

The records of courts are public property, and if they are not properly made up or preserved, the state must supply the defect, and the bond of the clerk is liable. *State v. Wayman*, 2 G. & J. 282.

Where the case is not terminated this section does not apply. *State v. Logan*, 33 Md. 9.

1904, art. 17, sec. 20. 1888, art. 17, sec. 19. 1860, art. 18, sec. 17.
1845, ch. 254, secs. 1, 2.

20. The said clerks shall also transcribe and enter the docket entries of every execution which shall be entered satisfied or otherwise finally settled, and also the docket entries of every execution or other final process under which any personal property shall have been seized or taken, together with a copy of the schedule or schedules accompanying such execution, and the sheriff's return thereon, regularly paged and indexed as directed in the preceding section; and for the services required in this and the preceding section, the clerk shall be entitled to twenty-five cents for each suit or action, to be taxed in the bill of costs against the plaintiff, or in the additional costs of said execution, and endorsed thereon.

Ibid. sec. 21. 1888, art. 17, sec. 20. 1860, art. 18, sec. 19. 1817, ch. 119, sec. 8. 1882, ch. 469.

21. The said clerk shall also, in well-bound books, make up and complete a record of the proceedings in every case where the title to real estate has been decided by decree, judgment or award, and in all cases where any lands or tenements have been seized and sold under executions, together with the several returns to such executions; and the records of all such decrees, judgments, papers and proceedings shall be made up at full length, and in the manner before required, within the term of six months from the time when the same shall be finally rendered, made and completed; and where any sale of lands or tenements shall be made under two or more writs of execution, it shall be sufficient to make up the record only of the elder of said judgments, with the execution, return and sale under such writ; and of each of the other judgments there shall be embraced in said record only a short copy, and only the docket entries of the writs of execution thereon, respectively; and no clerk shall record any decree or judgment except such as relates to the title to land, or those under which lands have been sold in virtue of an execution thereon.

In view of this section and section 19, any person dealing with the subject matter of a decree for the sale of real estate, must be taken to have notice of the legal import and operation of all the proceedings. *Sanders v. McDonald*, 63 Md. 510.

The object of this section is for security, and to furnish convenient means of evidence in other courts. *Boteler v. State*, 8 G. & J. 382.

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See sec. 54, *et seq.*

See art. 21, "Conveyancing."

Ibid. sec. 22. 1894, ch. 513, sec. 20 A.

22. Said clerk, whenever requested in writing to do so by the trustee, attorney or party in interest, shall record among the chancery.