

otherwise terminated after such sale, and before the writ in the nature of a writ of *habere facias possessionem* shall have been issued and executed, the court shall issue said writ to any succeeding sheriff, coroner or elisor; and if any such officer, to whom said writ is directed, or who is charged with, or on whom may devolve the execution of such writ, shall die, resign, be removed from or disqualified for office, or have his authority otherwise terminated before such writ shall be finally executed and returned, said writ shall be delivered to and executed and returned by any succeeding sheriff, coroner or elisor.

1888, art. 75, sec. 91. 1860, art. 75, sec. 67. 1831, ch. 290, sec. 5.

96. The provisions of the three preceding sections shall apply to sales made by sheriffs, upon executions issued by the clerk upon judgments rendered by justices of the peace, and duly recorded; and the said writ may be issued by the court to which the proceedings as to such sales shall be returned, as if the execution under which such sales shall have been made had issued from such court on a judgment therein recovered.

Ibid. sec. 92. 1860, art. 75, sec. 68. 1846, ch. 152.

97. No application for a writ of *habere facias possessionem* under this article shall abate by reason of the death of the purchaser before obtaining possession of the lands and tenements, but his heir or devisee shall have all the rights and remedies therein given to the purchaser.

Preservation, Detention and Inspection of Property.

Ibid. sec. 93. 1886, ch. 317. 1886, ch. 415.

98. It shall be lawful for the court in any action at law or cause in equity, or in any judicial proceeding, upon the application of any party thereto, and on such terms as to it may seem just, to make any order for the preservation, detention or inspection of any property being the subject of such action, cause or proceeding, and for all or any of the purposes aforesaid; to authorize any person or persons to enter upon or into any land or building in the possession of any party to such action, cause or proceeding, and for all or any of the purposes aforesaid; to authorize any samples to be taken, or any observations to be made, or experiment to be tried, which may seem necessary or expedient for the purpose of obtaining full information or evidence.

Arnold v. Green, 95 Md. 227.