

liabilities of which he was ignorant at the time he became a limited partner and which could not be ascertained from the certificate.

(7) The substitution of the assignee as a limited partner does not release the assignor from liability to the partnership under Sections 6 and 17.<sup>1</sup>

This section applies to suits brought while partnership is a going concern, and to suits brought after dissolution but while special partners' contribution still forms part of assets, or has been absorbed in paying debts. *Safe Deposit Co. v. Cahn*, 102 Md. 547.

See sec. 11.

An. Code, sec. 20. 1918, ch. 280, sec. 20.

**20. (EFFECT OF RETIREMENT, DEATH OR INSANITY OF A GENERAL PARTNER.)** The retirement, death or insanity of a general partner dissolves the partnership, unless the business is continued by the remaining general partners

- (a) Under a right so to do stated in the certificate, or
- (b) With the consent of all members.

This section indicates that sec. 19 ought to be limited in its application so as to include only such suits as are instituted during existence of co-partnership, or during time after its dissolution when special partner's contribution still forms part of firm's assets in hands of general partners. *Safe Deposit Co. v. Cahn*, 102 Md. 549.

An. Code, sec. 21. 1918, ch. 280, sec. 21.

**21. (DEATH OF LIMITED PARTNER.)** (1) On the death of a limited partner his executor or administrator shall have all the rights of a limited partner for the purpose of settling his estate, and such power as the deceased had to constitute his assignee a substituted limited partner.

(2) The estate of a deceased limited partner shall be liable for all his liabilities as a limited partner.

An. Code, sec. 22. 1918, ch. 280, sec. 22.

**22. (RIGHTS OF CREDITORS OF LIMITED PARTNER.)** (1) On due application to a court of competent jurisdiction by any judgment creditor of a limited partner, the court may charge the interest of the indebted limited partner with payment of the unsatisfied amount of the judgment debt; and may appoint a receiver, and make all other orders, directions, and inquiries which the circumstances of the case may require.

(2) The interest may be redeemed with the separate property of any general partner, but may not be redeemed with partnership property.

(3) The remedies conferred by paragraph (1) shall not be deemed exclusive of others which may exist.

(4) Nothing in this article shall be held to deprive a limited partner of his statutory exemption.

<sup>1</sup> The entire "Limited Partnerships" article was repealed and re-enacted by the act of 1918, ch. 280. The annotations in vol. 2 of the Code of 1912 refer to the sections of this article as they stood prior to the act of 1918, but are reproduced under the correspondingly numbered sections of the new article in the hope that they may be of some use.