

returning to the name given to the room, the Revenue Office, we find that in a description of the building in the *Columbian Magazine* for February 1789, the same room in the southern corner of the second story, over the room of the House of Delegates, is designated as the Auditor's Chamber. The Auditor was an officer appointed under the authority of article X of the constitution of 1776 to state and adjust all accounts of the state relating either to the collection or expenditure of the revenue; and once appointed his work was much expanded, especially during the war. And not the least of the circumstantial evidence on the point at issue is the finding of this Auditor's day book for a period of about sixteen months beginning September 1, 1782, and some of his vouchers, among the books and papers of the Court of Appeals; they are among them today, and the day book exhibits an office very busy with Revolutionary War expenses. The arrangement of the courts in the State House was that the General Court occupied the main court room in an octagonal extension at the rear of the main corridor, its door facing down the corridor to the entrance of the building. That room had been designed for the Provincial Court and had been occupied by it for a short time prior to the Revolution.<sup>12</sup> It was in the same relative position as the Provincial Court rooms in previous State Houses.<sup>13</sup> The Chancery Office and court room were then in the northern corner of the second story; and the Court

12. The building, begun in 1772, was in use after 1774.

13. After the abolition of the General Court in 1805, the room was unoccupied until it was taken over by the State Library in 1834, and ultimately made into two stories.