

letters of administration be granted until there shall be such proceedings against each of them failing as would authorize the issuing letters of administration in case of the failure of a sole-named executor.

Montgomery *v* Black, 4 H. & McH. 391. Watkins *v*. State, 2 G & J 220. Hunter *v*. Bryson, 5 G & J 483. Gardiner *v*. Hardy, 12 G & J. 366. Spencer *v* Ragan, 9 Gill, 482. Georgetown College *v*. Browne, 34 Md. 450.

1888, art. 93, sec. 47. 1860, art. 93, sec. 47. 1798, ch. 101, sub-ch. 3, sec. 7.

46. If any executor named in a will shall file or transmit to the orphans' court of the county wherein the will shall have been authenticated or proved as aforesaid an attested renunciation in writing of his trust, there may be the same proceedings with respect to granting letters testamentary or of administration as if the party so renouncing had not been named in the will; provided, nevertheless, that any executor named in a will shall be entitled, notwithstanding any failure or renunciation as aforesaid, on filing a bond as aforesaid, before letters testamentary or of administration shall actually be committed to another or others as aforesaid, to have letters testamentary granted to him, or to be included therein, as the case may require.

Georgetown College *v* Browne, 34 Md. 450.

Ibid sec. 48. 1860, art. 93, sec. 48. 1798, ch. 101, sub-ch. 3, sec. 8.

47. In case letters testamentary shall be granted to one or more of the executors named in a will, on failure of the rest, no executor not named in said letters shall in any manner interfere with the administration, or have any greater interest in the estate of the deceased than if he had not been named in the will as executor; and if letters of administration, with a copy of the will annexed, shall be granted, no executor therein named shall in any manner interfere further with the administration, or have any greater interest in the estate than if he had not been named as aforesaid; and no executor named in a will shall, before letters testamentary be granted to him, have any power to dispose of any part of the estate of the deceased, or to interfere therewith further than is necessary to collect and preserve the same; but any act of an executor named in a will done before obtaining letters testamentary shall, in case he shall afterwards obtain such letters, be as valid and effectual as if the said act had been done after obtaining such letters; and in case of a suit commenced by such executor, it shall be sufficient to produce the said letters,