



NUMBER 13-05-320-CV

**COURT OF APPEALS**

**THIRTEENTH DISTRICT OF TEXAS**

**CORPUS CHRISTI - EDINBURG**

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LUCIE CARR ARMSTRONG, JR., ET AL., Appellants,

v.

SARITA STOREY ARMSTRONG HIXON, ET AL., Appellees.

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On appeal from the 105th District Court  
of Kenedy County, Texas.

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**OPINION**

Before Justices Hinojosa, Yañez, and Castillo

Opinion by Justice Castillo

Appellants Lucie Carr Armstrong, Jr., and her adult-adopted daughter, Katherine Poulis (collectively "Lucie"), raise seven issues challenging the trial court's judgment granting summary judgment in favor of appellees (collectively "Hixon"),<sup>(1)</sup> and denying summary judgment in favor of Lucie. We affirm.

**I. Background**

Basic facts of this case are not in dispute. Tom Armstrong was married to Henrietta R. K. Armstrong, who predeceased him. He had no children. Tom died on March 3, 1986, leaving a written will dated April 30, 1964, as well as a first codicil dated March 22, 1977, and a second codicil dated March 31, 1997 (the "Will"). The 1964 will provides that the remainder of the estate shall be held in trust for the surviving children of Tom's brother, Charles Armstrong ("Charles"), or that child's descendants. The first codicil states it was drafted because, at that time, Tom feared the original copy of the 1964 will could not be located. The codicil expressly states the 1964 will is not revoked; all terms of the will are reaffirmed, and a copy is attached.<sup>(2)</sup> The second codicil<sup>(3)</sup> includes the following statement: "It is my hope that the Armstrong Ranch will be held together and operated as a unit as long as reasonably possible."

Tom's residuary estate (the "Residuary Trust") passed to his brother Charles's then-living children, John, Tobin, and Lucie. Tobin was appointed under the Will as the sole trustee of the Residuary Trust, which would terminate upon the death of the last survivor of Charles's children. If one of the children died prior to termination of the trust, that child's share of the income would pass to that child's descendants. John is now deceased, survived by his children and grandchildren. Tobin is still living and has both children and grandchildren. Lucie is still living, but has never married or had a natural child. Recently, Lucie adopted an adult woman, Katherine Poulis.

Subsequent to the adoption, some of the descendants ("Hixon") brought suit on January 2, 2004, to declare that the adopted adult, Katherine Poulis, was not entitled to take as a descendant under the Will. Tobin, Trustee of the Residuary Trust, similarly sought a court interpretation of the term "descendant," and of whether Lucie could take as a beneficiary under the Residuary Trust. In a counterclaim, Lucie requested a declaration that the term descendant did include Katherine Poulis, the adult-adoptee.

The parties filed competing motions for summary judgment. On April 11, 2005, the trial court entered two orders. The first order grants summary judgment in favor of Hixon and denies Lucie's motion.<sup>(4)</sup> The court declares that "Katherine Poulis, and any other person adopted as an adult . . . is not and cannot be a remainder or contingent beneficiary of the Trust." A second order issued that same date finds "that the Will of Tom Armstrong is unambiguous," sustains Lucie's objections to Hixon's exhibits 4, 13, and 14, and overrules Lucie's objections as to Hixon's exhibits 5-12, 15, and 16. This appeal ensued.

**II. Issues Presented**

Lucie brings seven issues for review. Issues one and two challenge the trial court's granting of Hixon's motion for summary judgment, denial of Lucie's motion, and its declaration that Lucie, as an adopted adult, is not a remainder or contingent beneficiary under the Trust. In issue three, Lucie challenges the trial court's decisions regarding attorney fees. In issues four through seven, Lucie challenges the court's failure to sustain Lucie's objections to all extrinsic evidence. We consider the issues in the order presented.

### **III. Will Construction in the Context of the Declaratory Judgments Act**

#### **A. Standards of Review**

Suits for declaratory judgment are intended to determine the rights of parties when a controversy has arisen, before any wrong actually has been committed. *Montemayor v. City of San Antonio Fire Dep't*, 985 S.W.2d 549, 551 (Tex. App.-San Antonio 1998, pet. denied). A declaratory judgment is appropriate if a justiciable controversy exists as to the rights and status of the parties, and the declaration sought will resolve the controversy. *Tex. Dep't of Pub. Safety v. Moore*, 985 S.W.2d 149, 153 (Tex. App.-Austin 1998, no pet.); *see also* Tex. Civ. Prac. & Rem. Code Ann. § 37.003(c) (Vernon 1997).

We review declaratory judgments under the same standards as other judgments and decrees. Tex. Civ. Prac. & Rem. Code Ann. § 37.010 (Vernon 1997); *Guthery v. Taylor*, 112 S.W.3d 715, 720 (Tex. App.--Houston [14th Dist.] 2003, no pet.); *Roberts v. Squyres*, 4 S.W.3d 485, 488 (Tex. App.-Beaumont 1999, pet. denied). We look to the procedure used to resolve the issue at trial to determine the standard of review on appeal. *Guthery*, 112 S.W.3d at 720; *Roberts*, 4 S.W.3d at 488. Here, the trial court determined the declaratory judgment issue through summary judgment proceedings. The function of summary judgment is to eliminate patently unmeritorious claims and defenses, not to deprive litigants of the right to a jury by trial. *Tex. Dep't of Parks & Wildlife v. Miranda*, 133 S.W.3d 217, 228 (Tex. 2004) (citing *Casso v. Brand*, 776 S.W.2d 551, 556 (Tex. 1989)); *Alaniz v. Hoyt*, 105 S.W.3d 330, 344 (Tex. App.-Corpus Christi 2003, no pet.). We review de novo a trial court's grant or denial of a traditional motion for summary judgment. *Creditwatch, Inc. v. Jackson*, 157 S.W.3d 814, 816 n.7 (Tex. 2005) (citing *Schneider Nat'l Carriers, Inc. v. Bates*, 147 S.W.3d 264, 290 n.137 (Tex. 2004)); *Alaniz*, 105 S.W.2d at 345. The movant bears the burden of showing that there is no genuine issue of material fact and that it is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. Tex. R. Civ. P. 166a(c); *Alaniz*, 105 S.W.2d at 345; *Mowbray v. Avery*, 76 S.W.3d 663, 690 (Tex. App.--Corpus Christi 2002, pet. denied). Where, as here, both parties move for summary judgment and the trial court grants one motion and denies the other, we review both parties' motions for summary judgment and determine whether the trial court erred in its decision. *Dow Chem. Co. v. Bright*, 89 S.W.3d 602, 605 (Tex. 2002); *Parker v. Parker*, 131 S.W.3d 524, 530 (Tex. App.--Fort Worth 2004, pet. denied).

#### **B. Will Construction**

Our primary concern in construing a will is to ascertain the true intent of the testator as expressed in the instrument. *San Antonio Area Found. v. Lang*, 35 S.W.3d 636, 639 (Tex. 2000); *Shriner's Hosp. For Crippled Children of Tex. v. Stahl*, 610 S.W.2d 147, 151 (Tex. 1980). If a will itself is unambiguous, we do not go beyond its specific terms in search of the testator's intent. *Lang*, 35 S.W.3d at 639; *Frost Nat'l Bank v. Newton*, 554 S.W.2d 149, 154 (Tex. 1977). We construe a will as a whole, giving effect to all its parts. *Gee v. Read*, 606 S.W.2d 677, 680 (Tex. 1980); *see Sharp v. Broadway Nat'l Bank*, 761 S.W.2d 141, 143-45 (Tex. App.--San Antonio 1998), *aff'd*, 784 S.W.2d 669 (Tex. 1990) (per curiam). Absent ambiguity, the construction of a will is a matter of law. *Penland v. Agnich*, 940 S.W.2d 324, 326 (Tex. App.-Dallas 1997, no writ).

#### **C. Adoption and Inheritance**

The original adoption act of 1850 created the relation of ancestor and heir, or parent and child, as between the adopter and the adopted. *Fletcher v. Persall*, 75 S.W.2d 170, 170 (Tex. Civ. App.-Austin 1934, writ ref'd). The adopted had no right of inheritance except from the estate of the party adopting him or her. *Id.* In 1931, the legislature amended the adoption statute as to minors, providing that "all adopted children shall inherit from the adopted as well as its natural parents;" further, "said child shall thereafter be deemed and held to be, for every purpose, the child of its parent or parents by adoption as fully as though born of them in lawful wedlock." Act of May 21, 1931, 42nd Leg., R.S., ch. 177, 1931 Tex. Gen. Law 300, 302. Despite the language "for every purpose,"

the 1931 adoption statute did not enlarge the rights of the adopted child so as to give it the right to inherit "through" the adoptive parent, and thus from collateral kindred of the adoptive parent. *See Hoch v. Hoch*, 168 S.W.2d 638, 641 (Tex. 1943); *Pylman v. First Nat'l Bank of Beaumont*, 247 S.W.2d 580, 583 (Tex. Civ. App.-Beaumont 1952, writ ref'd n.r.e.).

In 1947, the Legislature passed an act to permit the adoption of adults. Act of June 2, 1947, 50th Leg., R.S., ch. 428, 1947 Tex. Gen. Laws 1009. Section 5 of this act provides that all adopted persons shall inherit "from" the adoptive parents as well as the natural parents as if a natural-born child. *Id.* § 5 at 1010. Other language parallels that used for the adoption of minor children. *Id.*

In 1951, the adoption statute relating to minors was modified to expressly provide that minors were entitled to inherit both "from and through" the adoptive parents. Act of May 7, 1951, 52nd Leg., R.S., ch. 249, § 9, 1951 Tex. Gen. Laws 388, 390. The inheritance rights of adopted adults continued to be governed by the 1947 Act until it was repealed and the adoption statutes were transferred into the family code in 1973. Acts of 1973, 63rd Leg., R.S., ch. 543, § 16.09, 1973 Tex. Gen. Laws 1411, 1431 (dealing with adoption of minors and providing for inheritance "from and through" the adoptive parents); §16.55, 1973 Tex. Gen. Laws at 1432 (providing the adopted adult is the "son or daughter of the adoptive parents, and of the natural parents, for inheritance purposes"). Not until 1995 did the Legislature modify the adult adoption statute to specifically provide that an adopted adult might inherit "from and through" the adopted adult's adoptive parents. *See* Act of April 6, 1995, 74th Leg., R.S., ch. 20, § 1, sec. 162.507(b), 1995 Tex. Gen. Laws 113, 238 (current version at Tex. Fam. Code Ann. § 162.507 (Vernon Supp. 2005)).

#### **D. Application of the Law to Tom's Will**

We first note that the trial court determined Tom's Will to be unambiguous. This finding is not contested on appeal. Rather, Lucie challenges the trial court's conclusion that the Will unambiguously excludes an adopted adult as a beneficiary, and therefore excludes Katherine Poulis.

It is uncontested that the Residuary Trust is not part of the estate of the adoptive parent, Lucie Carr Armstrong, but rather is of the estate of a "collateral" relative. It is also uncontested that the Will is to be construed pursuant to the law in effect at the time of its execution. We apply the law as it existed at the time the Will was executed. *Cutrer v. Cutrer*, 345 S.W.2d 513, 516 (Tex. 1961); *Penland*, 940 S.W.2d 326; *Hagaman v. Morgan*, 886 S.W.2d 398, 400 (Tex. App.-Dallas 1994, no writ).

Tom's will was written in 1964. The first codicil did nothing to alter that date; the will was never revoked. The codicils, both written in 1977, contained sufficient reference to the 1964 will. They operated as a republication of the Will insofar as it was not altered or revoked by the codicil. *Hinson v. Hinson*, 280 S.W.2d 731, 735 (Tex. 1955). All can be considered as one instrument speaking from the date of the codicil, *see id.*, but this does not obviate the fact that the Will was executed in 1964. We apply the law as it existed in 1964.<sup>(5)</sup>

Lucie relies upon language in *Lehman v. Corpus Christi Nat'l Bank*, 668 S.W.2d 687, 688-89 (Tex. 1984), to urge that the Supreme Court had already rejected any contention that an adopted adult could not inherit from collateral relatives prior to 1995. *Lehman* emphasizes that the statutory language adopted in 1947 provided that "an adopted adult was 'for every purpose, the child of his parent or parents by adoption as fully as though born of them in lawful wedlock.'" *Id.* at 688 (citing Act of June 19, 1947, ch. 428, § 5, 1947 Tex. Gen. Laws 1009). *Lehman* states that then-current law (1984) was no different. *Id.* at 689.

*Lehman* involved an adopted adult. *Id.* However, we do not agree with Lucie's application of the case to the circumstances before us. *Lehman* found there was no need to look to outside law because the will itself clearly and expressly provided that descendants would "always include those who are adopted." *Id.* The court based its conclusion on that expressed intent. *Id.* at 689. The *Lehman* court also refused to announce a "presumption" that would mandate inheritance by the laws of descent and distribution where an individual had drafted a will to expressly provide otherwise. *Id.* at 688.

Importantly, a review of legislative history does not support Lucie's contention that adult adoptees have been entitled to inherit from collateral relatives since 1947, and at least since 1973. When construing a statute, our objective is to ascertain and give effect to the Legislature's intent. Tex. Gov't Code Ann. §§ 311.021, 311.023, 312.005 (Vernon 2005); *McIntyre v. Ramirez*, 109 S.W.3d 741, 745 (Tex. 2003); *Kroger Co. v. Keng*, 23 S.W.3d 347, 349 (Tex. 2000). In discerning that intent, we look to the plain and common meaning of the statute's words, *McIntyre*, 109 S.W.3d at 745, and read the statute as a whole, not just in isolated portions. *See City of San Antonio v. City of Boerne*, 111 S.W.3d 22, 25 (Tex. 2003). Where statutory language is unambiguous, we interpret it according to its terms, giving meaning to the language consistent with other provisions in the statute. *McIntyre*, 109 S.W.3d at 745. We also consider the objective the law seeks to obtain and the consequences of a particular construction. Tex. Gov't Code Ann. § 311.023(1), (5) (Vernon 1998); *see also McIntyre*, 109 S.W.3d at 745. Finally, we presume the Legislature would not do a useless act in adopting a statute. *Webb County Appraisal Dist. v. New Laredo Hotel, Inc.*, 792 S.W.2d 952, 954 (Tex. 1990).

The legislative history clearly reflects that the language "for every purpose" does not carry with it the right to inherit "from and through." Specifically, although the 1931 act includes the language "for every purpose," the passage of a later act was required to expand the law to provide that a minor child might inherit "from and through" its adoptive parents.<sup>(6)</sup> No such change was effected in the adult adoption statutes when they were codified in 1973 and, indeed, another later enactment was required to provide that an adopted adult might inherit not only "from" but also "through" its adoptive parents.<sup>(7)</sup>

Nothing in *Lehman* operates to overturn intervening case law recognizing this historical progression of statutory adoption law and the distinction between "for every purpose" and "from and through." *See, e.g., Pylman*, 247 S.W.2d at 583 (concluding that the 1931 act, despite inclusion of the language "for every purpose," "did not enlarge the rights of the adopted child so as to give it the right to inherit through the adoptive parent and thus from the collateral kindred."); *Foster v. Foster*, 641 S.W.2d 693, 695 (Tex. App.-Fort Worth 1982, no writ) (stating that "even now it is not the law of this State that one who was an adult when adopted has entitlement under the laws of descent and distribution to recover as a child from anyone other than his adoptive parents.").<sup>(8)</sup>

Lucie similarly relies upon *Hagaman*, 886 S.W.2d at 401, which deals with interpretation of a will and inheritance as applied to an adopted adult. In *Hagaman*, the court was called upon to interpret language in the grandmother's will, executed in 1972, to determine whether an adopted adult (step-daughter) was the "bodily issue" of a deceased child. *Id.* at 399-400. Importantly, a separate provision of the grandmother's will, never triggered because none of her children predeceased her, provided specifically that the step-daughter and her issue would inherit under the will should her step-father not then be living. *Id.* The Dallas court relied upon the language "for every purpose" to conclude that an adopted adult was the son or daughter of the adoptive parents for all purposes unless language in the will expressed otherwise. *Id.* at 401. In *Hagaman*, such an interpretation was consistent with the testator's expressed intent in other portions of her will. *See id.* However, *Hagaman* does not purport to conclude that "for every purpose" in itself constitutes an entitlement for an adopted adult to also inherit "through" adoptive parents. We further note that the holding in *Hagaman* is specifically limited to the circumstances of that case:

We are not deciding whether an adopted adult has a right to intestate inheritance from the relative of any adoptive parent. Our opinion is strictly limited to the use of the terms "issue" and "bodily issue" in a will executed after 1947 which does not define those terms or specifically exclude adopted adults.

*Hagaman*, 886 S.W.2d at 402 n.8. Neither term is at issue here.

We conclude that the law, as it existed in 1964, provided that an individual adopted as an adult was a child of the adopting parents for all purposes and could inherit from them, but the law did not then suggest that the adopted adult could also inherit "through" the adoptive parents. To find otherwise would be to ignore extensive intervening legislative history delineating a distinction between "for every purpose" and "from and through."

Consequently, Katherine Poulis, an adopted adult, could not be deemed a beneficiary under the Residuary Trust. We overrule Lucie's first and second issues on appeal.

#### **IV. Attorney Fees under the Declaratory Judgments Act**

The parties below sought costs and attorney fees in accordance with section 37.009 of the Texas Civil Practice & Remedies Code. Tex. Civ. Prac. & Rem. Code Ann. § 37.009 (Vernon 1997). The trial court awarded fees to Hixon, and to the guardians ad litem appointed to represent minor children and all unknown or unborn adoptive beneficiaries under the trust. No fees were awarded to Lucie.

The Declaratory Judgments Act provides that in a proceeding brought under it, "reasonable and necessary attorney's fees" may be awarded as are "equitable and just." Tex. Civ. Prac. & Rem. Code Ann. § 37.009 (Vernon 1997); *Allstate Ins. Co. v. Hallman*, 159 S.W.3d 640, 643 (Tex. 2005). The reasonable and necessary requirements are questions of fact to be determined by the fact finder, but the equitable and just requirements are questions of law for the trial court to decide. *Ridge Oil Co. v. Guinn Invs., Inc.*, 148 S.W.3d 143, 161 (Tex. 2004). "Unreasonable fees cannot be awarded, even if the court believes them just, but the court may conclude that it is not equitable or just to award even reasonable and necessary fees." *Id.* at 161-62 (citing *Bouquet v. Herring*, 972 S.W.2d 19, 21 (Tex. 1998)). A judge's decision to award or not award attorney's fees is reviewed on appeal for an abuse of discretion. *Id.* at 163. To find an abuse of discretion, the trial court must have acted without reference to any guiding rules or principles, such that the act was arbitrary or unreasonable. *Downer v. Aquamarine Operators, Inc.*, 701 S.W.2d 238, 241-42 (Tex. 1985). Merely because a trial court may decide a matter within its discretion in a different manner than an appellate court would in a similar circumstance does not demonstrate that an abuse of discretion has occurred. *Id.* at 242.

Lucie complains only that if we alter the disposition of this case and find summary judgment in her favor, then she should be awarded attorney fees and the awards to the other parties should be reversed. We have concluded that Katherine Poulis is not a beneficiary under the Will as a matter of law. Adequate evidence was before the trial court to enable it to award reasonable and necessary fees in a just and equitable manner, including evidence as to the attorneys' qualifications to give a legal opinion on the issue, the time spent, hourly rate, and total amount. That evidence was not challenged. We conclude that the trial court did not abuse its discretion in making the awards as it did. We overrule issue three on appeal.

#### **V. Extrinsic Evidence**

When there is no dispute about the meaning of words used in a will, extrinsic evidence will not be received to show that the testator intended something outside of the words used. *Lang*, 35 S.W.3d at 639. However, a court may "always receive and consider evidence concerning the situation of the testator, the circumstances existing when the will was executed, and other material facts that will enable the court to place itself in the testator's position at the time." *Id.* (citing *Stewart v. Selder*, 473 S.W.2d 3, 7 (Tex. 1971)). Evidence of that nature may be received to assist the court in determining the sense in which the words were used by the testator, although the intention of the testator must be found, in the last analysis, in the words of the will. *Stewart*, 473 S.W.2d at 7.

The admission and exclusion of evidence is committed to the trial court's sound discretion. *City of Brownsville v. Alvarado*, 897 S.W.2d 750, 753 (Tex. 1995). We must uphold the trial court's evidentiary ruling if there is any legitimate basis for the ruling. *Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp. v. Malone*, 972 S.W.2d 35, 43 (Tex. 1998) (citing *State Bar of Tex. v. Evans*, 774 S.W.2d 656, 658 n.5 (Tex. 1989)). Moreover, we will not reverse a trial court for an erroneous evidentiary ruling unless the error probably caused the rendition of an improper judgment. Tex. R. App. P. 44.1; *Malone*, 972 S.W.2d at 43; *see also Gee v. Liberty Mut. Fire Ins. Co.*, 765 S.W.2d 394, 396 (Tex. 1989).

Lucie complains that the trial court erroneously overruled her objections to Hixon's exhibits 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15 and 16. We have reviewed the exhibits, keeping in mind that the trial court could not properly consider evidence that in any manner addressed the intent of Tom as related to the disposition of his assets, other than as expressed in the Will itself. Exhibit 5 deals with background and history of the ranch; exhibits 6 and 8 deal with the adult adoption proceedings; exhibit 7 is a copy of Lucie Armstrong's will. Exhibit 10 is an affidavit written

by Tom in 1977, addressing the circumstances surrounding the drafting of his first codicil. Exhibits 15 and 16 deal with attorney fees. All of these could properly be considered by the trial court as they concerned "the situation of the testator, the circumstances existing when the will was executed, and other material facts that will enable the court to place itself in the testator's position at the time." *Lang*, 35 S.W.3d at 639.

Remaining exhibits 9 (attaching excerpts of a deposition), 11, and 12 are affidavits addressing Tom's intent in drafting his codicils in 1977. Lucie objects that they constitute impermissible hearsay, and violate the Dead Man's Statute.<sup>(9)</sup> However, nothing in the exhibits addresses how Tom intended to dispose of his property; any such effort would indeed have been impermissible. Because the evidence in issue was addressed to the situation and circumstances existing at the time the Will was drafted, we conclude the trial court did not err in overruling Lucie's objections to the evidence. Further, even if there was error, we conclude it did not result in the rendition of an improper judgment. *See Malone*, 972 S.W.2d at 43. Nothing in the record reflects that the evidence was determinative of the trial court's conclusion, and we have reached our conclusion independent of the evidence, finding that Lucie's motion for summary judgment fails as a matter of law. We overrule issues 4, 5, 6, and 7 on appeal.

## VI. Conclusion

Having overruled all issues on appeal, we affirm the judgment of the trial court in all respects.

ERRLINDA CASTILLO

Justice

Opinion delivered and filed

this 26th day of October, 2006.

1. Appellees are Sarita Storey Armstrong Hixon, Tobin Armstrong, Jr., Katharine Armant Armstrong, Anne L. Idsal, John Barclay Armstrong, James Legendre Armstrong, Catharine Coble Armstrong, Stewart Larkin Armstrong, Jr., Mia Whittenburg Armstrong, John Nicholas Jitkoff, and Tatiana Adrian Jitkoff.
2. The first codicil names a new trustee under paragraph III of the Will, since one of those first-named had died.
3. The second codicil appoints a different successor executor and trustee under paragraph V of the Will.
4. The order also awards attorney fees to various parties other than Lucie.
5. We note that even application of the law as it existed in 1977, when the codicils were written, would not alter the outcome of this opinion.
6. Act of May 7, 1951, 52nd Leg., R.S., ch. 249, §9, 1951 Tex. Gen. Laws 388, 390.
7. Act of April 6, 1995, 74th Leg., R.S., ch. 20, §1, sec. 162.507(b), 1995 Tex. Gen. Laws 113, 238.
8. We note *Lehman's* reference to *Vaughn v. Gunter*, 458 S.W.2d 523 (Tex. Civ. App.-Dallas 1970), *writ ref'd n.r.e.*, 461 S.W. 2d 599 (1970). *Lehman v. Corpus Christi Nat'l Bank*, 668 S.W.2d 687, 688 (Tex. 1984). *Vaughn* is cited with respect to the "stranger to the adoption" rule, which the *Lehman* court noted had been rejected in Texas. *Id.* However, *Vaughn* involved the inheritance rights of an adopted minor child, not an adopted adult as is the case in *Lehman*. *Vaughn*, 458 S.W.2d at 524. The rights of adopted minors had clearly been expanded to permit inheritance "by and through" adoptive parents with the 1951 act. *Id.* at 526 (citing Act of May 7, 1951, 52nd Leg., R.S., ch. 249, § 9, 1951 Tex. Gen. Laws 388, 390). Subsequent to 1951, and specifically because of that act, instead of

presuming a minor child was not entitled to inherit from collateral relatives absent an expressed contrary intent, the opposite view prevailed and an intent to *include* adopted minor children was shown, absent expressed intent to exclude them. *Id.* at 527.

9. The Dead Man's Statute provides generally that "in actions by or against executors, administrators, or guardians, in which judgment may be rendered for or against them as such, neither party shall be allowed to testify against the others as to any oral statement by the testator, intestate or ward, unless that testimony to the oral statement is corroborated." Tex. R. Evid. 601(b); *Escamilla v. Estate of Escamilla*, 921 S.W.2d 723, 726 (Tex. App.-Corpus Christi 1996, writ denied) (citing *Quitta v. Fossati*, 808 S.W.2d 636, 641 (Tex. App.-Corpus Christi 1991, writ denied)).