

pointed as clerk Richard W. Gill, who had been clerk of the old court on the Western Shore since 1836. Robert J. Brent presented a certificate of his appointment to take charge as attorney of all state cases in the court, there being no Attorney General provided for under the constitution of 1851.

Judge Mason removed his actual residence from Washington County to Annapolis, and was the first judge of the court to do so. The General Assembly at its first session under the constitution, in 1852, passed an act, chapter 82, enabling the judges to dwell in Annapolis and to retain their legal residences in their judicial districts at the same time, and the provision is still on the statute books as section 32 of Article 26 of the state code. Judge Mason bought and occupied what is generally known as the Ogle House, from its builder in the provincial period, at King George Street and College Avenue. It had been the residence of William Cooke, and again that of Thomas G. Pratt, once Governor.

At the same session of 1852, the Assembly fixed the salaries of all the judges of the court at \$2500, the amount which the Chief Judge had been receiving since 1834.

Thus the experiment with an elected judiciary was begun in Maryland. Chief Judge LeGrand was then a man of only thirty-seven years, but he had done well on the trial bench in Baltimore during seven years previously, and done well, indeed, contrary to general expectations. Born in 1814, he had become active in Democratic politics in his twenties. He was a good speaker,