

The Chief Justices of the United States

Though Article III of the U.S. Constitution only references the Chief Justice as the presiding officer during Presidential impeachment, numerous responsibilities have been added to the role since 1789. The Chief presides over the entire judicial branch including the Supreme Court, the lower federal courts, and the Administrative Office of the Courts. The Chief Justice is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. Like all other federal judges, they serve "during periods of good behavior" which has been interpreted to mean a lifetime appointment.

<p>John Jay 1 1789-1795</p> 	<p>John Rutledge 2 1795</p> 	<p>Olliver Ellsworth 3 1796-1800</p> 	<p>John Marshall 4 1801-1835</p> 	<p>Roger B. Taney 5 1836-1864</p> 	<p>Salmon P. Chase 6 1864-1873</p> 
<p>Morrison R. Waite 7 1874-1888</p> 	<p>Melville W. Fuller 8 1888-1910</p> 	<p>Edward D. White 9 1910-1921</p> 	<p>William Howard Taft 10 1921-1930</p> 	<p>Charles Evans Hughes 11 1930-1941</p> 	<p>Harlan F. Stone 12 1941-1946</p> 
<p>Fred M. Vinson 13 1946-1953</p> 	<p>Earl Warren 14 1953-1969</p> 	<p>Warren E. Burger 15 1969-1986</p> 	<p>William H. Rehnquist 16 1986-2005</p> 	<p>John G. Roberts, Jr. 17 2005-</p> 	<p>KEY:</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chief Justice's name Number of Chief Birth State President appointed by Years in Office Served as a Federal Judge Served in Executive Branch Served in Congress Died Serving

- Longest Serving Chief
- Served as Associate Justice
- Served as Governor
- Served as President
- Retired
- Commissioned the Supreme Court Building
- Served as Federal Judge
- Served in Executive Branch
- Served in Congress
- Died Serving
- Resigned

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