

12, Acts of 1966). Originally, there were five judges, each elected from a special appellate circuit. In 1970 special appellate circuits were abolished and one judge was then elected from each of the first five Appellate Judicial Circuits, two from the sixth Appellate Judicial Circuit representing Baltimore City, and two from the State at large (Chapter 99, Acts of 1970). The number of judges has increased several times: from five to nine in 1970, from nine to ten in 1972 (Chapter 361, Acts of 1972), from ten to twelve in 1974 (Chapter 706, Acts of 1974), and from twelve to thirteen in 1977 (Chapter 252, Acts of 1977). Currently, six of the thirteen judges are elected from the State at large.

1967-1982	Charles Awdry	
	Thompson . . . . .	Dorchester
1967-1972	Robert C. Murphy . . . . .	Baltimore
1967-1972	Thomas M. Anderson . . . . .	Montgomery
1967-1983	James C. Morton, Jr. . . . .	Anne Arundel
1967-1976	Charles E. Orth, Jr. . . . .	Baltimore City
1970-	Charles E. Moylan, Jr. . . . .	Baltimore City
1970-1977	Jerrold V. Powers . . . . .	Prince George's
1971-1973	J. DeWeese Carter . . . . .	Caroline
1971-	Richard P. Gilbert . . . . .	Baltimore City
1972-1977	W. Albert Menchine . . . . .	Baltimore
1972-1973	Alfred L. Scanlan . . . . .	Montgomery
1972-1979	Rita C. Davidson . . . . .	Montgomery
1973-1982	John P. Moore . . . . .	Montgomery
1973-	Thomas Hunter Lowe . . . . .	Talbot
1974-	David T. Mason . . . . .	Baltimore City
1974-1981	Ridgely P. Melvin, Jr. . . . .	Anne Arundel
1976-	Solomon Liss . . . . .	Baltimore City
1977-1982	James F. Couch, Jr. . . . .	Prince George's
1977-	Alan Wilner . . . . .	Baltimore City
1978-1982	H. Kemp MacDaniel . . . . .	Baltimore
1979-	Edward O. Weant, Jr. . . . .	Carroll
1981-	John J. Bishop, Jr. . . . .	Baltimore
1982-	John J. Garrity . . . . .	Prince George's
1982-	William H. Adkins II . . . . .	Talbot
1982-	Paul E. Alpert . . . . .	Baltimore

**CHIEF JUDGES OF THE COURT OF SPECIAL APPEALS**

The Chief Judge of the Court of Special Appeals is chosen by the Governor from among those judges elected to the Court (Chapters 11, 12, Acts of 1966).

1967-1972	Robert C. Murphy
1972-1976	Charles E. Orth, Jr.
1976-	Richard P. Gilbert

**ATTORNEYS GENERAL**

The office of Attorney General was established by the Constitution of 1776, sec. 48. The Attorney General was appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Governor's Council. In 1817 the office was abolished by constitutional amendment (Chapter 247, Acts of 1816, ratified Oct. 1817). In 1818 the General Assembly recreated the office by statute (Chapter 146, Acts of 1817). By 1851 the Attorney General's duties were fulfilled by the State's Attorney (Const. 1851, Art. 5, sec. 3). The office was reestablished by the Constitution of 1864 (Art. 5, sec. 1). The Attorney General was elected by the eligible voters of the State for a four-year term. To be eligible for office, he was required to have resided and practiced law in the State for seven years. By the 1867 Constitution the residency and law practice requirements were raised to ten years (Art. 5, sec. 4).

1778	Luther Martin
1805	William Pinkney
1806	John Thomson Mason
1806	John Johnson
1811	John Montgomery
1818	Luther Martin <sup>26</sup>
1822	Thomas Beale Dorsey
1824	Thomas Kell
1827	Roger Brooke Taney
1831	Josiah Bayly
1846	George R. Richardson
1851	Robert J. Brent <sup>27</sup>
1865	Alexander Randall
1867	Isaac D. Jones
1871	Andrew K. Syester
1875	Charles J. M. Gwinn
1883	Charles Boyle Roberts
1887	William Pinkney Whyte
1891	John P. Poe
1895	Harry M. Clabaugh
1899	George R. Gaither, Jr.
1899	Isidor Rayner
1903	William S. Bryan, Jr.
1907	Isaac Lobe Strauss
1911	Edgar Allan Poe
1915	Albert C. Ritchie
1918	Ogle Marbury
1919	Alexander Armstrong
1923	Thomas H. Robinson
1930	Wm. Preston Lane, Jr.
1934	Herbert R. O'Connor
1938	William C. Walsh

<sup>26</sup> During the physical incapacity of Luther Martin, 1820-22, the governor appointed Nathaniel Williams, Assistant Attorney General, to act as Attorney General.

<sup>27</sup> The office of Attorney General was abolished by the Constitution of 1851 but was reestablished by the Constitution of 1864 (Art. V, Sec. 1).