

Effect or provision of Law, or which Law gives to Superiors a stand
 Apprise or adjudge from their Vassals, or to the persons from whom
 these are apprise or adjudged, altho there be no disagreement about
 it; of which I have spoke in the proper place, *Infra* book 2 Chap
 6 Tit. 1 Sect 3 & 5. Such a Legal Reversion was claimed among the
 Israelites without a particular Covenant, Levit. 25 & 23. A Con-
 ventional Reversion, is that which hath been stipulated by an ex-
 press agreement, as that a Seller may Redeem or get back a thing
 by restoring the price to the buyer either simply or indefinitely
 without Expressing the time, or within a fixed time i.e. *De pact.*
Int. Empt. Et vend. c. 52 & *Empt. Et vend. c. 53*. If this power is granted indefinitely
 it lasts as long as prescription. When it is restrained to a fixed
 time; it must be exercised within that time and if the Buyer
 does not or decline to receive his Money, the Seller may sue by
 promonith him to take it, and upon his refusal to restore the
 same *c. 7* *De pact. Int. Empt. Et vend.* Now such promonitions
 Requisition and Consignation called an order of Redemption
 to be used and a Declarator thereon obtained in *Exp. Causis*
Infra page 1133 & 1144.

Conventional Reversions are 1^o Either Imposed or Incorporated
 in *Gratias* in the body of the conveyance right, or granted in a
 paper apart. 2^o They are Simple or Conditional. A Bond bearing
 that falling heirs male of the Grantor and his Brothers both
 their heirs female should demise In favour of a Sister's Son,
 upon payment of a certain Sum being Registered in the Register
 of Reversions, was not considered as only a substitution, but
 found Effectual as a Conditional Reversion against a sin-
 gular Successor, tho the person to whom it was granted was
 never Just. However the Consigned Money, as come in place
 of the same Redemee, was ordained to be Employed for the
 Use of that singular Successor 16 January 1679 by L. Jamerton
 contra Lady Plendergraft. 3^o Reversions are either solemn
 Perfected, or only Imputed as promises and bonds to grant
 Reversions 4^o Reversions are either principal or accessory.
 A principal Reversion is that whereby a right is Declar-
 ed Redeemable upon payment of the principal Sum for which
 it

it was granted, and Annual rents thereof. An accessory Reversion is
 that by which the Reverter is to after granting of the Redeemable
 right Borrowed More Money from the Receiver than of 1^o Declares,
 that he shall not use an order of Redemption till the Money is
 borrowed, as well as the price be paid: which we call an *Eik* to
 Reversion. A Clause Subjoined to a Reversion declaring it to last
 full to Redeem, save by payment not only of the Sum for the Redemee,
 but of all other Sums due by the Grantor or the Heir of his Heir
 and Successors to the Receiver and his heirs; is not an *Eik* to the
 Reversion which ought to be special as to the sum, and therefore
 is in Effectual against singular Successors. For the Clause seems
 to be of the Nature of an Imposition for chief of Debt contracted
 thereon which is of no force as to Debt to be contracted after the
Infra Act 5 Sep. (Par. K. W. The Grantor of an Improper was
 afterwards granted a separate Declaration, bearing that the Redemee
 therein contained, unless the said Letter was paid in his Engage-
 ment for another Sum borrowed by the Receiver from a third person
 in the session books in order to Diligence being recorded in
 the Register of Seizins and Reversions: the Declaration was
 found not such a Valid *Eik* as to be a title of the said Letter's
 Possession, to which his Imposition might be described, as well
 as if the *Eik* had been added to the principal Bond. 18 Feb.
 1708 President of the Session contra *J. J. J.* Because 1^o Accord-
 ing the Declaration in the Register of these points, without
 any consent thereto on the Debtor's part, did not alter the
 Nature of the obligation, more than Registrating a personal
 bond in the Register of Seizins, could make a real right. 2^o
 An *Eik* to an Improper Redemee or to an Annual rent, signi-
 fies nothing unless the back tack be Declared Void Conform
 to an Imputed Clause in the Grant, or it contain a new
 back tack duty, or unless the Imposition of Annual rent
 contain a new Annual rent for what Imposes it, that the
 Grantor