

for books and papers. Sets of the reports of Maryland cases and copies of leading text books and books of laws, a continuation of the old court-room collection of earlier years, were kept in the high cupboards on the northwest wall. The cupboards are still in place. A system of furnace heating was installed, and the original fireplace was bricked up.

It is not unlikely that the arrangement of the judicial system made in the constitution of 1851 might have endured fixed in the customs of the people for generations, had not the Civil War intervened and caused it to be referred to the architects and builders again in the constitutional conventions of 1864 and 1867. At least, there was little mention of objections to the judicial arrangement while it was in force. The constitution of 1864 was born of the passions of the war, and expressed the will of only a portion of the people temporarily in power, and supported by the federal military rule, which was then, under General Robert C. Schenck, U. S. A., complete over the state; and the constitution of 1867 was the post-war reaction from that of 1864. And in this aspect both may be considered results of the war. That of 1864 naturally met with keen opposition, especially because of its purpose to disfranchise sympathizers with the southern cause. A small group of men, of which Oliver Miller was one, made an effort to organize the opposition to the calling of a convention, but it was ineffectual. The election of delegates took place in November 1863. Only half of the legal vote in the state was cast at the polls, and out of 40,000 voters in Baltimore