

would require much of the time and attention of the new judges. And the amount of judicial business being small, only a small salary, the equivalent of \$533.33 a year, was allowed for each judge. Notwithstanding the importance of the function of appellate review, therefore, the office created for it by the constitution was not one suited to a very active lawyer. It seems likely that the framers of the constitution had not fully thought out the practical working of their plan to secure lawyers for this court, or they may have contemplated that only those lawyers should be utilized who depended little upon the practice of the law for their incomes. Generally speaking, all the leading men, lawyers and otherwise, owned and farmed large areas of land, or plantations, and at the time of the Revolution there were few trained lawyers who depended mainly on the law for income; nearly all of them depended upon agriculture more or less, the individuals differing in their division of time and attention between the one occupation and the other. Some, like Dulany, Jennings, Paca, Samuel Chase, Jeremiah Townley Chase, and Cooke, to name a few only, devoted themselves mainly to the law and had town houses in Annapolis largely for the purpose of practice before the courts centered there; and many of the large houses of the period still standing in the town were once known by the names of lawyers. The old house now part of Carvel Hall Hotel, for instance, was the Paca House until 1780, and after Jennings' purchase of it from Paca in that year was known as the Jennings House. Cooke lived for a time in a house immediately to the south of the