

Pinkney, in his younger days at Annapolis, made reports of cases, not in the Court of Appeals, but in the General Court and the Court of Chancery.⁴⁷ And when, later, Harris and McHenry took up the reporting of cases, they reported principally cases in the General Court, and only a few cases in the Court of Appeals, chiefly chancery appeals. When Bishop Pinkney spoke of William Pinkney's friendship with John Johnson, a member of the Court of Appeals from 1806 to 1811, and after that time Chancellor of the state, he described him only as having been Chancellor.⁴⁸ Judge Johnson resigned from the Court of Appeals to become Chancellor. In 1801, Thomas Harris, Jr., produced his book of Modern Entries, a most comprehensive collection of forms, and in it he gave the styles and constitutions of the three federal courts, Supreme, Circuit and District, the General Court, and the county courts of Maryland, but nothing of the Court of Appeals. And the delay in the organization of the Court of Appeals, and the continuance of two vacancies on it from 1784 and 1792, respectively, to 1801, seem significant. It is, indeed, difficult to recapture a conception of the court consistent with these facts and at the same time consistent with the right of appellate review in the court, and the importance which the Assembly of 1778 said they attached to its judges. Trial work undoubtedly was treated as of relatively greater importance than it is now; and probably the position of the Court of Appeals was still controlled by its historical an-

47. Bishop Pinkney, *Life of William Pinkney*, 38. The reports were never published.

48. *Life of William Pinkney*, 49.