

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. This section shall not apply to any real estate where any owner of the same shall have been dead for twelve (12) years or more.

This section referred to in construing art. 16, sec. 242. *Tait v. Safe Deposit & Trust Co.*, 70 Fed. (2nd), 79.

Cited but not construed in *Safe Deposit & Trust Co. v. Tait*, 54 Fed. (2nd), 390.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 115. 1912, sec. 110. 1904, sec. 109. 1888, sec. 110. 1846, ch. 147, sec. 1. 1914, ch. 624.

118. 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. 116).

An. Code, 1924, sec. 116. 1912, sec. 111. 1904, sec. 110. 1888, sec. 111. 1846, ch. 147, sec. 2.

119. The said report and certificate shall be *prima facie* evidence, in all cases whatever, of the giving of such notice as therein stated.

Cited but not construed in *Biddison v. Mosely*, 57 Md. 94.

See notes to sec. 118.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 117. 1912, sec. 112. 1904, sec. 111. 1888, sec. 112. 1846, ch. 147, sec. 3.

120. A copy of said report, certificate and order, under the seal of the register of wills of the county in whose office such report, certificate and order are recorded, shall be legal and competent evidence.

See notes to sec. 118.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 118. 1912, sec. 113. 1904, sec. 112. 1888, sec. 113. 1854, ch. 86, sec. 1. 1862, ch. 142.

121. The register of wills shall enter in a suitable book, to be provided by him for that purpose, all claims against a decedent, in regular order, as they are passed by the orphans' court or register of wills, giving the date of the passage, the name of the creditor, the character of such claim, whether open account, note, bond, bill obligatory, judgment or other evidence of debt, and the amount thereof; if an open account, the interest due thereon up to the date of the passage shall be stated separately; if a note, bond, bill obligatory, judgment or other evidence of debt, the date thereof, and the date from which interest begins to run shall also be stated, and other particulars of such claims; and the entry of a claim upon such book shall be taken as notice to the administrator of its existence; and the register of wills shall be entitled to receive, for making such entry of each claim, the sum of ten cents, to be paid by the claimant.

The registry of a claim under this section carries notice to administrator, but does not conclusively establish claim. The registry is *prima facie* evidence of amount of debts. Object of this section. *Seighman v. Marshall*, 17 Md. 569; *McCann v. Sloan*, 25 Md. 585.