

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 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.

P. G. L., (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.

Ibid. 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.