

This section and the following ones, have no application where there is a will. *Hokamp v. Hagaman*, 36 Md. 518.

The succession to personal property on intestacy is regulated by the law of the owner's last domicile. *Newcomer v. Orem*, 2 Md. 297; *Corrie's Case*, 2 Bl. 488.

This section referred to as indicating that a final account so far as debts are concerned, must be stated before the orphans' court can order legacies paid or distribution made. *Lowe v. Lowe*, 6 Md. 354. (See notes to section 118). And see *Biddison v. Mosely*, 57 Md. 94; *Coward v. Slate*, 7 G. & J. 479; *cf. Clarke v. Sandrock*, 113 Md. 426.

This and the following section referred to as making plain the duty of an administrator to distribute after the debts are paid. *Coward v. State*, 7 G. & J. 479.

As to the transfer of assets from an ancillary administrator to the administrator of the domicile, see *Williams v. Williams*, 5 Md. 467; *Cassilly v. Meyer*, 4 Md. 1.

This section referred to in construing section 137—see notes thereto. *Williams v. Holmes*, 9 Md. 286.

This section referred to in construing section 326—see notes thereto. *Vogel v. Turnt*, 110 Md. 203.

Cited but not construed in *Myers v. Safe Deposit Co.*, 73 Md. 424.

See notes to sec. 118.

As to the descent of real estate, see art. 46, sec. 1, *et seq.*

1904, art. 93, sec. 119. 1888, art. 93, sec. 120. 1860, art. 93, sec. 121. 1798, ch. 101, sub-ch. 11, sec. 1. 1898, ch. 331.

120. If the intestate leave a surviving husband or widow, as the case may be, and no child, parent, grandchild, brother or sister, or the child of a brother or sister of the said intestate, the said surviving husband or widow, as the case may be, shall be entitled to the whole.

Article 46, section 30, construed in connection with this section. The mother of an illegitimate child is a "parent" within the meaning of this section. *Reese v. Starner*, 106 Md. 52.

See sections 119 and 301 to 317 and notes.

See art. 45, sections 6 and 7; also art. 46, sec. 23.

Ibid. sec. 120. 1888, art. 93, sec. 121. 1860, art. 93, sec. 122. 1798, ch. 101, sub-ch. 11, sec. 2. 1898, ch. 331.

121. If there be a surviving husband or widow, as the case may be, and a child or children, or a descendant or descendants from a child, the surviving husband or widow, as the case may be, shall have one-third only.

Although, in the absence of fraud, a husband may dispose of his personal property in his lifetime as he pleases, he can not by will deprive his widow of her interest after his death. *Hays v. Henry*, 1 Md. Ch. 337; *Dunnock v. Dunnock*, 3 Md. Ch. 140.

This section referred to in construing section 326—see notes thereto. *Vogel v. Turnt*, 110 Md. 200.

See notes to sec. 122.

Ibid. sec. 121. 1888, art. 93, sec. 122. 1860, art. 93, sec. 123. 1798, ch. 101, sub-ch. 11, sec. 3. 1898, ch. 331.

122. If there be a surviving husband or a widow, as the case may be, and no child or descendant of the intestate, but the said intestate shall leave a father or mother, or brother or sister, or child of a brother or sister, the surviving husband or widow, as the case may be, shall have one-half.