

4. It seems that it would make no difference in the identity of C were made before or after the death of A. In most jurisdictions, a trust for an unidentified C, will result to be a resulting trust for A. Unless of course the identification is made by a subsequent validly executed will or codicil. By identifying a beneficiary the testator is in fact changing his will by an unattested means. This is not followed in Kentucky however. In Ky. the beneficiary can be shown by a subsequent writing which is not attested & subscribed. This seems to be contrary to the law of wills. Since C is not identified & the testator gave the property to B in trust, it would seem that A has not intent for B to have the property personally, therefore there will be a resulting trust to A. There is no reason for a distinction between an identity of C before or after the death of A. There might be a difference if the trust