F. N. B. 121. 22 11.6.25.

[a] Li. 4. f. 51. in Ognel's Case, Hill. 17 El. 12 R. 3. Br. 638, 639. 16 E. 4. 8. 16 H. 6. Br 939. [b] 43 E. 3. 8. V.10 H.6.11. 39 E.3.17.

Vide Sect. 87, &c.

Ante 350. b.

26 E. 3.64. 10 H.6.11. Wut ik the Arrearages had berome due, by the Church had fallen boid besoze the Marriage, there they were meerly in Altion befoze the Marriage; and therefoze the Husband should not have them by the Common Law, although he survived her. And so it is of Reliefs, Muratis mutandis. [a] But now by the Statute of 32 H. S. cap. 37. if the Pusband survive the Wife, he shall have the Arrearages as well incurred befoze the Marriage, as after.

Wut the Marriage is an absolute Gift of all Chattels personal in Possession in her own Banco. Sharp's Case. Right, whether the Husband survive the Wife or no; but if they be in Astion, as Debts by 21 E. 4. 4. 21 H. 7. 29. Dbligation, Contrast, 02 otherwise, the Husband Chall not have them unless he and his Wife 11 H. 7. 4. 26 H. 8. 7. recober them. And of personal Goods en auter droit, as Executrix of Administratrix, &c. 37. 4 H. 6. 5. 14 E. 2. the Marriage is no Gift of them to the Husband, although he survive his Wife. [85] Det. 73. 5 E. 2. ib. 169 [b] If any Estray happen within the Manoz of the Wife, if the Husband die befoze Sei=

30 E. 3. 48 E. 3. 12. sure the Alife Chall habe it, foz that the Pzoperty was not in the Wife befoze Seisure. But as to personal Goods there is a Divertity worthy of Observation, between a Property in personal Goods (as is afozesaid) and a bare Possession; foz if personal Goods be bailed to a Feme, or if the finds Goods, or if Goods come to her Hand as Executrix to a Wailist, and taketh a Husband, this bare Possession is not given to the Husband, but the Astion of Detinue must be brought against the Husband and Wife.

Wut now let us hear Littleton. This Argument ab inconvenienti, our Authoz I Le quel serra inconvenient. hath used in many Places.

Sect. 666.

Tem, si Feme seisie de cer-1 taine terre en fee pzent ba= ron, le quel aliena mesme la terre a un auter en Fee, l'Alsenee lessa mesme la terre al baron & sa Feme pur terme de lour deux vies, savant le Reversion al Lessoz E a les Heires, en cest cas la Feme est eins en son Remitter, & el est seisse en Fait en son demesne come de Kee, sicome el fuit adevant, p ceo q le repzisel vel Estate serra adjudge en Ley le Fait le Baron, & nemy le Fait la keme, issint nul folly poit estre adjudge en la feme, que est covert en tiel case, & en cest case le Lessoz nad rien en le reversion, p ceo q la Feme est keisse en Fee, &c.

A Lso, if a Woman seised of cer-I tain Land in Fee, taketh a Hufband, who alieneth the same Land to another in Fee, the Alienee letteth the same Land to the Husband and Wife for Term of their two Lives, faving the Reversion to the Lessor and his Heirs: In this Case the Wife is in in her Remitter, and she is seised in Deed in her Demesne as of Fee, as she was before, because the taking back of the Estate shall be adjudged in Law the Fact of the Hufband, and not the Fact of the Wife; fo no Folly can be adjudged in the Wife, which is Covert, in such Case. And in this Case the Lessor hath nothing in the Reversion, for that the Wife is seised in Fee, &c.

19 E. 3. Remit. 14. 35. Aff. 12. 38 E. 3. 24. B. 26. E. 3.69. Vid. Sect. 676. 11 R. 2. Remit. 12. 44 E. 3. 17.

21 E. 3. 26. 29 E. 3.43. That albeit there be no 41 E. 3. Remit. 11.

A feme est en son Remitter. Bushand and anis. not upon the Burbiboz of the Mife, as some have thought; for if the Estate gained by Intermarriage, be a lufficient Ecate to work a Remitter, a fortiori an Estate made to the Husband 41 E. 3. 17. 46 E. 3.20. and Wife hall work a Remitter in the Wife. And so it is if Cenant in Tail infeost his Mue, being within Age, and his Wife in Fee, and dieth, this is a Remitter to the Naue presently, by the Weath of Tenant in Tail, though some have thought the contrary.

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