

be no father, a mother shall have an equal share with the brothers and sisters of the deceased, and their children and descendants.

P. G. L., (1860,) art. 93, sec. 131 1798, ch. 101, sub-ch. 11, sec. 11.

130. After children, descendants, father, mother, brothers and sisters of the deceased, and their descendants, all collateral relations in equal degree shall take, and no representation amongst such collaterals shall be allowed; and there shall be no distinction between the whole and half-blood.

Seekamp's Admr. v Hammer, 2 H. & G. 9. McComas v. Amos, 29 Md. 120. Keller v. Hooper, 64 Md. 74

Ibid. 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. 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.

Ibid. 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.

Shriver v. State, 65 Md. 278.

Ibid. 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 take real or personal estate from their mother, or from each other, or from the descendants of each other, in like manner as if born in lawful wedlock.

Hawbecker v. Hawbecker, 43 Md. 516.

Ibid. sec. 136. 1719, ch. 14. 1729, ch. 24, secs. 17-20. 1798, ch. 101, sub-ch. 11, sec. 15. 1802, ch. 101, sec. 11. 1876, ch. 295.

135. If there be no widow or relations of the intestate within the fifth degree, which shall be reckoned by counting down from