

of Appeals was, therefore, equal to \$533.33, as has been said. During the struggles with war expenses this sum was not forthcoming at times. For the year 1782, as the Auditor's day book shows, the judges of the Court of Appeals were paid in wheat. Their salary was much smaller than that of the judges of the other courts. A table comparing salaries of judges of all courts will be found in a note to the Chancellor's Case, 1 Bland, 595; and as will be there observed, while the judges of the Court of Appeals were receiving \$533.33, those of the General Court were receiving \$1333.33, and the Chancellor was receiving from \$1600 to \$2733.33.

On May 4, 1779, a minute⁴ was prepared for a session of the court, seemingly in anticipation of the appearance and qualification of the judges at that time. None had qualified as yet. Judges Mackall and Murray were the only ones who did appear, however, and as two did not have authority to hold the court the prepared announcement that a court was begun and held was contradicted by a note that none was held for lack of a sufficient number of judges. The two who came to Annapolis, Mackall and Murray, took the oath of office on the next day, May 5, 1779, before Allen Quynn, a prominent citizen of Annapolis, and a justice of the peace. It was not until a year later, or on May 2, 1780, that another judge, Rumsey, came, and he took the oath that day before Judge Mackall; and the three qualified judges then, on May 2, 1780, held the first session of the court

4. By whom made is not apparent. There is no record of appointment of a clerk until 1781.