

<http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us/msa/speccol/sc3500/sc3520/001400/001457/html/msa01457.html>

Maryland State Archives

Maryland

Thomas George Pratt

Birth Date: **2/18/1804**

Died: **11/9/1869**

Birth Place: **DC**

Party: **Whig**

Family: **Married Adelaide MacKubin Kent; six children**

Relation to Other Governors:

School: **Georgetown College, and Princeton University**

Religion: **Episcopalian**

Race: **Caucasian**

Military Service:

Wars Served:

Military Awards:

Physician or Dentist: **no**

Higher Office(s) Served: **/Senator/**

Died in Office: **no** Resigned: **no** Succeeded: **no**

Length of Service (in years): **3** Number of Terms: **3**

Term 1: **1/6/1845 - 1/3/1848**

Term 2: -

Term 3: -

THOMAS G. KENT, the twenty-seventh governor of Maryland, was born in Washington, D.C. on February 18, 1804.

His education was attained at Georgetown College in Washington, D.C., and at Princeton University, where he studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1823, and then went on to establish his legal career in Upper Marlboro, Maryland.

Pratt entered politics in 1832, serving as a member of the Maryland House of Representatives, a position he held three years. He also served as a Whig presidential elector in 1836, was president of the Governor's Executive Council in 1836, and served as a member of the Maryland State Senate from 1838 to 1843. Pratt was elected governor of Maryland by a popular vote on October 4, 1844. He was sworn into office on January 6, 1845. During his tenure, the governor's and the secretary of state's salaries were reduced; a resumption law was sanctioned; legislative sessions were changed from annual sessions to biennial; and the chancery court was eliminated. Also, the Mexican War had started, and provisions and troops were organized. After completing his term, Pratt left office on January 3, 1848. He later served as a member of the U.S. Senate from 1849 to 1857, and was a delegate to the 1864 Democratic National Convention, as well as serving as a delegate to the 1866 Union Convention in Philadelphia. Governor Thomas G. Pratt passed away on November 9, 1869, and was buried at the St. Anne's Cemetery in Annapolis, Maryland.

Sources:

Sobel, Robert, and John Raimo, eds. *Biographical Directory of the Governors of the United States, 1789-1978*, Vol. 2, Westport, Conn.; Meckler Books, 1978. 4 vols.

<http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=P000506>

Biographical Directory of the U. S. Congress

<http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us/msa/speccol/sc3500/sc3520/001400/001458/html/msa01458.html>

Maryland State Archives

<http://famousamericans.net/thomasgeorgepratt/>

Famous Americans

Maryland

Phillip Francis Thomas

Birth Date: **9/12/1810**

Died: **10/2/1890**

Birth Place: **MD**

Party: **Democrat**

Family: **Married twice--Sarah Maria Kerr, Clintonia Wright May; thirteen children**

Relation to Other Governors:

School: **Dickinson College**

Religion: **Episcopalian**

Race: **Caucasian**

Military Service:

Wars Served:

Military Awards:

Physician or Dentist: **no**

Higher Office(s) Served: **/Representative/**

Died in Office: **no** Resigned: **no** Succeeded: **no**

Length of Service (in years): **3** Number of Terms: **1**

Term 1: **1/3/1848 - 1/6/1851**

Term 2: -

Term 3: -

PHILLIP F. THOMAS, the twenty-eighth governor of Maryland, was born in Easton, Maryland on September 12, 1810.

His education was attained at the Easton Academy, and at Dickinson College in Pennsylvania. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1831, and then established his legal career in Easton, Maryland. Thomas entered politics in 1836, serving as a delegate to the Maryland Constitutional Convention. He also served as a member of the Maryland House of Representatives in 1838, 1843 and 1845, was a member of the U.S. House of Representatives from 1839 to 1841, and served as judge of the Land Office Court for Eastern Maryland in 1841. Thomas was elected governor of Maryland by a popular vote on October 6, 1847. He was sworn into office on January 3, 1848. During his tenure, the state's deficit was reduced; railroad construction within the state progressed; the establishment of a public works board was called for; and the adoption of a new state constitution was recommended. After completing his term, Thomas left office on January 6, 1851. He stayed active, serving as comptroller of the U.S. Treasury from 1851 to 1853, and serving as the collector of the Port of Baltimore from 1853 to 1860. He served as the commissioner of patents in 1860, was the secretary of the U.S. Treasury from 1860 to 1861, and served again in the Maryland House of Representatives in 1863, 1878 and 1883. Thomas was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1867, but was denied his seat. He also served as a member of the U.S. House

of Representatives from 1875 to 1877, and was a delegate to the 1883 Democratic State Convention. Governor Philip F. Thomas passed away on October 2, 1890, and was buried at the Spring Hill Cemetery in Easton, Maryland.

Sources:

Sobel, Robert, and John Raimo, eds. *Biographical Directory of the Governors of the United States, 1789-1978*, Vol. 2, Westport, Conn.; Meckler Books, 1978. 4 vols.

<http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=T000182>

Biographical Directory of the U.S. Congress

<http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us/msa/speccol/sc3500/sc3520/001400/001459/html/msa01459.html>

Maryland State Archives

Maryland

Enoch Louis Lowe

Birth Date: **8/10/1820**

Died: **8/23/1892**

Birth Place: **MD**

Party: **Democrat**

Family: **Married Esther Winder Polk; eleven children**

Relation to Other Governors:

School: **Clongowa Wood College, and Jesuit College**

Religion: **Roman Catholic**

Race: **Caucasian**

Military Service:

Wars Served:

Military Awards:

Physician or Dentist: **no**

Higher Office(s) Served:

Died in Office: **no** Resigned: **no** Succeeded: **no**

Length of Service (in years): **3** Number of Terms: **1**

Term 1: **1/6/1851 - 1/11/1854**

Term 2: -

Term 3: -

ENOCH L. LOWE, the twenty-ninth governor of Maryland, was born in Frederick, Maryland on August 10, 1820. His education was attained at St. John's School in Frederick, at Clongowa Wood College in Ireland, and at the Jesuit College in England, where he graduated in 1839. He later studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1842, and then established his legal career in Frederick County. Lowe entered politics in 1845, serving as a member of the Maryland House of Representatives. He was elected governor of Maryland by a popular vote on October 2, 1850. He was sworn into office on January 6, 1851. During his tenure, the State Constitution of 1851 was ratified; construction on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to the Ohio River was completed; the office of comptroller of the treasury was instituted; election law amendments were supported; the state deficit was reduced; and criminal code revisions were recommended. After completing his term, Lowe left office on January 11, 1854. He later served as a Democratic presidential elector in 1860, and he was a supporter of the Confederacy cause during the Civil War. Governor Enoch L. Lowe passed away on August 23, 1892, and was buried at the St. John's Catholic Cemetery in Frederick, Maryland.

Sources:

Sobel, Robert, and John Raimo, eds. *Biographical Directory of the Governors of the United States, 1789-1978*, Vol. 1, Westport, Conn.; Meckler Books, 1978. 4 vols.

<http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us/msa/speccol/sc3500/sc3520/001400/001460/html/msa01460.html>

Maryland State Archives

<http://politicalgraveyard.com/bio/lowe.html>

The Political Graveyard

Maryland

Thomas Watkins Ligon

Birth Date: **5/10/1810**

Died: **1/12/1881**

Birth Place: **VA**

Party: **Democrat**

Family: **Married twice--Sally Ann Dorsey, Mary Tolly Dorsey; two children**

Relation to Other Governors:

School: **University of Virginia, and Yale University**

Religion: **Episcopalian**

Race: **Caucasian**

Military Service:

Wars Served:

Military Awards:

Physician or Dentist: **no**

Higher Office(s) Served: **/Representative/**

Died in Office: **no** Resigned: **no** Succeeded: **no**

Length of Service (in years): **3** Number of Terms: **1**

Term 1: **1/11/1854 - 1/13/1858**

Term 2: -

Term 3: -

THOMAS W. LIGON, the thirtieth governor of Maryland, was born in Prince Edward County, Virginia on May 10, 1810. His education was attained at Hampden-Sydney College, where he graduated in 1830, and at the University of Virginia and at Yale University, where he studied law. Ligon entered politics in 1843, serving as a member of the Maryland House of Representatives, a position he held until 1845. He also served as a member of the U.S. House of Representatives from 1845 to 1849. Ligon was elected governor of Maryland by a popular vote on November 2, 1853. He was sworn into office on January 11, 1854, becoming the first governor to be elected to a four-year term. During his tenure, conflicts erupted between the governor and the Know-Nothing dominated legislature; and Baltimore elections became disorderly, which resulted in rioting and an open disagreement between the Baltimore mayor and Ligon. After completing his term, Ligon left office on January 13, 1858 and retired from public service. He stayed active, serving as president of the Patapsco Female Institute in Patapsco Maryland. Governor Thomas W. Ligon passed away on January 12, 1881, and was buried at the St. John's Cemetery in Ellicott City, Maryland.

Sources:

Sobel, Robert, and John Raimo, eds. *Biographical Directory of the Governors of the United States, 1789-1978*, Vol. 2, Westport, Conn.; Meckler Books, 1978. 4 vols.

<http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=L000307>

Biographical Directory of U.S. Congress

<http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us/msa/speccol/sc3500/sc3520/001400/001461/html/msa01461.html>

Maryland State Archives

Maryland

Thomas Holliday Hicks

Birth Date: **9/2/1798**

Died: **2/14/1865**

Birth Place: **MD**

Party: **American, Union, Republican**

Family: **Married three times--Ann Thompson, Leah A. Raleigh, Mary Wilcox; five children**

Relation to Other Governors:

School:

Religion: **Methodist**

Race: **Caucasian**

Military Service:

Wars Served:

Military Awards:

Physician or Dentist: **no**

Higher Office(s) Served: **/Senator/**

Died in Office: **no** Resigned: **no** Succeeded: **no**

Length of Service (in years): **3** Number of Terms: **1**

Term 1: **1/13/1858 - 1/8/1862**

Term 2: -

Term 3: -

THOMAS H. HICKS, the thirty-first governor of Maryland, was born in Dorchester County, Maryland on September 2, 1798. His education was attained in the common schools of his native state. After working in the mercantile and boating industries, Hicks entered into a political career. He served as the Dorchester County sheriff in 1824, was a member of the Maryland House of Representatives from 1829 to 1830 and again in 1836, and served as a Maryland Senate elector in 1836. He also served on the Governor's Executive Council from 1837 to 1838, was the register of wills for Dorchester County from 1838 to 1851 and 1855 to 1858, and served as a delegate to the Maryland Constitutional Convention from 1850 to 1851. Hicks was elected governor by a popular vote on November 4, 1857. He was sworn into office on January 13, 1858. During his tenure, the state was unsettled due to the outbreak of the Civil War. Also, conflicts increased over the secession issue, and Union troops were attacked when they marched through the streets of Baltimore, which resulted in Governor Hicks issuing the order to burn bridges around Baltimore in an effort to prevent the advancement of more troops. After completing his term, Hicks left office on January 8, 1862. He later was appointed and then elected to the U.S. Senate, a position he held from 1862 until 1865. Governor Thomas H. Hicks passed away on February 14, 1865, and was buried at the Cambridge Cemetery in Cambridge, Maryland.

Sources:

Sobel, Robert, and John Raimo, eds. *Biographical Directory of the Governors of the United States, 1789-1978*, Vol. 2, Westport, Conn.; Meckler Books, 1978. 4 vols.

<http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index+H000567>

Biographical Directory of the U.S. Congress

<http://famousamericans.net/thomashollidayhicks/>

Famous Americans

<http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us/msa/speccol/sc3500/sc3520/001400/001462/html/msa01462.html>

Maryland State Archives

Maryland

Augustus Williamson Bradford

Birth Date: **1/9/1806**

Died: **3/1/1881**

Birth Place: **MD**

Party: **Union**

Family: **Married Elizabeth Kell Bradford; twelve children**

Relation to Other Governors:

School: **St. Mary's College**

Religion: **Methodist Episcopalian**

Race: **Caucasian**

Military Service:

Wars Served:

Military Awards:

Physician or Dentist: **no**

Higher Office(s) Served:

Died in Office: **no** Resigned: **no** Succeeded: **no**

Length of Service (in years): **4** Number of Terms: **1**

Term 1: **1/8/1862 - 1/10/1866**

Term 2: -

Term 3: -

AUGUSTUS W. BRADFORD, the thirty-second governor of Maryland, was born in Bel Air, Harford County, Maryland on January 9, 1806. His education was attained at the Bel Air Academy, and at St. Mary's College in Baltimore, where he graduated in 1824. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1826, and then established his legal career in Bel Air and Baltimore. Bradford entered politics in 1844, serving as a presidential elector on the Henry Clay ticket. He also served as clerk of the Baltimore Court from 1845 to 1851, and was a delegate to the 1861 Peace Conference in Washington, D.C. Bradford was elected governor by a popular vote on November 6, 1861. He was sworn into office on January 8, 1862. During his tenure, a treason bill was sanctioned that made the supporting of the Confederacy illegal; troops were raised for the war effort; and a new state constitution was embraced that eliminated slavery and disenfranchised anyone who fought or aided the Confederacy. After completing his term, Bradford left office on January 10, 1866. He later was appointed surveyor for the Port of Baltimore, a post he held from 1866 to 1869. He also was a 1872 presidential elector on the Horace Greeley ticket. Governor Augustus W. Bradford passed away on March 1, 1881, and was buried at the Greenmount Cemetery in Baltimore, Maryland.

Sources:

Sobel, Robert, and John Raimo, eds. *Biographical Directory of the Governors of the United States, 1789-1978*, Vol. 2, Westport, Conn.; Meckler Books, 1978. 4 vols.

<http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us/msa/speccol/sc3500/sc3520/001400/001463/html/msa01463.html>

Maryland State Archives

<http://politicalgraveyard.com/bio/bradby-bradish.html>

The Political Graveyard

<http://famousamericans.net/augustuswilliamsonbradford/>

Famous Americans

Maryland

Thomas Swann

Birth Date: **2/3/1809**

Died: **7/24/1883**

Birth Place: **VA**

Party: **Democrat**

Family: **Married twice--Elizabeth Gilmore Sherlock, Josephine Ward Thomas; five children**

Relation to Other Governors:

School: **Columbian College, and the University of Virginia**

Religion: **Episcopalian**

Race: **Caucasian**

Military Service:

Wars Served:

Military Awards:

Physician or Dentist: **no**

Higher Office(s) Served: **/Representative/**

Died in Office: **no** Resigned: **no** Succeeded: **no**

Length of Service (in years): **4** Number of Terms: **1**

Term 1: **1/10/1866 - 1/13/1869**

Term 2: -

Term 3: -

THOMAS SWANN, the thirty-third governor of Maryland, was born in Alexandria, Virginia on February 3, 1809. His education was attained at Columbian College in Washington, D.C., and at the University of Virginia, where he graduated in 1827. He then studied law at his father's law office. Swann entered politics in 1834, with an appointment by President Andrew Jackson, to serve as secretary of the U.S. Neapolitan Commission. He also served as mayor of Baltimore from 1856 to 1860. Swann was elected governor by a popular vote on November 8, 1864. Due to the 1864 Maryland Constitution, the governor elect could not take office until the current governor's term had expired, and consequently, Swann wasn't sworn into office until January 10, 1866. During his tenure, radical Republicans were forced out of power; the disfranchisement of many Southern sympathizers was averted; Baltimore's harbor facilities were developed; and the 1867 Constitution was adopted. Also, Swann was elected to the U.S. Senate, but declined his seat, staying instead to finish out his gubernatorial term. After completing his term, Swann left office on January 13, 1869. He was then elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, a position he held from 1869 to 1879. Governor Thomas Swann passed away on July 24, 1883, and was buried at the Greenmount Cemetery in Baltimore, Maryland.

Sources:

Sobel, Robert, and John Raimo, eds. *Biographical Directory of the Governors of the United States, 1789-1978*, Vol. 2, Westport, Conn.; Meckler Books, 1978. 4 vols.

<http://famousamericans.net/thomasswann/>

Famous Americans

<http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=S001092>

Biographical Directory of the U.S. Congress

<http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us/msa/speccol/sc3500/sc3520/001400/001464/html/msa01464.html>

Maryland State Archives

Maryland

Oden Bowie

Birth Date: **11/10/1826**

Died: **12/4/1894**

Birth Place: **MD**

Party: **Democrat**

Family: **Married Alice Carter; seven children**

Relation to Other Governors:

School: **St. John's College, and St. Mary's College**

Religion: **Episcopalian**

Race: **Caucasian**

Military Service: **Army**

Wars Served: **Mexican War**

Military Awards:

Physician or Dentist: **no**

Higher Office(s) Served:

Died in Office: **no** Resigned: **no** Succeeded: **no**

Length of Service (in years): **3** Number of Terms: **1**

Term 1: **1/13/1869 - 1/10/1872**

Term 2: -

Term 3: -

ODEN BOWIE, the thirty-fourth governor of Maryland, was born in Prince George's County, Maryland on November 10, 1826. His education was attained at St. John's College in Annapolis, and at St. Mary's College in Baltimore, where he graduated in 1845. During the Mexican War, he enlisted as a private and rose through the ranks, becoming captain of the Votigeur Regiment in the U.S. Army. Bowie entered politics in 1849, serving as a member of the Maryland House of Representatives. He also served as a delegate to the 1864 Democratic National Convention, was chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee from 1861 to 1865, and was a member of the Maryland State Senate from 1867 to 1869. In 1867, Bowie secured the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, and then went on to win election to the Maryland governorship on November 5, 1867. Due to the 1867 Maryland Constitution, Bowie could not take office until January 13, 1869. During his tenure, a free railroad law was promoted; road improvements were sanctioned; and the Maryland and Virginia offshore oyster bed disagreement was resolved. Also, the state was reimbursed by the federal government for funds that were loaned during the Civil War; and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad repaid the money it owed to the state. After completing his term, Bowie left office on January 10, 1872. He stayed active, serving as the president of the Baltimore City Passenger Railway. He also continued to buy and breed racehorses. Governor Oden Bowie passed away on December 4, 1894, and was buried at the family graveyard in Prince George's County, Maryland.

Sources:

Sobel, Robert, and John Raimo, eds. Biographical Directory of the Governors of the United States, 1789-1978, Vol. 2, Westport, Conn.; Meckler Books, 1978. 4 vols.

<http://www.pghistory.org/PG/PG300/obowie.html>

Prince George's County Historical Society

<http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us/msa/speccol/sc3500/sc3520/001400/001465/html/msa01465.html>

Maryland State Archives

<http://politicalgraveyard.com/bio/bowie.html>

The Political Graveyard

Maryland

William Pinkney Whyte

Birth Date: **8/9/1824**

Died: **3/17/1908**

Birth Place: **MD**

Party: **Democrat**

Family: **Married twice--Louisa D. Hollingsworth, Mary McDonald Thomas; three children**

Relation to Other Governors:

School: **Baltimore College, Harvard Law School, University of Maryland**

Religion: **Episcopalian**

Race: **Caucasian**

Military Service:

Wars Served:

Military Awards:

Physician or Dentist: **no**

Higher Office(s) Served: **/Senator/**

Died in Office: **no** Resigned: **yes** Succeeded: **no**

Length of Service (in years): **3** Number of Terms: **1**

Term 1: **1/10/1872 - 3/4/1874**

Term 2: -

Term 3: -

WILLIAM P. WHYTE, the thirty-fifth governor of Maryland, was born in Baltimore, Maryland on August 9, 1824. His education was attained at Baltimore College, at Harvard Law School, and at the University of Maryland, where he was awarded an LL.D. in 1874. After he was admitted to the bar in 1846, Whyte established his legal career in Baltimore. He entered politics in 1847, serving as a member of the Maryland House of Representatives, a position he held until 1848. He also served as the comptroller of the treasury for Maryland from 1853 to 1855, was a member of the U.S. Senate from 1868 to 1869, and served as a delegate to the 1868 Democratic National Convention. In 1871, Whyte secured the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, and then went on to win election to the Maryland governorship on November 7, 1871. He was sworn into office on January 10, 1872. During his tenure, the state board of health was created; the house of corrections was established; the colored normal school was proposed; and Garrett County was formed. Upon his election to the U.S. Senate, Whyte resigned from the governor's office on March 4, 1874. He served in his senatorial seat until 1881. From 1881 to 1882, Whyte served as mayor of Baltimore, and from 1887 to 1891 he served as the attorney general of Maryland. He also was the chairman to the commission that revised Baltimore's city charter from 1897 to 1898, was the city solicitor for Baltimore from 1900 to 1903, and served again in the U.S. Senate from 1906 to

1908. Governor William P. Whyte passed away on March 17, 1908, and was buried in the Greenmount Cemetery in Baltimore, Maryland.

Sources:

Sobel, Robert, and John Raimo, eds. *Biographical Directory of the Governors of the United States, 1789-1978*, Vol. 2, Westport, Conn.; Meckler Books, 1978. 4 vols.

<http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=W000435>

Biographical Directory of the U.S. Congress

<http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us/msa/speccol/sc3500/sc3520/001400/001466/html/msa01466.html>

Maryland State Archives

<http://famousamericans.net/williampinkneywhyte/>

Famous Americans

Maryland

James Black Groome

Birth Date: **4/4/1838**

Died: **10/5/1893**

Birth Place: **MD**

Party: **Democrat**

Family: **Married Alice Leigh Edmonson; one child**

Relation to Other Governors:

School:

Religion: **Presbyterian**

Race: **Caucasian**

Military Service:

Wars Served:

Military Awards:

Physician or Dentist: **no**

Higher Office(s) Served: **/Senator/**

Died in Office: **no** Resigned: **no** Succeeded: **yes**

Length of Service (in years): **3** Number of Terms: **1**

Term 1: **3/4/1874 - 1/12/1876**

Term 2: -

Term 3: -

JAMES B. GROOME, the thirty-sixth governor of Maryland, was born in Elkton, Cecil County, Maryland on April 4, 1838. His education was attained at the Tennent School in Pennsylvania. He studied law with his father, was admitted to the bar in 1861, and then established his legal career in Elkton. Groome entered politics in 1867, serving as a delegate to the Maryland Constitutional Convention. He also served as a member of the Maryland House of Representatives from 1872 to 1874, and was a presidential elector on the 1872 Horace Greeley ticket. On March 4, 1874 Governor William P. Whyte resigned from office. The Maryland Legislature then elected Groome to fill the unexpired term of Governor Whyte. During his tenure, a revision to the 1867 Maryland Constitution was sanctioned that permitted a change in venue when the question of getting a fair and objective trial was raised. After completing the remainder of Governor Whyte's term, Groome left office on January 12, 1876. Two years later, he was elected to the U.S. Senate, a position he held six years. He also served as collector of Port of Baltimore from 1889 to 1893. Governor James B. Groome passed away on October 5, 1893, and was buried at the Elkton Presbyterian Cemetery in Elkton, Maryland.

Sources:

Sobel, Robert, and John Raimo, eds. *Biographical Directory of the Governors of the United States, 1789-1978*, Vol. 2, Westport, Conn.; Meckler Books, 1978. 4 vols.

<http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=G000492>

Biographical Directory of the U.S. Congress

<http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us/msa/speccol/sc3500/sc3520/001400/001467/html/msa01467.html>

Maryland State Archives

Maryland

John Lee Carroll

Birth Date: **9/30/1830**

Died: **2/27/1911**

Birth Place: **MD**

Party: **Democrat**

Family: **Married twice--Anita Phelps, Mary Carter Thompson; eight children**

Relation to Other Governors:

School: **St. Mary's College, Georgetown University, and Harvard University**

Religion: **Roman Catholic**

Race: **Caucasian**

Military Service:

Wars Served:

Military Awards:

Physician or Dentist: **no**

Higher Office(s) Served:

Died in Office: **no** Resigned: **yes** Succeeded: **no**

Length of Service (in years): **4** Number of Terms: **2**

Term 1: **1/12/1876 - 1/14/1880**

Term 2: -

Term 3: -

JOHN L. CARROLL, the thirty-seventh governor of Maryland, was born in Baltimore, Maryland on September 30, 1830. His education was attained at St. Mary's College in Maryland, at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C., and at Harvard University, where he earned a law degree in 1851. After establishing his legal career in Baltimore and New York, Carroll into a political career. He served as a member of the Maryland State Senate from 1868 to 1876, and served as president of the senate from 1874 to 1876. Carroll secured the 1875 Democratic gubernatorial nomination, and then went on to win election to Maryland governorship on November 2, 1875. He was sworn into office on January 12, 1876. During his tenure, a longstanding boundary disagreement was resolved; the State House's old senate chamber was modernized; a new description was sanctioned for the state seal; John Hopkins University was instituted; and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad strike was dealt with. After completing his term, Carroll left office on January 14, 1880 and retired from public service. Governor Thomas L. Carroll passed away on February 27, 1911, and was buried at the Bonnie Brae Cemetery in Howard County, Maryland.

Sources:

Sobel, Robert, and John Raimo, eds. *Biographical Directory of the Governors of the United States, 1789-1978*, Vol. 2, Westport, Conn.; Meckler Books, 1978. 4 vols.

<http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us/msa/speccol/sc3500/sc3520/001400/001468/html/msa01468.html>

Maryland State Archives

<http://politicalgraveyard.com/bio/carroll.html>

The Political Graveyard

Maryland

William Thomas Hamilton

Birth Date: **9/8/1820**

Died: **10/26/1888**

Birth Place: **MD**

Party: **Democrat**

Family: **Married Clara Holmes Jenness; six children**

Relation to Other Governors:

School: **Jefferson College**

Religion: **Presbyterian**

Race: **Caucasian**

Military Service:

Wars Served:

Military Awards:

Physician or Dentist: **no**

Higher Office(s) Served: **/Representative/ /Senator/**

Died in Office: **no** Resigned: **no** Succeeded: **no**

Length of Service (in years): **4** Number of Terms: **1**

Term 1: **1/14/1880 - 1/9/1884**

Term 2: -

Term 3: -

WILLIAM T. HAMILTON, the thirty-eighth governor of Maryland, was born in Boonsboro, Washington County, Maryland on September 8, 1820. His education was attained at Hagerstown Academy, and at Jefferson College in Pennsylvania. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1843, and then established his legal career in Hagerstown, Maryland. Hamilton entered politics in 1846, serving as a member of the Maryland House of Representatives, a position he held again in 1848. He also served as a member of the U.S. House of Representatives from 1849 to 1855, and was a member of the U.S. Senate from 1869 to 1875. Hamilton secured the 1879 Democratic gubernatorial nomination, and then went on to win election to the Maryland governorship on November 4, 1879. He was sworn into office on January 14, 1880. During his tenure, economic reform was advocated, as well as the elimination of several state agencies. However, the legislature failed to pass any of his initiatives. After completing his term, Hamilton left office on January 9, 1884 and retired from political life. Governor William T. Hamilton passed away on October 26, 1888, and was buried at the Rose Hill Cemetery in Hagerstown, Maryland.

Sources:

Sobel, Robert, and John Raimo, eds. *Biographical Directory of the Governors of the United States, 1789-1978*, Vol. 2, Westport, Conn.; Meckler Books, 1978. 4 vols.

<http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=H000118>

Biographical Directory of the U.S. Congress

<http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us/msa/speccol/sc3500/sc3520/001400/001469/html/msa01469.html>

Maryland State Archives

Maryland

Robert Milligan McLane

Birth Date: **6/23/1815**

Died: **4/16/1898**

Birth Place: **DE**

Party: **Democrat**

Family: **Married Georgine Urquhart; two children**

Relation to Other Governors:

School: **St. Mary's College, College Bourbon and U.S. Military Academy**

Religion: **Episcopalian**

Race: **Caucasian**

Military Service: **Army**

Wars Served: **Seminole War**

Military Awards:

Physician or Dentist: **no**

Higher Office(s) Served: **/Representative/ /Ambassador/**

Died in Office: **no** Resigned: **yes** Succeeded: **no**

Length of Service (in years): **4** Number of Terms: **1**

Term 1: **1/9/1884 - 3/27/1885**

Term 2: -

Term 3: -

ROBERT M. MCLANE, the thirty-ninth governor of Maryland, was born in Wilmington, Delaware on June 23, 1815.

His education was attained at St. Mary's College in Baltimore, at the College Bourbon in Paris, and at the U.S. Military Academy, where he graduated in 1837. During the Seminole War, he served as a second lieutenant in the Artillery, and later served in the Corps of Topographical Engineers. After his military service, he studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1843, and then established a successful legal career in Baltimore and California. McLane entered politics in 1845, serving as a member of the Maryland House of Representatives. He served as a member of the U.S. House of Representatives from 1847 to 1851 and 1879 to 1883, and was the U.S. Minister to China in 1853. He also served as the U.S. Minister to Mexico in 1859, and was a member of the Maryland State Senate in 1877. McLane secured the 1883 Democratic gubernatorial nomination, and then went on to win election to the Maryland governorship on November 6, 1883. He was inaugurated into office on January 9, 1884. During his tenure, women and children working laws were sanctioned; the bureau of statistics and information was established; a state archives publication program was instituted into the Maryland Historical Society; a mining school was created; and the practice of dentistry was regulated. McLane resigned from the governor's office on March 27, 1885, upon his appointment as the U.S. Minister to France, a position

he held four years. Governor Robert M. McLane passed away in Paris, France on April 16, 1898, and was buried at the Greenmount Cemetery in Baltimore, Maryland.

Sources:

Sobel, Robert, and John Raimo, eds. *Biographical Directory of the Governors of the United States, 1789-1978*, Vol. 2, Westport, Conn.; Meckler Books, 1978. 4 vols.

<http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=M000537>

Biographical Directory of the U.S. Congress

<http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us/msa/speccol/sc3500/sc3520/001400/001470/html/msa01470.html>

Maryland State Archives

Maryland

Henry Lloyd

Birth Date: **2/21/1852**

Died: **12/30/1920**

Birth Place: **MD**

Party: **Democrat**

Family: **Married Mary Elizabeth Stapelfort; one child**

Relation to Other Governors:

School:

Religion: **Protestant Episcopalian**

Race: **Caucasian**

Military Service:

Wars Served:

Military Awards:

Physician or Dentist: **no**

Higher Office(s) Served:

Died in Office: **no** Resigned: **no** Succeeded: **yes**

Length of Service (in years): **4** Number of Terms: **1**

Term 1: **3/27/1885 - 1/11/1888**

Term 2: -

Term 3: -

HENRY LLOYD, the fortieth governor of Maryland, was born in Dorchester County, Maryland on February 21, 1852.

His education was attained at Cambridge Academy, where he graduated in 1871. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1873, and then established his legal career in Cambridge. Lloyd entered politics in 1875, with an appointment as the auditor of the court, a position he held until 1881. He also served as a member of the Maryland State Senate from 1881 to 1884, and served as president of the senate in 1884. Governor Robert McLane resigned from office on March 27, 1885, and Lloyd, who was president of the senate at the time, assumed the duties of the governorship. He served in this capacity until January 21, 1886. The Maryland Legislature then elected him to finish out the unexpired term of Governor McLane. During Lloyd's tenure, a children's ten-hour workday was sanctioned; additional funding was authorized for the state house of corrections; a tobacco inspection bill was enacted; and the Maryland coastal oyster fishing industry was regulated. After completing his term, Lloyd left office on January 11, 1888. From 1893 to 1908 he served as an associate justice for the First Judicial Circuit. Governor Henry Lloyd passed away on December 30, 1920, and was buried at the Christ Episcopal Church Cemetery in Cambridge, Maryland.

Sources:

Sobel, Robert, and John Raimo, eds. *Biographical Directory of the Governors of the United States, 1789-1978*, Vol. 2, Westport, Conn.; Meckler Books, 1978. 4 vols.

<http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us/msa/speccol/sc3500/sc3520/001400/001471/html/msa01471.html>

Maryland State Archives

<http://politicalgraveyard.com/bio/lloyd.html>

The Political Graveyard

Maryland

Elihu Emory Jackson

Birth Date: **11/3/1836**

Died: **12/27/1907**

Birth Place: **MD**

Party: **Democrat**

Family: **Married Nannie Rider; five children**

Relation to Other Governors:

School:

Religion: **Methodist Episcopal**

Race: **Caucasian**

Military Service:

Wars Served:

Military Awards:

Physician or Dentist: **no**

Higher Office(s) Served:

Died in Office: **no** Resigned: **no** Succeeded: **no**

Length of Service (in years): **4** Number of Terms: **1**

Term 1: **1/11/1888 - 1/13/1892**

Term 2: -

Term 3: -

ELIHU E. JACKSON, the forty-first governor of Maryland, was born near Delmar, Wicomico County, Maryland on November 3, 1836. His education was attained in the public schools of his native state. Jackson owned and operated a mercantile store in Delmar, as well as a grain business with branches in Salisbury, Baltimore and Washington, D.C. He entered politics in 1882, serving as a member of the Maryland House of Representatives, a position he held until 1883. He also served as a member of the Maryland State Senate from 1884 to 1886. Jackson secured the 1887 Democratic gubernatorial nomination, and then went on to win election to the Maryland governorship on November 8, 1887. He was sworn into office on January 11, 1888. During his tenure, the Australian ballot law was sanctioned; the mandatory tobacco inspection law was eliminated; and legislation was enacted that taxed foreign corporations doing business within the state. Also, a scandal erupted that accused the state treasurer of embezzling state funds. After completing his term, Jackson left office on January 13, 1892. Three years later, he was reelected to the Maryland State Senate, a position he held two years. Governor Elihu E. Jackson passed away on December 27, 1907, and was buried at the Parsons Cemetery in Salisbury, Maryland.

Sources:

Sobel, Robert, and John Raimo, eds. *Biographical Directory of the Governors of the United States, 1789-1978*, Vol. 2, Westport, Conn.; Meckler Books, 1978. 4 vols.

<http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us/msa/speccol/sc3500/sc3520/001400/001472/html/msa01472.html>

Maryland State Archives

<http://politicalgraveyard.com/bio/jackson3.html>

The Political Graveyard

Maryland

Frank Brown

Birth Date: **8/8/1846**

Died: **2/3/1920**

Birth Place: **MD**

Party: **Democrat**

Family: **Married Mary Ridgely Preston; two children**

Relation to Other Governors:

School:

Religion: **Presbyterian**

Race: **Caucasian**

Military Service:

Wars Served:

Military Awards:

Physician or Dentist: **no**

Higher Office(s) Served:

Died in Office: **no** Resigned: **no** Succeeded: **no**

Length of Service (in years): **4** Number of Terms: **1**

Term 1: **1/13/1892 - 1/8/1896**

Term 2: -

Term 3: -

FRANK BROWN, the forty-second governor of Maryland, was born near Sykesville, Carroll County, Maryland on August 8, 1846. His education was attained in the public schools of his native state. Brown entered politics in 1876, serving as a member of the Maryland House of Representatives, a position he held until 1878. He also served as president of the Maryland State Agricultural and Mechanical Society from 1880 to 1892, was the postmaster of Baltimore from 1886 to 1890, and served on the board that organized the Maryland Exposition in Baltimore. In 1892, Brown secured the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, and then went on to win election to the Maryland governorship on November 3, 1891. He was sworn into office on January 13, 1892. During his tenure, the state bureau of information was incorporated; a Frostburg mining strike was dealt with; an 1893 constitutional amendment was sanctioned that added another judgeship to the Baltimore Supreme Court; legislation was enacted that banned child labor; and the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery was incorporated. After completing his term, Brown left office on January 8, 1896. He later served as the mayoral campaign manager in 1899 and 1906, and was a presidential elector in 1905. Governor Frank Brown passed away on February 3, 1920, and was buried in the Greenmount Cemetery in Baltimore, Maryland.

Sources:

Sobel, Robert, and John Raimo, eds. Biographical Directory of the Governors of the United States, 1789-1978, Vol. 2, Westport, Conn.; Meckler Books, 1978. 4 vols.

<http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us/msa/speccol/sc3500/sc3520/001400/001473/html/msa01473.html>

Maryland State Archives

<http://politicalgraveyard.com/bio/brown3.html>

The Political Graveyard

Maryland

Lloyd Lowndes Jr.

Birth Date: **2/21/1845**

Died: **1/8/1905**

Birth Place: **WV**

Party: **Republican**

Family: **Married Elizabeth Tasker Lowndes; six children**

Relation to Other Governors:

School: **Washington and Jefferson College, at Allegheny College, and University of Pennsylvania**

Religion: **Episcopalian**

Race: **Caucasian**

Military Service:

Wars Served:

Military Awards:

Physician or Dentist: **no**

Higher Office(s) Served: **/Representative/**

Died in Office: **no** Resigned: **no** Succeeded: **no**

Length of Service (in years): **4** Number of Terms: **1**

Term 1: **1/8/1896 - 1/10/1900**

Term 2: -

Term 3: -

LLOYD LOWNDES, JR., the forty-third governor of Maryland, was born in Clarksburg, Virginia (West Virginia today) on February 21, 1845. His education was attained at Washington and Jefferson College in Pennsylvania, at Allegheny College, where he graduated in 1865, and at the University of Pennsylvania, where he earned a law degree in 1867. After establishing his legal career in Cumberland, Maryland, Lowndes became owner of several successful businesses, one of which was the Cumberland Daily News. He first entered politics in 1873, serving as a member of the U.S. House of Representatives, a position he held two years. In 1895, Lowndes secured the Republican gubernatorial nomination, and then went on to win election to the Maryland governorship on November 5, 1895. He was sworn into office on January 8, 1896. During his tenure, a state geological survey was initiated; the Eastern shore law was annulled; a new charter for the city of Baltimore was instituted; a reform election law was sanctioned; and troops and provisions were organized for the Spanish American War. After running unsuccessfully for reelection, Lowndes left office on January 10, 1900. He continued to stay active in his various business interests, as well as remaining active in his political role as the State's Republican leader. Governor Lloyd Lowndes passed away on January 8, 1905, and was buried at the Rose Hill Cemetery in Cumberland, Maryland.

Sources:

Sobel, Robert, and John Raimo, eds. *Biographical Directory of the Governors of the United States, 1789-1978*, Vol. 2, Westport, Conn.; Meckler Books, 1978. 4 vols.

<http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=L000481>

Biographical Directory of the U.S. Congress

http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us/msa/speccol/sc1500/sc1545/e_catalogue/html/objects/1545_1085.html

Maryland State Archives

Maryland

John Walter Smith

Birth Date: **2/5/1845**

Died: **4/19/1925**

Birth Place: **MD**

Party: **Democrat**

Family: **Married Mary Frances Richardson; two children**

Relation to Other Governors:

School:

Religion: **Presbyterian**

Race: **Caucasian**

Military Service:

Wars Served:

Military Awards:

Physician or Dentist: **no**

Higher Office(s) Served: **/Representative/ /Senator/**

Died in Office: **no** Resigned: **no** Succeeded: **no**

Length of Service (in years): **4** Number of Terms: **1**

Term 1: **1/10/1900 - 1/13/1904**

Term 2: -

Term 3: -

JOHN W. SMITH, the forty-fourth governor of Maryland, was born near Snow Hill, Maryland on February 5, 1845. His education was attained in the private schools of his native state. Before entering into a political career, Smith worked successfully in the lumber, oyster and insurance industries. In 1889, he won his first election to the Maryland State Senate, a position he was reelected to in 1893 and 1897. He also served as president of the senate in 1894, and was a member of the U.S. House of Representatives from 1899 to 1900. Smith secured the 1899 Democratic gubernatorial nomination, and then went on to win election to the Maryland governorship on November 7, 1896. He was sworn into office on January 10, 1900. During his tenure, the state's agricultural college was restructured; election machinery was improved; health laws were revised; a state sanatorium for tuberculosis was instituted; and a deceptive federal census was amended. Also, the state's public school system was improved; and the state's first free textbook law was sanctioned. After completing his term, Smith left office on January 13, 1904. He later was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1908, where he served until 1921. Governor John Walter Smith passed away on April 19, 1925, and was buried in the Presbyterian Cemetery in Snow Hill, Maryland.

Sources:

Sobel, Robert, and John Raimo, eds. *Biographical Directory of the Governors of the United States, 1789-1978*, Vol. 2, Westport, Conn.; Meckler Books, 1978. 4 vols.

<http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=S000577>

Biographical Directory of the U.S. Congress

<http://nabbhistory.salisbury.edu/Wrotten/JohnSmith.htm>

Nabb History

Maryland

Edwin Warfield

Birth Date: **5/7/1848**

Died: **3/31/1920**

Birth Place: **MD**

Party: **Democrat**

Family: **Married Emma Nicodemus; four children**

Relation to Other Governors:

School:

Religion: **Presbyterian**

Race: **Caucasian**

Military Service:

Wars Served:

Military Awards:

Physician or Dentist: **no**

Higher Office(s) Served:

Died in Office: **no** Resigned: **no** Succeeded: **no**

Length of Service (in years): **4** Number of Terms: **1**

Term 1: **1/13/1904 - 1/8/1908**

Term 2: -

Term 3: -

EDWIN WARFIELD, the forty-fifth governor of Maryland, was born at Oakdale in Howard County, Maryland on May 7, 1848. His education was attained in the public schools of his native state, and at St. Timothy's Hall in Catonsville. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and then established his legal career in Ellicott City. Warfield entered public service in 1874, with an appointment as the Howard County registrar of wills, a position he held seven years. He also served as a member of the Maryland State Senate from 1882 to 1886, was president of the senate in 1886, and served as the surveyor of the port of Baltimore from 1886 to 1890. Warfield secured the 1903 Democratic gubernatorial nomination, and then went on to win election to the Maryland governorship on November 3, 1903. He was sworn into office on January 13, 1904. During his tenure, the state flag was authorized; the Poe Amendment was rejected; a public records commission was instituted; and the State House's senate chamber was refurbished. After completing his term, Warfield left office on January 8, 1908 and retired from political life. He stayed active, serving as a member of the Maryland Sons of American Revolution, as well as serving as the president of the Maryland Historical Society. Governor Edwin Warfield passed away on March 31, 1920, and was buried in the family graveyard at Cherry Grove in Howard County, Maryland.

Sources:

Sobel, Robert, and John Raimo, eds. *Biographical Directory of the Governors of the United States, 1789-1978*, Vol. 2, Westport, Conn.; Meckler Books, 1978. 4 vols.

<http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us/msa/speccol/sc3500/sc3520/001400/001476/html/msa01476.html>

Maryland State Archives

<http://politicalgraveyard.com/bio/wardell-warnell.html>

The Political Graveyard

Maryland

Austin Lane Crothers

Birth Date: **5/17/1860**

Died: **5/25/1912**

Birth Place: **MD**

Party: **Democrat**

Family:

Relation to Other Governors:

School:

Religion: **Presbyterian**

Race: **Caucasian**

Military Service:

Wars Served:

Military Awards:

Physician or Dentist: **no**

Higher Office(s) Served:

Died in Office: **no** Resigned: **no** Succeeded: **no**

Length of Service (in years): **4** Number of Terms: **1**

Term 1: **1/8/1908 - 1/10/1912**

Term 2: -

Term 3: -

AUSTIN L. CROTHERS, the forty-sixth governor of Maryland, was born near Conowingo, Maryland on May 17, 1860.

His education was attained at Nottingham Academy, and at the University of Maryland, where he earned a law degree in 1890. Crothers entered public service in 1891, serving as the state's attorney for Cecil County, a position he held four years. He also served as a member of the Maryland State Senate from 1898 to 1901, and served as an associate judge for the Second Judicial Circuit from 1906 to 1907. Crothers secured the 1907 Democratic gubernatorial nomination, and then went on to win election to the Maryland governorship on November 5, 1907. He was sworn into office on January 8, 1908. During his tenure, the corrupt practices act was sanctioned; the Digges amendment and the Omnibus appropriation bill were both vetoed; a pure food law was enacted; the office of state bank commissioner was created; the license tax on automobiles was raised; and the state roads commission was initiated. After completing his term, Crothers left office on January 10, 1912 and retired from public service. Governor Austin L. Crothers passed away on May 25, 1912, and was buried at the West Nottingham Presbyterian Cemetery in Cecil County, Maryland.

Sources:

Sobel, Robert, and John Raimo, eds. *Biographical Directory of the Governors of the United States, 1789-1978*, Vol. 2, Westport, Conn.; Meckler Books, 1978. 4 vols.

http://www.brainyencyclopedia.com/austin_lane_crothers.html

Brainy Encyclopedia

<http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us/msa/speccol/sc3500/sc3520/001400/001477/html/msa01477.html>

Maryland States Archives

Maryland

Phillips Lee Goldsborough

Birth Date: **8/6/1865**

Died: **10/22/1946**

Birth Place: **MD**

Party: **Republican**

Family: **Married Mary Ellen Showell; three children**

Relation to Other Governors:

School:

Religion: **Episcopalian**

Race: **Caucasian**

Military Service:

Wars Served:

Military Awards:

Physician or Dentist: **no**

Higher Office(s) Served: **/Senator/**

Died in Office: **no** Resigned: **no** Succeeded: **no**

Length of Service (in years): **4** Number of Terms: **1**

Term 1: **1/10/1912 - 1/12/1916**

Term 2: -

Term 3: -

PHILLIPS L. GOLDSBOROUGH, the forty-seventh governor of Maryland, was born in Cambridge, Maryland on August 6, 1865. His education was attained in the private schools of his native state. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1886, and then established his legal career in Cambridge. Goldsborough entered politics in 1892, serving as the Dorchester County state's attorney, a position he held six years. He also served as the comptroller of the treasury of Maryland from 1898 to 1900, and served as the collector of internal revenue for the Maryland District from 1902 to 1911. Goldsborough secured the 1911 Republican gubernatorial nomination, and then went on to win election to the Maryland governorship on November 7, 1911. He was sworn into office on January 10, 1912. During his tenure, the people's court system was initiated; road and highway improvements were sanctioned; a workmen's compensation commission was established; and the home rule and referendum amendment were both enacted. Also, educational reform measures were authorized, which included teacher certification, mandatory school attendance, and the lengthening of the school term. After completing his term, Goldsborough left office on January 12, 1916. From 1929 to 1935 he served as a member of the U.S. Senate. He also served as director of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation from 1935 to 1946. Governor Phillips L. Goldsborough passed away on October 22, 1946, and was buried in the Christ Episcopal Church Cemetery in Cambridge, Maryland.

Sources:

Sobel, Robert, and John Raimo, eds. Biographical Directory of the Governors of the United States, 1789-1978, Vol. 2, Westport, Conn.; Meckler Books, 1978. 4 vols.

<http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=G000262>

Biographical Directory of the U.S. Congress

<http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us/msa/speccol/sc3500/sc3520/001400/001478/html/msa01478.html>

Maryland State Archives

Maryland

Emerson Columbus Harrington

Birth Date: **3/26/1864**

Died: **12/15/1945**

Birth Place: **MD**

Party: **Democrat**

Family: **Married Gertrude Johnson; three children**

Relation to Other Governors:

School: **St. John's College**

Religion: **Episcopalian**

Race: **Caucasian**

Military Service:

Wars Served:

Military Awards:

Physician or Dentist: **no**

Higher Office(s) Served:

Died in Office: **no** Resigned: **no** Succeeded: **no**

Length of Service (in years): **4** Number of Terms: **1**

Term 1: **1/12/1916 - 1/14/1920**

Term 2: -

Term 3: -

EMERSON C. HARRINGTON, the forty-eighth governor of Maryland, was born in Madison, Maryland on March 26, 1864. His education was attained at St. John's College in Annapolis, where he earned a B.A. degree in 1884 and a M.A. degree in 1886. While studying law, Harrington taught school and served as a high school principal for several years. He entered public service in 1899, with his election as state's attorney for Dorchester County, a position he held four years. He also served as an insurance commissioner from 1910 to 1911, and was the comptroller of the treasury from 1912 to 1916. Harrington secured the 1915 Democratic gubernatorial nomination, and then went on to win election to the Maryland governorship on November 2, 1915. He was sworn into office on January 12, 1916. During his tenure, the state law department was established, as well as the conservation commission, and the council of defense. Also, a state parole system was initiated; the Claiborne and Annapolis ferry service was launched; the prohibition movement was endorsed; and the raising of teacher's salaries was lobbied for. Harrington completed his term on January 14, 1920. After running unsuccessfully in 1926 for a judgeship and for a congressional seat, Harrington retired from political life. Governor Emerson C. Harrington passed away on December 15, 1945, and was buried at the Christ Episcopal Church Cemetery in Cambridge, Maryland.

Sources:

Sobel, Robert, and John Raimo, eds. *Biographical Directory of the Governors of the United States, 1789-1978*, Vol. 2, Westport, Conn.; Meckler Books, 1978. 4 vols.

<http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us/msa/speccol/sc3500/sc3520/001400/001479/html/msa01479.html>

Maryland State Archives

<http://politicalgraveyard.com/bio/harrington-harrion.html>

The Political Graveyard

Maryland

Albert Cabell Ritchie

Birth Date: **8/29/1876**

Died: **2/24/1936**

Birth Place: **VA**

Party: **Democrat**

Family: **Married Elizabeth Catherine Baker**

Relation to Other Governors:

School: **John Hopkins University, and University of Maryland**

Religion: **Episcopalian**

Race: **Caucasian**

Military Service:

Wars Served:

Military Awards:

Physician or Dentist: **no**

Higher Office(s) Served:

Died in Office: **no** Resigned: **no** Succeeded: **no**

Length of Service (in years): **4** Number of Terms: **4**

Term 1: **1/14/1920 - 1/9/1935**

Term 2: -

Term 3: -

ALBERT C. RITCHIE, the forty-ninth governor of Maryland, was born in Richmond, Virginia on August 29, 1876. His education was attained at John Hopkins University, where he graduated in 1896, and at the University of Maryland, where he earned a law degree in 1898. Ritchie established his legal career, serving as the assistant city solicitor for Baltimore, a position he held from 1903 to 1910. He also served two years as the assistant general counsel on the Public Service Commission, and was the attorney general of Maryland from 1915 to 1919. Ritchie secured the 1919 Democratic gubernatorial nomination, and then went on to win election to the Maryland governorship on November 4, 1919. He was reelected to a second term in 1923, to a third term in 1926, and to a fourth term in 1930. During his tenure, the state's roads and highway system was improved; a workmen's compensation law sanctioned; state government was restructured; the public school system was improved; the state's agriculture was promoted; the state's sales tax was reduced; and a teacher's retirement fund was established. Also, election reform measures were instituted; and Ritchie was nominated in 1924 for president. After running unsuccessfully for reelection, Ritchie left office on January 9, 1935 and retired from public service. Governor Albert C. Ritchie passed away on February 24, 1936, and was buried in the Greenmount Cemetery in Baltimore, Maryland.

Sources:

Sobel, Robert, and John Raimo, eds. *Biographical Directory of the Governors of the United States, 1789-1978*, Vol. 2, Westport, Conn.; Meckler Books, 1978. 4 vols.

<http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us/msa/speccol/sc3500/sc3520/001400/001480/html/msa01480.html>

Maryland State Archives

<http://politicalgraveyard.com/bio/ritchie.html>

The Political Graveyard

Maryland

Harry Whinna Nice

Birth Date: **12/5/1877**

Died: **2/25/1941**

Birth Place: **DC**

Party: **Republican**

Family: **Married Edna Viola Amos; two children**

Relation to Other Governors:

School: **Dickinson College, and University of Maryland**

Religion: **Methodist**

Race: **Caucasian**

Military Service:

Wars Served:

Military Awards:

Physician or Dentist: **no**

Higher Office(s) Served:

Died in Office: **no** Resigned: **no** Succeeded: **no**

Length of Service (in years): **4** Number of Terms: **1**

Term 1: **1/9/1935 - 1/11/1939**

Term 2: -

Term 3: -

HARRY W. NICE, the fiftieth governor of Maryland, was born in Washington, D.C. on December 5, 1877. His education was attained at Dickinson College in Pennsylvania, and at the University of Maryland, where he earned a law degree in 1899. After establishing his legal career in Baltimore, Nice entered into politics. He served as a member of the Baltimore City Council from 1903 to 1905, was the secretary to the Baltimore mayor from 1905 to 1908, and served on the Board of Supervisors of Elections from 1908 to 1912. He also served as the state's attorney of Maryland from 1912 to 1919, and was a judge for the Baltimore Appeals Tax Court from 1920 to 1924. Nice secured the 1934 Republican gubernatorial nomination, and then went on to win election to the Maryland governorship on November 6, 1934. He was sworn into office on January 9, 1935. During his tenure, the people's court was restructured; the executive mansion was remodeled; and an unemployment compensation law was sanctioned. After running unsuccessfully for reelection, Nice left office on January 11, 1939. Two years later, he was defeated in his bid for a seat in the U.S. Senate. Governor Harry W. Nice passed away on February 25, 1941, and was buried at the Greenmount Cemetery in Baltimore, Maryland.

Sources:

Sobel, Robert, and John Raimo, eds. *Biographical Directory of the Governors of the United States, 1789-1978*, Vol. 2, Westport, Conn.; Meckler Books, 1978. 4 vols.

http://chronicles.dickinson.edu/encyclo/n/ed_niceHW.htm

The Chronicles

<http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us/msa/speccol/sc3500/sc3520/001400/001481/html/msa01481.html>

Maryland State Archives

<http://politicalgraveyard.com/bio/nexsen-nicholoff.html>

The Political Graveyard

Maryland

Herbert Romulus O'Connor

Birth Date: **11/17/1896**

Died: **3/4/1960**

Birth Place: **MD**

Party: **Democrat**

Family: **Married Eugenia Byrnes; five children**

Relation to Other Governors:

School: **University of Maryland**

Religion: **Roman Catholic**

Race: **Caucasian**

Military Service: **Navy**

Wars Served: **World War I**

Military Awards:

Physician or Dentist: **no**

Higher Office(s) Served: **/Senator/**

Died in Office: **no** Resigned: **yes** Succeeded: **no**

Length of Service (in years): **4** Number of Terms: **2**

Term 1: **1/11/1939 - 1/3/1947**

Term 2: -

Term 3: -

HERBERT R. O'CONNOR, the fifty-first governor of Maryland, was born in Baltimore, Maryland on November 17, 1896. His education was attained at Loyola College in Baltimore, where he graduated in 1917, and at the University of Maryland, where he earned a law degree in 1920. During World War I, he served as yeoman 3rd Class in the U.S. Naval Reserve Force, and was later promoted to the rank of yeoman 2nd Class. O'Connor entered public service in 1921, serving as an assistant state's attorney, a position he held until 1922. He also served as state's attorney from 1923 to 1934, and served as the Maryland attorney general from 1935 to 1939. O'Connor secured the 1938 Democratic gubernatorial nomination, and then went on to win election to the Maryland governorship on November 8, 1938. He was reelected to a second term in 1942. During his tenure, the medical care program was created, as well as the department of public welfare, the Maryland council of defense, and the commission on post war reconstruction and development. Also, the county magistrate court system was reorganized; new bridge construction was authorized; the state's deficit was reduced; equal pay for white and black teachers was sanctioned; and the legislative council was established. Upon his election to the U.S. Senate, O'Connor resigned from the governor's office on January 3, 1947. He served in his senatorial seat until 1953. Governor Herbert R. O'Connor passed away on March 4, 1960, and was buried at the New Cathedral Cemetery in Baltimore, Maryland.

Sources:

Sobel, Robert, and John Raimo, eds. Biographical Directory of the Governors of the United States, 1789-1978, Vol. 2, Westport, Conn.; Meckler Books, 1978. 4 vols.

<http://bioguide.congress.gov/scripts/biodisplay.pl?index=O000032>

Biographical Directory of the U.S. Congress

<http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us/msa/speccol/sc3500/sc3520/001400/001482/html/msa01482.html>

Maryland State Archives

Maryland

William Preston Lane Jr.

Birth Date: **5/12/1892**

Died: **2/7/1967**

Birth Place: **MD**

Party: **Democrat**

Family: **Married Dorothy Byron; two children**

Relation to Other Governors:

School: **University of Virginia**

Religion: **Episcopalian**

Race: **Caucasian**

Military Service: **Army**

Wars Served: **World War I**

Military Awards:

Physician or Dentist: **no**

Higher Office(s) Served:

Died in Office: **no** Resigned: **no** Succeeded: **yes**

Length of Service (in years): **4** Number of Terms: **1**

Term 1: **1/3/1947 - 1/10/1951**

Term 2: -

Term 3: -

WILLIAM P. LANE, JR., the fifty-second governor of Maryland, was born in Hagerstown, Maryland on May 12, 1892. His education was attained at the University of Virginia, where he earned a law degree in 1915. During World War I, he served in the U.S. Army as captain of the 115th Infantry, 29th Division. He later rose to the rank of major and was honored for his heroism with a Silver Star. After his military service, Lane established his legal career in Hagerstown. He entered politics in 1930, serving as attorney general of Maryland, a position he held four years. He also served as a presidential elector in 1936, and was a member of the Democratic National Committee from 1940 to 1950. Lane secured the 1946 Democratic gubernatorial nomination, and then went on to win election to the Maryland governorship on November 5, 1946. Due to the resignation of Governor Herbert O'Connor, Lane was sworn into office on January 3, 1947, five days before his official term started. During his tenure, the department of mental hygiene was instituted; the establishment of junior or community colleges was initiated; the state house and the old treasury building were refurbished; legislative sessions were changed from biennial to annual; a sales tax was sanctioned benefiting hospitals, schools and local government; and a road and highway construction plan was authorized. After running unsuccessfully for reelection, Lane left office on January 10, 1951. He stayed active serving on several boards and corporations, as well

as continuing in his legal career. Governor William P. Lane, Jr. passed away on February 7, 1967, and was buried in the Rose Hill Cemetery in Hagerstown, Maryland.

Sources:

Sobel, Robert, and John Raimo, eds. *Biographical Directory of the Governors of the United States, 1789-1978*, Vol. 2, Westport, Conn.; Meckler Books, 1978. 4 vols.

<http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us/msa/speccol/sc3500/sc3520/001400/001483/html/msa01483.html>

Maryland State Archives

<http://politicalgraveyard.com/bio/lane.html>

The Political Graveyard

Maryland

Theodore Roosevelt McKeldin

Birth Date: **11/20/1900**

Died: **8/10/1974**

Birth Place: **MD**

Party: **Republican**

Family: **Married Honolulu Manzer; two children**

Relation to Other Governors:

School: **Baltimore City College**

Religion: **Episcopalian**

Race: **Caucasian**

Military Service:

Wars Served:

Military Awards:

Physician or Dentist: **no**

Higher Office(s) Served:

Died in Office: **no** Resigned: **no** Succeeded: **no**

Length of Service (in years): **4** Number of Terms: **2**

Term 1: **1/10/1951 - 1/14/1959**

Term 2: -

Term 3: -

THEODORE R. MCKELDIN, the fifty-third governor of Maryland, was born in Baltimore, Maryland on November 20, 1900. His education was attained at Baltimore City College, at the University of Maryland, where he earned a law degree in 1925, and at John Hopkins University, where he took advanced economic courses. McKeldin entered public service in 1927, serving as secretary to the mayor of Baltimore, a position he held four years. He also served as mayor of Baltimore from 1943 to 1947. McKeldin secured the 1950 Republican gubernatorial nomination, and then went on to win election to the Maryland governorship on November 7, 1951. He was reelected to a second term in 1954. During his tenure, the Maryland port authority was established; construction of new state office buildings was initiated; the Patuxent Institute for the criminally insane was authorized; and an administrative organization commission was launched. After completing his term, McKeldin left office on January 14, 1959. He continued to stay politically active, serving as mayor of Baltimore from 1963 to 1967, as well as serving as a member of the Indian Claims Commission from 1967 to 1969. Governor Theodore R. McKeldin passed away on August 10, 1974, and was buried in the Greenmount Cemetery in Baltimore, Maryland.

Sources:

Sobel, Robert, and John Raimo, eds. *Biographical Directory of the Governors of the United States, 1789-1978*, Vol. 2, Westport, Conn.; Meckler Books, 1978. 4 vols.

<http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us/msa/speccol/sc3500/sc3520/001400/001484/html/msa01484.html>

Maryland State Archives

<http://politicalgraveyard.com/bio/mckeegan-mckenty.html>

The Political Graveyard

Maryland

John Millard Tawes

Birth Date: **4/8/1894**

Died: **6/25/1979**

Birth Place: **MD**

Party: **Democratic**

Family: **Married Helen Avalynne Gibson; two children**

Relation to Other Governors:

School: **Bryant and Stratton Business College**

Religion: **Methodist**

Race: **Caucasian**

Military Service:

Wars Served:

Military Awards:

Physician or Dentist: **no**

Higher Office(s) Served:

Died in Office: **no** Resigned: **no** Succeeded: **no**

Length of Service (in years): **4** Number of Terms: **2**

Term 1: **1/14/1959 - 1/25/1967**

Term 2: -

Term 3: -

J. MILLARD TAWES, the fifty-fourth governor of Maryland, was born in Crisfield, Maryland on April 8, 1894. His education was attained at Wilmington Conference Academy in Delaware, where he graduated in 1912, and at the Sadlers, Bryant and Stratton Business College, where he took accounting and banking courses. After establishing a successful career in the lumber, banking, and shipbuilding industries, Tawes entered into politics. He served as the Somerset County clerk of the court from 1930 to 1938, was the comptroller of the treasury from 1938 to 1947 and 1950 to 1959, and served as a state bank commissioner from 1947 to 1950. Tawes secured the 1958 Democratic gubernatorial nomination, and then went on to win the Maryland governorship on November 4, 1958. He was reelected to a second term in 1962. During his tenure, several new state agencies were launched which included the department of economic development, the agricultural advisory board, and the industrial development financing authority. Also, the state educational system was reformed; the state roads commission was restructured; a slot machine elimination bill was sanctioned; an advisory council on education was created; and a public accommodations law was authorized. After completing his term, Tawes left office on January 25, 1967. From 1967 to 1968 he served as a member of the Constitutional Convention. He also served as secretary of the Maryland Department of Natural Resources in 1968.

Governor J. Millard Tawes passed away on June 25, 1979, and was buried in the Sunny Ridge Memorial Park Cemetery in Crisfield, Maryland.

Sources:

Sobel, Robert, and John Raimo, eds. *Biographical Directory of the Governors of the United States, 1789-1978*, Vol. 2, Westport, Conn.; Meckler Books, 1978. 4 vols.

<http://explanation-guide.info/meaning/J.-Millard-Tawes.html>

The Explanation-Guide

<http://www.mdarchives.state.md.us/msa/speccol/sc3500/sc3520/001400/001485/html/msa01485.html>

Maryland State Archives

<http://politicalgraveyard.com/bio/tatem-tayloe.html>

The Political Graveyard

Maryland

Spiro Theodore Agnew

Birth Date: **11/9/1918**

Died: **9/17/1996**

Birth Place: **MD**

Party: **Republican**

Family: **Married Elinor Isabel Judefind; four children**

Relation to Other Governors:

School: **University of Baltimore**

Religion: **Episcopalian**

Race: **Caucasian**

Military Service: **Army**

Wars Served: **World War II**

Military Awards: **Bronze Star**

Physician or Dentist: **no**

Higher Office(s) Served: **/Vice President/**

Died in Office: **no** Resigned: **yes** Succeeded: **no**

Length of Service (in years): **4** Number of Terms: **1**

Term 1: **1/25/1967 - 1/7/1969**

Term 2: -

Term 3: -

SPIRO T. AGNEW was the son of Greek immigrants. The family's original name was Anagnostopoulos and in America they settled in the Baltimore, Maryland area where Spiro was born on November 9, 1918. In 1941 Agnew was drafted by the United States Army. He was commissioned an officer, served in France and received the Bronze Star. Agnew received a law degree from the University of Baltimore in 1947 and 10 years later he entered local Baltimore politics by winning a seat on the Baltimore County Zoning Board. He chaired the zoning board and earned a solid reputation for integrity. In 1962 he was elected Baltimore County Executive. Four years later in 1966 he ran as a moderate Republican and was elected the 55th governor of Maryland. Governor Agnew introduced a graduated income tax and an effective anti-pollution law and he served on the National Governors' Conference Executive Committee (1967-1968), and vice chairman of the Committee on State-Urban Relations (1967-68). In 1968 Richard Nixon selected Agnew to be his vice presidential running mate. Agnew quickly developed a reputation for strong polemical speeches critical of the antiwar movement, the media and liberals in general. On October 10, 1973 after pleading "no contest" to a charge of income tax evasion connected with kickbacks he received during his tenure as Maryland's governor, Agnew resigned as Vice President - only the second vice president to ever resign and the first to leave office because of legal problems. Agnew was disbarred in 1974. After his resignation Agnew left politics and became a businessman representing a variety of

international clients. On September 17, 1996, at the age of 77 Spiro Theodore Agnew died in the state he had once governed.

Maryland

Marvin Mandel

Birth Date: **4/19/1920**

Died:

Birth Place: **MD**

Party: **Democrat**

Family: **Married twice--Barbara Oberfeld, Jeanne Blackistone Dorsey; three children**

Relation to Other Governors:

School: **University of Maryland**

Religion: **Jewish**

Race: **Caucasian**

Military Service: **Army**

Wars Served:

Military Awards:

Physician or Dentist: **no**

Higher Office(s) Served:

Died in Office: **no** Resigned: **no** Succeeded: **yes**

Length of Service (in years): **4** Number of Terms: **3**

Term 1: **1/1/1969 - 1/1/1979**

Term 2: -

Term 3: -

MARVIN MANDEL was born in Baltimore, Maryland, on April 19, 1920. He attended public schools, and graduated from the Baltimore City College in 1937 and received a law degree from the University of Maryland in 1942. Mandel received his law degree from the University of Maryland in 1942. That same year he enlisted in the Army and served as an instructor at Aberdeen Proving Ground and at Texarkana, Texas, until he was honorably discharged in 1944. After he served in the army he practiced the law in Baltimore. In 1952 Marvin Mandel was appointed to the House of Delegates to fill a vacancy, and won reelection to four more terms. He became speaker in 1963 and served until 1969. When Governor Agnew resigned on January 7, 1969, after his election as vice-president of the United States, Mandel was elected by the General Assembly on the same day to fill the balance of Governor Agnew's term, which expired in January 1971. Governor Mandel was subsequently elected by the voters to a full four-year term on November 3, 1970, and he was reelected twice: in 1970 and in 1974. During his tenure, state government was reorganized into 12 executive departments. An agency was created to manage public transportation and to develop subway systems for Baltimore and the Maryland suburbs of Washington, D.C. The courts were reorganized, a system of public defenders implemented, and a public school construction program began. Governor Mandel chaired the Democratic Governors' Conference (1971-72), Middle Atlantic States Governors' Conference (1971); Council of State Governments (1973); and the National

Governors' Conference (1972-1973). He also served on the Executive Committee of the National Conference of State Legislative Leaders. In 1973, a federal grand jury began investigating political corruption in Maryland. Agnew resigned a few months later, pleading no contest to tax evasion. Mandel was accused of accepting cash and expensive gifts from friends and using his influence as governor to increase the value of their business holdings. He fought the charges until 1977, when he was convicted of mail fraud and racketeering. He was sentenced to four years in prison, but after Mandel had exhausted his appeals, President Ronald Reagan shortened the term to 19 months. In 1989 the Supreme Court upheld a lower court decision overturning his conviction. He is currently practicing law.

Sources:

Governors of the American States, Commonwealths, and Territories, National Governors' Conference, 1978.

<http://www.cesjds.org/mdjew/mandel.htm>

Charles E. Smith Jewish Day School - Famous Jewish Marylanders

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/ac2/wp-dyn/A43811-2002Oct30?language=printer>

Washington Post

Maryland

Blair Lee III

Birth Date: **5/19/1916**

Died: **10/25/1985**

Birth Place: **MD**

Party: **Democrat**

Family: **Married Mathilde Boal; seven children**

Relation to Other Governors:

School: **Princeton University**

Religion: **Episcopalian**

Race: **Caucasian**

Military Service: **Navy**

Wars Served: **World War II**

Military Awards:

Physician or Dentist: **no**

Higher Office(s) Served:

Died in Office: **no** Resigned: **no** Succeeded: **yes**

Length of Service (in years): **4** Number of Terms: **1**

Term 1: **10/1/1977 - 1/1/1979**

Term 2: -

Term 3: -

BLAIR LEE III was born in Silver Spring, Maryland, on May 19, 1916. Governor Lee received a B.A. degree from Princeton University in 1938, with a major in American history. He studied law for two years before enlisting in the navy. Between 1941 and 1945 he served in the naval reserve, ferrying supplies across the Atlantic. After World War II, Governor Lee became editor of the Maryland News, a weekly newspaper operated by his father in Montgomery County. He was president of the Maryland Press Association in 1949. That same year Governor Lee was appointed vice-chairman and park commissioner for the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission. He held that post until 1951, and was a member of the commission in 1965 and 1966. He served as executive officer of the National Capital Planning Commission (a federal agency serving Washington D.C., and environs) from 1951 to 1954. Governor Lee was elected to the Maryland House of Delegates in 1954 and served in that body until 1962. He was chosen Legislator of the Year in 1958 by the Maryland Legislative Correspondents Association. In 1966 he was elected to the Maryland Senate. Maryland voters approved a constitutional amendment in the 1970 general election establishing the office of Lieutenant Governor and elected Governor Lee as the first holder of that office. He was reelected in 1974. He became Acting Governor in 1977 when Governor Mandel relinquished his administrative duties. He passed away on October 25, 1985.

Maryland

Harry Roe Hughes

Birth Date: **11/13/1926**

Died:

Birth Place: **MD**

Party: **Democrat**

Family: **Married Patricia Donoho; two children**

Relation to Other Governors:

School: **St. Mary's College, University of Maryland, George Washington University Law School**

Religion: **Episcopalian**

Race: **Caucasian**

Military Service: **Navy**

Wars Served: **World War II**

Military Awards:

Physician or Dentist: **no**

Higher Office(s) Served:

Died in Office: **no** Resigned: **no** Succeeded: **no**

Length of Service (in years): **4** Number of Terms: **2**

Term 1: **1/1/1979 - 1/1/1987**

Term 2: -

Term 3: -

HARRY R. HUGHES was born in Easton, Maryland, in 1926. In 1949, he graduated from the University of Maryland and in 1952, he graduated from George Washington University Law School. Following his graduation, he practiced law in Denton, Maryland. Three years later, he was elected into the Maryland House of Delegates, where he served from 1955 to 1958. In 1958, he was elected into the Maryland senate and stayed until 1970. During his tenure as senator, he was the majority floor leader and the chair of the Senate Finance Committee. From 1969 to 1970, he was the chair of the Maryland State Democratic Party. In 1971, he was appointed the first secretary of the Maryland Department of Transportation. In 1977, he became a partner in a law firm in Baltimore. Governor Hughes is a member of the American and Maryland Bar Associations. From 1972 to 1976, he served as chair of the Nationwide Conference of State Department of Transportation Executives. He was elected governor in 1978 and reelected in 1982. After leaving public office, Hughes practiced law in Baltimore and chaired the Eastern Shore Land Conservancy and the Appellate Court Nominating Commission for the State of Maryland. Hughes also served as president of the Maryland Center for Agro-Ecology, Inc.

Maryland

William Donald Schaefer

Birth Date: **11/2/1921**

Died:

Birth Place: **MD**

Party: **Democrat**

Family: **Hilda Mae Snoops, Official Maryland Hostess**

Relation to Other Governors:

School: **Baltimore City College, University of Baltimore**

Religion: **Episcopalian**

Race: **Caucasian**

Military Service: **Army**

Wars Served: **World War II**

Military Awards:

Physician or Dentist: **no**

Higher Office(s) Served:

Died in Office: **no** Resigned: **no** Succeeded: **no**

Length of Service (in years): **4** Number of Terms: **2**

Term 1: **1/20/1987 - 1/18/1995**

Term 2: -

Term 3: -

WILLIAM DONALD SHAEFER was born in West Baltimore, Maryland, and graduated from Baltimore City College in 1939. He received his bachelor of law degree in 1942 and his master of law degree in 1951 from the University of Baltimore. He served in the U.S. Army during World War II as a hospital administrator in Europe 1942-1945. He retired with the rank of colonel, U.S. Army Reserve, and resumed his law career. His leadership role in citizen associations helped him win a seat in 1955 on the Baltimore City Council, serving three terms. He then ran a successful campaign for council president. After four years he was elected mayor of Baltimore and served four consecutive terms until he was elected governor in 1986. He was reelected to a second term in 1990. In 1998, he was elected comptroller of Maryland. He is the recipient of several honorary degrees and awards, including the Jefferson Award for Public Service by an elected official.

Maryland

Parris N. Glendening

Birth Date: **6/11/1942**

Died:

Birth Place: **NY**

Party: **Democrat**

Family: **Married Jennifer Crawford; two children**

Relation to Other Governors:

School: **Florida State University**

Religion: **Roman Catholic**

Race: **Caucasian**

Military Service:

Wars Served:

Military Awards:

Physician or Dentist: **no**

Higher Office(s) Served:

Died in Office: **no** Resigned: **no** Succeeded: **no**

Length of Service (in years): **4** Number of Terms:

Term 1: **1/18/1995 - 1/15/2003**

Term 2: -

Term 3: -

PARRIS N. GLENDENING was born in the Bronx, New York, and was educated at Florida State University, where he received a bachelor's degree in 1964, a master's degree in 1965, and a doctorate in political science in 1967. Following graduation, he joined the faculty of the University of Maryland, a position he held for 27 years. His textbooks on government and politics have been used in more than 400 colleges. He began public service in 1973 as a city councilman in Hyattsville. He was elected to the Prince George's County Council in 1974 and twice served as council chair. In 1982 he was elected county executive of Prince George's County, a post he held for three terms (1982-1994). In 1994 he was elected governor of Maryland and is now in his second term. As governor, his primary agenda items have been increasing the state's commitment to education, protecting the environment, and fostering a greater sense of justice, fairness, and inclusion. Governor Glendening's Smart Growth initiative - aimed at ending sprawl, preserving open space, and reinvigorating established communities - received several prestigious awards, including the American Society of Landscape Architects' Olmsted Award and the Harvard Innovations in American Government Award. He was also named a "Public Official of the Year" by Governing Magazine, based on the impact of his nationally recognized Smart Growth program. Governor Glendening made quality-of-life issues his top agenda item when he served as chairman of the National Governors Association.

Maryland

Robert Leroy Ehrlich Jr.

Birth Date: **11/25/1957**

Died:

Birth Place: **MD**

Party: **Republican**

Family: **Married Kendel Sibiski; two children**

Relation to Other Governors:

School: **Princeton University; Wake Forest University School of Law**

Religion: **Methodist**

Race: **Caucasian**

Military Service:

Wars Served:

Military Awards:

Physician or Dentist: **no**

Higher Office(s) Served: **/Representative/**

Died in Office: **no** Resigned: **no** Succeeded: **no**

Length of Service (in years): **4** Number of Terms: **1**

Term 1: **1/15/2003 - 1/17/2007**

Term 2: -

Term 3: -

ROBERT L. EHRLICH, JR., the only son of Nancy and Bob Sr., was born in 1957 in Arbutus, Maryland. He received degrees from Princeton University (1979) and Wake Forest University Law School (1982). A lifelong Maryland resident, he served as a member of the Maryland House of Delegates from 1987 to 1995 and the U.S. Congress from 1995 to 2003. On November 5, 2002, Ehrlich was elected governor, the first Republican to hold the office in 36 years. During his campaign for governor, he promised an administration that would promote fiscal responsibility, education, reduction of gridlock, and enhancement of public safety. Through successful bipartisan efforts and leadership, Ehrlich has begun the task of uniting the legislature and appointing a qualified, diverse team to tackle the budget crisis and other issues facing Maryland. He insisted that government be accountable for its past over-spending by proposing an \$851-million reduction in spending. With just one legislative session under his belt, Ehrlich began tackling the education priorities he outlined during his campaign. As promised, the governor fully funded the Thornton Commission recommendations to ensure that students in failing schools get a quality education. He also won passage of a landmark charter school initiative, which provides parents the opportunity to move their children into an innovative learning environment where they can realize their full potential. Ehrlich's Juvenile Justice Reform Initiative ensures that quality teachers staff Maryland's juvenile justice facilities, putting at-risk kids back on the path to success. He has gone to bat for Marylanders

stuck in gridlock all over the state to allow people to spend more time with their families and less time in frustrating traffic. He successfully lobbied the Bush Administration to fast track planning for Montgomery County's proposed Inter-County Connector and recommended federal funding for other highway and transit projects statewide. Ehrlich has faced public safety issues head-on, brokering an agreement with the U.S. Attorney's Office to begin prosecuting certain gun crimes at the federal level in an effort to sentence violent criminals to longer prison terms. He convened the first cabinet-level Summit on Emergency Preparedness and Homeland Security in Maryland and has worked with U.S. Homeland Security Secretary Tom Ridge and the governments of Virginia and the District of Columbia to implement a National Capital Region Homeland Security Plan. Ehrlich and his wife, Kendel, have two sons, Drew Robert and Joshua Taylor.

Maryland

Martin O'Malley

Birth Date: **1/18/1963**

Died:

Birth Place: **DC**

Party: **Democrat**

Family: **Married Katie O'Malley; four children**

Relation to Other Governors:

School: **Catholic University; University of Maryland**

Religion: **Roman Catholic**

Race: **Caucasian**

Military Service:

Wars Served:

Military Awards:

Physician or Dentist: **no**

Higher Office(s) Served:

Died in Office: **no** Resigned: **no** Succeeded: **no**

Length of Service (in years): **4** Number of Terms:

Term 1: **1/17/2007** -

Term 2: -

Term 3: -

Martin O'Malley was born January 18, 1963, in Washington D.C, and grew up in Bethesda and Rockville, Maryland, the eldest son in a family of six children. O'Malley attended Gonzaga College High School in Washington, D.C. He participated in the renowned Eagle program, serving in tutoring programs and other efforts to provide assistance for the residents in the impoverished neighborhood surrounding the school. O'Malley received his bachelor's degree from Catholic University and a law degree from the University of Maryland. In 1986, while in law school, he was named by then-Congresswoman Barbara Mikulski as state field director for her successful primary and general election campaigns for the U.S. Senate. From 1987 to 1988 he served as a legislative fellow for Senator Mikulski, where he focused on obtaining federal funding for projects in the State of Maryland. In 1988, O'Malley was appointed assistant state's attorney for the city of Baltimore. He served on the Baltimore City Council from 1991 to 1999, during which time he was chairman of the Legislative Investigations and Taxation and Finance Committees.

In 1999, O'Malley was elected mayor of Baltimore. In 2004, O'Malley was elected to a second term as Mayor of Baltimore receiving 88% of the vote. During his six years as mayor of Baltimore City, O'Malley worked with the city's

citizens and public servants to make it a more beautiful, cleaner city where people want to live and businesses want to invest.

O'Malley and his wife Katie, a District Court Judge, live in Northeast Baltimore with their daughters, Grace and Tara, and sons William and Jack. They are members of St. Francis of Assisi Catholic Church.