

of Appeals had the room in the southern corner, as has been stated.

After the October term, 1780, some or all of the judges attended at each term of court, but repeatedly adjourned without having transacted any business, until 1783. Meanwhile, on June 3, 1781, David Bradford qualified for the office of clerk of the court, having been appointed, presumably, after the passage of the act of 1780, chapter 23, which authorized such an appointment, an empowering act having appeared necessary because a clause in the constitution for the appointment of court clerks gave the power specifically only to the judges of the General Court and justices of the county courts. And on October 2, 1781, Judge Solomon Wright took the oath of office. The qualification of Judge Jones is not recorded in the minutes, but his attendance was noted for the first time on November 20, 1781. On October 2, 1781, the three judges present, Rumsey, Wright and Murray, took a special oath prescribed by the act of 1780, chapter 11, to qualify them to sit on appeals from the Court of Chancery. Judge Jones and Mackall took the same oath later, on May 9, 1785.

The seeming dilatoriness of the judges in taking up the organization and work of the court is attributable in part, no doubt, to the preoccupation of the people with the war. Maryland and New Hampshire escaped having any actual fighting within their boundaries, but the absorption of the population in the war was, of course, great in those states too. Maryland, because of its situation, saw no little part of the movements of the