

pellate jurisdiction of its predecessor and all that exercised by the General Court. And an additional provision to meet the difficulties of travel for attorneys was that the Court of Appeals should sit on the western and eastern shores of the Bay respectively.

The sessions under the older constitutional arrangement came to an end at the time of the confirmation of the amendment. There was a session of the Court of Appeals on November 20, 1805, and not another until June, 1806, with six new judges.

An act of 1805, chapter 65, passed January 25, 1806, made elaborate and comprehensive provisions for the organization of the courts under the amendment. Forms of oaths and of commissions were again provided. The Governor and Council were now (section VI) to vary the commissions so as to designate the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, who, when present, was to preside over the court, the judge next in seniority, "to be determined from the date of the commission," to preside in the absence of the Chief Judge. The work of the previous court, and of the General Court on appeal, was to be taken up by the Court of Appeals without any effect on cases from the change. And all books and papers of the General Court of each shore were to be lodged with the clerk of the Court of Appeals of that shore. They are in the custody of the present court.

None of the judges of the preceding Court of Appeals were reappointed to this court. Chief Judge Rumsey and Judge Jones were offered ap-