notwithstanding disposition thereof by Will.

Statute passed in the fifth year of the Reign of King George the Second, chapter seven, intituled, *An Act for the more easy recovery of Debts in His Majesty's Plantations and Colonies in America;* and in case there shall be no special occupant of any estate *pur autre vie*, whether freehold or of any other tenure, and whether a corporeal or incorporeal hereditament, it shall go to the executor or administrator of the party that had the estate thereof by virtue of the grant; and if the same shall come to the executor or administrator either by reason of a special occupancy or by virtue of this Act, it shall be assets in his hands, and shall go and be applied and distributed in the same manner as the personal estate of the testator or intestate.

As to estates *pur autre vie*, where there is no special occupant.

If they come to the executor, &c., by any means, they shall be assets.

Wills of minors void.

V. That no Will made by any person under the age of twenty-one years shall be valid.

In what case and manner only a Will may be validly made by a married woman.

VI. No Will made by any married woman shall be valid, except such a Will as might have been made by a married woman before the passing of this Act, or a Will duly witnessed, as by this Act is required, and made and acknowledged by such married woman and certified according to the provisions of the Statute enabling married women to part with their real estate by act *inter vivos*, and such Will being so made with the assent of her husband, testified by his signing the same in presence of the same witnesses who shall witness the execution thereof by such married woman, and executed by both of them at least days before the death of such married woman; but no such Will shall affect the rights of the husband as tenant by the curtesy.

Wills must be in writing, and how attested.

VII. No Will shall be valid unless it shall be in writing and executed in manner hereinafter mentioned, that is to say: it shall be signed at the foot or end thereof by the testator, or by some other person in his presence and by his direction; and such signature shall be made or acknowledged by the testator in presence of two or more witnesses present at the same time, and such witnesses shall attest and shall subscribe the Will in the presence of the testator, but no form of attestation shall be necessary: Provided always, that every Will shall, so far only as regards the position of the signature of the testator or of the person signing for him as aforesaid, be deemed to be valid within this Act, if the signature shall be so placed at, or after, or following, or under, or beside, or opposite to the end of the Will, that it shall be apparent on the face of the Will that the testator intended to give effect by such his signature to the writing signed as his Will; and no such Will shall be affected by the circumstance that the signature shall not follow or be immediately after the foot or end of the Will, or by the circumstance that a blank space shall intervene between the concluding word of the Will and the signature, or by the circumstance that the signature shall be placed among the words of the *testimonium* clause or of the clause of attestation, or shall

No form of attestation required.

Certain circumstances as to the position of the testator's signature, not to invalidate the Will.