

shall be allowed; and there shall be no distinction between the whole and half-blood.

Where nephews are living, grand-nephews do not take, nor do children of first cousins where first cousins are living. The word "descendants" as used in this section construed in connection with section 128. The term "collaterals" defined. *Suman v. Harvey*, 114 Md. 241; *Hoffman v. Watson*, 109 Md. 554; *McComas v. Amos*, 29 Md. 128. And see note (a), *Seecamp v. Hammer*, 2 H. & G. 11; *Duvall v. Harwood*, 1 H. & G. 474; *Robins v. State*, 1 H. & G. 477.

The last clause of this section applied. *Seekamp v. Hammer*, 2 H. & G. 13.

The last clause of this section held inapplicable because there was no conversion of real estate into personalty. (See article 46, section 19.) *Keller v. Harper*, 64 Md. 82.

See notes to sec. 127.

See notes to art. 46, sec. 27.

As to relations of the whole and half-blood, cf. art. 46, sections 19, 20 and 26.

1904, art. 93, sec. 130. 1888, art. 93, sec. 131. 1860, art. 93, sec. 132. 1798, ch. 101, sub-ch. 11, sec. 12.

131. If there be no collaterals, a grandfather may take, and if there be two grandfathers, they shall take alike, and a grandmother, in case of the death of her husband, the grandfather, shall take as he might have done.

Ibid. sec. 131. 1888, art. 93, sec. 132. 1860, art. 93, sec. 133. 1798, ch. 101, sub-ch. 11, sec. 13.

132. If any person entitled to distribution shall die before the same shall be made, his or her share shall go to his or her representatives.

This section applied. *Schaub v. Griffin*, 84 Md. 563.

This section referred to in deciding that a next of kin can only make title to a distributive share through an administrator. *Neale v. Hagthorp*, 3 Bl. 565.

Ibid. sec. 132. 1888, art. 93, sec. 133. 1860, art. 93, sec. 134. 1798, ch. 101, sub-ch. 11, sec. 14.

133. Posthumous children of intestates shall take in the same manner as if they had been born before the decease of the intestate, but no other posthumous relation shall be considered as entitled to distribution in his or her own right.

This section means that children of an intestate born after his death shall take as if born before, but no other relation born after his death shall be entitled to take as distributee in his own right. A nephew *in esse* before the intestate's death is entitled to take in the right of his father although born after his father's death, provided the father died before the intestate. *Shriver v. State*, 65 Md. 283.

This section referred to in deciding that a next of kin can only make title to a distributive share through an administrator. *Neale v. Hagthorp*, 3 Bl. 565.

See art. 46, sec. 25.

Ibid. sec. 133. 1888, art. 93, sec. 134. 1860, art. 93, sec. 135. 1825, ch. 156.

134. The illegitimate child or children of any female, and the issue of any such illegitimate child or children shall be capable to