right of possession, and I retain nothing but the *mere right of property*. And even this right of property will fail, or at least it will be without a remedy, unless I pursue it within the space of sixty years. So also if the father be tenant in tail, and alienes the estate-tail to a stranger in fee, the alienee thereby gains the *right of possession*, and the son hath only the *mere right* or *right of property*. And hence it will follow, that one man may have the *possession*, another the *right of possession*, and a third the *right of property*. For if tenant in tail alienes to A in fee-simple, and dies, and B disseises A; now B will have the *possession*, A the *right of possession*, and the issue in tail the *right of property*: A may recover the possession against B; and afterwards the issue in tail may evict A, and unite in himself the possession, the right of possession, and also the right of property. In which union consists,

IV. A COMPLETE title to lands, tenements, and hereditaments. For it is an antient maxim of the law[e], that no title is completely good, unless the right of possession be joined with the right of property; which right is then denominated a double right, *jus duplicatum*, or *droit droit*[f]. And when to this double right the actual possession is also united, when there is, according to the expression of Fleta[g], *juris et seisinae conjunctio*, then, and then only, is the title completely legal.

[e] Mirr. *l.* 2. *c.* 27.

[f] Co. Litt. 266. Bract. *l.* 5. *tr.* 3. *c.* 5

[g] *l.* 3. *c.* 15. §. 5.