

the person seized the root, or stock, from which the inheritance by right of blood must be derived. If a man is a purchaser of land, and leaves a son and daughter, by a first wife, and a son by a second wife, and the son of the first wife after the death of the father, is seized of the land descended from the father, the daughter becomes entitled to it, as heir of her deceased brother; the seisin of her brother having made him the stirps, or root, whence the inheritance must be derived; and yet the son by the second wife, by the decease of his father's first son, is the heir of the father: wherefore, if the son by the first wife had not been seized, the son by the second would be entitled, as heir to his father, the person last seized.

Again—the half blood cannot claim the inheritance as heir, and yet may happen to become entitled, as heir of the person last seized, to land originally purchased by one of the half blood; as thus,

A man hath a brother of the whole blood, and a son by a first, and also a son by a second wife,—the son by the first, (or second wife) purchases land in fee, and dies without issue—