

1888, art. 46. sec. 30. 1860, art. 47, sec. 30. 1825, ch. 156. 1868, ch. 199.

30. The illegitimate child or children of any female, and the issue of any such illegitimate child or children shall be capable in law to take and inherit both real and personal estate from their mother, or from each other, or from the descendants of each other, as the case may be; and where such illegitimate child or children shall die, leaving no descendants, or brothers or sisters, or the descendants of such brothers and sisters, then and in that case, the mother of such illegitimate child or children, if living, shall inherit both real and personal estate from such illegitimate child or children; and if the mother be dead, then and in that case, the heirs at law of the mother shall inherit the real and personal estate of such illegitimate child or children in like manner as if such illegitimate child or children had been born in lawful wedlock.

Miller v. Stewart, 8 Gill, 129. *Hawbecker v. Hawbecker*, 43 Md. 516. *Estep v. Mackey*, 52 Md. 599.

Ibid sec. 31. 1860, art. 47, sec. 31. 1820, ch. 191, sec. 5.

31. Any child or children of the intestate, or their issue, having received from the intestate any real estate by way of advancement, may elect to come into partition with the other parceners on bringing such advancement, or the value thereof at the time such advancement was received, into hotchpot with the estate descended; but such child or children, or their issue, shall not be entitled to claim a share by descent, without bringing such advancement, or the value thereof as aforesaid, into the common stock or hotchpot, if there be another child or children unprovided for.

Warfield v. Warfield, 5 H. & J. 459. *Stewart v. State*, 2 H. & G. 114. *Chase v. Lockerman*, 11 G. & J. 185. *Young's Estate*, 3 Md. Ch. 461. *Hoffar v. Dement*, 5 Gill, 132. *Morris v. Harris*, 9 Gill, 19. *Hayden v. Burch*, 9 Gill, 79. *Gilpin v. Hollingsworth*, 3 Md. 190. *Parks v. Parks*, 19 Md. 324. *Cecil v. Cecil*, 20 Md. 156. *Clark v. Wilson*, 27 Md. 693. *Dilley v. Love*, 61 Md. 604.

Division and Election.

Ibid sec. 32. 1860, art. 47, sec. 32. 1820, ch. 191, secs. 8, 13, 43, 45, 46, 47.

32. If the parties entitled to the intestate's estate cannot agree upon the division thereof, or if any person entitled to any part be a minor, an application may be made to the circuit court for the county where the estate lies, or if the land lies in different counties, to the circuit court for the county where the greater part of the land lies, or if the land lies in the city of