

DETERMINED BY THE [[LAWS OF ENGLAND IN THE]]  
 [[ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS THERE]] ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS  
OF ENGLAND.

(B) DETERMINATION OR DIVISION OF PERSONAL  
 PROPERTY.

A COURT GRANTING A LIMITED OR ABSOLUTE DIVORCE  
 MAY DETERMINE THE OWNERSHIP OF PERSONAL PROPERTY,  
 OTHER THAN CHATTELS REAL, HELD, POSSESSED, OR CLAIMED  
 BY A PARTY TO THE DIVORCE PROCEEDINGS, AND IN  
 ACCORDANCE WITH THAT DETERMINATION MAY:

(1) MAKE A DIVISION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY  
 BETWEEN THE PARTIES;

(2) ORDER A SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY AND  
 A DIVISION OF PROCEEDS; OR

(3) MAKE ANY OTHER DISPOSITION OF PERSONAL  
 PROPERTY IT DEEMS PROPER.

REVISOR'S NOTE: This section is new language  
 derived from Art. 16, §2, the first  
 provision of Art. 16, §22, the last two  
 provisions of Art. 16, §24, and Art. 16,  
 §29 of the Code.

The venue provisions of Art. 16, §22 are  
 allocated to Title 6 (Jurisdiction, Venue,  
 Process and Practice).

The provisions of §24 providing for  
 division of property by a court granting an  
 absolute divorce on the ground of  
 separation for five years were held  
 unconstitutional in Buckheit v. Buckheit,  
 10 Md. App. 526 (1970). They were repealed  
 by Ch. 699, Acts of 1973.

SUBTITLE 7. HABEAS CORPUS.

SEC. 3-701. POWER TO GRANT WRIT AND EXERCISE  
 JURISDICTION.

A JUDGE OF THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR A COUNTY, OF THE  
 SUPREME BENCH OF BALTIMORE CITY, OF THE COURT OF  
 SPECIAL APPEALS, OR OF THE COURT OF APPEALS HAS THE  
 POWER TO GRANT THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS AND EXERCISE  
 JURISDICTION IN ALL MATTERS PERTAINING TO HABEAS  
 CORPUS.