

to be insured for her sole use, the life of her husband for any definite period, or for the term of his natural life; and any husband may cause his own life to be insured for the sole use of his wife, and may also assign any policy of insurance upon his own life, to his wife, for her sole use; and in case of the wife surviving her husband, the sum or net amount of such insurance becoming due and payable by the terms of the insurance, shall be payable to her for her own use, free from the claims of the representatives of her husband, or any of his creditors.

may be insured for sole benefit of wife
34 Md 582, 95 Md 189, 42 Md 140, 414.

25. If the wife shall die before her husband, the amount of such insurance may be made payable after her death to her children, or descendants, for their use, and to their guardian if under age; and if there be no children or descendants of the wife living at the time of her death, to her legal representative.

Art 45, s 9
1840, c 212, s 2.
How insurance may be made payable

26. All policies of life insurance upon the life of any person which may hereafter mature, and which have been or shall be taken out for the benefit of or *bonâ fide* assigned to the wife or children, or any relative dependent upon such person, or any creditor, shall be vested in such wife or children, or other relative or creditor, free and clear from all claims of the creditors of such insured person.

1878, c 200
Policies of insurance free from creditors' claims

27. The receipt of any married woman for the payment of money deposited by her before or after marriage, shall be a valid discharge to any individual or corporation making such payment; *provided*, that nothing contained in this section shall prevent any creditors of the husband from attaching the same, or restraining the payment by injunction, if the deposit were made in fraud of creditors.

Art 45, s 10
1853, c 345
Receipt of married women good for deposits.

28. In all cases, where leases for a definite term or for a term of years renewable forever, have been, or may hereafter be made to a married woman, and the rent therein stipulated to be paid, shall be in arrear and unpaid for the space of ninety days, it shall be lawful for the landlord to levy said rents by distress, in the same manner as if the lessee was a *feme sole*; and in case of no sufficient distress being found on said premises, to make such re-entry, or bring such action for recovery of the demised premises as he or she might do if the lessee were *feme sole*, and had covenanted for the payment of said rents, and to suffer such re-entry to be made.

1867, c 223, s 1.
Distress for rent, re-entry authorized under leases to married women.

29. In all deeds hereafter made to married women of real estate or chattels real, it shall be competent for the grantee or lessee to bind herself and her assigns, by any covenant running with or relating to said real estate or chattels real, the same as if she was a *feme sole*.

Id s 2.
Married women empowered to covenant.

30. Any married woman may convey her real or personal property, if her husband joins in the conveyance, whether the conveyance be absolute or by way of mortgage, and she may execute and acknowledge any deed, mortgage, or bill of sale in the same manner as other grantors or bargainors without any private examination or other ceremony, and she may relinquish her dower in any real estate by the joint deed of herself and husband, or by her separate deed.

Art 45, s 11
1842, c 293, s 5,
1856, c 154, s 94
How married women to convey
17 Md 352, 18 Md 305, 19 Md 121, 20 Md 271, 424, 35 Md 188, 48 Md 225, 40 Md 387, 41 Md 639, 42 Md. 140, 631