

shall have the same share of the estate as the father or mother, if living, would have been entitled to, and no more; and in such case, when there are more children than one, the share aforesaid shall be equally divided among such children; provided, that there be no representation admitted among collaterals after brothers' and sisters' children.

Porter v. Askew, 11 G. & J. 346. *Levering v. Heighe*, 2 Md. Ch. 81. *Ellcott v. Ellicott*, 2 Md. Ch. 468. *Levering v. Levering*, 3 Md. Ch. 365. *Ellwood v. Lannon's Lessee*, 27 Md. 200. *McComas v. Amos*, 29 Md. 132. *Kendall v. Mondell*, 67 Md. 445.

1888, art. 46, sec. 28. 1860, art. 47, sec. 28. 1820, ch. 191, sec. 6.

28. Nothing herein contained shall be construed or taken to alter or in any manner change the course of descent as heretofore used and established, so as to affect the case of any entail, or limitation in tail whatever, made, created and in being before the first day of January, 1788, but the same shall, during the continuance of the estate in tail, or limitation in tail, and until the same may be legally destroyed or barred, descend according to the course of descent heretofore used and established; nor shall anything herein be taken or construed to interfere with or alter any limitation, grant or gift by devise, conveyance or otherwise, to special or particular heirs, in a different course of descent from what it is by this article specified; but in such cases the descent shall be according to the limitation or form of the gift, devise or grant, until the entail shall be legally barred or destroyed; nor shall this article or anything therein contained be taken or construed to bar or affect any widow's right of dower.

Mayson's Lessee v. Sexton, 1 H. & McH. 275. *Nicholson v. Helmsley*, 3 H. & McH. 409. *Smith v. Smith*, 2 H. & J. 314. *Newton v. Griffith*, 1 H. & G. 112. *Hill's Lessee v. Hill*, 5 G. & J. 87. *Hatton v. Weems*, 12 G. & J. 84. *Chew v. Chew*, 1 Md. 163. *Simpers v. Simpers*, 15 Md. 160. *B. & O. R. R. Co. v. Patterson*, 68 Md. 609. *Richardson v. Smith*, 80 Md. 98. *Scanlon v. Walshe*, 81 Md. 128.

Ibid sec. 29. 1860, art. 47, sec. 29. 1820, ch. 191, sec. 7.

29. If any man shall have a child or children by any woman whom he shall afterwards marry, such child or children, if acknowledged by the man, shall, in virtue of such marriage and acknowledgment, be hereby legitimated and capable in law to inherit and transmit inheritance as if born in wedlock.

Pratt v. Flamer, 5 H. & J. 10. *Bevans v. Taylor*, 7 H. & J. 1. *Campbell's Case*, 2 Bl. 236. *Helms v. Franciscus*, 2 Bl. 544. *Southgate v. Annan*, 31 Md. 116. *Hawbecker v. Hawbecker*, 43 Md. 516.