IMPLIED ASSIGNATION.

SECT. I.

The principal conveyed, accessories follow. Conveyance of a subject to which the disponer has no right.

1605. July 19. LAIRD of Craigie against Bord.

THE Laird of Craigie pursued Boyd of Penkill for redemption of certain land pertaining of old to Sir William Hamilton, who made Sir Lewis Bellenden assignee to the reversion given to him by Penkill, which Sir Lewis made Captain James assignee, Captain James made Mathew Finlayson assignee, and Mathew Finlayson disponed the lands to Craigie.—It was alleged, That Craigie produced no right made to him of Boyd's reversion, and so could not redeem.—Craigie answered, That he was infeft in the land by Mathew Finlayson, and had the reversion in his own hand, and thereby had good right to it, and to redeem; and alleged practicks John Sharp against the Crown, and Curroun against Curroun*.—It was duplied, That in these cases the parties that were infeft pursued for delivery of the reversions, and obtained decreet to verify the reversion to pertain to them, before they pursued any redemption.—Notwithstanding whereof the Lords repelled the exception; found that the said infeftment was a sufficient right to the reversion; and that Craigie might redeem without any other declarator.

Fol. Dic. v. 1. p. 422. Haddington, MS. v. 1. No 933.

1610. June 28. BLAIR of Balgray against WILLIAM GRAY.

BLAIR of Balgray contracting with Parbroth anent the alienation to Balgray of a room of Parbroth's; thereafter Parbroth analzies the same room to William Gray of Bandiran. Balgray charged Parbroth upon his contract. Parbroth suspends, and finds William Gray caution in the suspension. Balgray obtains protestation upon the suspension, and raises inhibition upon the act of caution. Thereafter William Gray analzies that land to Gray of Balegarno; which alienation Blair, brother to Balgray, assignee constituted by Balgray to the contract past between Balgray and Parbroth, seeks to reduce upon the inhibition served

No t. A person sold lands under reversion, and afterwards sold them irredeemably. The last buyer was found to have right to the reversion, and entitled to redeem in virtue of it, though it was not expressly assigned to him. See No 3.

hibition followed, found to give the assignce title to ieduce ex capite inhibitionis, tho' the inhibition was not expressly as-

signed. See No 72

No 2.
Assignation

to a contract, on which in-

^{*} Examine General List of Names.

by Balgray against William Gray.—It was alleged, That his assignation to Parbroth's contract could give him no interest to reduce William Gray's alienation to Balegarno, he not being made assignee to the inhibition.—It was answered, That the assignation made to the contract betwixt Balgray and Parbroth, with all action competent to Balgray thereupon was sufficient, albeit it expressed not the inhibition; which the Lords found sufficient.

Fol. Dic. v. 1. p. 422. Haddington, MS. No 1932.

No 3. Found in conformity with Craigie against Boyd, No 1. p. 6301.

1610. July 24. SHERIFF OF TEVIOTDALE against Elliot.

HE who has gotten wadset of the lands, to be holden of himself under reversion, resigning these lands in his superior's hands, in favour of him who obtains infeftment thereupon, the party so infeft may redeem the wadset lands, albeit he be neither heir nor assignee to the wadsetter, but only successor by the infeftment, which transfers with it the right of the reversion, and needs no declarator, but may be a lawful ground to a decreet of redemption.

Fol. Dic. v. 1. p. 422. Haddington, MS. No 1979.

No 4.

1622. January 17. Walter Hay against Mark Kerr.

Found, that an inhibition pertains to the assignee, albeit it be not assigned per expressum.

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Fol. Dic. v. 1. p. 422. Kerse, (Inhibition.) fol. 57.

No 5.

1627. July 18. LA. BOYD against His TENANTS.

A BACK-TACK found to accresce to a woman, liferenter, who is infeft after the wadset, she paying the duty to the wadsetter.

This found thereafter betwixt Stewart and Fleeming, 19th December 1627, Fol. Dic. v. 1. p. 422. Kerse, MS. fol. 90.

1627. November 23. Dunbar against Williamson.

No 6.

A PERSON infeft in an annualrent right, having conveyed the same to an assignee who was infeft, the assignee was found to have right to the personal contract betwixt the heritor and first annualrenter, by which the heritor was personally obliged to pay the money, though not expressly conveyed; and there-