

The six months referred to in this section are calendar months and not lunar months. *Glenn v. Smith*, 17 Md. 282.

This section will be followed by analogy in a creditors' suit. *Welch v. Stewart*, 2 Bl. 39.

Cited but not construed in *Zollickoffer v. Seth*, 44 Md. 370.

An. Code, sec. 109A. 1912, ch. 146. 1924, ch. 591.

**114.** Whenever any person, resident or non-resident of the State of Maryland, shall hereafter die testate or intestate, leaving one or more parcels of real estate in this State, but not leaving personal estate therein as far as may be known, it shall be lawful for the Orphans' Court of the county or city in which such real estate, or any part or parcel thereof, may be situate, to grant letters testamentary or of administration on the estate of such decedent, and the Court may direct notice to be given by publication to all resident or non-resident creditors of such decedent to file in said Court their claims against said decedent, which notice shall be substantially as provided in Section 113 of this Article, and the provisions of Sections 115 to 119, inclusive, of this Article shall apply. No purchaser of such real estate shall be required to accept title thereto unless such notice has been given as is authorized by this Section and until the period for the filing of such claims has expired; and no claim not filed within the period specified by such notice to creditors shall thereafter be asserted against such real estate in the hands of a purchaser for value. The bond required upon the grant of letters shall be in such penalty as the Court may prescribe. In case any such real estate is sold by a Court of Chancery on a bill of sale for the purpose of partition, the said Court may, in its decree for sale, provide for a notice to creditors not exceeding ninety days, which notice shall be in lieu of the notice above required, and upon the giving of this notice by the trustee appointed by the Court and upon the expiration of the ninety days provided for by the notice to creditors aforesaid, the purchaser of such real estate shall be required to accept title thereto, and no claim not filed within the period specified by such notice shall thereafter be asserted against such real estate in the hands of the purchaser at such sale, or his heirs or assigns.

See notes to sec. 113.

An. Code, sec. 110. 1904, sec. 109. 1888, sec. 110. 1846, ch. 147, sec. 1. 1914, ch. 624.

**115.** The administrator may report to the court, with an affidavit of the truth thereof annexed, the fact of having given such notice, and the court on being satisfied that the order has been complied with and the said notice has been given, shall endorse on said report their certificate that it hath been proven to their satisfaction that said notice hath been given as therein reported, and shall order said report and certificate to be recorded among the records of the court.

This section referred to in upholding a title to property devised and sold by devisee after expiration of notice to creditors, although subsequently creditors preferred claims against testator's estate. *Van Bibber v. Reese*, 71 Md. 610. *Cf. Seaman v. Seaman*, 141 Md. 6 (see notes to sec. 113).