

*Part 2—Determining Relationship.*

*1-201. Application of rules.*

*In the absence of express language to the contrary, the rules of construction contained in this Part shall be applied in construing all provisions of this Article and the terms of a will.*

*1-202. Spouse—termination of relationship.*

*(a) Generally. A person who is validly divorced a vinculo matrimonii from the decedent or whose marriage to the decedent has been validly annulled is not a surviving spouse.*

*(b) Termination as to one party. A surviving spouse does not include:*

*(1) a person who has voluntarily appeared in a proceeding in which an a vinculo matrimonii divorce as between the decedent and the survivor, or an annulment of their marriage, was obtained even though not recognized as valid in this State, unless they have subsequently married each other;*

*(2) a person who, by participating in a marriage ceremony with a third person, has acknowledged as valid a decree or judgment of divorce or annulment obtained by the decedent;*

*(3) a person who has been convicted of bigamy while married to the decedent.*

*1-203. Degree of relationship—generally.*

*Degrees of relationship shall be reckoned according to the method of the civil law, namely, by beginning with either of the persons in question, ascending to the common ancestor, and then descending to the other person, counting one degree for each step both ascending and descending.*

*1-204. Degree of relationship—relative of half blood.*

*A relative of the half blood shall be deemed to be, and shall have the same status as a relative of the whole blood of the same degree.*

*1-205. Child—generally.*

*A child includes a legitimate child, an adopted child, and an illegitimate child to the extent provided in the following sections. Child does not include a stepchild, a foster child, or a grandchild or more remote descendant.*

*1-206. Child—legitimate.*

*(a) Born during marriage. Except as provided in Section 1-207, a child born at any time after his parents have participated in a marriage ceremony with each other and are living together, even if the marriage is invalid, shall be treated as the child of both parents. A child born or conceived during a marriage is presumed to be the legitimate child of both spouses.*

*(b) Artificial insemination. Any child conceived by artificial insemination of a married woman with the consent of her husband shall be treated as the child of both of them for all purposes. Consent of the husband is presumed.*