

(Reprint No. 3)

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

WILLS ACT 1936

*This Act is reprinted pursuant to the Acts Republication Act 1967 and incorporates all amendments in force as at **5 August 1996**.*

It should be noted that the Act has not been revised (for obsolete references, etc.) by the Commissioner of Statute Revision since the reprint published on 18 February 1991.

SUMMARY OF PROVISIONS

PART 1 PRELIMINARY

1. Short title
3. Interpretation and application of Act

PART 2 THE MAKING, ALTERATION, REVOCATION, REVIVAL, ETC., OF WILLS

Property which may be disposed of by Will

4. All property may be disposed of by will

Testamentary capacity

5. Will of minor
6. Will of minor pursuant to leave of Court
7. Will of person lacking testamentary capacity pursuant to leave of court

Execution and attestation of wills

8. Requirements as to writing and execution of will
10. Exercise of power of appointment by will
11. Will of person on active service
12. Validity of will
13. Wills made out of the State to be admitted if made according to the law of the place where made, etc.
14. Wills made in the State to be admitted if made according to local usage
16. Will not void by incompetency of witness
17. Gifts to an attesting witness
18. Creditor attesting to be admitted a witness
19. Executor to be admitted a witness

Revocation of wills

20. Will to be revoked by marriage
- 20A. Effect of termination of marriage on will
21. No will to be revoked by presumption
22. In what cases wills may be revoked
23. Change of domicile not to invalidate will

Alterations in wills

24. No alteration in a will has any effect unless executed as a will

Revival of wills

25. How revoked will is to be revived

Rectification of wills

- 25AA. Power of rectification

PART 3
VALIDITY OF WILLS MADE OUTSIDE THE STATE

- 25A. Interpretation and application
- 25B. General rule as to formal validity
- 25C. Additional rules
- 25D. Validity of statutory wills made outside the State

PART 4
CONSTRUCTION OF WILLS

- 26. When a devise not to be rendered inoperative, etc.
- 27. A will to speak from the death of the testator
- 28. What a residuary devise includes
- 29. What estates a general devise includes
- 30. What property subject to a power of appointment a general gift includes
- 31. How a devise without words of limitation is to be construed
- 32. How the words "die without issue" or "die without leaving issue" are to be construed
- 33. No devise to trustees or executors, etc., operates to pass a chattel interest
- 34. Trustees under an unlimited devise, etc., to take the fee
- 35. Devises of estates tail do not lapse
- 36. Gifts to children or other issue who leave issue living at the testator's death do not lapse
- 37. Validity of certain wills
- 38. References to valuations made or accepted for succession duty purposes, etc., to be construed, where appropriate, as references to valuations made by competent valuers

APPENDIX
LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

WILLS ACT 1936

being

Wills Act 1936 No. 2302 of 1936
[Assented to 5 November 1936]¹

as amended by

Wills Act Amendment Act 1940 No. 11 of 1940 [Assented to 26 September 1940]
Wills Act Amendment Act 1966 No. 27 of 1966 [Assented to 17 March 1966]
Wills Act Amendment Act 1969 No. 13 of 1969 [Assented to 27 February 1969]
Wills Act Amendment Act 1972 No. 10 of 1972 [Assented to 23 March 1972]²
Wills Act Amendment Act 1975 No. 55 of 1975 [Assented to 17 April 1975]
Wills Act Amendment Act (No. 2) 1975 No. 86 of 1975 [Assented to 20 November 1975]³
Wills Act Amendment Act 1980 No. 34 of 1980 [Assented to 17 April 1980]⁴
Statute Law Revision Act (No. 2) 1990 No. 54 of 1990 [Assented to 22 November 1990]⁵
Wills (Miscellaneous) Amendment Act 1994 No. 9 of 1994 [Assented to 21 April 1994]⁶
Wills (Wills for Persons Lacking Testamentary Capacity) Amendment Act 1996 No. 36 of 1996 [Assented to 2 May 1996]⁷
Wills (Effect of Termination of Marriage) Amendment Act 1996 No. 39 of 1996 [Assented to 6 June 1996]⁸

¹ Came into operation 1 June 1937: *Gaz.* 25 March 1937, p.644.

² Came into operation 31 May 1973: *Gaz.* 31 May 1973, p. 2318.

³ Came into operation 29 January 1976: *Gaz.* 29 January 1976, p. 357.

⁴ Came into operation 1 January 1980: s. 2.

⁵ Came into operation (except Scheds. 2, 3 and 4) 22 November 1990: s. 2(1); Sched. 2 came into operation 1 August 1990: s. 2(2); Sched. 4 came into operation 24 December 1990: *Gaz.* 6 December 1990, p. 1685; Sched. 3 came into operation 18 February 1991: *Gaz.* 10 January 1991, p. 30.

⁶ Came into operation 1 July 1994: *Gaz.* 2 June 1994, p. 1522.

⁷ Came into operation 10 June 1996: *Gaz.* 23 May 1996, p. 2534.

⁸ Came into operation 5 August 1996: *Gaz.* 27 June 1996, p. 3104.

NOTE:

- Asterisks indicate repeal or deletion of text.
- For the legislative history of the Act see Appendix. Entries appearing in the Appendix in bold type indicate the amendments incorporated since the last reprint.

An Act to consolidate certain enactments relating to wills.

The Parliament of South Australia enacts as follows:

**PART 1
PRELIMINARY**

Short title

1. This Act may be cited as the *Wills Act 1936*.

* * * * *

Interpretation and application of Act

3. (1) In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—

"**adult**" means a person of or over the age of 18 years;

"**the Court**" means the Supreme Court of South Australia;

"**minor**" means a person under the age of 18 years;

"**personal estate**" includes leasehold estates and other chattels real and money, shares of Government and other funds, securities for money (not being real estates), debts, choses in action, rights, credits, goods, and all other property whatsoever which, prior to the coming into operation of *The Intestate Real Estates Distribution Act 1867* devolved by law upon the executor or administrator and any share or interest in any such personal estate;

"**real estate**" includes messuages, lands, rents, and hereditaments, whether freehold or of any other tenure, and whether corporeal, incorporeal, or personal, and any estate, right or interest (other than a chattel interest) therein;

"**the Registrar**" means the Registrar of Probates or a deputy Registrar of Probates;

"**will**" includes testament, codicil, appointment by will or by writing in the nature of a will in exercise of a power and a disposition by will and testament or devise of the custody and tuition of any child by virtue of the Imperial Act passed in the twelfth year of the reign of King Charles the Second, Chapter 24, and any other testamentary disposition.

(2) Except where this Act otherwise provides, this Act applies to every will made on or after 1 January, 1838. Every will re-executed or republished or revived by any codicil will, for the purposes of this Act, be taken to have been made at the time at which the will or codicil was so re-executed, republished or revived.

(3) This Act does not extend to any estate *pur autre vie* of any person who died before 1 January, 1838.

Wills Act 1936

PART 2
THE MAKING, ALTERATION, REVOCATION, REVIVAL, ETC., OF WILLS

Property which may be disposed of by Will

All property may be disposed of by will

4. (1) Every person may devise, bequeath or dispose of by his or her will, executed in the manner required by this Act, all real estate and all personal estate to which the person is entitled either at law or in equity at the time of his or her death and which if not so devised, bequeathed or disposed of would devolve upon the heir at law of the person or (if he or she became entitled by descent) of his or her ancestor or upon his or her executor or administrator.

(2) The power given by this section extends to—

- (a) any estate *pur autre vie* whether there is or is not any special occupant of the estate and whether the estate is freehold or of any other tenure and whether it is a corporeal or incorporeal hereditament;
- (b) every contingent, executory or other future interest in any real or personal estate whether the testator is or is not ascertained as the person or one of the persons in whom that interest may become vested, and whether the testator is entitled to that interest under the instrument by which it was created or under any disposition of the interest by deed or will;
- (c) every right of entry for condition broken and every other right of entry;
- (d) any such estate, interest, right or other real or personal estate as mentioned in this section to which the testator is entitled at the time of his or her death, notwithstanding that he or she became so entitled subsequently to the execution of his or her will.

Testamentary capacity

Will of minor

5. (1) Subject to this Act, a minor cannot make, alter or revoke a will.

(2) A minor who is or has been married may make, alter or revoke a will as if he or she were an adult.

(3) A minor may make a will in contemplation of marriage (and may alter or revoke such a will) but the will is of no effect unless the contemplated marriage is solemnised.

Will of minor pursuant to leave of Court

6. (1) The Court may, on application by a minor, make an order authorising the minor to make or alter a will in specific terms approved by the Court, or to revoke a will.

(2) An authorisation under this section may be granted on such conditions as the Court thinks fit.

(3) Before making an order under this section, the Court must be satisfied that—

- (a) the minor understands the nature and effect of the proposed will, alteration or revocation; and

(b) the proposed will, alteration or revocation accurately reflects the intentions of the minor; and

(c) it is reasonable in all the circumstances that the order should be made.

(4) A will or instrument altering or revoking a will made pursuant to an order under this section—

(a) must be executed as required by law and one of the attesting witnesses must be the Registrar or the Public Trustee; and

(b) must be deposited for safe custody with the Registrar under section 13 of the *Administration and Probate Act 1919*.

(5) The will may not be withdrawn from deposit with the Registrar by the minor unless the Court has made an order authorising the minor to revoke the will or the minor has attained the age of 18 years or is married.

* * * * *

Will of person lacking testamentary capacity pursuant to leave of court

7. (1) The Court may, on application by any person made with the leave of the Court, make an order authorising the making or alteration of a will in specific terms approved by the Court, or the revocation of a will, on behalf of a person who lacks testamentary capacity.

(2) An authorisation under this section may be granted on such conditions as the Court thinks fit.

(3) Before making an order under this section, the Court must be satisfied that—

(a) the person lacks testamentary capacity; and

(b) the proposed will, alteration or revocation would accurately reflect the likely intentions of the person if he or she had testamentary capacity; and

(c) it is reasonable in all the circumstances that the order should be made.

(4) In considering an application for an order under this section, the Court must take into account the following matters:

(a) any evidence relating to the wishes of the person;

(b) the likelihood of the person acquiring or regaining testamentary capacity;

(c) the terms of any will previously made by the person;

(d) the interests of—

(i) the beneficiaries under any will previously made by the person;

(ii) any person who would be entitled to receive any part of the estate of the person if the person were to die intestate;

Wills Act 1936

- (iii) any person who would be entitled to claim the benefit of the *Inheritance (Family Provision) Act 1972* in relation to the estate of the person if the person were to die;
 - (iv) any other person who has cared for or provided emotional support to the person;
 - (g) any gift for a charitable or other purpose the person might reasonably be expected to give by a will;
 - (h) the likely size of the estate;
 - (i) any other matter that the Court considers to be relevant.
- (5) An order may be made under this section in relation to a minor.
- (6) The Court is not bound by rules of evidence in proceedings under this section.
- (7) The following persons are entitled to appear and be heard at proceedings under this section:
- (a) the person in relation to whom the order is proposed to be made;
 - (b) a legal practitioner representing the person or, with the leave of the Court, some other person representing the person;
 - (c) the person holding or acting in the office of Public Advocate under the *Guardianship and Administration Act 1993*;
 - (d) the person's administrator, if one has been appointed under the *Guardianship and Administration Act 1993*;
 - (e) the person's guardian or enduring guardian, if one has been appointed under the *Guardianship and Administration Act 1993*;
 - (f) the person's manager, if one has been appointed under the *Aged and Infirm Persons' Property Act 1940*;
 - (g) the person's attorney, if one has been appointed under an enduring power of attorney;
 - (h) any other person who has, in the opinion of the Court, a proper interest in the matter.
- (8) In determining an application under this section, the Court may make such incidental orders relating to costs or other matters as it thinks fit.
- (9) A will or instrument altering or revoking a will made pursuant to an order under this section must be executed as follows:
- (a) it must be signed by the Registrar; and
 - (b) it must be sealed with the seal of the Court.
- (10) The will or instrument altering or revoking a will must be retained by the Registrar and will be taken to have been deposited with the Registrar under section 13 of the *Administration and Probate Act 1919*.

(11) The will may not be withdrawn from deposit with the Registrar by or on behalf of the person on whose behalf it was made unless the Court has made an order under this section authorising the revocation of the will (in which case the Registrar must withdraw it on presentation of a copy of the order) or the person has acquired or regained testamentary capacity.

(12) In this section—

"**testamentary capacity**" means the capacity to make a will¹.

¹ The cause of incapacity to make a will may arise from mental incapacity or from physical incapacity to communicate testamentary intentions.

Execution and attestation of wills

Requirements as to writing and execution of will

8. Subject to this Act, no will is valid unless it is in writing and executed in the following manner:

- (a) it must be signed by the testator or by some other person in the testator's presence and by the testator's direction; and
- (b) it must appear, on the face of the will or otherwise, that the testator intended by the signature to give effect to the will; and
- (c) the signature must be made or acknowledged by the testator in the presence of two or more witnesses present at the same time; and
- (d) the witnesses must attest and sign the will (but no form of attestation is necessary); and
- (e) the signatures of the witnesses must be made or acknowledged in the presence of the testator (but not necessarily in the presence of each other).

* * * * *

Exercise of power of appointment by will

10. Where a person holds a power of appointment that is exercisable by will—

- (a) the provisions of this Act relating to the formalities with which the will must be executed apply in relation to the will notwithstanding that the power has been conferred on condition that a will made in exercise of the power should be executed with some other or lesser formality; and
- (b) the power may be exercised by a will executed in accordance with this Act notwithstanding that the power has been conferred on condition that a will made in exercise of the power should be executed with some other or additional formality.

Will of person on active service

11. Any person who is on active service as a member of a military, naval or air force of the Commonwealth may dispose of his or her real and personal property by nuncupative will.

Validity of will

12. (1) A will is valid if executed in accordance with this Act, notwithstanding that the will is not otherwise published.

Wills Act 1936

(2) Subject to this Act, if the Court is satisfied that a document that has not been executed with the formalities required by this Act expresses testamentary intentions of a deceased person, the document will be admitted to probate as a will of the deceased person.

(3) If the Court is satisfied that a document that has not been executed with the formalities required by this Act expresses an intention by a deceased person to revoke a document that might otherwise have been admitted to probate as a will of the deceased person, that document is not to be admitted to probate as a will of the deceased person.

(4) This section applies to a document whether it came into existence within or outside the State.

(5) Rules of Court may authorise the Registrar to exercise the powers of the Court under this section.

Wills made out of the State to be admitted if made according to the law of the place where made, etc.

13. Every will made out of the State before the commencement of the *Wills Act Amendment Act 1966* by a testator who has died or dies after 22 October, 1895 (whatever may be the domicile of the testator at the time of making the will or at the time of his or her death) will, as regards personal estate, be held to be well executed for the purpose of being admitted in the State to probate if it is made according to the forms required either by the law of the place where it was made, or by the law of the place where the testator was domiciled when it was made, or by the laws then in force in that part of Her Majesty's dominions that constituted his or her domicile of origin.

Wills made in the State to be admitted if made according to local usage

14. Every will made within the State before the commencement of the *Wills Act Amendment Act 1966* by a testator who has died or dies after 22 October, 1895 (whatever may be the domicile of the testator at the time of making it or at the time of his or her death) will, as regards personal estate, be held to be well executed, and will be admitted in the State to probate if it is executed according to the forms required by the laws for the time being in force in the State.

* * * * *

Will not void by incompetency of witness

16. If any person who attests the execution of a will is at the time of the execution of the will or at any time afterwards incompetent to be admitted a witness to prove the execution of the will, the will is not on that account invalid.

Gifts to an attesting witness

17. No will or testamentary provision in a will is void by reason only of the fact that the execution of the will is attested by a person, or the spouse of a person, who has or may acquire, in terms of the will or provision, any interest in property subject to the will or provision.

* * * * *

* * * * *

Creditor attesting to be admitted a witness

18. If by a will any real or personal estate is charged with a debt and a creditor whose debt is so charged or the wife or husband of any such creditor attests the execution of that will, that creditor notwithstanding the charge will be admitted a witness to prove the execution of that will or its validity or invalidity.

Executor to be admitted a witness

19. No person is on account of being an executor of a will incompetent to be admitted a witness to prove the execution of that will or its validity or invalidity.

Revocation of wills

Will to be revoked by marriage

20. (1) Subject to subsection (2), every will made by a man or woman is revoked by his or her marriage (except a will made in exercise of a power of appointment when the real or personal estate thereby appointed would not in default of such appointment pass to his or her heir executor or administrator, or the person entitled as his or her next of kin under the Statute of Distributions).

(2) A will made after the commencement of the *Wills Act Amendment Act 1969* which is expressed to be made in contemplation of marriage, is not revoked by the solemnisation of the marriage contemplated.

Effect of termination of marriage on will

20A. (1) If, after making a will, the testator's marriage is terminated, the following provisions apply:

- (a) a disposition of a beneficial interest in property by the will in favour of the testator's former spouse is revoked;
- (b) an appointment by the will of the testator's former spouse as executor, trustee or guardian is revoked;
- (c) a grant by the will of a power of appointment exercisable by or in favour of the testator's former spouse is revoked;
- (d) the will is to have effect with respect to the revocation of such a disposition, appointment or grant of a power as if the former spouse had died on the date of termination of the marriage.

(2) This section does not affect—

- (a) a disposition or grant of a power in accordance with a contract between the testator and the former spouse under which the testator is or was bound to dispose of property by will in a particular way; or
- (b) a disposition, appointment or grant of a power if it appears from the terms of the will that the testator intended that the disposition, appointment or grant would have effect despite the termination of the marriage; or
- (c) a disposition, appointment or grant of a power if the will is re-executed, or a codicil is made to the will, after termination of the marriage and the will or codicil shows no intention of the testator to revoke the disposition, appointment or grant; or
- (d) the right of a former spouse to make a claim under the *Inheritance (Family Provision) Act 1972*.

Wills Act 1936

- (3) For the purposes of this section—
- (a) a marriage is terminated—
- (i) when a decree of dissolution of a marriage becomes absolute under the *Family Law Act*;
 - (ii) on the making of a decree of nullity under the *Family Law Act* in respect of a purported marriage;
 - (iii) on the termination or annulment of a marriage or purported marriage in accordance with the law of a place outside Australia if the termination or annulment is recognised in Australia under the *Family Law Act*;
- (b) "**disposition**" of property by a will includes an appointment of property by will under a power of appointment conferred on the testator;
- (c) "**Family Law Act**" means the *Family Law Act 1975* of the Commonwealth, as amended from time to time, or an Act of the Commonwealth enacted in substitution of that Act;
- (d) "**spouse**" includes a party to a purported marriage.

No will to be revoked by presumption

21. No will is revoked by any presumption of an intention on the ground of an alteration in circumstances.

In what cases wills may be revoked

22. No will or codicil or any part of a will or codicil is revoked otherwise than—

- (a) by marriage or termination of marriage as provided by this Act; or
- (b) by another will or codicil executed in the manner required by this Act; or
- (c) by some writing declaring an intention to revoke the will or codicil or the part of the will or codicil and executed in the manner in which a will is required by this Act to be executed; or
- (d) by the burning, tearing or otherwise destroying the will or codicil or the part of the will or codicil by the testator or by some person in the testator's presence and by the testator's direction with the intention of revoking it.

Change of domicile not to invalidate will

23. No will made by a testator who has died or dies after 22 October, 1895, will be held to be revoked, or to have become invalid, nor will the construction of the will be altered, by reason of any subsequent change of domicile of the person making the will.

Alterations in wills

No alteration in a will has any effect unless executed as a will

24. No obliteration interlineation or other alteration made in any will after its execution is valid or has any effect except so far as the words or effect of the will before such alteration are not apparent unless the alteration is executed in the manner in which a will is required by this Act to be executed; but the will with the alteration as part of the will is to be taken to be duly executed if the signature of the testator and the subscription of the witnesses are made in the margin or on some other part of the will opposite or near to the alteration or at the foot or end of or opposite to a memorandum referring to the alteration and written at the end or some other part of the will.

Revival of wills

How revoked will is to be revived

25. (1) No will or codicil or any part of a will or codicil which has been in any manner revoked can be revived otherwise than by its re-execution or by a codicil executed in the manner required by this Act and showing an intention to revive the will or codicil or the part of the will or codicil.

(2) When any will or codicil which has been partly revoked and afterwards wholly revoked is revived, the revival does not extend to so much of the will or codicil as was revoked before the revocation of the whole of it unless an intention to the contrary is shown.

Rectification of wills

Power of rectification

25AA. (1) If the Court is satisfied that a will does not accurately reflect the testamentary intentions of a deceased person, the Court may order that the will be rectified so as to give proper expression to those intentions.

(2) An application for an order under this section must not, except with the consent of the Court, be made more than six months after the grant of probate or letters of administration.

(3) Nothing in this section affects the operation of section 29 of the *Trustee Act 1936*.

PART 3
VALIDITY OF WILLS MADE OUTSIDE THE STATE

Interpretation and application

25A. (1) In this Part—

"**country**" means any place or group of places having its own law of nationality (including the Commonwealth of Australia and its territories);

"**internal law**" in relation to any country or place means the law which would apply in a case where no question of the law in force in any other country or place arose;

"**place**" means any territory (including a State or Territory of the Commonwealth of Australia).

(2) Where under this Act the internal law in force in any country or place is to be applied in the case of a will, but there are in force in that country or place two or more systems of internal law relating to the formal validity of wills, the system to be applied must be ascertained as follows;

(a) if there is in force throughout the country or place a rule indicating which of those systems can properly be applied in the case in question, that rule must be followed; or

(b) if there is no such rule, the system will be that with which the testator was most closely connected at the relevant time and for this purpose the relevant time is the time of the testator's death where the matter is to be determined by reference to circumstances prevailing at his or her death and the time of execution of the will in any other case.

(3) In determining for the purposes of this Act whether or not the execution of a will conformed to a particular law, regard must be had to the formal requirements of that law at the time of execution, but this does not prevent account being taken of an alteration of law affecting wills executed at that time if the alteration enables the will to be treated as properly executed.

(4) This Part does not apply to a will of a testator who died before the commencement of the *Wills Act Amendment Act 1966* and does apply to a will of a testator who dies after that commencement whether the will was executed before or after that commencement.

(5) Where (whether in pursuance of this Act or not) a law in force outside the State falls to be applied in relation to a will, any requirement of that law whereby special formalities are to be observed by testators answering a particular description, or witnesses to the execution of a will are to possess certain qualifications, will be treated, notwithstanding any rule of that law to the contrary, as a formal requirement only.

General rule as to formal validity

25B. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, a will is to be treated as properly executed for all purposes if its execution conformed to the internal law in force in the place where it was executed, or in the place where, at the time of its execution or of the testator's death, he or she was domiciled or had his or her habitual residence, or in a country of which, at either of those times, he or she was a national.

Additional rules

25C. Without limiting the generality of section 25B, the following wills are to be treated as properly executed for the purpose of being admitted in the State to probate:

- (a) a will executed on board a vessel or aircraft of any description, if the execution of the will conformed to the internal law in force in the place with which, having regard to its registration (if any) and other relevant circumstances, the vessel or aircraft may be taken to have been most closely connected;
- (b) a will so far as it disposes of immovable property if its execution conformed to the internal law in force in the country or place where the property was situated;
- (c) a will so far as it revokes a will which under this Act would be treated as properly executed or revokes a provision which under this Act would be treated as comprised in a properly executed will if the execution of the later will conformed to any law by reference to which the revoked will or provision would be so treated;
- (d) a will so far as it exercises a power or appointment if the execution of the will conformed to the law governing the essential validity of the power.

* * * * *

Validity of statutory wills made outside the State

25D. (1) A statutory will made according to the law of the place where the deceased was resident at the time of execution will be regarded as a valid will of the deceased.

(2) In this section—

"**statutory will**" means a will executed by virtue of a statutory provision on behalf of a person who, at the time of execution, lacked testamentary capacity.

**PART 4
CONSTRUCTION OF WILLS**

When a devise not to be rendered inoperative, etc.

26. No conveyance or other act made or done subsequently to the execution of a will of or relating to any real or personal estate comprised in the will except an act by which the will is revoked as aforesaid prevents the operation of the will with respect to such estate or interest in that real or personal estate as the testator had power to dispose of by will at the time of his or her death.

A will to speak from the death of the testator

27. Every will is to be construed with reference to the real estate and personal estate comprised in it to speak and take effect as if it had been executed immediately before the death of the testator unless a contrary intention appears by the will.

What a residuary devise includes

28. Unless a contrary intention appears by the will, any real estate or interest in real estate comprised or intended to be comprised in any devise in a will, which devise fails or is void by reason of the death of the devisee in the lifetime of the testator or by reason of the devise being contrary to law or otherwise incapable of taking effect, will be included in the residuary devise (if any) contained in the will.

What estates a general devise includes

29. A devise of the land of the testator or of the land of the testator in any place or in the occupation of any person mentioned in his or her will or otherwise described in a general manner, and any other general devise which would describe a leasehold estate if the testator had no freehold estate which could be described by it, is to be construed to include the leasehold estates of the testator or his or her leasehold estates or any of them to which such description extends, as the case may be, as well as freehold estates, unless a contrary intention appears by the will.

What property subject to a power of appointment a general gift includes

30. (1) A general devise of the real estate of the testator in any place or in the occupation of any person mentioned in the testator's will or otherwise described in a general manner is to be construed to include any real estate or any real estate to which the description extends (as the case may be) which the testator has power to appoint in any manner he or she may think proper and operates as an execution of that power unless a contrary intention appears by the will.

(2) In like manner a bequest of the personal estate of the testator or any bequest of personal property described in a general manner is to be construed to include any personal estate or any personal estate to which the description extends (as the case may be) which the testator has power to appoint in any manner he or she may think proper and operates as an execution of that power unless a contrary intention appears by the will.

How a devise without words of limitation is to be construed

31. Where any real estate is devised to any person without any words of limitation, that devise is to be construed to pass the whole estate or interest (whether the fee simple or any other estate or interest), which the testator had power to dispose of by will in that real estate unless a contrary intention appears by the will.

How the words "die without issue" or "die without leaving issue" are to be construed

32. (1) In any devise or bequest of real or personal estate the words "die without issue" or "die without leaving issue" or "have no issue" or any other words which may import either a want or failure of issue of any person in his or her lifetime or at the time of his or her death, or an indefinite failure of his or her issue are to be construed to mean a want or failure of issue in the lifetime or at the time of death of that person and not an indefinite failure of his or her issue unless a contrary intention appears by the will by reason of that person having a prior estate tail or of a preceding gift being without any implication arising from such words a limitation of an estate tail to that person or issue or otherwise.

(2) This section does not extend to cases where the words mentioned in subsection (1) import if no issue described in a preceding gift is born or if there is no issue who lives to attain the age or otherwise answer the description required for obtaining a vested estate by a preceding gift to such issue.

No devise to trustees or executors, etc., operates to pass a chattel interest

33. Where any real estate is devised to any trustee or executor that devise is to be construed to pass the whole estate or interest (whether the fee simple or any other estate or interest), which the testator had power to dispose of by will in that real estate unless a definite term of years absolute or determinable or an estate of freehold is thereby given to him or her expressly or by implication.

Trustees under an unlimited devise, etc., to take the fee

34. Where any real estate is devised to a trustee without any express limitation of the estate to be taken by the trustee and the beneficial interest in the real estate or in the surplus rents and profits of the real estate is not given to any person for life or that beneficial interest is given to any person for life but the purposes of the trust may continue beyond the life of that person, that devise is to be construed to vest in the trustee the whole legal estate (whether the fee simple or any other estate) which the testator had power to dispose of by will in that real estate and not an estate determinable when the purposes of the trust are satisfied.

Devises of estates tail do not lapse

35. Where any person to whom any real estate is devised for an estate tail or an estate in quasi entail, dies in the lifetime of the testator leaving issue who would be heritable under the entail and any such issue are living at the time of the death of the testator, the devise does not lapse but takes effect as if the death of that person had happened immediately after the death of the testator unless a contrary intention appears by the will.

Gifts to children or other issue who leave issue living at the testator's death do not lapse

36. Where any person being a child or other issue of the testator to whom any real or personal estate is devised or bequeathed for any estate or interest not determinable at or before the death of that person dies in the lifetime of the testator leaving issue and any such issue of that person is living at the time of the death of the testator, the devise or bequest does not lapse, but takes effect as if the death of that person had happened immediately after the death of the testator unless a contrary intention appears by the will.

Validity of certain wills

37. Nothing in section 13, 14 or 23 invalidates any will or other testamentary instrument as regards personal estate which would have been valid if those sections had not been passed, except as that will or other testamentary instrument may be revoked or altered by any subsequent will or testamentary instrument made valid by those sections.

Wills Act 1936

References to valuations made or accepted for succession duty purposes, etc., to be construed, where appropriate, as references to valuations made by competent valuers

38. Where a will refers expressly or by implication to a valuation made or accepted for the purpose of assessing succession duty or any other form of death duty, that reference is, if the valuation contemplated by the reference is not required under the law of this State or of any other place, to be construed as if it were a reference to a valuation made by a competent valuer.

APPENDIX

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Transitional Provisions

(Transitional provision from Wills (Miscellaneous) Amendment Act 1994, s. 9)

Application of amendments to formality requirements

9. The amendments made to section 8 of the principal Act by section 5 of this Act and the repeal of section 9 of the principal Act by section 6 of this Act have effect in relation to wills whether made before, on or after the commencement of this Act.

(Transitional provision from Wills (Effect of Termination of Marriage) Amendment Act 1996, s. 5)

Application

5. The amendments made to the principal Act by this Act apply in relation to a will of a person dying after the commencement of this Act whether the will was made or the marriage terminated before or after the commencement.

Legislative History

· Legislative history prior to 3 February 1976 appears in marginal notes and footnotes included in the consolidation of this Act contained in Volume 11 of The Public General Acts of South Australia 1837-1975 at page 564.

· Legislative history since 3 February 1976 (**entries in bold type indicate amendments incorporated since the last reprint**) is as follows:

Section 1:	substituted by 54, 1990, s. 3(1) (Sched. 3)
Section 2:	repealed by 54, 1990, s. 3(1) (Sched. 3)
Section 3:	amended by 54, 1990, s. 3(1) (Sched. 3); definition of "adult" inserted by 9, 1994, s. 3(a) definition of "minor" inserted by 9, 1994, s. 3(b)
Section 4:	amended by 54, 1990, s. 3(1) (Sched. 3)
Section 5:	amended by 54, 1990, s. 3(1) (Sched. 3); substituted by 9, 1994, s. 4
Section 6:	inserted by 9, 1994, s. 4
Section 7:	inserted by 36, 1996, s. 3
Section 8:	amended by 54, 1990, s. 3(1) (Sched. 3); substituted by 9, 1994, s. 5
Section 9:	amended by 54, 1990, s. 3(1) (Sched. 3); repealed by 9, 1994, s. 6
Section 11:	amended by 54, 1990, s. 3(1) (Sched. 3)
Section 12(2):	amended by 54, 1990, s. 3(1) (Sched. 3); substituted by 9, 1994, s. 7
Section 12(3) - (5):	inserted by 9, 1994, s. 7
Sections 13 and 14:	amended by 54, 1990, s. 3(1) (Sched. 3)
Section 15:	repealed by 54, 1990, s. 3(1) (Sched. 3)
Section 16:	amended by 54, 1990, s. 3(1) (Sched. 3)
Section 17(1):	amended and redesignated as s. 17 by 54, 1990, s. 3(1) (Sched. 3)
Sections 18 - 25:	amended by 54, 1990, s. 3(1) (Sched. 3)
Section 20A:	inserted by 39, 1996, s. 3
Section 22:	amended by 39, 1996, s. 4
Section 25AA and heading:	inserted by 9, 1994, s. 8
Part 3 heading:	substituted by 36, 1996, s. 4
Section 25A(2) - (5):	amended by 54, 1990, s. 3(1) (Sched. 3)
Section 25B:	amended by 54, 1990, s. 3(1) (Sched. 3)
Section 25C(1):	amended and redesignated as s. 25C by 54, 1990, s. 3(1) (Sched. 3)

Wills Act 1936

Section 25D:	inserted by 36, 1996, s. 5
Sections 26 - 37:	amended by 54, 1990, s. 3(1) (Sched. 3)
Section 39:	inserted by 34, 1980, s. 3; amended and redesignated as s. 38 by 54, 1990, s. 3(1) (Sched. 3)