

Injunction.

1888, art. 16, sec. 63. 1860, art. 16, sec. 51. 1875, ch. 72, sec. 28.
1876, ch. 224.

74. If any person against whom an injunction has been issued shall violate the same after service thereof, or shall permit or connive at the violation thereof by any other person, the court, on notice of such violation, may issue attachment for contempt against such person; and if on proof the party be adjudged guilty of the contempt, he may be fined or imprisoned, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Ibid. sec. 64. 1860, art. 61, sec. 52. 1785, ch. 72, sec. 28. 1876, ch. 224.

75. If the violation complained of be waste after injunction to stay waste, the court shall ascertain the damage done by the waste, by affidavit, or such other proof, as the court may judge necessary, and may fine the defendant to the extent of double the damage done and so ascertained; and if the violation be the transfer of monies, property, or choses in action, after injunction forbidding such transfer, in addition to the attachment against the defendant, a summons shall go for the assignee, if he be known; and if it appear that such assignee had knowledge of such injunction, at the time of accepting the transfer, or possession of property, or choses in action, he also shall be held in contempt, and no title shall be deemed to have passed to him, and he may be required to surrender to the court, on its order, the property, money, or choses in action, of which he has become possessed; but if the purchaser, taker or assignee, be innocent of contempt, his title, if otherwise good, shall be protected; and the court shall take proof of the value of such property, money, or choses in action, disposed of, or assigned; and the fine in all cases provided for in this section shall remain to the credit of the cause in which the injunction issued, and in the event of final judgment in favor of the party injured, so much thereof as the court may adjudge shall go to him, and the remainder go as other fines do; and the court may imprison for non-compliance with their order to pay such fine, and may issue execution, in the name of the State, for its collection.

Albert v. Winn, 5 Md. 79.

Ibid. sec. 65. 1860, art. 16, sec. 53. 1785, ch. 72, sec. 28. 1876, ch. 224.

76. If any person under attachment for violating an injunction shall establish his innocence of the charge, he shall be discharged with his costs, which shall be paid by the party complaining.