

P. An abbreviation for "page;" also for "Paschalis," (Easter term,) in the Year Books, and for numerous other words of which it is the initial.

P. C. An abbreviation for "Pleas of the Crown;" sometimes also for "Privy Council," "Parliamentary Cases," "Patent Cases," "Practice Cases," "Penal Code," or "Political Code."

P. H. A. Public Housing Administration.

P. H. V. An abbreviation for "*pro hac vice*," for this turn, for this purpose or occasion.

P. J. An abbreviation for "president" (or presiding) "judge," (or justice).

P. L. An abbreviation for "Pamphlet Laws" or "Public Laws."

P. M. An abbreviation for "postmaster;" also for "*post-meridiem*," afternoon.

P. O. An abbreviation of "public officer;" also of "post-office."

P. P. An abbreviation for "*propria persona*," in his proper person, in his own person, and for *per procuracion* (q. v.).

P. P. I. Policy proof of interest, *i. e.*, in the event of loss, the insurance policy is to be deemed sufficient proof of interest. Frank B. Hall & Co. v. Jefferson Ins. Co., D.C.N.Y., 279 F. 892, 893.

P. S. An abbreviation for "Public Statutes;" also for "postscript."

P. S. I. A. An abbreviation for "pounds per square inch absolute." Application of Corneil, 347 F.2d 563, 564, 52 C.C.P.A. 1718.

PAAGE. In old English law. A toll for passage through another's land. The same as "pedage."

PACARE. L. Lat. To pay.

PACATIO. Payment. Mat. Par. A. D. 1248.

PACE. A measure of length containing two feet and a half, being the ordinary length of a step. The geometrical pace is five feet long, being the length of two steps, or the whole space passed over by the same foot from one step to another.

PACEATUR. Lat. Let him be freed or discharged.

PACI SUNT MAXIME CONTRARIA VIS ET INJURIA. Co. Litt. 161. Violence and injury are the things chiefly hostile to peace.

PACIFICATION. The act of making peace between two hostile or belligerent states; reestablishment of public tranquillity.

PACIFIST. One who seeks to maintain peace and to abolish war; one who refuses or is unwilling for any purpose to bear arms because of conscientious considerations, and who is disposed to encourage others in such refusal. U. S. v. Schwim-

mer, Ill., 49 S.Ct. 448, 451, 279 U.S. 644, 73 L.Ed. 889.

PACK. To deceive by false appearances; to counterfeit; to delude; to put together in sorts with a fraudulent design. To pack a jury is to use unlawful, improper, or deceitful means to have the jury made up of persons favorably disposed to the party so contriving, or who have been or can be improperly influenced to give the verdict he seeks. The term imports the improper and corrupt selection of a jury sworn and impaneled for the trial of a cause. *Mix v. Woodward*, 12 Conn. 289.

PACK OF WOOL. A horse load, which consists of seventeen stone and two pounds, or two hundred and forty pounds weight. *Fleta*, l. 2, c. 12; *Cowell*.

PACKAGE. A bundle put up for transportation or commercial handling; a thing in form to become, as such, an article of merchandise or delivery from hand to hand. A parcel is a small package; "parcel" being the diminutive of "package." Each of the words denotes a thing in form suitable for transportation or handling, or sale from hand to hand. *Haley v. State*, 42 Neb. 556, 60 N.W. 962, 47 Am.St.Rep. 718; *State v. Parsons*, 124 Mo. 436, 27 S.W. 1102, 46 Am.St.Rep. 457. As ordinarily understood in the commercial world, it means a shipping package. *Noble v. People*, 67 Colo. 429, 180 P. 562, 563. Where a bale of cotton was held not a package; *contra*, *Lamb v. Transp. Co.*, 2 Daly (N. Y.) 454.

In old English law. One of various duties charged in the port of London on the goods imported and exported by aliens, or by denizens the sons of aliens. *Tomlins*. Now abolished. *Whart. Lex.*

Original package. See Original.

PACKED PARCELS. The name for a consignment of goods, consisting of one large parcel made up of several small ones, (each bearing a different address,) collected from different persons by the immediate consignor, (a carrier,) who unites them into one for his own profit, at the expense of the railway by which they are sent, since the railway company would have been paid more for the carriage of the parcels singly than together. *Wharton*.

PACKER. A person employed in England by merchants to receive and (in some instances) to select goods from manufacturers, dyers, calenders, etc., and pack the same for exportation. *Arch. Bankr.*, 11th ed. 37.

In the United States, one engaged in the business of slaughtering and packing cattle, sheep, and hogs, and preparing their products for sale. See *Williams v. Schehl*, 84 W.Va. 499, 100 S.E. 280, 282.

FACT. A bargain; compact; agreement. This word is used in writings on Roman law and on

general jurisprudence as the English form of the Latin "*pactum*," (which see.)

Nude Pact. A translation of the Latin "*nudum pactum*," a bare or naked pact, that is, a promise or agreement made without any consideration on the other side, which is therefore not enforceable.

Obligatory Pact. In Civil Law. An informal obligatory declaration of consensus, which the Roman law refused to acknowledge. Sohm, Rom. L. 321.

Pact De Non Alienando. An agreement not to alienate incumbered (particularly mortgaged) property. This stipulation, sometimes found in mortgages made in Louisiana, and derived from the Spanish law, binds the mortgagor not to sell or incumber the mortgaged premises to the prejudice of the mortgagee; it does not avoid a sale made to a third person, but enables the mortgagee to proceed directly against the mortgaged property in a proceeding against the mortgagor alone and without notice to the purchaser. See Dodds v. Lanau, 45 La. Ann. 287, 12 So. 345.

PACTA CONVENTA QUÆ NEQUE CONTRA LEGES NEQUE DOLO MALO INITA SUNT OMNI MODO OBSERVANDA SUNT. Agreements which are not contrary to the laws nor entered into with a fraudulent design are in all respects to be observed. Cod. 2, 3, 39; Broom, Max. 698, 732.

PACTA DANT LEGEM CONTRACTUI. Hob. 118. The stipulations of parties constitute the law of the contract. Agreements give the law to the contract. Halkers, Max. 118.

PACTA PRIVATA JURI PUBLICO DEROGARE NON POSSUNT. 7 Coke, 23. Private compacts cannot derogate from public right.

PACTA QUÆ CONTRA LEGES CONSTITUTIONESQUE, VEL CONTRA BONOS MORES FIUNT, NULLAM VIM HABERE, INDUBITATI JURIS EST. That contracts which are made against law or against good morals have no force is a principle of undoubted law. Cod. 2, 3, 6; Broom, Max. 695.

PACTA QUÆ TURPEM CAUSAM CONTINENT NON SUNT OBSERVANDA. Agreements founded upon an immoral consideration are not to be observed. Dig. 2, 14, 27, 4; Broom, Max. 732; 2 Pet. 539, 7 L. Ed. 508.

PACTIO. Lat. In the civil law. A bargaining or agreeing of which *pactum* (the agreement itself) was the result. Calvin. It is used, however, as the synonym of "*pactum*."

PACTIONAL. Relating to or generating an agreement; by way of bargain or covenant.

PACTIONS. In international law. Contracts between nations which are to be performed by a single act, and of which execution is at an end at once. 1 Bouv. Inst. no. 100.

PACTIS PRIVATORUM JURI PUBLICO NON DEROGATUR. Private contracts do not derogate from public law. Broom, Max. 695; per Dr. Lushington, Arg. 4 Cl. & F. 241; Arg. 3 Id. 621.

PACTITIOUS. Settled by covenant.

PACTO ALIQUOD LICITUM EST, QUOD SINE PACTO NON ADMITTITUR. Co. Litt. 166. By special agreement things are allowed which are not otherwise permitted.

PACTUM. Lat.

In the civil law. A pact. An agreement or convention without specific name, and without consideration, which, however, might, in its nature, produce a civil obligation. Heinecc. Elem. lib. 3, tit. 14, § 775; Merlin, *Rép. Pacte*.

In Roman law. With some exceptions, those agreements that the law does not directly enforce, but which it recognizes only as a valid ground of defense, were called "*pacta*." Those agreements that are enforced, in other words, are supported by actions, are called "*contractus*." The exceptions are few, and belong to a late period. Hunter, Rom. Law, 546.

Nudum Pactum. A bare or naked pact or agreement; a promise or undertaking made without any consideration for it, and therefore not enforceable.

PACTUM COMMISSORIUM. An agreement of forfeiture. See *Lex Commissoria*.

PACTUM CONSTITUTÆ PECUNIÆ. In the Civil Law. An agreement by which a person appointed to his creditor a certain day, or a certain time, at which he promised to pay; or it may be defined simply an agreement by which a person promises a creditor to pay him. There is a striking conformity between the *pactum constitutæ pecuniæ*, as above defined, and our *indebitatus assumpsit*. 4 Co. 91, 95. See 1 H. Bla. 550, 850; Brooke, Abr. *Action sur le Case* (Pl. 7, 69, 72); 4 B. & B. 295; 1 Chitty, Pl. 89.

PACTUM DE NON ALIENANDO. A pact or agreement binding the owner of property not to alienate it, intended to protect the interests of another; particularly an agreement by the mortgagor of real estate that he will not transfer the title to a third person until after satisfaction of the mortgage. Mackeld. Rom. Law, § 461. A clause inserted in mortgages in Louisiana to secure to the mortgage creditor the right to foreclose his mortgage by executory process directed solely against the mortgagor, and to give him the right to seize and sell the mortgaged property, regardless of any subsequent alienations. *Avegno v. Schmidt*, 35 La. Ann. 585; *Shields v. Schiff*, 124 U.S. 355, 8 S. Ct. 510, 31 L. Ed. 445.

PACTUM DE NON PETENDO. In the civil law. An agreement not to sue. A simple convention whereby a creditor promises the debtor that he will not enforce his claim. Mackeld. Rom. Law, § 542.

PACTUM

PACTUM DE QUOTA LITIS. In the civil law. An agreement by which a creditor promised to pay a portion of a debt difficult to recover to a person who undertook to recover it. Wharton.

PAD. To stuff or furnish with padding. A charge that a contractor padded his pay roll would imply a charge of deceit or artifice. *Smith v. Aultman*, 30 Ga.App. 507, 118 S.E. 459.

PADDER. A robber; a foot highwayman; a foot-pad.

PADDOCK. A small inclosure for deer or other animals.

PAGA. In Spanish law. Payment. *Las Partidas*, pt. 5, tit. 14, l. 1. *Pagamento*, satisfaction.

PAGARCHUS. A petty magistrate of a *pagus* or little district in the country.

PAGE. One side of a leaf, as of a book, manuscript or letter. *Roberts Bros. Co. v. Grein*, 129 Misc. 406, 221 N.Y.S. 321, 322.

PAGODA. A gold or silver coin, of several kinds and values, formerly current in India. It was valued at the United States custom-house, at \$1.94.

PAGUS. A county. Jacob.

PAIN. A disagreeable feeling, usually in its intenser degrees, resulting from, or accompanying, deranged or otherwise abnormal action of the physical powers. *Merriam v. Hamilton*, 64 Or. 476, 130 P. 406, 407.

PAINE FORTE ET DURE. See *Peine Forte et Dure*.

PAINS AND PENALTIES, BILLS OF. The name given to acts of parliament to attain particular persons of treason or felony, or to inflict pains and penalties beyond or contrary to the common law, to serve a special purpose. They are in fact new laws, made *pro re nata*. See, also, *Bill of Pains and Penalties*.

PAINTING. A likeness, image, or scene depicted with paints. *Cent. Dict.* The term does not necessarily mean anything upon which painting has been done by a workman, but rather something of value as a painting and something on which skill has been bestowed in producing it. Colored imitations of rugs and carpets and colored working designs, each of them valuable and designed by skilled persons and hand painted, but having no value as works of art, are not "paintings," within the meaning of a statute on the liability of carriers. 3 Ex. Div. 121.

PAIRING-OFF. In the practice of legislative bodies, a species of negative proxies, by which two members, who belong to opposite parties or are on opposite sides with regard to a given question, mutually agree that they will both be absent from voting, either for a specified period or when a division is had on the particular question. By this mutual agreement a vote is neutralized on each side of the question, and the relative numbers on

the division are precisely the same as if both members were present. *May, Parl. Pr.* 370. It is said to have originated in the house of commons in Cromwell's time.

PAIS, PAYS. Fr. The country; the neighborhood.

A trial *per pais* signifies a trial by the country; that is, by jury.

An assurance by matter *in pais* is an assurance transacted between two or more private persons "in the country;" that is, upon the very spot to be transferred.

Matter *in pais* signifies matter of fact, probably because matters of fact are triable by the country; *i. e.*, by jury.

Estoppels *in pais* are estoppels by conduct, as distinguished from estoppels by deed or by record.

Conveyances *in pais* are ordinary conveyances between two or more persons *in the country*; *i. e.*, upon the land to be transferred.

See, also, *In Pais*; *Matter In Pais*.

PALACE COURT. See *Court of the Steward and Marshal*.

PALAGIUM. A duty to lords of manors for exporting and importing vessels of wine at any of their ports. Jacob.

PALAM. Lat. In the civil law. Openly; in the presence of many. *Dig.* 50, 16, 33.

PALATINE. Possessing royal privileges. See *County Palatine*.

PALATINE COURTS. Formerly, the court of common pleas at Lancaster, the chancery court of Lancaster, and the court of pleas at Durham, the second of which alone now exists. *Sweet*. (See the respective titles.)

PALATIUM. Lat. A palace. The emperor's house in Rome was so called from the *Mons Palatinus* on which it was built. *Adams, Rom. Ant.* 613.

PALFRIDUS. A palfrey; a horse to travel on.

PALINGMAN. In old English law. A merchant denizen; one born within the English *pale*. *Blount*.

PALLIO COOPERIRE. In old English law. An ancient custom, where children were born out of wedlock, and their parents afterwards intermarried. The children, together with the father and mother, stood under a cloth extended while the marriage was solemnized. It was in the nature of adoption. The children were legitimate by the civil, but not by the common, law. *Jacob*. They were called "mantle children" in Germany, France, and Normandy. 2 *Poll. & Maitl.* 397. The custom existed in Scotland almost to our own time. *Bryce, Studies in Hist. etc., Essay xvi*.

PALM OFF. To impose by fraud; to put off by unfair means. *Sayre v. McGill Ticket Punch Co.* D.C.Ill., 200 F. 771, 773.

PALMARIUM. In civil law. A conditional fee for professional services in addition to the lawful charge.

PALMER ACT. A name given to the English statute 19 & 20 Vict. c. 16, enabling a person accused of a crime committed out of the jurisdiction of the central criminal court, to be tried in that court.

PALMING OFF DOCTRINE. Rule of law itself by which it is determined whether a given state of facts constitutes "unfair competition." *Soft-Lite Lens Co. v. Ritholz*, 301 Ill.App. 100, 21 N.E. 2d 835, 838.

PALMISTRY. The practice of telling fortunes by a feigned interpretation of the lines and marks on the hand. Also, a trick with the hand. 2 Exch. Div. 268.

PALPABLE. Easily perceptible, plain, obvious, readily visible, noticeable, patent, distinct, manifest. *State v. Department of Public Works*, 143 Wash. 67, 254 P. 839, 844; *Alabama Fuel & Iron Co. v. Minyard*, 210 Ala. 299, 97 So. 918, 921. *People v. Hughey*, 382 Ill. 136, 47 N.E.2d 77, 80.

PAMPHLET. A small book, bound in paper covers, usually printed in octavo form, and stitched. *U. S. v. Chase*, 10 S.Ct. 756, 135 U.S. 255, 34 L.Ed. 117.

PAMPHLET LAWS. The name given in some states, such as Pennsylvania, to the publication, in pamphlet or book form, containing the acts passed by the state legislature at each of its biennial sessions.

PANDECTS. A compilation of Roman law, consisting of selected passages from the writings of the most authoritative of the older jurists, methodically arranged, prepared by Tribonian with the assistance of sixteen associates, under a commission from the emperor Justinian. This work, which is otherwise called the "Digest," because in his compilation the writings of the jurists were reduced to order and condensed *quasi digestivæ*, comprises fifty books, and is one of the four great works composing the *Corpus Juris Civilis*. It was first published in A. D. 533, when Justinian gave to it the force of law.

PANDER, n. One who caters to the lust of others; a male bawd, a pimp, or procurer. *Hewitt v. State*, 71 Tex.Cr.R. 243, 158 S.W. 1120, 1125.

PANDER, v. To pimp; to cater to the gratification of the lust of another. *State v. Thibodeaux*, 136 La. 935, 67 So. 973, 974. To entice or procure a female, by promises, threats, fraud, or artifice, to enter any place in which prostitution is practiced, for the purpose of prostitution. *Boyle v. State*, 110 Ark. 318, 161 S.W. 1049, 1051; *Crawford & Moses' Dig.* § 2707; *Humphries v. State*, 79 Tex.Cr.R. 637, 186 S.W. 332, 334; To take and detain a female for the purpose of sexual intercourse, on pretense of marriage. *Crawford & Moses' Dig.* (Ark.) § 2703.

PANDERER. One who solicits for prostitute or lewd woman. *Lutes v. Commonwealth*, 236 Ky. 549, 33 S.W.2d 620, 622, 74 A.L.R. 304.

PANDOXATOR. In old records. A brewer.

PANDOXATRIX. An ale-wife; a woman that both brewed and sold ale and beer.

PANEL. The roll or slip of parchment returned by the sheriff in obedience to a *venire facias*, containing the names of the persons whom he has summoned to attend the court as jurymen. *Beasley v. People*, 89 Ill. 571; *People v. Coyodo*, 40 Cal. 592; *Co. Litt.* 158b.

A list of jurors returned by a sheriff, to serve at a particular court or for the trial of a particular action. *Pen.Code Cal.* § 1057. The word may be used to denote either the whole body of persons summoned as jurors for a particular term of court, or those selected by the clerk by lot. *State v. Gurlagh*, 76 Iowa, 141, 40 N.W. 141.

In Scotch law. The prisoner at the bar, or person who takes his trial before the court of justiciary for any crime. This name is given to him after his appearance. *Bell*.

PANIER, in the parlance of the English bar societies, is an attendant or domestic who waits at table and gives bread, (*panis*), wine, and other necessary things to those who are dining. The phrase was in familiar use among the knights templar, and from them has been handed down to the learned societies of the inner and middle temples, who at the present day occupy the halls and buildings once belonging to that distinguished order, and who have retained a few of their customs and phrases. *Brown*.

PANIS. Lat. In old English law. Bread; loaf; a loaf. *Fleta*, lib. 2, c. 9. See *Mandato, Panes De*.

PANNAGE. A common of pannage is the right of feeding swine on mast and acorns at certain seasons in a commonable wood or forest. *Elton, Commons*, 25; *Williams, Common*, 168.

PANNAGIUM EST PASTUS PORCORUM, IN NEMORIBUS ET IN SILVIS, UT PUTA, DE GLANDIBUS, ETC. 1 *Bulst.* 7. A pannagium is a pasture of hogs, in woods and forests, upon acorns, and so forth.

PANNELLATION. The act of impaneling a jury.

PANTOMIME. A dramatic performance in which gestures take the place of words. See 3 C. B. 871.

PAPAL SUPREMACY. The supremacy which the Pope claimed not only over the Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, but over all other Christian princes. The theory was that they stood to the Pope as feudal vassals to a supreme lord; as such, the Pope claimed the right to enforce the duties due to him from his feudal subordinates through an ascending scale of penalties culminating in the absolution of the prince's subjects from the bonds of allegiance, and in the disposition of the sovereign himself. The papal supremacy was overthrown in England by acts of the Parliament which met in 1529 and was dissolved in 1536, ending in the Act of Supremacy. *Hannis Taylor, Science of*

PAPER

Jurispr.; Boyce, Holy Rom. Emp.; Freeman, Sel. Hist. Essays; 2 Phill. Intern. Law.

PAPER. A manufactured substance composed of fibres (whether vegetable or animal) adhering together in forms consisting of sheets of various sizes and of different thicknesses, used for writing or printing or other purposes to which flexible sheets are applicable. 4 H. & N. 470.

A written or printed document or instrument. A document filed or introduced in evidence in a suit at law, as, in the phrase "papers in the case" and in "papers on appeal." Any writing or printed document, including letters, memoranda, legal or business documents, and books of account, as in the constitutional provision which protects the people from unreasonable searches and seizures in respect to their "papers" as well as their houses and persons. A written or printed evidence of debt, particularly a promissory note or a bill of exchange, as in the phrases "accommodation paper" and "commercial paper."

Books are not paper within the meaning of the tariff act; Pott v. Arthur, 104 U.S. 735, 26 L.Ed. 909.

The term "papers" does not mean newspapers or perhaps even include them within the meaning of a statute, the object of which is to prevent a jury from receiving any evidence, papers, or documents not authorized by the court. State v. Jackson, 9 Mont. 508, 24 P. 216. But the word includes photographs of deceased showing the nature of his wounds. People v. Balestieri, 23 Cal.App. 708, 139 P. 821, 823.

Generally, the words "documents" and "papers" refer to particular instruments and writings bearing upon specific transactions, whereas "books of accounts" and "records" have reference to serial, continuous, and more permanent memorials of a concern's business and affairs. Cudahy Packing Co. v. U. S., C.C.A.Ill., 15 F.2d 133, 136.

In English practice. The list of causes or cases intended for argument, called "the paper of causes." 1 Tidd, Pr. 504. See Paper Days.

In General

Accommodation paper. See that title.

Commercial paper. See Commercial.

Paper blockade. See Blockade.

Paper book. In practice. A printed collection or abstract, in methodical order, of the pleadings, evidence, exhibits, and proceedings in a cause, or whatever else may be necessary to a full understanding of it, prepared for the use of the judges upon a hearing or argument on appeal. Copies of the proceedings on an issue in law or demurrer, of cases, and of the proceedings on error, prepared for the use of the judges, and delivered to them previous to bringing the cause to argument. 3 Bl. Comm. 317; Archb. New Pr. 353; 5 Man. & G. 98. In proceedings on appeal or error in a criminal case, copies of the proceedings with a note of the points intended to be argued, delivered to the judges by the parties before the argument. Archb. Crim. Pl. 205; Sweet.

Paper credit. Credit given on the security of any written obligation purporting to represent property.

Paper days. In English law. Certain days in term-time appointed by the courts for hearings or arguments in the cases set down in the various special papers.

Paper hangings. In tariff acts, tinted or decorative paper used for covering walls, ceiling, etc.;—distinguished from "hanging paper," meaning such paper, whether or not tinted or decorative. Down- ing & Co. v. U. S., 12 Ct.Cust.App. 451, 454.

Paper mill. See Paper office.

Paper money. Bills drawn by a government against its own credit, engaging to pay money, but which do not profess to be immediately convertible into specie, and which are put into compulsory circulation as a substitute for coined money.

Paper office. In English law. An ancient office in the palace of Whitehall, where all the public writings, matters of state and council, proclamations, letters, intelligences, negotiations of the queen's ministers abroad, and generally all the papers and dispatches that pass through the offices of the secretaries of state, are deposited. Also an office or room in the court of queen's bench where the records belonging to that court are deposited; sometimes called "paper-mill." Wharton.

Paper title. See Title.

PAPIAN POPPÆAN LAW. See Lex Papia Poppæa.

PAPIST. One who adheres to the communion of the Church of Rome. The word seems to be considered by the Roman Catholics themselves as a nickname of reproach, originating in their maintaining the supreme ecclesiastical power of the pope. Wharton.

PAR. In commercial law. Equal; equality. An equality subsisting between the nominal or face value of a bill of exchange, share of stock, etc., and its actual selling value. When the values are thus equal, the instrument or share is said to be "at par;" if it can be sold for more than its nominal worth, it is "above par;" if for less, it is "below par." Conover v. Smith, 83 Cal.App. 227, 256 P. 835, 838; Town of Buffalo v. Walker, 126 Okl. 6, 257 P. 766, 770; Boston & M. R. R. v. U. S., C.C. A.Mass., 265 F. 578, 579.

Par of exchange. In mercantile law. The precise equality or equivalency of any given sum or quantity of money in the coin of one country, and the like sum or quantity of money in the coin of any other foreign country into which it is to be exchanged, supposing the money of such country to be of the precise weight and purity fixed by the mint standard of the respective countries. Story, Bills, § 30. Murphy v. Kastner, 50 N.J.Eq. 220, 24 A. 564; Blue Star S. S. Co. v. Keyser, D.C.Fla., 81 F. 510; Delafield v. Illinois, 26 Wend., N.Y., 224. The par of the currencies of any two countries means the equivalence of a certain amount of the currency of the one in the currency of the other, supposing the currency of both to be of the

precise weight and purity fixed by their respective mints. The exchange between the two countries is said to be at par when bills are negotiated on this footing; *i. e.*, when a bill for £100 drawn on London sells in Paris for 2,520 frs., and *vice versa*. Bowen, Pol. Econ. 284, 11 East, 267.

PAR. Lat. Equal.

Par delictum. Equal guilt. "This is not a case of *par delictum*. It is oppression on one side and submission on the other. It never can be predicated as *par delictum* when one holds the rod and the other bows to it." 6 Maule & S. 165. See In Pari Delicto.

Par oneri. Equal to the burden or charge, or to the detriment or damage.

PAR IN PAREM IMPERIUM NON HABET. Jenk.Cent. 174. An equal has no dominion over an equal.

PARACHRONISM. Error in the computation of time.

PARACIUM. The tenure between parceners, viz., that which the youngest owes to the eldest without homage or service. Domesday.

PARAGE, or PARAGIUM. An equality of blood or dignity, but more especially of land, in the partition of an inheritance between co-heirs. Co. Litt. 166b. More properly, however, an equality of condition among nobles, or persons holding by a noble tenure. Thus, when a fief is divided among brothers, the younger hold their part of the elder by parage; *i. e.*, without any homage or service. Also the portion which a woman may obtain on her marriage. Cowell.

PARAGRAPH. A distinct part of a discourse or writing, any section or subdivision of writing or chapter which relates to particular point, whether consisting of one or many sentences. Lehmann v. Revell, 354 Ill. 262, 188 N.E. 531, 540.

An entire or integral statement of a cause of action equivalent to a count at common law. Bailley v. Mosher, 11 C.C.A. 304, 63 F. 488.

A part or section of a statute, pleading, affidavit, etc., which contains one article, the sense of which is complete. McClellan v. Hein, 56 Neb. 600, 77 N.W. 120; Hill v. Fairhaven & W. R. Co., 75 Conn. 177, 52 A. 725; Marine v. Packham, 3 C.C.A. 210, 52 F. 579. The term in an act of congress will be construed to mean section whenever to do so accords with the legislative intent; Alfrey v. Colbert, 93 C.C.A. 517, 168 F. 231.

PARALLEL. Extending in the same direction and in all parts equidistant; having the same direction or tendency. Postal Tel. C. Co. v. R. Co., 88 Va. 920, 14 S.E. 803.

In the specification of a patent the word has been construed in its popular sense of going side by side and not in its purely mathematical sense; 2 App.Cas. 423; and so in Fratt v. Woodward, 32 Cal. 231, 91 Am.Dec. 573; Williams v. Jackson, 5 Johns. (N.Y.) 489; where it was held that parallel lines were not necessarily straight lines. For two lines of street railway to be "parallel," within the

meaning of a statute, it may not be necessary that the two lines should be parallel for the whole length of each or either route. Exact parallelism is not contemplated. Cronin v. Highland St. Ry. Co., 144 Mass. 254, 10 N.E. 833. And see East St. Louis Connecting Ry. Co. v. Jarvis, 34 C.C.A. 639, 92 F. 735; Louisville & N. R. Co. v. Kentucky, 16 S.Ct. 714, 161 U.S. 677, 40 L.Ed. 849.

PARALYSIS. In its popular rather than medical sense, signifies that the part of the body so afflicted, as an arm, is numb. Hudson v. Kansas City Rys. Co., Mo.Sup., 246 S.W. 576, 578.

PARAMOUNT. Above; upwards. Kelh. Norm. Dict. *Paramount especifié*, above specified. Plowd. 209a. Higher; superior; pre-eminent; of the highest rank or nature. Board of Com'rs of Big Horn County v. Bench Canal Drainage Dist., 56 Wyo. 285, 108 P.2d 590, 594. Malone v. Kansas City Rys. Co., Mo.App., 232 S.W. 782, 785. That which is superior; usually applied to the highest lord of the fee of lands, tenements, or hereditaments, as distinguished from the *mesne* (or intermediate) lord. Fitzh. Nat. Brev. 135.

PARAMOUNT EQUITY. An equitable right or claim which is prior, superior, or preferable to that with which it is compared.

PARAMOUNT TITLE. In the law of real property, properly one which is superior to the title with which it is compared, in the sense that the former is the source or origin of the latter. It is, however, frequently used to denote a title which is simply better or stronger than another, or will prevail over it. Isaacs v. Maupin, 191 Ky. 527, 231 S.W. 49, 51. But this use is scarcely correct, unless the superiority consists in the seniority of the title spoken of as "paramount." Hoopes v. Meyer, 1 Nev. 444; Jones & Brindisi, Inc., v. Bernstein, 119 Misc.Rep. 697, 197 N.Y.S. 263, 265.

PARANOIA. See Insanity.

PARAPH. A flourish at the end of a signature. In the Middle Ages this was a sort of rude safeguard against forgery. Webster, Dict.

Also, as in Louisiana, the signature itself, such as the official signature of a notary. Harz v. Gowland, 126 La. 674, 52 So. 986-988.

PARAPHERNA. In the civil law. Goods brought by wife to husband over and above her dowry (*dos*). Voc. Jur. Utr.; Fleta, lib. 5, c. 23, § 6; Mack. C. L. § 529.

In mediæval times the "*res parapherna*" were all the goods other than the "*dos*." These the husband did not own and of them the wife could make her will. 3 Holdsw. Hist.E.L. 426.

PARAPHERNAL PROPERTY. See Paraphernalia.

PARAPHERNALIA. The separate property of a married woman, other than that which is included in her dowry, or *dos*.

The separate property of the wife is divided into dotal and extradotal. Dotal property is that which the wife brings to the husband to assist him in bearing the expenses of the marriage establishment. Extradotal property, otherwise called "paraphernal property," is that which forms no part of the dowry. Civ. Code La. art. 2335. It is property brought to the marriage by one of the spouses.

PARAPHERNALIA

There can be no such thing as paraphernal property prior to marriage; *Le Boeuf v. Melancon*, 131 La. 148, 59 So. 102.

Those goods which a woman is allowed to have, after the death of her husband, *besides* her *dower*, consisting of her apparel and ornaments, suitable to her rank and degree. 2 Bl. Comm. 436.

Those goods which a wife could bequeath by her testament. 2 Poll. & Maitl. 427.

PARAPHERNAUX, BIENS. Fr. In French law. All the wife's property which is not subject to the *régime dotal*; and of these articles the wife has the entire administration; but she may allow the husband to enjoy them, and in that case he is not liable to account. Brown.

PARASCEVE. The sixth day of the last week in Lent, particularly called "Good Friday." In English law, it is a *dies non juridicus*.

PARASYNEXIS. In the civil law. A conventicle, or unlawful meeting.

PARATITLA. In the civil law. Notes or abstracts prefixed to titles of law, giving a summary of their contents. Cod. 1, 17, 1, 12. An abbreviated explanation of some titles or books of the Code or Digest.

PARATUM HABEO. Lat. I have him in readiness. The return by the sheriff to a *capias ad respondendum*, signifying that he has the defendant in readiness to be brought into court. This was a fiction, where the defendant was at large. Afterwards he was required, by statute, to take bail from the defendant, and he returned *cepi corpus* and bailbond. But still he might be ruled to bring in the body; *White v. Fitler*, 7 Pa. 535.

PARATUS EST VERIFICARE. Lat. He is ready to verify. The Latin form for concluding a pleading with a *verification*, (*q. v.*).

PARAVAIL. Inferior; subordinate. Tenant paravail signified the lowest tenant of land, being the tenant of a mesne lord. He was so called because he was supposed to make "avail" or profit of the land for another. Cowell; 2 Bl. Comm. 60.

PARCEL, v. To divide an estate. Bac. Abr. *Conditions* (O).

PARCEL, n. A small package or bundle. See Package.

The word "parcel" is not a sufficient description of the property alleged in an indictment to have been stolen. The prisoner was indicted for stealing "one parcel, of the value of one shilling, of the goods," etc. The parcel in question was taken from the hold of a vessel, out of a box broken open by the prisoner. Held an insufficient description; 7 Cox, C.C. 13.

A part or portion of land. *State v. Jordan*, 36 Fla. 1, 17 So. 742; *Johnson v. Sirret*, 153 N.Y. 51, 46 N.E. 1035; *Chicago, M. & St. P. Ry. Co. v. Town of Churdan*, 196 Iowa 1057, 195 N.W. 996, 997. A part of an estate. *Martin v. Cole*, 38 Iowa, 141; 1 Comyns, Dig. *Abatement* (H 51), *Grant* (E 10). It may be synonymous with lot. *Terre Haute v. Mack*, 139 Ind. 99, 38 N.E. 468.

PARCEL MAKERS. Two officers in the exchequer who formerly made the parcels or items of the escheators' accounts, wherein they charged them with everything they had levied for the king during the term of their office. Cowell.

PARCELLA TERRÆ. A parcel of land.

PARCELS. A description of property, formally set forth in a conveyance, together with the boundaries thereof, in order to its easy identification.

PARCELS, BILL OF. An account of the items composing a parcel or package of goods, transmitted with them to the purchaser. See, further, Bill of Parcels under "Bill," 8.

PARCENARY. The state or condition of holding title to lands jointly by parceners, before the common inheritance has been divided. *Center v. Kramer*, 112 Ohio St. 269, 147 N.E. 602, 605.

PARCENER. A joint heir; one who, with others, holds an estate in co-parcenary, (*q. v.*). *Gibson v. Johnson*, 331 Mo. 1198, 56 S.W.2d 783, 88 A.L.R. 369.

PARCHMENT. Sheep-skins dressed for writing, so called from *Pergamus*, Asia Minor, where they were invented. Used for deeds, and used for writs of summons in England previous to the judicature act, 1875. Wharton.

The skin of a lamb, sheep, goat, young calf, or other animal, prepared for writing on; also, any of various papers made in imitation thereof. Webster, Dict.

PARCO FRACTO. Pound-breach; also the name of an old English writ against one who violently breaks a pound and takes beasts which, for some trespass done, or some other just cause, were lawfully impounded.

PARCUS. A park, (*q. v.*). A pound for stray cattle. Spelman.

PARDON. An act of grace, proceeding from the power intrusted with the execution of the laws, which exempts the individual on whom it is bestowed from the punishment the law inflicts for a crime he has committed. *U. S. v. Wilson*, 7 Pet. 160, 8 L.Ed. 640; *Ex parte Garland*, 4 Wall. 380, 18 L.Ed. 366; *Ex parte Wells*, 18 How. 307, 15 L. Ed. 421; *Moore v. State*, 43 N.J.Law, 241, 39 Am. Rep. 558; *Ex parte Rice*, 72 Tex.Cr.R. 587, 162 S. W. 891, 899; *People v. Hale*, 64 Cal.App. 523, 222 P. 148, 151; *Ex parte Miers*, 124 Tex.Cr.R. 592, 64 S.W.2d 778.

It releases punishment and blots out the existence of guilt, so that in the eyes of the law the offender is as innocent as if he had never committed the offense. *U. S. ex rel. Palermo v. Smith*, C.C.A.N.Y., 17 F.2d 534, 535; *Ex parte Jones*, 25 Okl.Cr. 347, 220 P. 978, 34 A.L.R. 206. It implies guilt and does not proceed on the theory of innocence of the person pardoned. *State v. Cullen*, 14 Wash.2d 105, 127 P.2d 257, 259.

A "pardon" releases the offender from the entire punishment prescribed for the offense, and from all the disabilities consequent on his conviction, while by a "parole" a

convict is merely released before the expiration of his term, to remain subject during the remainder thereof to supervision by the public authority, and to return to imprisonment on violation of the condition of the parole. *Board of Prison Com'rs v. De Moss*, 157 Ky. 289, 163 S.W. 183, 187.

A pardon, to be effective, must be accepted; *Burdick v. U. S.*, 35 S.Ct. 267, 268, 236 U.S. 79, 59 L.Ed. 476; but a commutation is merely a cessation of the exercise of sovereign authority, and does not obliterate guilt nor restore civil rights, and need not be accepted by the convict to be operative; *Chapman v. Scott*, D.C.Conn., 10 F.2d 156, 159; *In re Charles*, 115 Kan. 323, 222 P. 606, 608. A commutation is simply a remission of a part of the punishment, a substitution of a less penalty for the one originally imposed; *State v. District Court of Eighteenth Judicial Dist. in and for Blaine County*, 73 Mont. 541, 237 P. 525, 527; while a "pardon" avoids or terminates punishment for crime; *U. S. v. Commissioner of Immigration at Port of New York*, C.C.A.N.Y., 5 F.2d 162, 165.

The distinction between amnesty and pardon is one rather of philological interest than of legal importance. *Knote v. U. S.*, 95 U.S. 149, 153, 24 L.Ed. 442, 443. This is so as to their ultimate effect, but there are incidental differences of importance. They are of different character and have different purposes. The one overlooks offense; the other remits punishment. The first is usually addressed to crimes against the sovereignty of the state, to political offenses, forgiveness being deemed more expedient for the public welfare than prosecution and punishment. The second condones infractions of the peace of the state. Amnesty is usually general, addressed to classes or even communities—a legislative act, or under legislation, constitutional or statutory—the act of the supreme magistrate. There may or may not be distinct acts of acceptance. If other rights are dependent upon it and are asserted, there is affirmative evidence of acceptance. *Burdick v. U. S.*, 35 S.Ct. 267, 236 U.S. 79, 271, 59 L.Ed. 476. "Pardon" applies only to the individual, releases him from the punishment fixed by law for his specific offense, but does not affect the criminality of the same or similar acts when performed by other persons or repeated by the same person.

Absolute or Unconditional Pardon. One which frees the criminal without any condition whatever. That which reaches both the punishment prescribed for the offense and the guilt of the offender. It obliterates in legal contemplation the offense itself. *Ex parte Collins*, 32 Okl.Cr. 6, 239 P. 693, 696. It goes no further than to restore the accused to his civil rights and remit the penalty imposed for the particular offense of which he was convicted in so far as it remains unpaid. *State v. Cullen*, 14 Wash.2d 105, 127 P.2d 257, 259.

Conditional Pardon. One to which a condition is annexed, performance of which is necessary to the validity of the pardon. *Ex parte Hunt*, 10 Ark. 284; *State v. Fuller*, 1 McCord, S.C., 178. A pardon which does not become operative until the grantee has performed some specific act, or where it becomes void when some specific event transpires. *Ex parte Collins*, 32 Okl.Cr. 6, 239 P. 693, 697. One granted on the condition that it shall only endure until the voluntary doing of some act by the person pardoned, or that it shall be revoked by a subsequent act on his part, as that he shall leave the state and never return. *Ex parte Janes*, 1 Nev. 319; *State v. Wolfer*, 53 Minn. 135, 54 N.W. 1065, 19 L.R.A. 783, 39 Am.St. Rep. 582; *State v. Barnes*, 32 S.C. 14, 10 S.E. 611, 6 L.R.A. 743, 17 Am.St.Rep. 832; *People v. Burns*, 77 Hun, 92, 28 N.Y.S. 300.

Full pardon. One freely and unconditionally absolving party from all legal consequences, direct

and collateral, of crime and conviction. *Warren v. State*, 127 Tex.Cr.R. 71, 74 S.W.2d 1006, 1008.

Executive pardon. See Executive Pardon.

General Pardon. One granted to all the persons participating in a given criminal or treasonable offense (generally political), or to all offenders of a given class or against a certain statute or within certain limits of time. But "amnesty" is the more appropriate term for this. It may be express, as when a general declaration is made that all offenders of a certain class shall be pardoned, or implied, as in case of the repeal of a penal statute. *Roberts v. State*, 2 Over. (Tenn.) 423.

Partial pardon. That which remits only portion of punishment or absolves from only portion of legal consequences of crime. *Warren v. State*, 127 Tex.Cr.R. 71, 74 S.W.2d 1006, 1008.

PARDONERS. In old English law. Persons who carried about the pope's indulgences, and sold them to any who would buy them.

PARENS. Lat. In Roman law. A parent; originally and properly only the father or mother of the person spoken of; but also, by an extension of its meaning, any relative, male or female, in the line of direct ascent.

"PARENS" EST NOMEN GENERALE AD OMNE GENUS COGNATIONIS. "Parent" is a name general for every kind of relationship. *Co. Litt.* 80; *Littleton* § 108; *Mag. Cart. Joh. c.* 50.

PARENS PATRIÆ. Father of his country; parent of the country. In England, the king. In the United States, the state, as a sovereign—referring to the sovereign power of guardianship over persons under disability; *In re Turner*, 94 Kan. 115, 145 P. 871, 872, *Ann.Cas.*1916E, 1022; such as minors, and insane and incompetent persons; *McIntosh v. Dill*, 86 Okl. 1, 205 P. 917, 925.

PARENT. The lawful father or the mother of a person. *Appeal of Gibson*, 154 Mass. 378; 28 N.E. 296; *Ellis v. Hewitt*, 15 Ga.App. 693, 84 S.E. 185, 187; *In re Tombo*, 86 Misc. 361, 149 N.Y.S. 219, 221; One who procreates, begets, or brings forth offspring. *McDonald v. Texas Employers' Ins. Ass'n*, *Tex.Civ.App.*, 267 S.W. 1074, 1075.

This word is distinguished from "ancestors" in including only the immediate progenitors of the person, while the latter embraces his more remote relatives in the ascending line. The word "parents" should therefore not ordinarily be construed to include grandparents. *In re Spooner's Estate*, 172 Wis. 174, 177 N.W. 598, 600. But by the civil law, grandfathers and grandmothers, and other ascendants, were, in certain cases, considered parents. *Dict. de Jur. Parents*; *Com. v. Anderson*, 1 Ashm. (Pa.) 55; 2 Kent 159; 5 East 223.

The term literally can apply only to a father or mother related by blood, including the parent of an illegitimate child; *Commonwealth v. Wibner*, 73 Pa.Super.Ct. 349, 351; and excluding a stepfather or stepmother or one standing in loco parentis; *State v. District Court of Second Judicial Dist. of Montana in and for Silver Bow County*, 66 Mont. 427, 213 P. 802, 804; *State v. Barger*, 14 Ohio App. 127, 128; *In re Remske*, 95 Misc. 330, 160 N.Y.S. 715, 716; *Coakley v. Coakley*, 216 Mass. 71, 102 N.E. 930, 932, *Ann. Cas.*1915A, 867. In statutes, however, the word is commonly construed as including a stepmother; *State v. Juvenile Court of Ramsey County*, 163 Minn. 312, 204 N.W.

PARENTAGE

21, 22, (see also, *Sovereign Camp, W. O. W., v. Cole*, 124 Miss. 299, 86 So. 802, 804); and likewise adopting parents; *Ransom v. New York C. & St. L. Ry. Co.*, 93 Ohio St. 223, 112 N.E. 586, L.R.A.1916E, 704; *Commonwealth v. Kirk*, 212 Ky. 646, 279 S.W. 1091, 1092, 44 A.L.R. 816; *In re Yates' Estate*, 108 Kan. 721, 196 P. 1077; but not as including the father of an illegitimate child; *People v. Rupp*, 219 Ill.App. 269, 271; *Howard v. U. S.*, D.C.Ky., 2 F.2d 170, 173; *Ex parte Newsome*, 212 Ala. 168, 102 So. 216, 218; *People v. Fitzgerald*, 167 App.Div. 85, 152 N.Y.S. 641, 643; *State ex rel. Canfield v. Porterfield*, 222 Mo.App. 553, 292 S.W. 85, 86.

PARENTAGE. Kindred in the direct ascending line. See 2 Bouv. Inst. n. 1955.

PARENTELA. The sum of those persons who trace descent from one ancestor. 2 Poll. & Maitl. 296.

In old English law. *Parentela*, or *de parentela se tollere*, signified a renunciation of one's kindred and family. This was, according to ancient custom, done in open court, before the judge, and in the presence of twelve men, who made oath that they believed it was done for a just cause. We read of it in the laws of Henry I. After such abjuration, the person was incapable of inheriting anything from any of his relations, etc. Enc. Lond.

PARENTHESIS. Part of a sentence occurring in the middle thereof, and inclosed between marks like (), the omission of which part would not injure the *grammatical* construction of the rest of the sentence. Wharton; *In re Schilling*, 53 Fed. 81, 3 C.C.A. 440. A word, phrase, or sentence, by way of comment or explanation, inserted in, or attached to, a sentence which would be grammatically complete without it. *State v. Morgan*, 133 La. 1033, 63 So. 509, 512.

PARENTICIDE. One who murders a parent; also the crime so committed.

PARENTUM EST LIBEROS ALERE ATIAM NOTHOS. It is the duty of parents to support their children even when illegitimate. Lofft, 222.

PARERAGON. One work executed in the intervals of another; a subordinate task. Particularly, the name of a work on the Canons, in great repute, by Ayliffe.

PARES. Lat. A person's peers or equals; as the jury for the trial of causes, who were originally the vassals or tenants of the lord, being the equals or peers of the parties litigant; and, as the lord's vassals judged each other in the lord's courts, so the sovereign's vassals, or the lords themselves, judged each other in the sovereign's courts. 3 Bl. Comm. 349.

PARES CURIÆ. Peers of the court. Vassals who were bound to attend the lord's court.

PARES REGNI. Peers of the realm. Spelman.

PAREISIS. In medical jurisprudence. Progressive general paralysis, involving or leading to the form of insanity known as "*dementia paralytica*." Popularly, but not very correctly, called "softening of the brain." See *Insanity*.

The term is applied to a group of mental and bodily symptoms, developing usually late in life and as a result of previous syphilis. The condition differs from the various insanities, in that definite alterations of the surface of the brain and its membranes are found, in the form of chronic inflammation. Loss of memory, passionate outbursts, delusions of grandeur, restlessness and insomnia, with final absolute dementia, are the chief mental symptoms, while physically muscular weakness, tremor, particularly of the lips and tongue, ataxia, and various convulsive seizures are seen. *Losh v. Winters Nat. Bank & Trust Co.*, Ohio App., 46 N.E.2d 443, 448.

PARI CAUSA. Lat. With equal right; upon an equal footing; equivalent in rights or claims.

PARI DELICTO. Lat. In equal fault; in a similar offense or crime; equal in guilt or in legal fault. See *In Pari Delicto*.

PARI MATERIA. Lat. Of the same matter; on the same subject; as, laws *pari materia* must be construed with reference to each other. Bac.Abr. "Statute," I, 3; *Dupont v. Mills*, Del., 196 A. 168, 177, 119 A.L.R. 174.

PARI MUTUEL. A mutual stake or wager; a betting pool. *Utah State Fair Ass'n v. Green*, 68 Utah, 251, 249 P. 1016, 1028. See also, *Pompano Horse Club v. State*, 93 Fla. 415, 111 So. 801, 813, 52 A.L.R. 51. A form of betting on horses or dogs in which those who bet on winner share total stakes less a small percent to the management. *Donovan v. Eastern Racing Ass'n*, 324 Mass. 393, 86 N.E.2d 903, 906.

PARI PASSU. Lat. By an equal progress; equally; ratably; without preference. Coote, Mortg. 56. Used especially of creditors who, in marshaling assets, are entitled to receive out of the same fund without any precedence over each other.

PARI PASSU BONDS. A name given in Scotland to certain bonds secured upon lands which share an equal benefit of the security. Where several securities are created over the same lands by separate bonds and dispositions in security, they would ordinarily have priority according to the date of registration of the sasine or bond, as the case may be. If it is intended to have them rank as *pari passu*, it is usual to insert a clause in each bond declaring that they shall be so ranked without regard to their priority of registration. 9 Jurid. Rev. 74.

PARI RATIONE. Lat. For the like reason; by like mode of reasoning.

PARIA COPULANTUR PARIBUS. Like things unite with like. Bac. Max.

PARIBUS SENTENTIIS REUS ABSOLVITUR. Where the opinions are equal, [where the court is equally divided,] the defendant is acquitted. 4 Inst. 64.

PARIENTES. In Spanish law. Relations. White, New Recop. b. 1, tit. 7, c. 5, § 2.

PARIES. Lat. In the civil law. A wall. *Paries est, sive murus, sive maceria est.* Dig. 50, 16, 157.

PARIES COMMUNIS. A common wall; a party-wall. Dig. 29, 2, 39.

PARIS, DECLARATION OF. See Declaration.

PARISH. In English ecclesiastical law. A circuit of ground, committed to the charge of one parson or vicar, or other minister having cure of souls therein. 1 Bl. Comm. 111. *Wilson v. State*, 34 Ohio St. 199. The precinct of a parish church, and the particular charge of a secular priest. Cowell. An ecclesiastical division of a town or district, subject to the ministry of one pastor. Brande.

In New England. A division of a town, originally territorial, but which now constitutes a quasi-corporation, consisting of those connected with a certain church. *Weston v. Hunt*, 2 Mass. 501. Synonymous with church and used in the same sense as society. *Ayres v. Weed*, 16 Conn. 299. A corporation established for the maintenance of public worship, which may be coterminous with a town, or include only part of it. A precinct or parish is a corporation established solely for the purpose of maintaining public worship, and its powers are limited to that object. It may raise money for building and keeping in repair its meetinghouse and supporting its minister, but for no other purpose. A town is a civil and political corporation, established for municipal purposes. They may both subsist together in the same territory, and be composed of the same persons. *Milford v. Godfrey*, 1 Pick. (Mass.) 91.

In Pennsylvania the term has no legal significance and is used merely in its general sense. If used there in ecclesiastical divisions, it has just such importance and significance as may be given it under ecclesiastical regulations. In re *St. Casimir's Polish Roman Catholic Church of Shenandoah*, 273 Pa. 494, 117 A. 219, 220.

In Louisiana. A territorial division of the state corresponding to what is elsewhere called a "county." *Sherman v. Parish of Vermillion*, 51 La. Ann. 880, 25 So. 538; *Attorney General v. Detroit Common Council*, 112 Mich. 148, 70 N.W. 450, 37 L.R.A. 211.

PARISH APPRENTICE. In English law. The children of parents unable to maintain them may, by law, be apprenticed, by the guardians or overseers of their parish, to such persons as may be willing to receive them as apprentices. Such children are called "parish apprentices." 2 Steph. Comm. 230.

PARISH CHURCH. This expression has various significations. It is applied sometimes to a select body of Christians, forming a local spiritual association, and sometimes to the building in which the public worship of the inhabitants of a parish is celebrated; but the true legal notion of a parochial church is a consecrated place, having attached to it the rights of burial and the admin-

istration of the sacraments. *Story, J., Pawlet v. Clark*, 9 Cranch, 326, 3 L.Ed. 735.

PARISH CLERK. In English law. An officer, in former times often in holy orders, and appointed to officiate at the altar; now his duty consists chiefly in making responses in church to the minister. By common law he has a freehold in his office, but it seems now to be falling into desuetude. 2 Steph. Comm. 700; *Mozley & Whiteley*.

PARISH CONSTABLE. A petty constable exercising his functions within a given parish. *Mozley & Whiteley*. See Constable.

PARISH COURT. The name of a court established in each parish in Louisiana, and corresponding to the county courts or common pleas courts in the other states. It has a limited civil jurisdiction, besides general probate powers.

PARISH OFFICERS. Church-wardens, overseers, and constables.

PARISH PRIESTS. In English law. The parson; a minister who holds a parish as a benefice. If the predial tithes are appropriated, he is called "rector;" if impropriated, "vicar." *Wharton*.

PARISHIONERS. Members of a parish. In England, for many purposes they form a body politic.

PARITOR. A beadle; a summoner to the courts of civil law.

PARITY. Equality. *Arkansas State Highway Commission v. Otis & Co.*, 182 Ark. 242, 31 S.W.2d 427, 431.

PARIUM EADEM EST RATIO, IDEM JUS. Of things equal, the reason is the same, and the same is the law.

PARIUM JUDICIUM. The judgment of peers; trial by a jury of one's peers or equals.

PARK, v. Voluntarily and temporarily to leave an automobile, especially on a street or highway, when not in use. *Kastler v. Tures*, 191 Wis. 120, 210 N.W. 415, 417; *Ex parte Corvey*, 220 Mo.App. 602, 287 S.W. 879, 881; *Blashfield, Cyc. of Automobile Law and Prac.*, Perm. Ed., §§ 1191-1212, 2160.50, 5963.

PARK, n. In American law. An inclosed pleasure-ground in or near a city, set apart for the recreation of the public. *Riverside v. MacLain*, 210 Ill. 308, 71 N.E. 408, 66 L.R.A. 288, 102 Am.St. Rep. 164; *People v. Green*, 52 How. Prac., N.Y., 440; *Archer v. Salinas City*, 93 Cal. 43, 28 P. 839, 16 L.R.A. 145; *Ehmen v. Gothenburg*, 50 Neb. 715, 70 N.W. 237. A pleasure ground for the recreation of the public to promote its health and enjoyment. *Booth v. City of Minneapolis*, 163 Minn. 223, 203 N.W. 625, 626; *Williams v. Gallatin*, 229 N.Y. 248, 128 N.E. 121, 122, 18 A.L.R. 1238.

A piece of ground enclosed for purposes of pleasure, exercise, amusement, or ornament. *Perrin v. R. Co.*, 36 N. Y. 120; *Blank v. Browne*, 216 N.Y.S. 664, 668, 217 App.Div. 624. A place for the resort of the public for recreation, air, and light; a place open for everyone. *Price v. Plainfield*, 40 N.J.L. 613; *Kennedy v. City of Nevada*, 222 Mo.App.

PARK

459, 281 S.W. 56, 58; *Baird v. Board of Recreation Com'rs of Village of South Orange*, 108 N.J.Eq. 91, 154 A. 204, 208.

A detached tract of ground set apart and maintained for public use, generally of quite sizable proportions devoted to purposes of ornamentation and recreation, usually platted out with trees and ornamented in a way pleasing to the eye as well as furnishing an opportunity for open-air recreation. *Kupelian v. Andrews*, 233 N.Y. 278, 135 N.E. 502, 503; *Ramstad v. Carr*, 31 N.D. 504, 154 N.W. 195, 200, L.R.A.1916B, 1160; *Los Angeles County v. Dodge*, 51 Cal.App. 492, 197 P. 403, 409.

As applied to pleasure grounds and spaces or open places for public use or public recreation owned by towns, the term is largely one of quite modern usage, and until recent years such places were in popular speech spoken of as "squares" and "commons." *Woodward v. City of Des Moines*, 182 Iowa 1102, 165 N.W. 313, 314.

In English law. A tract of inclosed ground privileged for keeping wild beasts of the chase, particularly deer; an inclosed chase extending only over a man's own grounds. 2 Bl. Comm. 38; 13 Car. II, c. 10. A pound. Reg. Orig. 166; Cowell.

PARK-BOTE. To be quit of inclosing a park or any part thereof.

PARKER. A park-keeper.

PARKING. In municipal law and administration. A strip of land, lying either in the middle of the street or in the space between the building line and the sidewalk, or between the sidewalk and the driveway, intended to be kept as a park-like space, that is, not built upon, but beautified with turf, trees, flowerbeds, etc. See *Downing v. Des Moines*, 124 Iowa 289, 99 N.W. 1066. See, also, Parkway.

PARKING METER. A clock set on a post, measuring time of parking. It provides mechanical assistance in the enforcement of parking limitation. *Cassidy v. City of Waterbury*, 130 Conn. 237, 33 A.2d 142, 144; *Blashfield, Cyc. of Automobile Law and Prac.*, Perm. Ed., § 78.10.

PARKING PLACE. A place where motor vehicles may be left parked or standing and removed by the owner at pleasure. *Mobile Light & R. Co.*, 211 Ala. 525, 101 So. 177, 178, 34 A.L.R. 921.

PARKWAY. An ornamental part of a street which may be used for recreation purposes. *Kupelian v. Andrews*, 233 N.Y. 278, 135 N.E. 502. In that sense, substantially synonymous with "parking" (*q. v.*). Also, an attractive street or highway, ornamented with shrubbery and the like. *Municipal Securities Corporation v. Kansas City*, 265 Mo. 252, 177 S.W. 856, 860.

PARLE HILL, or PARNING HILL. A hill where courts were anciently held. Cowell.

PARLIAMENT. The supreme legislative assembly of Great Britain and Ireland, consisting of the king or queen and the three estates of the realm, viz., the lords spiritual, the lords temporal, and the commons. 1 Bl. Comm. 153.

High Court of Parliament. In English law. The English parliament, as composed of the house of peers and house of commons; or the house of lords sitting in its judicial capacity.

PARLIAMENTARY. Relating or belonging to, connected with, enacted by or proceeding from, or characteristic of, the English parliament in particular, or any legislative body in general.

PARLIAMENTARY AGENTS. Persons who act as solicitors in promoting and carrying private bills through parliament. They are usually attorneys or solicitors, but they do not usually confine their practice to this particular department. Brown.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE. A committee of members of the house of peers or of the house of commons, appointed by either house for the purpose of making inquiries, by the examination of witnesses or otherwise, into matters which could not be conveniently inquired into by the whole house. Wharton.

PARLIAMENTARY LAW. The general body of enacted rules and recognized usages which governs the procedure of legislative assemblies and other deliberative bodies.

PARLIAMENTARY TAXES. See Tax.

PARLIAMENTUM. L. Lat. A legislative body in general or the English parliament in particular.

PARLIAMENTUM DIABOLICUM. A parliament held at Coventry, 38 Hen. VI., wherein Edward, Earl of March, (afterwards King Edward IV.,) and many of the chief nobility were attainted, was so called; but the acts then made were annulled by the succeeding parliament. Jacob.

PARLIAMENTUM INDOCTUM. Unlearned or lack-learning parliament. A name given to a parliament held at Coventry in the sixth year of Henry IV. under an ordinance requiring that no lawyer should be chosen knight, citizen, or Burgess; "by reason whereof," says Sir Edward Coke, "this parliament was fruitless, and never a good law made thereat." 4 Inst. 48; 1 Bl. Comm. 177.

PARLIAMENTUM INSANUM. A parliament assembled at Oxford, 41 Hen. III., so styled from the madness of their proceedings, and because the lords came with armed men to it, and contentions grew very high between the king, lords, and commons, whereby many extraordinary things were done. Jacob.

PARLIAMENTUM RELIGIOSORUM. In most convents there has been a common room into which the brethren withdrew for conversation; conferences there being termed "*parliamentum*." Likewise, the societies of the two temples, or inns of court, call that assembly of the benchers or governors wherein they confer upon the common affairs of their several houses a "*parliament*." Jacob.

PAROCHIA EST LOCUS QUO DEGIT POPULUS ALICUJUS ECCLESIAE. 5 Coke, 67. A parish is a place in which the population of a certain church resides.

PAROCHIAL. Relating or belonging to a parish.

PAROCHIAL CHAPELS. In English law. Places of public worship in which the rites of sacrament and sepulture are performed.

PAROL. A word; speech; hence, oral or verbal; expressed or evidenced by speech only; not expressed by writing; not expressed by sealed instrument.

The pleadings in an action are also, in old law French, denominated the "parol," because they were formerly actual *viva voce* pleadings in court, and not mere written allegations, as at present. Brown.

As to parol "Agreement," "Arrest," "Demurrer," "Lease," and "Promise," see those titles.

PAROL EVIDENCE. Oral or verbal evidence; that which is given by word of mouth; the ordinary kind of evidence, given by witnesses in court. 3 Bl.Comm. 369. In a particular sense, and with reference to contracts, deeds, wills, and other writings, parol evidence is the same as extraneous evidence or evidence *aliunde*. See, also, Aliunde; Extraneous Evidence; Oral Evidence.

PAROL EVIDENCE RULE. Under this rule, when parties put their agreement in writing, all previous oral agreements merge in the writing and a contract as written cannot be modified or changed by parol evidence, in the absence of a plea of mistake or fraud in the preparation of the writing. *Russell v. Halteman's Adm'x*, 287 Ky. 404, 153 S.W.2d 899, 904. But rule does not forbid a resort to parol evidence not inconsistent with the matters stated in the writing. *Elkins v. Super-Cold Southwest Co.*, Tex.Civ.App., 157 S.W.2d 946, 947.

Under this rule, parol or extrinsic evidence is not admissible to add to, subtract from, vary or contradict judicial or official records or documents, or written instruments which dispose of property or are contractual in nature, and which are valid, complete, unambiguous and unaffected by accident or mistake. *Wheeler, Kelly & Hagny Inv. Co. v. Curts*, 158 Kan. 312, 147 P.2d 737, 740.

PAROLE. In military law. A promise given by a prisoner of war, when he has leave to depart from custody, that he will return at the time appointed, unless discharged. Webster.

An engagement by a prisoner of war, upon being set at liberty, that he will not again take up arms against the government by whose forces he was captured, either for a limited period or while hostilities continue.

In criminal law. A conditional release; condition being that, if prisoner makes good, he will receive an absolute discharge from balance of sentence, but, if he does not, he will be returned to serve unexpired time. In re *Eddinger*, 236 Mich. 668, 211 N.W. 54, 55; *Crooks v. Sanders*, 123 S.C. 28, 115 S.E. 760, 762, 28 A.L.R. 940; *Board of Prison Com'rs v. De Moss*, 157 Ky. 289, 163 S.W. 183, 187; *Duehay v. Thompson*, C.C.A. Wash., 223 F. 305, 307; In re *Sutton*, 50 Mont. 88, 145 P. 6, 8, Ann.Cas.1917A, 1223. Release of convict from imprisonment on certain conditions to be observed by him, and suspension of sentence

during liberty thus granted. *Ex parte Foster*, 60 Okl.Cr.App. 50, 61 P.2d 37, 39.

PAROLS DE LEY. L. Fr. Words of law; technical words.

PAROLS FONT PLEA. Words make the plea. 5 Mod. 458.

PARQUET. In French law. The magistrates who are charged with the conduct of proceedings in criminal cases and misdemeanors. That part of the *bourse* which is reserved for stock-brokers.

PARRICIDE. The crime of killing one's father; also a person guilty of killing his father.

PARRICIDIUM. Lat. In the civil law. Parricide; the murder of a parent. Dig. 48, 9, 9.

PARS. Lat. A part; a party to a deed, action, or legal proceeding.

PARS ENITIA. In old English law. The privilege or portion of the eldest daughter in the partition of lands by lot.

PARS GRAVATA. In old practice. A party aggrieved; the party aggrieved. *Hardr.* 50; 3 Leon. 237.

PARS PRO TOTO. Part for the whole; the name of a part used to represent the whole; as the roof for the house, ten spears for ten armed men, etc.

PARS RATIONABILIS. That part of a man's goods which the law gave to his widow and children. 2 Bl.Comm. 492.

PARS REA. A party defendant. *St. Marlbr.* c. 13.

PARS VISCERUM MATRIS. Part of the bowels of the mother; *i. e.*, an unborn child.

PARSON. The rector of a church; one that has full possession of all the rights of a parochial church. The appellation of "parson," however it may be depreciated by familiar, clownish, and indiscriminate use, is the most legal, most beneficial, and most honorable title that a parish priest can enjoy, because such a one, Sir Edward Coke observes, and he only, is said *vicem seu personam ecclesiae gerere*, (to represent and bear the person of the church.) 1 Bl.Comm. 384.

PARSON IMPARSONEE. In English law. A clerk or parson in full possession of a benefice. Cowell.

PARSON MORTAL. A rector instituted and inducted for his own life. But any collegiate or conventional body, to whom a church was forever appropriated, was termed "*persona immortalis*." Wharton.

PARSONAGE. A certain portion of lands, tithes, and offerings, established by law, for the maintenance of the minister who has the cure of souls. Tomlins.

The word is more generally used for the house set apart for the residence of the minister. Moz-

PART

ley & Whiteley. See *Wells' Estate v. Congregational Church*, 63 Vt. 116, 21 A. 270; *Everett v. First Presbyterian Church*, 53 N.J.Eq. 500, 32 A. 747; *State v. Kittle*, 87 W.Va. 526, 105 S.E. 775, 776; *St. Joseph's Church v. City of Detroit*, 189 Mich. 408, 155 N.W. 588, 590.

PART. An integral portion, something essentially belonging to a larger whole; that which together with another or others makes up a whole. *First-Mechanics Nat. Bank of Trenton v. Norris*, 134 N.J.Eq. 229, 34 A.2d 746, 749. A portion, share, or purpart. One of two duplicate originals of a conveyance or covenant, the other being called "counterpart." Also, in composition, partial or incomplete; as part payment, part performance. *Cairo v. Bross*, 9 Ill.App. 406.

PART AND PERTINENT. In the Scotch law of conveyancing. Formal words equivalent to the English "appurtenances." Bell.

As to part "Owner," "Payment," and "Performance," see those titles.

PARTAGE. In French law. A division made between co-proprietors of a particular estate held by them in common. It is the operation by means of which the goods of a succession are divided among the co-heirs; while licitation (*q. v.*) is an adjudication to the highest bidder of objects which are not divisible. Duverger.

PARTE INAUDITA. Lat. One side being unheard. Spoken of any action which is taken *ex parte*.

PARTE NON COMPARENTE. Lat. The party not having appeared. The condition of a cause called "default."

PARTE QUACUMQUE INTEGRANTE SUBLATA, TOLLITUR TOTUM. An integral part being taken away, the whole is taken away. 8 Coke, 41.

PARTEM ALIQUAM RECTE INTELLIGERE NEMO POTEST, ANTEQUAM TOTUM, ITERUM ATQUE ITERUM, PERLEGERIT. 3 Coke, 52. No one can rightly understand any part until he has read the whole again and again.

PARTES FINIS NIHIL HABUERUNT. In old pleading. The parties to the fine had nothing; that is, had no estate which could be conveyed by it. A plea to a fine which had been levied by a stranger. 2 Bl.Comm. 357; 1 P.Wms. 520.

PARTIAL. Relating to or constituting a part; not complete; not entire or universal; not general or total. *United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co. v. Baker*, Tex.Civ.App., 65 S.W.2d 344, 346.

PARTIAL ACCOUNT. An account of an executor, administrator, guardian, etc., not exhibiting his entire dealings with the estate or fund from his appointment to final settlement, but covering only a portion of the time or of the estate. *Marshall v. Coleman*, 187 Ill. 556, 58 N.E. 628.

PARTIAL AVERAGE. Another name for particular average. *Peters v. Warren Ins. Co.*, 19 Fed. Cas. 370. See Average.

PARTIAL DEPENDENCY. Test as to existence of such dependency for purpose of workmen's compensation is whether contributions were relied on by claimants to aid and maintain them in present position in life and whether they were to substantial degree depending on support or aid of employee at time of death. *Ritzman v. Industrial Commission*, 353 Ill. 34, 186 N.E. 545, 546. *Federal Underwriters Exchange v. Hinkle*, Tex.Civ.App., 187 S.W.2d 122, 124.

PARTIAL EVICTION. That which takes place when the possessor is deprived of only a portion of his rights in the premises.

PARTIAL EVIDENCE. That which goes to establish a detached fact, in a series tending to the fact in dispute.

It may be received, subject to be rejected as incompetent, unless connected with the fact in dispute by proof of other facts; for example, on an issue of title to real property, evidence of the continued possession of a remote occupant is partial, for it is of a detached fact, which may or may not be afterwards connected with the fact in dispute. *Code Civ.Proc.Cal.* § 1834; *Or. Laws 1920*, § 696 (*Code 1930*, § 9-111).

PARTIAL INSANITY. Mental unsoundness always existing, although only occasionally manifest; monomania. 3 Add. 79.

PARTIAL LOSS. A loss of a part of a thing or of its value, or any damage not amounting (actually or constructively) to its entire destruction; as contrasted with *total loss*.

Partial loss is one in which the damage done to the thing insured is not so complete as to amount to a total loss, either actual or constructive. In every such case the underwriter is liable to pay such proportion of the sum which would be payable on total loss as the damage sustained by the subject of insurance bears to the whole value at the time of insurance. 2 *Steph.Comm.* 132, 133; *Crump. Ins.* § 331; *Mozley & Whiteley*. Partial loss implies a damage sustained by the ship or cargo, which falls upon the respective owners of the property so damaged; and, when happening from any peril insured against by the policy, the owners are to be indemnified by the underwriters, unless in cases excepted by the express terms of the policy. *Padelford v. Boardman*, 4 Mass. 548; *Globe Ins. Co. v. Sherlock*, 25 Ohio St. 65; *Willard v. Insurance Co.*, 30 Mo. 35.

PARTIAL PAYMENT. See Payment.

PARTIAL VERDICT. See Verdict.

PARTIARIUS. Lat. In Roman law. A legatee who was entitled, by the directions of the will, to receive a share or portion of the inheritance left to the heir.

PARTIBLE LANDS. Lands which might be divided; lands held in gavelkind. See 2 *Poll. & Maitl.* 268, 271; Gavelkind.

PARTICEPS. Lat. A participant; a sharer; anciently, a part owner, or parcener.

PARTICEPS CRIMINIS. A participant in a crime; an accomplice. One who shares or co-operates in

a criminal offense, tort, or fraud. *Alberger v. White*, 117 Mo. 347, 23 S.W. 92; *State v. Fox*, 70 N.J.L. 353, 57 A. 270.

PARTICIPATE. To receive or have a part or share of; to partake of; experience in common with others; to have or enjoy a part or share in common with others; partake; as to "participate" in a discussion. To take a part in; as to participate in joys or sorrows. *Bew v. Travelers' Ins. Co.*, 95 N.J.L. 533, 112 A. 859, 860, 14 A.L.R. 983. To take equal shares and proportions; to share or divide. 6 Ch. 696. *Participate in an estate.* To take as tenants in common. 28 Beav. 266.

PARTICIPES PLURES SUNT QUASI UNUM CORPUS IN EO QUOD UNUM JUS HABENT, ET OPORTET QUOD CORPUS SIT INTEGRUM, ET QUOD IN NULLA PARTE SIT DEFECTUS. Co. Litt. 4. Many parceners are as one body, inasmuch as they have one right, and it is necessary that the body be perfect, and that there be a defect in no part.

PARTICULA. A small piece of land.

PARTICULAR. Relating to a part or portion of anything; separate; sole; single; individual; specific; local; comprising a part only; partial in extent; not universal. Opposed to general. *State v. Patterson*, 60 Idaho 67, 88 P.2d 493, 497. *Minneapolis Steel & Machinery Co. v. Casey Land Agency*, 51 N.D. 832, 201 N.W. 172, 175.

As to particular "Average," "Custom," "Estate," "Malice," and "Partnership," see those titles.

PARTICULAR LIEN. A particular lien is a right to retain a thing for some charge or claim growing out of, or connected with, the identical thing.

Right to retain property of another on account of labor employed or money expended on that specific property, and such lien may arise by implication of law, usages of a trade, or by express contract, *General Motors Acceptance Corporation v. Vaughn*, 358 Ill. 541, 193 N.E. 483, 485.

PARTICULAR STATEMENT. This term, in use in Pennsylvania, denotes a statement which a plaintiff may be required to file, exhibiting in detail the items of his claim, (or its nature, if single,) with the dates and sums. It is a species of declaration, but is informal and not required to be methodical. *Dixon v. Sturgeon*, 6 Serg. & R. (Pa.) 28.

PARTICULAR TENANT. The tenant of a particular estate. 2 Bl.Comm. 274. See *Estate*.

PARTICULARITY, in a pleading, affidavit, or the like, is the detailed statement of particulars.

PARTICULARS. The details of a claim, or the separate items of an account. When these are stated in an orderly form, for the information of a defendant, the statement is called a "bill of particulars," (*q. v.*).

PARTICULARS OF BREACHES AND OBJECTIONS. In an action brought, in England, for the infringement of letters patent, the plaintiff is bound to deliver with his declaration (now with his

statement of claim) particulars (*i. e.*, details) of the breaches which he complains of. *Sweet*.

PARTICULARS OF CRIMINAL CHARGES. A prosecutor, when a charge is general, is frequently ordered to give the defendant a statement of the acts charged, which is called, in England, the "particulars" of the charges.

PARTICULARS OF SALE. When property such as land, houses, shares, reversions, etc., is to be sold by auction, it is usually described in a document called the "particulars," copies of which are distributed among intending bidders. They should fairly and accurately describe the property. *Dart, Vend.* 113; 1 Dav. Conv. 511.

PARTIDA. Span. Part; a part. See *Las Partidas*.

PARTIES. The persons who take part in the performance of any act, or who are directly interested in any affair, contract, or conveyance, or who are actively concerned in the prosecution and defense of any legal proceeding. U. S. to Use of *Edward Hines Lumber Co. v. Henderlong, C.C.Ind.*, 102 F. 2; *Robbins v. Chicago*, 4 Wall. 672, 18 L. Ed. 427; *Green v. Bogue*, 15 S.Ct. 975, 158 U.S. 478, 39 L.Ed. 1061; *Hughes v. Jones*, 116 N.Y. 67, 22 N. E. 446, 5 L.R.A. 637, 15 Am.St.Rep. 386. See also *Party*.

In the Roman civil law, the parties were designated as "*actor*" and "*reus*." In the common law, they are called "plaintiff" and "defendant;" in real actions, "demandant" and "tenant;" in equity, "complainant" or "plaintiff" and "defendant;" in Scotch law, "pursuer" and "defender;" in admiralty practice, "libellant" and "respondent;" in appeals, "appellant" and "respondent," sometimes, "plaintiff in error" and "defendant in error;" in criminal proceedings, "prosecutor" and "prisoner."

Classification

Formal, or *proper* parties are those who have no interest in the controversy between the immediate litigants, but have an interest in the subject-matter which may be conveniently settled in the suit, and thereby prevent further litigation; they may be made parties or not, at the option of the complainant. *Chadbourne v. Coe*, 2 C.C.A. 327, 51 F. 479; *Sexton v. Sutherland*, 37 N.D. 500, 164 N.W. 278, 281; *Consolidated Gas Co. of New York v. Newton, D.C.N.Y.*, 256 F. 238, 245; *State v. Municipal Savings & Loan Co.*, 111 Ohio St. 178, 144 N.E. 736, 740. *Necessary* parties are those parties who have such an interest in the subject-matter of a suit in equity, or whose rights are so involved in the controversy, that no complete and effective decree can be made, disposing of the matters in issue and dispensing complete justice, unless they are before the court in such a manner as to entitle them to be heard in vindication or protection of their interests. *Chandler v. Ward*, 188 Ill. 322, 58 N.E. 919; *Chadbourne v. Coe*, 2 C. C.A. 327, 51 F. 480; *Burrill v. Garst*, 19 R.I. 38, 31 A. 436; *Castle v. Madison*, 113 Wis. 346, 89 N. W. 156; *Iowa County Sup'rs v. Mineral Point R.*

PARTIES

Co., 24 Wis. 132. *Nominal* parties are those who are joined as plaintiffs or defendants, not because they have any real interest in the subject-matter or because any relief is demanded as against them, but merely because the technical rules of pleading require their presence on the record. It should be noted that some courts make a further distinction between "necessary" parties and "indispensable" parties. Thus, it is said that the supreme court of the United States divides parties in equity suits into three different classes: (1) Formal parties, who have no interest in the controversy between the immediate litigants, but have such an interest in the subject-matter as may be conveniently settled in the suit, and thereby prevent further litigation; (2) necessary parties, who have an interest in the controversy, but whose interests are separable from those of the parties before the court, and will not be directly affected by a decree which does complete and full justice between them; (3) indispensable parties, who not only have an interest in the subject-matter of the controversy, but an interest of such a nature that a final decree cannot be made without either affecting their interests or leaving the controversy in such a condition that its final determination may be wholly inconsistent with equity and good conscience. *Hicklin v. Marco*, 6 C.C.A.10, 56 F. 552, citing *Shields v. Barrow*, 17 How. 139, 15 L.Ed. 158; *Ribon v. Railroad Co.*, 16 Wall. 450, 21 L.Ed. 367; *Williams v. Bankhead*, 19 Wall. 571, 22 L.Ed. 184; *Kendig v. Dean*, 97 U.S. 425, 24 L.Ed. 1061; *Barmore v. Darragh*, Tex.Civ.App., 227 S.W. 522, 523; *Jones v. Bryant*, 204 Ill.App. 609; *Sexton v. Sutherland*, 37 N.D. 500, 164 N.W. 278, 281; *Hughes v. Yates*, 195 Ind. 182, 144 N.E. 863, 864; *Hyams v. Old Dominion Co.*, 113 Me. 337, 93 A. 899; *Tupelo Townsite Co. v. Cook*, 52 Okl. 703, 153 P. 164, 167; *Shedd v. American Maize Products Co.*, 60 Ind. App. 146, 108 N.E. 610, 621.

PARTIES AND PRIVIES. Parties to a deed or contract are those with whom the deed or contract is actually made or entered into. By the term "privies," as applied to contracts, is frequently meant those between whom the contract is mutually binding, although not literally parties to such contract. Thus, in the case of a lease, the lessor and lessee are both parties and privies, the contract being literally made between the two, and also being mutually binding; but, if the lessee assign his interest to a third party, then a privity arises between the assignee and the original lessor, although such assignee is not literally a party to the original lease. *Brown*.

PARTIES IN INTEREST. Under General Order 6 (11 U.S.C.A. § 53) respecting transfer of bankruptcy proceedings for the greatest convenience of "parties in interest," the term "parties in interest" includes not only general creditors, but prior and secured creditors as well, and also the bankrupt and every other party, whose pecuniary interest is affected by the proceedings. In re *Devonian Mineral Spring Co.*, D.C.Ohio, 272 F. 527, 532.

PARTITIO. Lat. In the civil law. Partition; division. This word did not always signify *dimidium*, a dividing into halves. Dig. 50, 16, 164, 1.

PARTITIO LEGATA. A testamentary partition. This took place where the testator, in his will, directed the heir to divide the inheritance and deliver a designated portion thereof to a named legatee. See *Mackeld. Rom. Law*, §§ 781, 785.

PARTITION. The dividing of lands held by joint tenants, coparceners, or tenants in common, into distinct portions, so that they may hold them in severalty. And, in a less technical sense, any division of real or personal property between co-owners or co-proprietors. *Meacham v. Meacham*, 91 Tenn. 532, 19 S.W. 757; *Hudgins v. Sansom*, 72 Tex. 229, 10 S.W. 104; *Weiser v. Weiser*, 5 Watts, Pa., 279, 30 Am.Dec. 313; *Thomason v. Thompson*, 123 Okl. 218, 253 P. 99, 102; *Gillespie v. Jackson*, 153 Tenn. 150, 281 S.W. 929, 932.

Partition does not create or convey a new or additional title or interest but merely severs the unity of possession. *Noble v. Beach*, 21 Cal.2d 91, 130 P.2d 426, 430. *Cleveland v. Milner*, 141 Tex. 120, 170 S.W.2d 472, 475.

Owely of partition. See *Owely*.

Partition, deed of. In conveyancing. A species of primary or original conveyance between two or more joint tenants, coparceners, or tenants in common, by which they divide the lands so held among them in severalty, each taking a distinct part. 2 Bl.Comm. 323, 324.

Partition of a Succession. The partition of a succession is the division of the effects of which the succession is composed, among all the co-heirs, according to their respective rights. Partition is voluntary or judicial. It is voluntary when it is made among all the co-heirs present and of age, and by their mutual consent. It is judicial when it is made by the authority of the court, and according to the formalities prescribed by law. Every partition is either definitive or provisional. Definitive partition is that which is made in a permanent and irrevocable manner. Provisional partition is that which is made provisionally, either of certain things before the rest can be divided, or even of everything that is to be divided, when the parties are not in a situation to make an irrevocable partition. Civ. Code La. art. 1293, *et seq.*

PARTNER. A member of copartnership or firm; one who has united with others to form a partnership in business. See *Partnership*.

Parties intending to do a thing which in law constitutes partnership are "partners," whether their purpose was to create or avoid relation. *Pearl Bowling & Co. v. Hensley & Hensley*, 259 Ky. 651, 83 S.W.2d 31, 32.

Dormant Partners

Those whose names are not known or do not appear as partners, but who nevertheless are silent partners, and partake of the profits, and thereby become partners, either absolutely to all intents and purposes, or at all events in respect to third parties. Dormant partners, in strictness of language, mean those who are merely passive in

the firm, whether known or unknown, in contradistinction to those who are active and conduct the business of the firm, as principals. Story, Partn. § 80; Rowland v. Estes, 190 Pa. 111, 42 A. 528; National Bank of Salem v. Thomas, 47 N.Y. 15; Metcalf v. Officer, C.C.Iowa, 2 F. 640; Pooley v. Driver, 5 Ch.Div. 458.

Liquidating Partner

The partner who, upon the dissolution or insolvency of the firm, is appointed to settle its accounts, collect assets, adjust claims, and pay debts.

Nominal Partner

One whose name appears in connection with the business as a member of the firm, but who has no real interest in it.

Ostensible Partner

One whose name appears to the world as such, or who is held out to all persons having dealings with the firm in the character of a partner, whether or not he has any real interest in the firm. Civ.Code Ga.1910, § 3157.

Quasi Partners

Partners of lands, goods, or chattels who are not actual partners are sometimes so called. Poth. de Société, App. no. 184.

Secret Partner

A dormant partner; one whose connection with the firm is really or professedly concealed from the world. In re Victor, D.C.Ga., 246 F. 727, 731.

Silent Partner, Sleeping Partner

Popular names for dormant partners or special partners.

Solvent Partner

This term does not mean one who has assets sufficient to pay his debts, but one who is not in bankruptcy, so that his property is open to joint creditors' appropriation by legal action and not subject to distribution in bankruptcy proceedings. Robinson v. Security Co., 87 Conn. 268, 87 A. 879, 881, Ann.Cas.1915C, 1170.

Special Partner

A member of a limited partnership, who furnishes certain funds to the common stock, and whose liability extends no further than the fund furnished. A partner whose responsibility is restricted to the amount of his investment. 3 Kent, Comm. 34.

Surviving Partner

The partner who, on the dissolution of the firm by the death of his copartner, occupies the position of a trustee to settle up its affairs.

PARTNERSHIP. A voluntary contract between two or more competent persons to place their money, effects, labor, and skill, or some or all of them, in lawful commerce or business, with the

understanding that there shall be a proportional sharing of the profits and losses between them. Story, Partn. § 2; Colly. Partn. § 2; 3 Kent, Comm. 23. Preston v. State Industrial Accident Commission, 174 Or. 553, 149 P.2d 957, 961, 962. An association of two or more persons to carry on as co-owners a business for profit. Uniform Partnership Act, § 6(1). Schleicker v. Krier, 218 Wis. 376, 261 N.W. 413. A synallagmatic and commutative contract made between two or more persons for the mutual participation in the profits which may accrue from property, credit, skill, or industry, furnished in determined proportions by the parties. Civ. Code La. art. 2801.

Partnership is where two or more persons agree to carry on any business or adventure together, upon the terms of mutual participation in its profits and losses. Mozley & Whitley. And see Macomber v. Parker, 13 Pick., Mass., 181; Bucknam v. Barnum, 15 Conn. 71; Farmers' Ins. Co. v. Ross, 29 Ohio St. 431; In re Gibb's Estate, 157 Pa. 59, 27 A. 383, 22 L.R.A. 276; Wild v. Davenport, 48 N.J.L. 129, 7 A. 295, 57 Am.Rep. 552; Morse v. Pacific Ry. Co., 191 Ill. 356, 61 N.E. 104. It is in effect a contract of mutual agency, each partner acting as a principal in his own behalf and as agent for his copartners, and general rules of law applicable to agents apply with equal force in determining rights and liabilities of partners. Lindley v. Seward, Ind. App., 5 N.E.2d 998, 1006.

Commercial partnership. Trading partnership (*q. v.*).

General partnership. A partnership in which the parties carry on all their trade and business, whatever it may be, for the joint benefit and profit of all the parties concerned, whether the capital stock be limited or not, or the contributions thereto be equal or unequal. Story, Partn. § 74; Bigelow v. Elliot, 3 Fed.Cas. 351; Eldridge v. Troost, 3 Abb.Prac., N.S. (N.Y.) 23.

Limited partnership. A partnership consisting of one or more general partners, jointly and severally responsible as ordinary partners, and by whom the business is conducted, and one or more special partners, contributing in cash payments a specific sum as capital to the common stock, and who are not liable for the debts of the partnership beyond the fund so contributed. 1 Rev.St.N.Y. 764; Moorhead v. Seymour (City Ct. N.Y.) 77 N.Y.S. 1054; Taylor v. Webster, 39 N.J.Law, 104.

Mining partnership. See that title.

Particular partnership. One existing where the parties have united to share the benefits of a single individual transaction or enterprise. Spencer v. Jones, Tex.Civ.App., 47 S.W. 665.

Partnership assets. Property of any kind belonging to the firm as such (not the separate property of the individual partners) and available to the recourse of the creditors of the firm in the first instance.

Partnership at will. One designed to continue for no fixed period of time, but only during the pleasure of the parties, and which may be dissolved by any partner without previous notice.

Partnership debt. One due from the partnership or firm as such and not (primarily) from one of the individual partners.

PARTNERSHIP

Partnership in commendam. A partnership formed by a contract by which one person or partnership agrees to furnish another person or partnership a certain amount, either in property or money, to be employed by the person or partnership to whom it is furnished, in his or their own name or firm, on condition of receiving a share in the profits, in the proportion determined by the contract, and of being liable to losses and expenses to the amount furnished and no more. Civ. Code La. art. 2839.

Secret partnership. One where the existence of certain persons as partners is not avowed to the public by any of the partners. Deering v. Flanders, 49 N.H. 225.

Special partnership. At common law. One formed for the prosecution of a special branch of business, as distinguished from the general business of the parties, or for one particular venture or subject. Bigelow v. Elliot, 3 Fed.Cas. 351. A joint adventure. McDaniel v. State Fair of Texas, Tex.Civ.App., 286 S.W. 513, 517. Under statutes. A limited partnership (*q. v.*).

Subpartnership. One formed where one partner in a firm makes a stranger a partner with him in his share of the profits of that firm.

Trading partnership. See that title.

Universal partnership. One in which the partners jointly agree to contribute to the common fund of the partnership the whole of their property, of whatever character, and future, as well as present. Poth. Société, 29; Civ. Code La. art. 2829.

PARTURITION. The act of giving birth to a child.

PARTUS. Lat. Child; offspring; the child just before it is born, or immediately after its birth.

PARTUS EX LEGITIMO THORO NON CERTIUS NOSCIT MATREM QUAM GENITOREM SUUM. Fortes. 42. The offspring of a legitimate bed knows not his mother more certainly than his father.

PARTUS SEQUITUR VENTREM. The offspring follows the mother; the brood of an animal belongs to the owner of the dam; the offspring of a slave belongs to the owner of the mother, or follow the condition of the mother. A maxim of the civil law, which has been adopted in the law of England in regard to animals, though never allowed in the case of human beings. 2 Bl.Comm. 390, 94; Fortes. 42.

PARTY, n. A person concerned or having or taking part in any affair, matter, transaction, or proceeding, considered individually. See Parties.

"Party" is a technical word, and has a precise meaning in legal parlance. By it is understood he or they by or against whom a suit is brought, whether in law or equity; the party plaintiff or defendant, whether composed of one or more individuals, and whether natural or legal persons, (they are parties in the writ, and parties on the record;) and all others who may be affected by the suit, indirectly

or consequentially, are persons interested, but not parties. Merchants' Bank v. Cook, 4 Pick. 405.

"Party" is not restricted to strict meaning of plaintiff or defendant in a lawsuit, being defined as one concerned in or privy to a matter as in the relation of accessory or confidant, and again a partial person, one who takes sides. State v. Orr, 53 Idaho 452, 24 P.2d 679.

Party aggrieved. Under statutes permitting any party aggrieved to appeal, one whose right has been directly and injuriously affected by action of court. Freeman v. Thompson, 216 N.C. 484, 5 S.E.2d 434, 436. Singer v. Allied Factors, 216 Minn. 443, 13 N.W.2d 378, 380.

Party and party. This phrase signifies the contending parties in an action; *i. e.*, the plaintiff and defendant, as distinguished from the attorney and his client. It is used in connection with the subject of costs, which are differently taxed between party and party and between attorney and client. Brown.

Party injured. As used in divorce statute giving right of action only to party injured means party wronged by action of the other. Byers v. Byers, 223 N.C. 85, 25 S.E.2d 466, 469.

Party to be charged. A phrase used in the statute of frauds, meaning the party against whom the contract is sought to be enforced. Dominion Oil Co. v. Pou, Tex.Civ.App., 253 S.W. 317, 320; Kingfisher Mill & Elevator Co. v. Westbrook, 79 Okl. 188, 192 P. 209, 212. The party to be charged in the action—that is, the defendant. Jones v. School Dist. No. 48, 137 Ark. 414, 208 S.W. 798, 799; Graham v. Henderson Elevator Co., 60 Ind.App. 697, 111 N.E. 332, 335; Also, the vendor. Henry v. Reeser, 153 Ky. 8, 154 S.W. 371, 373; Kaiser v. Jones, 157 Ky. 607, 163 S.W. 741, 742; The owner of the realty rather than the party attempted to be charged or held liable in an action based on the memorandum. Lusky v. Keiser, 128 Tenn. 705, 164 S.W. 777, 778, L.R.A.1915C, 400.

Real party. In statutes requiring suits to be brought in the name of the "real party in interest," this term means the person who is actually and substantially interested in the subject-matter, as distinguished from one who has only a nominal, formal, or technical interest in it or connection with it. Hoagland v. Van Etten, 22 Neb. 681, 35 N.W. 870; Gruber v. Baker, 20 Nev. 453, 23 P. 858, 9 L.R.A. 302; Chew v. Brumagen, 13 Wall. 504, 20 L.Ed. 663. Gay v. Jackson County Board of Education, 205 Ky. 277, 265 S.W. 772, 773; Taylor v. Hurst, 186 Ky. 71, 216 S.W. 95, 96; Rothwell v. Knight, 37 Wyo. 11, 258 P. 576, 582.

Third parties. A term used to include all persons who are not parties to the contract, agreement, or instrument of writing by which their interest in the thing conveyed is sought to be affected. Morrison v. Trudeau (La.) 1 Mart., N.S., 384. But it is difficult to give a very definite idea of *third persons*; for sometimes those who are not parties to the contract, but who represent the rights of the original parties, as executors, are not to be considered third persons. 1 Bouvier, Inst. n. 1335. In statutes the words may have special

meanings, and are often used to refer to creditors. *Flemming v. Drake*, 163 Ga. 872, 137 S.E. 268, 270; For other uses, see *Behr v. Soth*, 170 Minn. 278, 212 N.W. 461, 463; *In re Thomas*, D.C.N.Y., 283 F. 676; *Cartwright v. Ennis*, 215 Ky. 3, 284 S.W. 87; *Oakdale Bank & Trust Co. v. Young & Leggett*, 2 La. App. 586, 589; *Bogdon v. Fort*, 75 Colo. 231, 225 P. 247, 248; *Churchill v. Stephens*, 91 N.J.Law, 195, 102 A. 657, 658.

PARTY, *adj.* Relating or belonging to, or composed of, two or more parts or portions, or two or more persons or classes of persons.

Party jury. A jury *de medietate lingue*; (which title see.)

Party structure. A structure separating buildings, stories, or rooms which belong to different owners, or which are approached by distinct staircases or separate entrances from without, whether the same be a partition, arch, floor, or other structure. (St. 18 & 19 Vict. c. 122, § 3.) *Mozley & Whiteley*.

Party-wall. A wall built partly on the land of one owner, and partly on the land of another, for the common benefit of both in supporting timbers used in the construction of contiguous buildings. *Brown v. Werner*, 40 Md. 19. In the primary and most ordinary meaning of the term, a party-wall is (1) a wall of which the two adjoining owners are tenants in common. But it may also mean (2) a wall divided longitudinally into two strips, one belonging to each of the neighboring owners; (3) a wall which belongs entirely to one of the adjoining owners, but is subject to an easement or right in the other to have it maintained as a dividing wall between the two tenements, (the term is so used in some of the English building acts;) or (4) a wall divided longitudinally into two moieties, each moiety being subject to a cross-easement in favor of the owner of the other moiety. *Sweet. Gates v. Friedman*, 83 W.Va. 710, 98 S. E. 892, 893; *Carroll Blake Const. Co. v. Boyle*, 140 Tenn. 166, 203 S.W. 945, 946; *Smoot v. Heyl*, 33 S. Ct. 336, 337, 227 U.S. 518, 57 L.Ed. 621; *Feder v. Solomon*, 3 N.J.Misc. 1189, 131 A. 290; *Freedman v. Sencico Realty Co.*, 99 N.J.Eq. 115, 131 A. 916, 917.

PARUM. Lat. Little; but little.

PARUM CAVET NATURA. Nature takes little heed. *Vandenheuvel v. United Ins. Co.*, 2 Johns. Cas. (N.Y.) 127, 166.

PARUM CAVISSE VIDETUR. Lat. In Roman law. He seems to have taken too little care; he seems to have been incautious, or not sufficiently upon his guard. A form of expression used by the judge or magistrate in pronouncing sentence of death upon a criminal. *Festus*, 325; *Tayl. Civil Law*, 81; 4 Bl.Comm. 362, note.

PARUM DIFFERUNT QUÆ RE CONCORDANT. 2 Bulst. 86. Things which agree in substance differ but little.

PARUM EST LATAM ESSE SENTENTIAM NISI MANDETUR EXECUTIONI. It is little [or to little purpose] that judgment be given unless it be committed to execution. *Co. Litt.* 289.

PARUM PROFICIT SCIRE QUID FIERI DEBET, SI NON COGNOSCAS QUOMODO SIT FAC-TURUM. 2 Inst. 503. It profits little to know what ought to be done, if you do not know how it is to be done.

PARVA SERJEANTIA. Petty serjeanty (*q. v.*).

PARVISE. An afternoon's exercise or moot for the instruction of young students, bearing the same name originally with the *Parvisiæ* (little-go) of Oxford. *Wharton*.

PARVUM CAPE. See *Petit Cape*.

PAS. In French. Precedence; right of going foremost.

PASCH. The passover; Easter.

PASCHA. In old English law and practice. Easter. *De termino Paschæ*, of the term of Easter. *Bract. fol.* 246b.

PASCHA CLAUSUM. The octave of Easter, or Low-Sunday, which closes that solemnity.

PASCHA FLORIDUM. The Sunday before Easter, called "Palm-Sunday."

PASCHA RENTS. In English ecclesiastical law. Yearly tributes paid by the clergy to the bishop or archdeacon at their Easter visitations.

PASCUA. A particular meadow or pasture land set apart to feed cattle.

PASCUA SILVA. In the civil law. A feeding wood; a wood devoted to the feeding of cattle. *Dig.* 50, 16, 30, 5.

PASCUAGE. The grazing or pasturage of cattle.

PASS, v. In practice. To utter or pronounce; as when the court *passes* sentence upon a prisoner. Also to proceed; to be rendered or given; as when judgment is said to *pass* for the plaintiff in a suit.

In legislative parlance, a bill or resolution is said to *pass* when it is agreed to or enacted by the house, or when the body has sanctioned its adoption by the requisite majority of votes; in the same circumstances, the body is said to *pass* the bill or motion.

When an auditor appointed to examine into any accounts certifies to their correctness, he is said to *pass* them; *i. e.*, they pass through the examination without being detained or sent back for inaccuracy or imperfection. *Brown*.

The term also means to examine into anything and then authoritatively determine the disputed questions which it involves. In this sense a jury is said to *pass upon* the rights or issues in litigation before them.

PASS

In the language of conveyancing, the term means to move from one person to another; to be transferred or conveyed from one owner to another; as in the phrase "the word 'heirs' will *pass* the fee."

To publish; utter; transfer; circulate; impose fraudulently. This is the meaning of the word when the offense of *passing* counterfeit money or a forged paper is spoken of.

"Pass," "utter," "publish," and "sell" are in some respects convertible terms, and, in a given case, "pass" may include utter, publish, and sell. The words "uttering" and "passing," used of notes, do not necessarily import that they are transferred as genuine. The words include any delivery of a note to another for value, with intent that it shall be put into circulation as money. *U. S. v. Nelson*, 1 Abb. 135, Fed. Cas. No. 15,861; *Smith v. State*, 13 Ga.App. 663, 79 S.E. 764, 766.

Passing a paper is putting it off in payment or exchange. Uttering it is a declaration that it is good, with an intention to pass, or an offer to pass it.

PASS, n. Permission to pass; a license to go or come; a certificate, emanating from authority, wherein it is declared that a designated person is permitted to go beyond certain boundaries which, without such authority, he could not lawfully pass. Also a ticket issued by a railroad or other transportation company, authorizing a designated person to travel free on its lines, between certain points or for a limited time.

PASSAGE. A way over water; an easement giving the right to pass over a piece of private water. Travel by sea; a voyage over water; the carriage of passengers by water; money paid for such carriage.

Enactment; the act of carrying a bill or resolution through a legislative or deliberative body in accordance with the prescribed forms and requisites; the emergence of the bill in the form of a law, or the motion in the form of a resolution. Passage may mean when bill has passed both houses of legislature or when it is signed by Governor. *People v. Coffin*, 279 Ill. 401, 117 N.E. 85, 87; Board of Education of School Dist. No. 41 v. *Morgan*, 316 Ill. 143, 147 N.E. 34; *Jemison v. Town of Ft. Deposit*, 21 Ala.App. 331, 108 So. 396.

PASSAGE COURT. An ancient court of record in Liverpool, once called the "mayor's court of *pays sage*," but now usually called the "court of the passage of the borough of Liverpool." This court was formerly held before the mayor and two bailiffs of the borough, and had jurisdiction in actions where the amount in question exceeded forty shillings. *Mozley & Whitley*.

PASSAGE MONEY. The fare of a passenger by sea; money paid for the transportation of persons in a ship or vessel; as distinguished from "freight" or "freight-money," which is paid for the transportation of goods and merchandise.

PASSAGIO. An ancient writ addressed to the keepers of the ports to permit a man who had the king's leave to pass over sea. *Reg. Orig.* 193.

PASSAGIUM REGIS. A voyage or expedition to the Holy Land made by the kings of England in person. *Cowell*.

PASSATOR. He who has the interest or command of the passage of a river; or a lord to whom a duty is paid for passage. *Wharton*.

PASS-BOOK. A book in which a bank or banker enters the deposits made by a customer, and which is retained by the latter. Also a book in which a merchant enters the items of sales on credit to a customer, and which the latter carries or keeps with him.

PASSENGER. A person whom a common carrier has contracted to carry from one place to another, and has, in the course of the performance of that contract, received under his care either upon the means of conveyance, or at the point of departure of that means of conveyance. *Bricker v. Philadelphia & R. R. Co.*, 132 Pa. 1, 18 A. 983, 19 Am.St. Rep. 585; *Schepers v. Union Depot R. Co.*, 126 Mo. 665, 29 S.W. 712; *Pennsylvania R. Co. v. Price*, 96 Pa. 256; *The Main v. Williams*, 14 S.Ct. 486, 152 U.S. 122, 38 L.Ed. 381; *Horne v. Southern Ry. Co.*, 186 S.C. 525, 197 S.E. 31, 35, 116 A.L.R. 745.

The above definition is not exhaustive. For one who goes to a railroad station to take the next train in a reasonable time before the time for the arrival of the train is a passenger, though he has not purchased a ticket, and the duties imposed by the relation of carrier and passenger are obligatory on the railroad. *Clark v. Bland*, 181 N.C. 110, 106 S.E. 491, 492; *Garricott v. New York State Rys.*, 223 N.Y. 9, 119 N.E. 94, L.R.A.1918B, 929; *Dillahunt v. Chicago, R. I. & P. Ry. Co.*, 119 Ark. 392, 178 S.W. 420, 422; *Kidwell v. Chesapeake & O. Ry. Co.*, 71 W.Va. 664, 77 S.E. 285, 43 L.R.A., N.S., 999; *Youngerman v. New York, N. H. & H. R. Co.*, 223 Mass. 29, 111 N.E. 607, 608; *Mobile Light & R. Co. v. Hughes*, 190 Ala. 216, 67 So. 278, 281. And a child about nine months old, who accompanies her mother, who is a passenger, is a passenger, though riding free. *Southern Ry. Co. v. Herron*, 12 Ala.App. 415, 68 So. 551, 552. Railway mail clerks, required by 39 U.S.C.A. § 523, to be carried by railroad without compensation, held to be "passengers." *Pittsburgh, C., C. & St. L. R. Co. v. Jones*, 82 Ind.App. 569, 146 N.E. 864; *Carter v. Washington & O. D. Ry.*, 122 Va. 458, 95 S.E. 464, 465; *Missouri, K. & T. Ry. Co. v. Edmonds*, 73 Okl. 2, 174 P. 1052, 1054; *Baltimore & O. R. Co. v. Davis*, 152 Md. 427, 137 A. 30, 33. When a person ceases to be a passenger depends upon the particular facts of each case. *Louisville Ry. Co. v. Kennedy*, 162 Ky. 560, 172 S.W. 970, 971, Ann.Cas.1916E, 996; *Will v. Milwaukee Electric Ry. & Light Co.*, 169 Wis. 38, 171 N.W. 658, 659; *Lackey v. Missouri & K. I. Ry. Co.*, 305 Mo. 260, 264 S.W. 807, 808; *Gillis v. Duluth Casualty Ass'n*, 133 Minn. 238, 158 N.W. 252, 253; *Moffit v. Grand Rapids Ry. Co.*, 228 Mich. 349, 200 N.W. 274, 275.

One carried for hire, or reward, as distinguished from a "guest" who is one carried gratuitously, that is, without any financial return except such slight benefit as is customary as part of the ordinary courtesy of the road. *Duncan v. Hutchinson*, 139 Ohio St. 185, 39 N.E.2d 140, 142.

PASSENGER TRAIN. Any train used to carry members of the general public for hire. *Nadler v. Illinois Commercial Men's Ass'n*, 188 Ill.App. 459, 460; *Chicago, B. & Q. R. Co. v. Railroad Commission of Wisconsin*, 152 Wis. 654, 140 N.W. 296, 299.

A passenger train is one which carries passengers, their baggage, mail and express only, while a freight train is one which carries freight alone, having a caboose attached for the use of the crew. *Arizona Eastern R. Co. v. State*, 29 Ariz. 446, 242 P. 870, 871.

PASSIAGIARIUS. A ferryman. *Jacob*.

PASSIM (Lat). Everywhere. Often used to indicate a very general reference to a book or legal authority.

PASSING-TICKET. In English law. A kind of permit, being a note or check which the toll-clerks on some canals give to the boatmen, specifying the lading for which they have paid toll. Whar-ton.

PASSIO. Pannage; a liberty for hogs to run in forests or woods to feed upon mast. Mon. Angl. 1, 682.

PASSION. In the definition of manslaughter as homicide committed without premeditation but under the influence of sudden "passion," this term means any of the emotions of the mind known as rage, anger, hatred, furious resentment, or terror, rendering the mind incapable of cool reflection. *Stell v. State, Tex.Cr.App.*, 58 S.W. 75; *State v. Johnson*, 23 N.C. 362, 35 Am.Dec. 742; *Winton v. State*, 151 Tenn. 177, 268 S.W. 633, 637; *Collins v. State*, 88 Fla. 578, 102 So. 880, 882. Commonwealth v. Flax, 331 Pa. 145, 200 A. 632, 636.

PASSIVE. As used in law, this term means inactive; permissive; consisting in endurance or submission, rather than action; and in some connections it carries the implication of being subjected to a burden or charge.

As to passive "Debt," "Negligence," "Title," "Trust," and "Use," see those titles.

PASSPORT.

Maritime. A document issued to a neutral merchant vessel, by her own government, during the progress of a war, to be carried on the voyage, to evidence her nationality and protect her against the cruisers of the belligerent powers. This paper is otherwise called a "pass," "sea-pass," "sea-letter," "sea-brief." It usually contains the captain's or master's name and residence, the name, property, description, tonnage, and destination of the ship, the nature and quantity of the cargo, the place from whence it comes, and its destination, with such other matters as the practice of the place requires.

In international law. A license or safe-conduct, issued during the progress of a war, authorizing a person to remove himself or his effects from the territory of one of the belligerent nations to another country, or to travel from country to country without arrest or detention on account of the war.

In American law. A special instrument intended for the protection of American vessels against the Barbary powers, usually called a "Mediterranean pass." *Jac. Sea Laws*, 69. Also a document addressed to foreign powers, which certifies that the person therein described is a citizen of the United States and which requests for him while abroad permission to come and go as well as lawful aid and protection. *United States v. Browder, C.C.A.N.Y.*, 113 F.2d 97, 98.

In Modern law. A warrant of protection and authority to travel, granted by the competent officer to persons moving from place to place. *Brande*.

PASTO. In Spanish law. Feeding; pasture; a right of pasture. *White, New Recop. b. 2, tit. 1, c. 6, § 4*.

PASTOR. Lat. A shepherd. Applied to a minister of the Christian religion, who has charge of a congregation or parish, hence called his "flock." *First Presbyterian Church v. Myers*, 5 Okl. 809, 50 P. 70, 38 L.R.A. 687; *Griswold v. Quinn*, 97 Kan. 611, 156 P. 761, 762; *Dupont v. Pelletier*, 120 Me. 114, 113 A. 11, 13.

PASTURE. Ground for the grazing of domestic animals, and includes also the grass growing upon the ground. *State v. Cornett*, 199 N.C. 634, 155 S. E. 451, 452. Also the right of pasture. *Co. Litt. 4b*.

PASTUS. In feudal law. The procuration or provision which tenants were bound to make for their lords at certain times, or as often as they made a progress to their lands. It was often converted into money.

PATEAT UNIVERSIS PER PRÆSENTES. Know all men by these presents. Words with which letters of attorney anciently commenced. *Reg. Orig. 305b, 306*.

PATENT, adj. Open; manifest; evident; unsealed. Used in this sense in such phrases as "patent ambiguity," "patent writ," "letters patent."

Letters patent. Open letters, as distinguished from letters close. An instrument proceeding from the government, and conveying a right, authority, or grant to an individual, as a patent for a tract of land, or for the exclusive right to make and sell a new invention. Familiarly termed a "patent." *International Tooth Crown Co. v. Hanks Dental Ass'n, C.C.N.Y.*, 111 F. 918; *Ulman v. Thompson*, 57 Ind.App. 126, 106 N.E. 611, 613.

Patent ambiguity. See *Ambiguity*.

Patent defect. In sales of personal property, one which is plainly visible or which can be discovered by such an inspection as would be made in the exercise of ordinary care and prudence. *Lawson v. Baer*, 52 N.C. 461.

Patent writ. In old practice. An open writ; one not closed or sealed up. See *Close Writs*.

PATENT, n. A grant of some privilege, property, or authority, made by the government or sovereign of a country to one or more individuals. *Phil. Pat. 1*.

In American law. The instrument by which a state or government grants public lands to an individual. *Bovey-Shute Lumber Co. v. Erickson*, 41 N.D. 365, 170 N.W. 628, 630; *McCarty v. Helbling*, 73 Or. 356, 144 P. 499, 503. A grant made by the government to an inventor, conveying and secur-

PATENT

ing to him the exclusive right to make, use and sell his invention for a term of years. *Atlas Glass Co. v. Simonds Mfg. Co.*, 42 C.C.A. 554, 102 F. 647; *Société Anonyme v. General Electric Co.*, C.C.N.Y., 97 F. 605; *Pegram v. American Alkali Co.*, C.C. Pa., 122 F. 1000; *Luten v. Kansas City Bridge Co.*, C.C.A.Mo., 285 F. 840, 844; *American Foundry and Mfg. Co. v. Josam Mfg. Co.*, C.C.A.Mo., 79 F.2d 116, 117.

In English law. A grant by the sovereign to a subject or subjects, under the great seal, conferring some authority, title, franchise, or property; termed "letters patent" from being delivered open, and not closed up from inspection.

General

Design patent. Granted for giving a new and pleasing appearance to an article of manufacture whereby its sale is enhanced. *Viehmann v. D. F. H. Novelty Furniture Co.*, D.C.N.Y., 27 F.Supp. 566, 567; 35 U.S.C.A. § 171 et seq.

Land patent. A muniment of title issued by a government or state for the conveyance of some portion of the public domain.

Patent bill office. The attorney general's patent bill office is the office in which were formerly prepared the drafts of all letters patent issued in England, other than those for inventions. The draft patent was called a "bill," and the officer who prepared it was called the "clerk of the patents to the queen's attorney and solicitor general." Sweet.

Patent of precedence. Letters patent granted, in England, to such barristers as the crown thinks fit to honor with that mark of distinction, whereby they are entitled to such rank and precedence as are assigned in their respective patents, which is sometimes next after the attorney general, but more usually next after her majesty's counsel then being. These rank promiscuously with the king's (or queen's) counsel, but are not the sworn servants of the crown. 3 Bl.Comm. 28; 3 Steph.Comm. 274.

Patent-office. In the administrative system of the United States, this is one of the bureaus of the department of commerce. It has charge of the issuing of patents to inventors and of such business as is connected therewith.

Patent-right. A right secured by patent; usually meaning a right to the exclusive manufacture and sale of an invention or patented article. *Avery v. Wilson*, C.C.N.C., 20 F. 856; *Crown Cork & Seal Co. v. State*, 87 Md. 687, 40 A. 1074, 53 L.R.A. 417; *Com. v. Central, etc., Tel. Co.*, 145 Pa. 121, 22 A. 841, 27 Am.St.Rep. 677.

Patent-right dealer. Any one whose business it is to sell, or offer for sale, patent-rights. 14 St. at Large, 118.

Patent rolls. The official records of royal charters and grants; covering from the reign of King John to recent times. They contain grants of offices and lands, restitutions of temporalities to

ecclesiastical persons, confirmations of grants made to bodies corporate, patents of creation of peers, and licenses of all kinds. *Hubb. Succ.* 617; 32 Phila. Law Lib. 429.

Patent suit. A suit with issues affecting the legality or infringement of a patent. *Rubens v. Bowers*, C.C.A.Cal., 136 F.2d 887, 889.

Pioneer patent. A patent for an invention covering a function never before performed, or a wholly novel device, or one of such novelty and importance as to mark a distinct step in the progress of the art, as distinguished from a mere improvement or perfecting of what has gone before. *Westinghouse v. Boyden Power-Brake Co.*, 18 S.Ct. 707, 170 U.S. 537, 42 L.Ed. 1136; *Yancey v. Enright*, C.C.A.La., 230 F. 641, 645; *Spengler Core Drilling Co. v. Spencer*, D.C.Cal., 10 F.2d 579, 582.

Plant patent. Granted to person who invents or discovers and asexually reproduces a distinct and new variety of plant; word "plant" being used in the popular sense. *Kim Bros. v. Hagler*, D.C. Cal., 167 F.Supp. 665, 667; 35 U.S.C.A. § 161 et seq.

Reissued patent. A patent securing rights of an inventor more definitely in some particular where in the original patent was defective. *Ingersoll v. Holt*, 104 F. 682, 683.

PATENTABLE. Suitable to be patented; entitled by law to be protected by the issuance of a patent. *Heath Cycle Co. v. Hay*, C.C.Ind., 67 F. 246; *Maier v. Bloom*, C.C.N.J., 95 F. 166; *Boyd v. Cherry*, C.C. Iowa, 50 F. 282; *Providence Rubber Co. v. Goodyear*, 9 Wall. 796, 19 L.Ed. 566. And to be "patentable," a device must embody some new idea or principle not before known, and it must be a discovery as distinguished from mere mechanical skill or knowledge. *Hobart Mfg. Co. v. Landers, Frary & Clark*, D.C.Conn., 26 F.Supp. 198, 202; *In re Herthel*, Cust. & Pat.App., 104 F.2d 824, 826.

PATENTEE. He to whom a patent has been granted. The term is usually applied to one who has obtained letters patent for a new invention.

PATER. Lat. A father; the father. In the civil law, this word sometimes included *avus*, (grandfather.) Dig. 50, 16, 201.

PATER PATRIÆ. Father of the country. See *Patens Patriæ*.

PATER IS EST QUEM NUPTIÆ DEMONSTRANT. The father is he whom the marriage points out. 1 Bl.Comm. 446; *Tate v. Penne*, 7 Mart. (N. S. La.) 548, 553; Dig. 2, 4, 5; *Broom*, Max. 516.

PATERFAMILIAS. The father of a family.

In Roman law. The head or master of a family.

This word is sometimes employed, in a wide sense, as equivalent to *sui juris*. A person *sui juris* is called "*paterfamilias*" even when under the age of puberty. In the narrower and more common use, a *paterfamilias* is any one invested with *potestas* over any person. It is thus as applicable to a grandfather as to a father. *Hunter*, Rom. Law, 49.

PATERNA PATERNIS. Lat. Paternal estates to paternal heirs. A rule of the French law, signifying that such portion of a decedent's estate as came to him from his father must descend to his heirs on the father's side.

PATERNAL. That which belongs to the father or comes from him.

PATERNAL LINE. A line of descent or relationship between two persons which is traced through the father.

PATERNAL POWER. The authority lawfully exercised by parents over their children. This phrase is also used to translate the Latin "*patria potestas*," (q. v.).

PATERNAL PROPERTY. That which descends or comes to one from his father, grandfather, or other ascendant or collateral on the paternal side of the house.

PATERNITY. The state or condition of a father; the relationship of a father.

The Latin "*paternitas*" is used in the canon law to denote a kind of spiritual relationship contracted by baptism. Heinecc. Elem. lib. 1, tit. 10, § 161, note.

PATHOLOGY. In medical jurisprudence. The science or doctrine of diseases. That part of medicine which explains the nature of diseases, their causes, and their symptoms. Bacon v. U. S. Mut. Acc. Ass'n, 123 N.Y. 304, 25 N.E. 399, 9 L.R.A. 617, 20 Am.St.Rep. 748; Williams v. Scudder, 102 Ohio St. 305, 131 N.E. 481, 483.

PATIBULARY. Belonging to the gallows.

PATIBULATED. Hanged on a gibbet.

PATIBULUM. In old English law. A gallows or gibbet. Fleta, lib. 2, c. 3, § 9.

PATIENS. Lat. One who suffers or permits; one to whom an act is done; the passive party in a transaction.

PATIENT. One who has been committed to the asylum and has remained there for care and treatment. Edwards v. West Texas Hospital, Tex.Civ. App., 89 S.W.2d 801, 811.

PATRIA. Lat. The country, neighborhood, or vicinage; the men of the neighborhood; a jury of the vicinage. Synonymous, in this sense, with "*pais*."

PATRIA LABORIBUS ET EXPENSIS NON DEBET FATIGARI. A jury ought not to be harassed by labors and expenses. Jenk. Cent. 6.

PATRIA POTESTAS. Lat. In Roman law. Paternal authority; the paternal power. This term denotes the aggregate of those peculiar powers and rights which, by the civil law of Rome, belonged to the head of a family in respect to his wife, children, (natural or adopted,) and any more remote descendants who sprang from him through males only. Anciently, it was of very extensive reach, embracing even the power of life and death, but was gradually curtailed, until finally

it amounted to little more than a right in the *paterfamilias* to hold as his own any property or acquisitions of one under his power. Mackeld. Rom. Law, § 589.

PATRIA POTESTAS IN PIETATE DEBET, NON IN ATROCITATE, CONSISTERE. Paternal power should consist [or be exercised] in affection, not in atrocity.

PATRIMONY. Any kind of property. Such estate as has descended in the same family; estates which have descended or been devised in a direct line from the father, and, by extension, from the mother or other ancestor. It has been held that the word is not necessarily restricted to property inherited directly from the father. 5 Ir. Ch.Rep. 525.

PATRIARCH. The chief bishop over several countries or provinces, as an archbishop is of several dioceses. Godb. 20.

PATRICIDE. One who has killed his father. As to the punishment of that offense by the Roman law, see Sandars' Just.Inst. (5th Ed.) 496.

PATRICIUS. In the civil law. A title of the highest honor, conferred on those who enjoyed the chief place in the emperor's esteem.

PATRIMONIAL. Pertaining to a patrimony; inherited from ancestors, but strictly from the direct male ancestors.

PATRIMONIUM. In civil law. That which is capable of being inherited. The private and exclusive ownership or dominion of an individual. Things capable of being possessed by a single person to the exclusion of all others (or which are actually so possessed) are said to be *in patrimonio*; if not capable of being so possessed, (or not actually so possessed,) they are said to be *extra patrimonium*. See Gaius, bk. 2, § 1.

PATRINUS. In old ecclesiastical law. A godfather. Spelman.

PATRITIUS. An honor conferred on men of the first quality in the time of the English Saxon kings.

PATROCINIUM. In Roman law. Patronage; protection; defense. The business or duty of a patron or advocate.

PATROLMAN. A policeman assigned to duty in patrolling a certain beat or district; also the designation of a grade or rank in the organized police force of large cities, a patrolman being generally a private in the ranks, as distinguished from roundsmen, sergeants, lieutenants, etc. See State v. Walbridge, 153 Mo. 194, 54 S.W. 447.

PATRON. In ordinary usage one who protects, countenances, or supports some person or thing; one who habitually extends material assistance; a regular customer; a protector or benefactor. State v. Board of Trust of Vanderbilt University, 129 Tenn. 279, 164 S.W. 1151, 1170; Carroll v. Lemon Special School Dist., 175 Ark. 274, 299 S.W. 11, 12.

PATRON

In ecclesiastical law. He who has the right, title, power, or privilege of presenting to an ecclesiastical benefice.

In Roman law. The former master of an emancipated slave.

In French marine law. The captain or master of a vessel.

PATRONAGE. In English ecclesiastical law. The right of presentation to a church or ecclesiastical benefice; the same with advowson (*q. v.*). 2 Bl.Comm. 21. The right of appointing to office, considered as a perquisite, or personal right; not in the aspect of a public trust.

PATRONATUS, Lat.

In Roman law. The condition, relation, right, or duty of a patron.

In ecclesiastical law. Patronage, (*q. v.*).

PATRONIZE. To act as a patron, extend patronage, countenance, encourage, favor. *State v. Board of Trust of Vanderbilt University*, 129 Tenn. 279, 164 S.W. 1151, 1170.

PATRONUM FACIUNT DOS, ÆDIFICATIO, FUNDUS. Dod. Adv. 7. Endowment, building, and land make a patron.

PATRONUS (Lat.).

In Roman law. A modification of the Latin word *pater*, father. A denomination applied by Romulus to the first senators of Rome, and which they always afterwards bore. A person who stood in the relation of protector to another who was called his "client." One who advised his client in matters of law, and advocated his causes in court. *Gilb. Forum Rom.* 25.

PATROON. The proprietors of certain manors created in New York in colonial times were so called.

PATRUELIS. Lat. In the civil law. A cousin-german by the father's side; the son or daughter of a father's brother. *Wharton*.

PATRUUS. Lat. An uncle by the father's side; a father's brother.

PATRUUS MAGNUS. A grandfather's brother; granduncle.

PATRUUS MAJOR. A great-grandfather's brother.

PATRUUS MAXIMUS. A great-grandfather's father's brother.

PAUPER. A person so poor that he must be supported at public expense; also a suitor who, on account of poverty, is allowed to sue or defend without being chargeable with costs. In re *Hoffen's Estate*, 70 Wis. 522, 36 N.W. 407; *Hutchings v. Thompson*, 10 Cush., Mass., 238; *Charleston v. Groveland*, 15 Gray, Mass., 15; *Lee County v. Lackie*, 30 Ark. 764; *Allegheny County v. City of Pittsburgh*, 281 Pa. 300, 127 A. 72, 73. For "Family," see that title.

Dispauper. To deprive one of the status of a pauper and of any benefits incidental thereto: particularly, to take away the right to sue *in forma pauperis* because the person so suing, during the progress of the suit, has acquired money or property which would enable him to sustain the costs of the action.

PAUPERIES. Lat. In Roman law. Damage or injury done by an irrational animal, without active fault on the part of the owner, but for which the latter was bound to make compensation. *Inst.* 4, 9; *Mackeld.Rom.Law*, § 510.

PAVAGE. Money paid towards paving the streets or highways.

PAVE. To cover with stone, brick, concrete, or any other substantial matter, making a smooth and level surface. A sidewalk is paved when it is laid or flagged with flat stones, as well as when paved with brick, as is frequently done. In re *Phillips*, 60 N.Y. 22; *Buell v. Ball*, 20 Iowa 282; *Harrisburg v. Segelbaum*, 151 Pa. 172, 24 A. 1070, 20 L.R.A. 834.

PAVING. Any substance on a street forming an artificial roadway or wearing surface. *Heath v. Seattle Taxicab Co.*, 73 Wash. 177, 131 P. 843, 844.

PAWN, v. To deliver personal property to another in pledge, or as security for a debt or sum borrowed.

PAWN, n. A bailment of goods to a creditor, as security for some debt or engagement; a pledge. *Story*, *Bailm.* § 7; *Coggs v. Bernard*, 2 *Ld.Raym.* 913; *Commercial Bank v. Flowers*, 116 Ga. 219, 42 S.E. 474; *Jacobs v. Grossman*, 310 *Ill.* 247, 141 N.E. 714, 715.

Pawn, or pledge, is a bailment of goods by a debtor to his creditor, to be kept till the debt is discharged. *Wharton*. In common usage pawn means a pledge of chattels as distinguished from pledges of choses in action, and in more limited sense means a deposit of personal property made to a pawnbroker as security for a loan; that sort of bailment when goods or chattels are delivered to another as security to him for money borrowed of him by the bailor. In re *Rogers*, D.C.W.Va., 20 F.Supp. 120, 126.

Also the specific chattel delivered to the creditor as a pledge.

In the law of Louisiana, *pawn* is known as one species of the contract of *pledge*, the other being *antichresis*; but the word "pawn" is sometimes used as synonymous with "pledge," thus including both species. *Civ.Code La.* art. 3134.

PAWNBROKER. A person whose business is to lend money, usually in small sums, on security of personal property deposited with him or left in pawn. *Schaul v. Charlotte*, 118 N.C. 733, 24 S.E. 526; *Chicago v. Hulbert*, 118 *Ill.* 632, 8 N.E. 812, 59 *Am.Rep.* 400.

Any person engaged in the business of lending money on deposit or pledges of personal property or other valuable thing, other than securities or printed evidence of indebtedness, or in the business of purchasing personal property, or choses in action, or other valuable thing, and selling or agreeing to sell the same back to the seller at a price other than the original price of purchase, or in the business of purchasing personal property such as articles containing gold, silver, platinum or other precious metals of

jewels for the purpose of reducing or smelting them into a different form and reselling the product. Gen. Code Ohio, § 6338.

PAWNEE. The person receiving a pawn, or to whom a pawn is made; the person to whom goods are delivered by another in pledge.

PAWNOR. The person pawning goods or delivering goods to another in pledge.

PAX ECCLESIAE. Lat. In old English law. The peace of the church. A particular privilege attached to a church; sanctuary (*q. v.*). Crabb, Eng. Law, 41; Cowell.

PAX REGIS. Lat. The peace of the king; that is, the peace, good order, and security for life and property which it is one of the objects of government to maintain, and which the king, as the personification of the power of the state, is supposed to guaranty to all persons within the protection of the law.

This name was also given, in ancient times, to a certain privileged district or sanctuary. The *pax regis*, or verge of the court, as it was afterwards called, extended from the palace-gate to the distance of three miles, three furlongs, three acres, nine feet, nine palms, and nine barleycorns. Crabb, Eng. Law, 41.

PAY, n. Compensation. *Smith v. Jones*, 102 Conn. 471, 129 A. 50, 51, 43 A.L.R. 952; *Christopherson v. Reeves*, 44 S.D. 634, 184 N.W. 1015, 1017. A fixed and definite amount given by law to persons in military service in consideration of and as compensation for their personal services. *Sherburne v. U. S.*, 16 Ct.Cl. 496.

PAY, v. To discharge a debt; to deliver to a creditor the value of a debt, either in money or in goods, for his acceptance. *Beals v. Home Ins. Co.*, 36 N.Y. 522. *Carpenter v. Dummit*, 221 Ky. 67, 297 S.W. 695, 700; *Vollmer v. Automobile Fire Ins. Co. of Hartford, Conn.*, 207 App.Div. 67, 202 N.Y.S. 374, 375.

The term, however, is sometimes limited to discharging an indebtedness by the use of money. *Krahn v. Goodrich*, 164 Wis. 600, 160 N.W. 1072, 1075. In *re Bailey's Estate*, 276 Pa. 147, 119 A. 907, 909.

PAYABLE. Capable of being paid; suitable to be paid; admitting or demanding payment; justly due; legally enforceable. In *re Advisory Opinion to the Governor*, 74 Fla. 250, 77 So. 102, 103.

A sum of money is said to be payable when a person is under an obligation to pay it. "Payable" may therefore signify an obligation to pay at a future time, but, when used without qualification, "payable" means that the debt is payable at once, as opposed to "owing." *Sweet*. And see *First Nat. Bank v. Greenville Nat. Bank*, 84 Tex. 40, 19 S.W. 334; *Easton v. Hyde*, 13 Minn. 91, Gil. 83.

PAYABLE AFTER SIGHT. Payable after acceptance of bill or protest for nonacceptance. *Waggoner Banking Co. v. Gray County State Bank*, Tex.Civ.App., 165 S.W. 922, 925.

PAYABLE ON DEMAND. A bill payable on demand is payable on its date or within a reasonable

time without grace. *Waggoner Banking Co. v. Gray County State Bank*, Tex.Civ.App., 165 S.W. 922, 925.

At common law an instrument is payable on demand where no time for payment is expressed, unless the circumstances show a different intention. *Coleman v. Page's Estate*, 202 S.C. 486, 25 S.E.2d 559.

PAYEE. In mercantile law. The person in whose favor a bill of exchange, promissory note, or check is made or drawn; the person to whom or to whose order a bill, note, or check is made payable. 3 Kent, Comm. 75; *Thomson v. Findlater Hardware Co.*, Tex.Civ.App., 156 S.W. 301, 303.

PAYER, or PAYOR. One who pays, or who is to make a payment; particularly the person who is to make payment of a bill or note. Correlative to "payee."

PAYING QUANTITIES. This phrase, as used in oil and gas leases, when applied to the production of oil, means such a quantity as will pay a profit on the cost of operating the well. *Pine v. Webster*, 118 Okl. 12, 246 P. 429, 430; *Waring v. Lockett*, Tex.Civ.App., 118 S.W.2d 1000. Sufficient quantities to pay a reasonable profit on the whole sum required to be expended, including the cost of drilling, equipping, and operating the well *Pelham Petroleum Co. v. North*, 78 Okl. 39, 188 P. 1069, 1073; *Aycock v. Paraffine Oil Co.*, Tex. Civ.App., 210 S.W. 851, 853.

If the well pays a profit, even small, over operating expenses, it produces in paying quantities, though it may never repay its cost, and the operation as a whole may prove unprofitable. *Gypsy Oil Co. v. Marsh*, 121 Okl. 135, 248 P. 329, 333, 48 A.L.R. 876; *Masterson v. Amarillo Oil Co.*, Tex.Civ.App., 253 S.W. 908, 915.

PAYMASTER. An officer of the army or navy whose duty is to keep the pay-accounts and pay the wages of the officers and men. Any official charged with the disbursement of public money.

PAYMASTER GENERAL. In English law. The officer who makes the various payments out of the public money required for the different departments of the state by issuing drafts on the Bank of England. *Sweet*. In American law, the officer at the head of the pay corps of the army is so called, also the naval officer holding corresponding office and rank with reference to the pay department of the navy.

PAYMENT. The fulfilment of a promise, or the performance of an agreement.

A discharge of an obligation or debt, and part payment, if accepted, is a discharge pro tanto. *Hattrem v. Burdick*, 138 Or. 660, 6 P.2d 18, 19.

In a more restricted legal sense payment is the performance of a duty, promise, or obligation, or discharge of a debt or liability, by the delivery of money or other value by a debtor to a creditor, where the money or other valuable thing is tendered and accepted as extinguishing debt or obligation in whole or in part. Also the money or other thing so delivered. *Root v. Kelley*, 39 Misc. 530, 80 N.Y.Supp. 482; *Moulton v. Robison*, 27 N.H. 554; *Clay v. Lakenan*, 101 Mo.App. 563, 74 S.W. 391; *Roberts v. Vonnegut*, 58 Ind.App. 142,

PAYMENT

104 N.E. 321, 326; Buhl Highway Dist. v. Allred, 41 Idaho 54, 238 P. 298, 304.

Satisfaction of a debt in coin of the realm. Hettrick Mfg. Co. v. Barish, 120 Misc.Rep. 673, 199 N.Y.S. 755, 760.

"Payment" implies discharge of an obligation according to its terms or by something given or received of agreed value equal to the debt or liability. Crutchfield v. Johnson & Latimer, 243 Ala. 73, 8 So.2d 412, 414. "Payment" of a debt involves both tender by debtor with intention to pay debt, and acceptance by creditor. In re McElmurray, D.C. S.C., 47 F.Supp. 15, 19. Anything delivered and accepted in discharge of obligation is payment of debt. Barret v. Clarke, 226 Ky. 109, 9 S.W.2d 1091, 1093.

Though "payment" in a broad sense includes money or anything else of value which the creditor accepts in satisfaction of his debt, it means in its restricted sense full satisfaction paid by money and not by exchange or compromise or by an accord and satisfaction. Roach v. McDonald, 187 Ala. 64, 65 So. 823. "Payment" is generally understood to mean a discharge by a compliance with the terms of the obligation or its equivalent, while in an "accord and satisfaction" the discharge is effected by the performance of terms other than those originally agreed on. Barcus v. J. I. Case Threshing Mach. Co., Tex.Civ.App., 197 S.W. 478, 480.

The execution and delivery of negotiable papers is not payment unless it is accepted by the parties in that sense. Seamen v. Muir, 72 Or. 583, 144 P. 121, 123; Cleve v. Craven Chemical Co., C.C.A.N.C., 18 F.2d 711, 712, 52 A.L.R. 980; Morrison v. Chapman, 155 App.Div. 509, 140 N.Y.S. 700, 702; Reid v. Topper, 32 Ariz. 381, 259 P. 397, 399; People v. Davis, 237 Mich. 165, 211 N.W. 36, 37.

Pleading. When the defendant alleges that he has paid the debt or claim laid in the declaration, this is called a "plea of payment."

General

Part payment. The reduction of any debt or demand by the payment of a sum less than the whole amount originally due. Young v. Perkins, 29 Minn. 173, 12 N.W. 515; Moffitt v. Carr, 48 Neb. 403, 67 N.W. 150, 58 Am.St.Rep. 696.

Partial payments. The United States rule of partial payments is to apply the payment, in the first place, to the discharge of the interest then due. If the payment exceeds the interest, the surplus goes toward discharging the principal, and the subsequent interest is to be computed on the balance of principal remaining due. If the payment be less than the interest, the surplus of the interest must not be taken to augment the principal; but interest continues on the former principal until the period of time when the payments, taken together, exceed the interest then due, to discharge which they are applied, and the surplus, if any, is to be applied towards the discharge of the principal, and the interest is to be computed on the balance as aforesaid, and this process continues until final settlement. Langton v. Kops, 41 N.D. 442, 171 N.W. 334, 336.

Payment into court. In practice. The act of a defendant in depositing the amount which he admits to be due, with the proper officer of the court, for the benefit of the plaintiff and in answer to his claim.

Voluntary payment. A payment made by a debtor of his own will and choice, as distinguished from one exacted from him by process of execu-

tion or other compulsion. Redmond v. New York, 125 N.Y. 632, 26 N.E. 727; Rumford Chemical Works v. Ray, 19 R.I. 456, 34 A. 814; St. Johns Electric Co. v. City of St. Augustine, 81 Fla. 588, 88 So. 387; Greene v. E. H. Taylor, Jr. & Sons, 184 Ky. 739, 212 S.W. 925, 928. Payments may be voluntary which are made unwillingly as a choice of evils. Singer Sewing Mach. Co. v. Teasley, 198 Ala. 673, 73 So. 969, 971. But money paid under a mistake of the facts is not ordinarily treated as falling within the rule that money paid with full knowledge of all the facts relating to the claim paid constitutes a voluntary payment, and cannot be recovered back. Strong & Jarvis v. Oldsmobile Co. of Vermont, 96 Vt. 355, 120 A. 100, 102.

PAYS. Fr. Country. Trial *per pays*, trial by jury, (the country.) See Pais.

PEACE. The concord or final agreement in a fine of land. 18 Edw. I. *modus levandi finis*.

The tranquility enjoyed by a political society, internally by the good order which reigns among its members, and externally by the good understanding it has with all other nations. Applied to the internal regulations of a nation, peace imports, in a technical sense, not merely a state of repose and security as opposed to one of violence or warfare, but likewise a state of public order and decorum. Hamm.N.P. 139; 12 Mod. 566; People v. Johnson, 86 Mich. 175, 48 N.W. 870, 13 L.R.A. 163, 24 Am.St.Rep. 116; State v. Reichman, 135 Tenn. 685, 188 S.W. 597, 601, Ann.Cas. 1918B, 889; Catlette v. U. S., C.C.A.W.Va., 132 F.2d 902, 906.

Articles of the peace. See Articles.

Bill of peace. See Bill.

Breach of peace. See Breach.

Conservator of the peace. See Conservator.

Justice of the peace. See that title.

Peace and quietude. Public tranquillity and obedience to law, and that public order and security which is commanded by the laws of a particular sovereign, lord or superior. Weakley v. State, 168 Ark. 1087, 273 S.W. 374, 377.

Peace of God. The words, "in the peace of God and the said commonwealth, then and there being," as used in indictments for homicide and in the definition of murder, mean merely that it is not murder to kill an alien enemy in time of war, provided such killing occur in the actual exercise of war. Whart.Cr.Law, § 310; State v. Gut, 13 Minn. 341 (Gil. 315).

Peace of God and the church. In old English law. That rest and cessation which the king's subjects had from trouble and suit of law between the terms and on Sundays and holidays. Cowell; Spelman.

Peace of the state. The protection, security, and immunity from violence which the state

undertakes to secure and extend to all persons within its jurisdiction and entitled to the benefit of its laws. This is part of the definition of murder, it being necessary that the victim should be "in the peace of the state," which now practically includes all persons except armed public enemies. See Murder. And see *State v. Dunkley*, 25 N.C. 121.

Peace officers. This term is variously defined by statute in the different states; but generally it includes sheriffs and their deputies, constables, marshals, members of the police force of cities, and other officers whose duty is to enforce and preserve the public peace. *People v. Clinton*, 28 App.Div. 478, 51 N.Y.S. 115; *Jones v. State*, Tex.Cr.App., 65 S.W. 92.

Public peace. The peace or tranquillity of the community in general; the good order and repose of the people composing a state or municipality. *State v. Mancini*, 91 Vt. 507, 101 A. 581, 583; *State ex rel. Pollock v. Becker*, 289 Mo. 660, 233 S.W. 641, 649. That invisible sense of security which every man feels so necessary to his comfort, and for which all governments are instituted. *Redfield, J.*, in *State v. Benedict*, 11 Vt. 236, 34 Am.Dec. 688.

Public peace and quiet. Peace, tranquillity, and order and freedom from agitation or disturbance, the security, good order, and decorum guaranteed by civil society and by the law. *State v. Brooks*, 146 La. 325, 83 So. 637, 639.

PEACEABLE. Free from the character of force, violence, or trespass; as, a "peaceable entry" on lands. "Peaceable possession" of real estate is such as is acquiesced in by all other persons, including rival claimants, and not disturbed by any forcible attempt at ouster nor by adverse suits to recover the possession or the estate. *Stanley v. Schwalby*, 13 S.Ct. 418, 147 U.S. 508, 37 L.Ed. 259; *Allaire v. Ketcham*, 55 N.J.Eq. 168, 35 A. 900; *North Fort Worth Townsite Co. v. Taylor*, Tex.Civ.App., 262 S.W. 505; *Mascall v. Murray*, 76 Or. 637, 149 P. 517, 519.

PECCATA CONTRA NATURAM SUNT GRAVISSIMA. 3 Inst. 20. Crimes against nature are the most heinous.

PECCATUM PECCATO ADDIT QUI CULPÆ QUAM FACIT PATROCINIA DEFENSIONIS ADJUNGIT. 5 Coke, 49. He adds fault to fault who sets up a defense of a wrong committed by him.

PECK. A measure of two gallons; a dry measure.

PECIA. A piece or small quantity of ground. *Paroch.Antiq.* 240.

PECORA. Lat. In Roman law. Cattle; beasts. The term included all quadrupeds that fed in flocks. Dig. 32, 65, 4.

PECULATION. The unlawful appropriation, by a depository of public funds, of the property of the government intrusted to his care, to his own

use, or that of others. *Domat.Supp. au Droit Public*, l. 3, tit. 5; *Bork v. People*, 91 N.Y. 16.

The fraudulent misappropriation by one to his own use of money or goods intrusted to his care. *White v. Commonwealth*, 158 Va. 462, 164 S.E. 375, 378.

PECULATUS. Lat. In the civil law. The offense of stealing or embezzling the public money. 4 Bl.Comm. 121, 122.

PECULIAR, adj. Particular or special. *Wolf v. Mallinckrodt Chemical Works*, 336 Mo. 746, 81 S.W.2d 323, 330.

PECULIAR, n. In ecclesiastical law. A parish or church in England which has jurisdiction of ecclesiastical matters within itself, and independent of the ordinary, and is subject only to the metropolitan.

PECULIARS, COURT OF. In English law. A branch of and annexed to the court of arches. It has a jurisdiction over all those parishes dispersed through the province of Canterbury, in the midst of other dioceses, which are exempt from the ordinary's jurisdiction, and subject to the metropolitan only.

PECULIUM. Lat. In Roman law. Such private property as might be held by a slave, wife, or son who was under the *patria potestas*, separate from the property of the father or master, and in the personal disposal of the owner.

PECULIUM CASTRENSE. In Roman law. That kind of *peculium* which a son acquired in war, or from his connection with the camp, (*castrum*.) *Heinecc. Elem. lib. 2, tit. 9, § 474.*

PECUNIA. Lat. Originally and radically, property in cattle, or cattle themselves. So called because the wealth of the ancients consisted in cattle. *Co.Litt.* 207b.

In old English law. Goods and chattels. *Spelman*.

In the civil law. Property in general, real or personal; anything that is actually the subject of private property. In a narrower sense, personal property; fungible things. In the strictest sense, money. This has become the prevalent, and almost the exclusive, meaning of the word.

PECUNIA CONSTITUTA. In Roman law. Money owing (even upon a moral obligation) upon a day being fixed (*constituta*) for its payment, became recoverable upon the implied promise to pay on that day, in an action called "*de pecunia constituta*," the implied promise not amounting (of course) to a *stipulatio*. *Brown*.

PECUNIA DICITUR A PECUS, OMNES ENIM VETERUM DIVITIÆ IN ANIMALIBUS CONSISTEBANT. *Co.Litt.* 207. Money (*pecunia*) is so called from cattle, (*pecus*.) because all the wealth of our ancestors consisted in cattle.

PECUNIA NON NUMERATA. In the civil law. Money not paid. The subject of an exception or plea in certain cases. *Inst.* 4, 13, 2.

PECUNIA

PECUNIA NUMERATA. Money numbered or counted out; *i. e.*, given in payment of a debt.

PECUNIA SEPULCHRALIS. Money anciently paid to the priest at the opening of a grave for the good of the deceased's soul.

PECUNIA TRAJECTITIA. In the civil law. A loan in money, or in wares which the debtor purchases with the money to be sent by sea, and whereby the creditor, according to the contract, assumes the risk of the loss from the day of the departure of the vessel till the day of her arrival at her port of destination. Interest does not necessarily arise from this loan, but when is stipulated for it is termed "*nauticum fœnus*," (maritime interest,) and, because of the risk which the creditor assumes, he is permitted to receive a higher interest than usual. Mackeld.Rom.Law, § 433.

PECUNIARY. Monetary; relating to money; financial; consisting of money or that which can be valued in money. *El Paso Electric Ry. Co. v. Benjamin*, Tex.Civ.App., 202 S.W. 996, 998; *In re Foster's Will*, 143 Misc. 191, 256 N.Y.S. 383, 387.

As to pecuniary "Consideration," "Damages," and "Legacy," see those titles.

PECUNIARY BENEFITS. Include such things only as can be valued in money. *Dallas Ry. & Terminal Co. v. Moore*, Tex.Civ.App., 52 S.W.2d 104.

PECUNIARY CAUSES. In English ecclesiastical practice. Causes arising from the withholding of ecclesiastical dues, or the doing or neglecting some act relating to the church whereby some damage accrues to the plaintiff. 3 Bl.Comm. 88.

PECUNIARY CONDITION. Within statute relative to obtaining goods by false pretenses, comprehends, not only money in hand, but property and all other assets of value constituting an existing fact that go to make up financial responsibility as a basis of credit. *Dennis v. State*, 16 Ala. App. 115, 75 So. 707, 708.

PECUNIARY LOSS. A loss of money, or of something by which money or something of money value may be acquired. *Green v. Hudson River R. Co.*, 32 Barb. (N.Y.) 33.

As applied to a dependent's loss from death pecuniary loss means the reasonable expectation of pecuniary benefit from the continued life of the deceased, to be inferred from proof of assistance by way of money, services, or other material benefits rendered prior to death. *Standard Forgings Co. v. Holmstrom*, 58 Ind.App. 306, 104 N.E. 872, 875; *Louisville & N. R. Co. v. Holloway's Adm'r*, 168 Ky. 262, 181 S.W. 1126, 1129. "Pecuniary loss" is a term employed judicially to discriminate between a material loss which is susceptible of pecuniary valuation, and that inestimable loss of the society and companionship of the deceased relative upon which, in the nature of things, it is not possible to set a pecuniary valuation. *Michigan Cent. R. Co. v. Vreeland*, 33 S.Ct. 192, 196, 227 U.S. 59, 57 L.Ed. 417, Ann.Cas.1914C, 176.

PECUS. Lat. In Roman law. Cattle; a beast. Under a bequest of *pecudes* were included oxen and other beasts of burden. Dig. 32, 81, 2.

PEDAGE. In old English law. A toll or tax paid by travelers for the privilege of passing, on foot or mounted, through a forest or other protected place. Spelman.

PEDAGIUM. L. Lat. Pedage, (*q. v.*)

PEDANEUS. Lat. In Roman law. At the foot; in a lower position; on the ground. See *Judex Pedaneus*.

PEDAULUS (Lat. *pes* foot). In civil law. A judge who sat at the foot of the tribunal, *i. e.* on the lowest seats, ready to try matters of little moment at command of the prætor. Calvinus, Lex.; Vicat, Voc.Jur.

PEDDLER. An itinerant trader; a person who sells small wares, which he carries with him in traveling about from place to place. *In re Wilson*, 19 D.C. 341, 12 L.R.A. 624; *Hall v. State*, 39 Fla. 637, 23 So. 119; *Graffy v. Rushville*, 107 Ind. 502, 8 N.E. 609, 57 Am.Rep. 128; *In re Pringle*, 67 Kan. 364, 72 P. 864; *State ex rel. Brittain v. Hayes*, 143 La. 39, 78 So. 143, 144; *De Witt v. State*, 155 Wis. 249, 144 N.W. 253. Persons, except those peddling newspapers, Bibles, or religious tracts, who sell, or offer to sell, at retail, goods, wares, or other commodities, traveling from place to place, in the street, or through different parts of the country are peddlers. 12 U.S. St. at Large, p. 458, § 27.

Distinguished from "trader" who has goods for sale and sells them in a fixed place of business. *Commonwealth v. Bergeron*, 296 Mass. 60, 5 N.E.2d 31, 32.

PEDESTRIAN. A person traveling on foot. *Leopold v. Williams*, 54 Ohio App. 540, 8 N.E.2d 476; *Maletis v. Portland Traction Co.*, 160 Or. 30, 83 P.2d 141, 143.

PEDE PULVEROSUS. In old English and Scotch law. Dusty-foot. A term applied to itinerant merchants, chapmen, or peddlers who attended fairs.

PEDERASTY. In criminal law. The unnatural carnal copulation of male with male, particularly of a man with a boy; a form of sodomy, (*q. v.*)

PEDIGREE. Lineage, descent, and succession of families; line of ancestors from which a person descends; genealogy. An account or register of a line of ancestors. Family relationship. *Swink v. French*, 11 Lea, Tenn., 80, 47 Am.Rep. 277; *People v. Mayne*, 118 Cal. 516, 50 P. 654, 62 Am. St.Rep. 256; *In re Wood's Estate*, 164 Misc. 425, 299 N.Y.S. 195, 202.

The rule admitting hearsay evidence in matters of "pedigree" embraces, not only descent and relationship, but also facts and dates of birth, marriage, and death. *Lincoln Reserve Life Ins. Co. v. Morgan*, 126 Ark. 615, 191 S.W. 236; *In re Paulsen's Estate*, 179 Cal. 528, 178 P. 143, 145; *Tuite v. Supreme Forest Woodmen Circle*, 193 Mo. App. 619, 187 S.W. 137, 140.

PEDIS ABCISSIO. Lat. In old criminal law. The cutting off a foot; a punishment anciently inflicted instead of death. *Fleta*, lib. 1, c. 38.

PEDIS POSITIO. Lat. In the civil and old English law. A putting or placing of the foot. A

term used to denote the possession of lands by actual corporal entry upon them. Waggoner v. Hastings, 5 Pa. 303.

PEDIS POSSESSIO. Lat. A foothold; an actual possession. To constitute adverse possession there must be *pedis possessio*, or a substantial inclosure. 2 Bouv.Inst. no. 2193; Bailey v. Irby, 2 Nott & McC. (S.C.) 343, 10 Am.Dec. 609.

PEDONES. Foot-soldiers.

PEEPING TOM. A person who makes it a habit of sneaking up to windows and peeping in, for the purpose generally of seeing the women of the household in the nude. Browder v. Cook, D.C. Idaho, 59 F.Supp. 225, 231.

PEERAGE. The rank or dignity of a peer or nobleman. Also the body of nobles taken collectively.

PEERESS. A woman who belongs to the nobility, which may be either in her own right or by right of marriage.

PEERS. In feudal law. The vassals of a lord who sat in his court as judges of their co-vassals, and were called "peers," as being each other's equals, or of the same condition. The nobility of Great Britain, being the lords temporal having seats in parliament, and including dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons.

Equals; those who are a man's equals in rank and station; thus "trial by a jury of his peers" means trial by jury of citizens. In re Grilli, 110 Misc. 45, 179 N.Y.S. 795, 797. For "judgment of his peers," see Judgment.

PEERS OF FEES. Vassals or tenants of the same lord, who were obliged to serve and attend him in his courts, being equal in function. These were termed "peers of fees," because holding fees of the lord, or because their business in court was to sit and judge, under their lords, of disputes arising upon fees; but, if there were too many in one lordship, the lord usually chose twelve, who had the title of peers, by way of distinction; whence, it is said, we derive our common juries and other peers. Cowell.

PEINE FORTE ET DURE. L. Fr. In old English law. A special form of punishment for those who, being arraigned for felony, obstinately "stood mute," that is, refused to plead or to put themselves upon trial. It is described as a combination of solitary confinement, slow starvation, and crushing the naked body with a great load of iron. This atrocious punishment was vulgarly called "pressing to death." See 4 Bl.Comm. 324-328; Britt. cc. 4, 22; 2 Reeve, Eng.Law 134; Cowell.

PELA. A peal, pile, or fort. Cowell.

PELES. Issues arising from or out of a thing. Jacob.

PELFE, or PELFRE. Booty; also the personal effects of a felon convict. Cowell.

PELLAGE. The custom or duty paid for skins of leather.

PELLEX. Lat. In Roman law. A concubine. Dig. 50, 16, 144.

PELLICIA. A pilch or surplice. Spelman.

PELLIPARIUS. A leather-seller or skinner. Jacob.

PELLOTA. The ball of a foot. 4 Inst. 308.

PELLS, CLERK (or MASTER) OF THE. Formerly, an officer in the English exchequer, who entered every teller's bill on the parchment rolls, *i. e.*, "pells," commonly two in number, one being the pell or roll of receipts, and the other the pell or roll of disbursements.

PELT-WOOL. The wool pulled off the skin or pelt of dead sheep. 8 Hen. VI. c. 22.

PENAL. Punishable; inflicting a punishment; containing a penalty, or relating to a penalty. Missouri, K. & T. Ry. Co. v. Dewey Portland Cement Co., 113 Okl. 142, 242 P. 257.

PENAL ACTION. In practice. An action upon a penal statute; an action for the recovery of a penalty given by statute. 3 Steph. 535, 536; Smith Engineering Works v. Custer, 194 Okl. 318, 151 P.2d 404, 407, 408. An action which enforces a forfeiture or penalty for transgressing the law. The term "penal" is broader than "criminal," and relates to actions which are not necessarily criminal as well. The term "penalty" in its broad sense is a generic term which includes fines as well as other kinds of punishment, but in its narrowest sense is the amount recovered for violation of the statute law of the state or a municipal ordinance, which violation may or may not be a crime, and the term applies mostly to a pecuniary punishment. The word "forfeiture" is frequently used in civil as well as criminal law, and it is also used in actions for a penalty, although the action is a civil one. Silberman v. Skouras Theatres Corporation, 11 N.J.Misc. 907, 169 A. 170, 171.

Distinguished from a popular or *qui tam* action, in which the action is brought by the informer, to whom part of the penalty goes. A penal action or information is brought by an officer, and the penalty goes to the king. 1 Chit. Gen.Pr. 25, note; 2 Archb. Pr. 188. But in American law, the term includes actions brought by informers or other private persons, as well as those instituted by governments or public officers. In a broad sense, the term has been made to include all actions in which there may be a recovery of exemplary or vindictive damages, as suits for libel and slander, or in which special, double, or treble damages are given by statute, such as actions to recover money paid as usury or lost in gaming. See Bailey v. Dean, 5 Barb., N.Y., 303; Ashley v. Frame, 4 Kan.App. 265, 45 P. 927; Cole v. Groves, 134 Mass. 472. But in a more particular sense it means (1) an action on a statute which gives a certain penalty to be recovered by any person who will sue for it. Gawthrop v. Fairmont Coal Co., 74 W.Va. 39, 81 S.E. 560, 561; McNeely v. City of Natchez, 148 Miss. 268, 114 So. 484, 487, or (2) an action in which the judgment against the defendant is in the nature of a fine or is intended as a punishment, actions in which the recovery is to be compensatory in its purpose and effect not being penal actions but civil suits, though they may carry special damages by statute. Moller v. U. S., 6 C.C. A. 459, 57 F. 490; Atlanta v. Chattanooga Foundry & Pipe Works, 61 C.C.A. 387, 127 F. 23, 64 L.R.A. 721.

PENAL

PENAL BILL. An instrument formerly in use, by which a party bound himself to pay a certain sum or sums of money, or to do certain acts, or, in default thereof, to pay a certain specified sum by way of penalty; thence termed a "penal sum." These instruments have been superseded by the use of a bond in a penal sum, with conditions. *Brown*.

PENAL BOND. A promise to pay a named sum of money, the penalty, with a condition underwritten that, if a stipulated collateral thing, other than the payment of money, be done or forborne, the obligation shall be void. *Maryland Casualty Co. v. Kansas City, Mo., C.C.A.Mo., 128 F.2d 998, 1004.*

PENAL CLAUSE. A secondary obligation entered into for purpose of enforcing performance of a primary obligation, and nature of penalty is by way of compensation for damages and not as punishment for failure to perform obligation. *Civ.Code, art. 2117. Reimann v. New Orleans Public Service, 191 La. 1079, 187 So. 30, 31, 32.* Also a clause in a statute declaring a penalty for a violation of the preceding clauses.

PENAL LAWS. Those which prohibit an act and impose a penalty for the commission of it. *2 Cro.Jac. 415.* Strictly and properly speaking, a penal law is one imposing a penalty or punishment (and properly a pecuniary fine or mulct) for some offense of a public nature or wrong committed against the state. *Kilton v. Providence Tool Co., 22 R.I. 605, 48 A. 1039; Wellman v. Mead, 93 Vt. 322, 107 A. 396, 397; Atlantic Coast Line R. Co. v. State, 73 Fla. 609, 74 So. 595, 600.* Strictly speaking, statutes giving a private action against a wrongdoer are not penal in their nature, neither the liability imposed nor the remedy given being penal. If the wrong done is to the individual, the law giving him a right of action is remedial, rather than penal, though the sum to be recovered may be called a "penalty" or may consist in double or treble damages. See *Huntington v. Attrill, 13 S.Ct. 224, 146 U.S. 657, 36 L.Ed. 1123; Diversey v. Smith, 103 Ill. 390, 42 Am.Rep. 14; Cullinan v. Burkhard, 41 Misc. 321, 84 N.Y.S. 825; Credit Men's Adjustment Co. v. Vickery, 62 Colo. 214, 161 P. 297, 298.*

Where a statute is both penal and remedial, as where it is penal in one part and remedial in the other, it should be considered as a "penal statute" when it is sought to enforce the penalty, and as a "remedial statute" when it is sought to enforce the remedy. *Collins v. Kidd, D.C.Tex., 38 F.Supp. 634, 637.*

PENAL SERVITUDE. In English criminal law, is a punishment which consists in keeping an offender in confinement, and compelling him to labor. *Steph.Crim.Dig. 2.*

PENAL STATUTES. See Penal Laws.

PENAL SUM. A sum agreed upon in a bond, to be forfeited if the condition of the bond is not fulfilled.

PENALTY. The sum of money which the obligor of a bond undertakes to pay in the event of his omitting to perform or carry out the terms

imposed upon him by the conditions of the bond. *Brown. Stennick v. J. K. Lumber Co., 85 Or. 444, 161 P. 97, 106.* An agreement to pay a greater sum, to secure the payment of a less sum. It is conditional, and can be avoided by the payment of the less sum before the contingency agreed upon shall happen. By what name it is called is immaterial. *McClain v. Continental Supply Co., 66 Okl. 225, 168 P. 815, 816.* A punishment; a punishment imposed by statute as a consequence of the commission of an offense. *People v. Nedrow, 122 Ill. 363, 13 N.E. 533; State of Iowa v. Chicago, etc., R. Co., C.C., 37 F. 497, 3 L.R.A. 554; Miller v. Bopp, 136 La. 788, 67 So. 831.* Also money recoverable by virtue of a statute imposing a payment by way of punishment. *City of Buffalo v. Neubeck, 209 App.Div. 386, 204 N.Y.S. 737, 738. State v. Franklin, 63 Utah, 442, 226 P. 674, 676. Brown v. Commins Distilleries Corporation, D.C.Ky., 56 F.Supp. 941, 942.*

To constitute a "punishment" or "penalty" there must be a deprivation of property or some right, such as the enjoyment of liberty. *State v. Cowen, 231 Iowa 1117, 3 N.W.2d 176, 179, 182.*

PENANCE. In ecclesiastical law. An ecclesiastical punishment inflicted by an ecclesiastical court for some spiritual offense. *Ayl.Par. 420.*

PENCIL. An instrument made of plumbago, red chalk, or other suitable substance, for writing without ink.

PENDENCY. Suspense; the state of being pending or undecided; the state of an action, etc., after it has been begun, and before the final disposition of it.

PENDENS. Lat. Pending; as *lis pendens*, a pending suit.

PENDENT JURISDICTION. Original jurisdiction resting under federal claim extends to any non-federal claim against same defendant if the federal question is substantial and the federal and nonfederal claims constitute a single cause of action. *Fullerton v. Monongahela Connecting R. Co., D.C.Pa., 242 F.Supp. 622, 626.* Such jurisdiction exists, even though it is determined that no cause of action is made out under federal grounds. *Taussig v. Wellington Fund, Inc., D.C.Del., 187 F.Supp. 179, 191.* The test is whether substantially the same evidence will prove both the federal and nonfederal claims. *Wagner v. World Wide Automobiles Corp., D.C.N.Y., 201 F.Supp. 22, 24.*

PENDENTE LITE. Lat. Pending the suit; during the actual progress of a suit; during litigation. In *re Morrissey's Will, 91 N.J.Eq. 289, 107 A. 70, 71.*

PENDENTE LITE NIHIL INNOVETUR. Co. Litt. 344. During a litigation nothing new should be introduced.

PENDENTES. In the civil law. The fruits of the earth not yet separated from the ground; the fruits hanging by the roots. *Ersk.Inst. 2, 2, 4.*

PENDICLE. In Scotch law. A piece or parcel of ground.

PENDING. Begun, but not yet completed; during; before the conclusion of; prior to the completion of; unsettled; undetermined; in process of settlement or adjustment. Thus, an action or suit is "pending" from its inception until the rendition of final judgment. *Midkiff v. Colton*, C.C. A.W.Va., 242 F. 373, 381; *Ex parte Craig*, C.C.A. N.Y., 274 F. 177, 187; *United States v. 2,049.85 Acres of Land, More or Less, in Nueces County, Tex.*, D.C.Tex., 49 F.Supp. 20, 22. A criminal case is pending, in the sense that a court may correct its records, until the judgment is fully satisfied. *Dunn v. State*, 18 Okl.Cr. 493, 196 P. 739, 741.

The term "pending appeal" may refer to the time before appeal, and while an appeal is impending. *Cincinnati, H. & D. Ry. Co. v. McCullom*, 183 Ind. 556, 109 N.E. 206, 209, Ann.Cas.1917E, 1165.

PENETRATION. A term used in criminal law, and denoting (in cases of alleged rape) the insertion of the male part into the female parts to however slight an extent; and by which insertion the offense is complete without proof of emission. *Brown*.

PENITENTIALS. A compilation or list of sins and other penances, compiled in the Eastern Church and in the extreme west about the sixth century. *Stubbs, Canon Law*, in 1 Sel.Essays in Anglo-Amer. L. H. 252.

PENITENTIARY. A prison or place of punishment; the place of punishment in which convicts sentenced to confinement and hard labor are confined by the authority of the law. *Millar v. State*, 2 Kan. 175; *Bowers v. Bowers*, 114 Ohio St. 568, 151 N.E. 750, 751; *State v. Rardon*, 221 Ind. 154, 46 N.E.2d 605, 609.

PENNON. A standard, banner, or ensign carried in war.

PENNY. An English coin, being the twelfth part of a shilling. It was also used in America during the colonial period.

PENNYWEIGHT. A Troy weight, equal to twenty-four grains, or one-twentieth part of an ounce.

PENSAM. The full weight of twenty ounces.

PENSIO. Lat. In the civil law. A payment, properly, for the use of a thing. A rent; a payment for the use and occupation of another's house.

PENSION. A stated allowance out of the public treasury granted by government to an individual, or to his representatives, for his valuable services to the country, or in compensation for loss or damage sustained by him in the public service. *Frisbie v. U. S.*, 15 S.Ct. 586, 157 U.S. 160, 39 L.Ed. 657; *State ex rel. Wander v. Kimmel*, 256 Mo. 611, 165 S.W. 1067, 1072; *Dickey v. Jackson*, 181 Iowa, 1155, 165 N.W. 387, 389; *Hawkins v. Randolph*, 149 Ark. 124, 231 S.W. 556, 559.

"Pensions" are in the nature of bounties of the government, which it has the right to give, withhold, distribute, or recall at its discretion. *Pecoy v. City of Chicago*, 265

Ill. 78, 106 N.E. 435, 436; *Rohe v. City of Covington*, 255 Ky. 164, 73 S.W.2d 19, 20.

In civil, Scotch, and Spanish law. A rent; an annual rent.

In English practice. An annual payment made by each member of the inns of court. *Cowell*; *Holthouse*. Also an assembly of the members of the society of Gray's Inn, to consult of their affairs.

PENSION OF CHURCHES. In English ecclesiastical law. Certain sums of money paid to clergymen in lieu of tithes. A spiritual person may sue in the spiritual court for a pension originally granted and confirmed by the ordinary, but, where it is granted by a temporal person to a clerk, he cannot; as, if one grant an annuity to a parson, he must sue for it in the temporal courts. *Cro. Eliz.* 675.

PENSION WRIT. A peremptory order against a member of an inn of court who is in arrear for his pensions, (that is, for his periodical dues), or for other duties. *Cowell*.

PENSIONARY PARLIAMENT. A parliament of Charles II which was prolonged for nearly 18 years.

PENSIONER. One who is supported by an allowance at the will of another; a dependent. It is usually applied (in a public sense) to those who receive pensions or annuities from government, who are chiefly such as have retired from places of honor and emolument. *Jacob*.

Persons making periodical payments are sometimes so called. Thus, resident undergraduates of the university of Cambridge, who are not on the foundation of any college, are spoken of as "pensioners." *Mozley & Whiteley*.

The head of one of the Inns of Court, otherwise the Treasurer. *Pension* was used to designate meetings of the Benchers in Gray's Inn.

PENT-ROAD. A road shut up or closed at its terminal points. *Wolcott v. Whitcomb*, 40 Vt. 41.

PENTECOSTALS. In ecclesiastical law. Pious oblations made at the feast of Pentecost by parishioners to their priests, and sometimes by inferior churches or parishes to the principal mother churches. They are also called "Whit-sun farthings." *Wharton*.

PEON. In Mexico. A debtor held by his creditor in a qualified servitude to work out the debt; a serf. *Webster*.

In India. A footman; a soldier; an inferior officer; a servant employed in the business of the revenue, police, or judicature.

PEONAGE. The state or condition of a peon as above defined; a condition of enforced servitude, by which the servitor is restrained of his liberty and compelled to labor in liquidation of some debt or obligation, real or pretended, against his will. *Peonage Cases*, D.C.Ala., 123 F. 671; *In re Lewis*,

PEONIA

C.C.Fla., 114 F. 963; *Pierce v. U. S.*, C.C.A.Ga., 146 F.2d 84, 86.

PEONIA. In Spanish law. A portion of land which was formerly given to a simple soldier on the conquest of a country. It is now a quantity of land of different size in different provinces. In the Spanish possessions in America it measured fifty feet front and one hundred feet deep. 2 White, N.Rec. 49; *Strother v. Lucas*, 12 Pet., U.S. 444, 9 L.Ed. 1137. See *Caballeria*.

PEOPLE. A state; as the people of the state of New York. A nation in its collective and political capacity. *Nesbitt v. Lushington*, 4 Term R. 783; *U. S. v. Quincy*, 6 Pet. 467, 8 L.Ed. 458; *U. S. v. Trumbull*, D.C.Cal., 48 F. 99. The aggregate or mass of the individuals who constitute the state. *Solon v. State*, 54 Tex.Cr.R. 261, 114 S.W. 349; *Loi Hoa v. Nagle*, C.C.A.Cal., 13 F.2d 80, 81.

In a more restricted sense, and as generally used in constitutional law, the entire body of those citizens of a state or nation who are invested with political power for political purposes, that is, the qualified voters or electors. *Koehler v. Hill*, 60 Iowa 543, 15 N.W. 609; *Boyd v. Nebraska*, 12 S.Ct. 375, 143 U.S. 135, 36 L.Ed. 103; In re *Incurring of State Debts*, 19 R.I. 610, 37 A. 14; In re *Opinion of the Justices*, 226 Mass. 607, 115 N.E. 921, 922; *State v. City of Albuquerque*, 31 N.M. 576, 249 P. 242, 247.

In neutrality laws, a government recognized by the United States. *The Three Friends*, D.C.Fla., 78 F. 175.

The word "people" may have various significations according to the connection in which it is used. When we speak of the rights of the people, or of the government of the people by law, or of the people as a non-political aggregate, we mean all the inhabitants of the state or nation, without distinction as to sex, age, or otherwise. But when reference is made to the people as the repository of sovereignty, or as the source of governmental power, or to popular government, we are in fact speaking of that selected and limited class of citizens to whom the constitution accords the elective franchise and the right of participation in the offices of government. *Black, Const. Law* 3d Ed. p. 30.

PEPPERCORN. A dried berry of the black pepper. In English law, the reservation of a merely nominal rent, on a lease, is sometimes expressed by a stipulation for the payment of a peppercorn.

PER. Lat. By, through, or by means of. *Lea v. Helgerson*, Tex.Civ.App., 228 S.W. 992, 993. When a writ of entry is sued out against the alienee of the original intruder or disseisor, or against his heir to whom the land has descended, it is said to be brought "in the *per*," because the writ then states that the tenant had not entry but by (*per*) the original wrong-doer. 3 Bl.Comm. 181.

Words "by," "per," "pro," used to signature and adding description thereto, such as agent, shows that person signed official name alone and not personally. *Agricultural Bond & Credit Corporation v. Courtenay Farmers' Co-op. Ass'n*, 64 N.D. 253, 251 N.W. 881.

PER AES ET LIBRAM. Lat. In Roman law. The sale *per aes et libram* (with copper and scales) was a ceremony used in transferring *res mancipi*, in the emancipation of a son or slave, and in one of the forms of making a will. The parties having assembled, with a number of witnesses, and one who held a balance or scales, the purchaser struck the scales with a copper

coin, repeating a formula by which he claimed the subject-matter of the transaction as his property, and handed the coin to the vendor.

PER ALLUVIONEM. Lat. In the civil law. By alluvion, or the gradual and imperceptible increase arising from deposit by water.

PER ALLUVIONEM ID VIDETUR ADJICI QUOD ITA PAULATIM ADJICITUR UT INTELIGERE NON POSSUMUS QUANTUM QUOQUO MOMENTO TEMPORIS ADJICIATUR. That is said to be added by alluvion which is so added little by little that we cannot tell how much is added at any one moment of time. Dig. 41, 1, 7, 1; *Fleta*, l. 3, c. 2, § 6.

PER AND CUI. When a writ of entry is brought against a second alienee or descendant from the disseisor, it is said to be in the *per* and *cui*, because the form of the writ is that the tenant had not entry but *by* and *under* a prior alienee, to whom the intruder himself demised it. 3 Bl. Comm. 181.

PER AND POST. To come in in the *per* is to claim by or through the person last entitled to an estate; as the heirs or assigns of the grantee. To come in in the *post* is to claim by a paramount and prior title; as the lord by escheat.

PER ANNULUM ET BACULUM. L. Lat. In old English law. By ring and staff, or crozier. The symbolical mode of conferring an ecclesiastical investiture. 1 Bl.Comm. 378, 379.

PER ANNUM. Lat. By the year. A phrase still in common use. *Ramsdell v. Hulett*, 50 Kan. 440, 31 P. 1092; *Matheson v. Marion County Lumber Co.*, 95 S.C. 352, 78 S.E. 970, 971.

PER AUTRE VIE. L. Fr. For or during another's life; for such period as another person shall live.

PER AVERSIONEM. Lat. In the civil law. By turning away. A term applied to that kind of sale where the goods are taken in bulk, and not by weight or measure, and for a single price; or where a piece of land is sold as containing in gross, by estimation, a certain number of acres. *Poth.Cont.Sale*, nn. 256, 309. So called because the buyer acts without particular examination or discrimination, *turning* his face, as it were, *away*. *Calvin*.

PER BOUCHE. L. Fr. By the mouth; orally. 3 How. State Tr. 1024.

PER CAPITA. Lat. By the heads or polls; according to the number of individuals; share and share alike. This term, derived from the civil law, is much used in the law of descent and distribution, and denotes that method of dividing an intestate estate by which an equal share is given to each of a number of persons, all of whom stand in equal degree to the decedent, without reference to their stocks or the right of representation. It is the antithesis of *per stirpes*, (*q. v.*). *Buxton v. Noble*, 146 Kan. 671, 73 P.2d 43, 47. *MacGregor v. Roux*, 198 Ga. 520, 32 S.E.2d 289, 291.

PER CENT. An abbreviation of the Latin "*per centum*," meaning by the hundred, or so many parts in the hundred, or so many hundredths. *Blakeslee v. Mansfield*, 66 Ill.App. 119.

PER CONSEQUENS. Lat. By consequence; consequently. *Yearb. M. 9 Edw. III. 8.*

PER CONSIDERATIONEM CURIÆ. Lat. In old practice. By the consideration (judgment) of the court. *Yearb. M. 1 Edw. II. 2.*

PER CURIAM. Lat. By the court. A phrase used in the reports to distinguish an opinion of the whole court from an opinion written by any one judge. Sometimes it denotes an opinion written by the chief justice or presiding judge. *Clarke v. Western Assur. Co.*, 146 Pa. 561, 23 A. 248, 15 L.R.A. 127, 28 Am.St.Rep. 821.

PER DIEM. By the day; an allowance or amount of so much per day. *Webster.*

Generally, as used in connection with compensation, wages or salary, means pay for a day's service. *Scroggie v. Scarborough*, 162 S.C. 218, 160 S.E. 596, 599.

Constitution held to limit compensation which any legislature may fix for its successors to mileage and "per diem"; hence, statute authorizing allowance of personal expenses to legislature was unconstitutional. *Gallarno v. Long*, 214 Iowa 805, 243 N.W. 719, 725.

Per diem is sometimes and by some courts held to be included in the term fees and sometimes otherwise, and the two terms are not always synonymous. *Anderson v. Beadle County*, 51 S.D. 6, 211 N.W. 968, 969.

Term "*per diem*" as used in constitutional provision fixing compensation of members is synonymous with salary. *Peay v. Nolan*, 157 Tenn. 222, 7 S.W.2d 815, 817, 60 A.L.R. 408.

PER EUNDEM. Lat. By the same. This phrase is commonly used to express "by, or from the mouth of, the same judge." So "*per eundem in eadem*" means "by the same judge in the same case."

PER EXTENSUM. Lat. In old practice. At length.

PER FORMAM DONI. L. Lat. In English law. By the form of the gift; by the designation of the giver, and not by the operation of law. 2 Bl. Comm. 113, 191.

PER FRAUDEM. Lat. By fraud. Where a plea alleges matter of discharge, and the replication avers that the discharge was fraudulently obtained and is therefore invalid, it is called a "replication *per fraudem*."

PER INCURIAM. Lat. Through inadvertence. 35 Eng. Law & Eq. 302.

PER INDUSTRIAM HOMINIS. Lat. In old English law. By human industry. A term applied to the reclaiming or taming of wild animals by art, industry, and education. 2 Bl.Comm. 391.

PER INFORTUNUM. Lat. By misadventure. In criminal law, homicide *per infortunium* is committed where a man, doing a lawful act, without

any intention of hurt, unfortunately kills another. 4 Bl.Comm. 182. See Homicide.

PER LEGEM ANGLIÆ. Lat. By the law of England; by the curtesy. *Fleta*, lib. 2, c. 54, § 18.

PER LEGEM TERRÆ. Lat. By the law of the land; by due process of law. *U. S. v. Kendall*, 26 Fed.Cas. 748; *Appeal of Ervine*, 16 Pa. 263, 55 Am. Dec. 499.

PER METAS ET BUNDAS. L. Lat. In old English law. By metes and bounds.

PER MINAS. Lat. By threats. See Duress.

PER MISADVENTURE. In old English law. By mischance. 4 Bl.Comm. 182. The same with *per infortunium* (q. v.).

PER MITTER LE DROIT. L. Fr. By passing the right. One of the modes by which releases at common law were said to inure was "*per mitter le droit*," as where a person who had been disseised released to the disseisor or his heir or feoffee. In such case, by the release, the right which was in the releasor was added to the possession of the releasee, and the two combined perfected the estate. *Miller v. Emans*, 19 N.Y. 387.

PER MITTER L'ESTATE. L. Fr. By passing the estate. At common law, if two or more are seised, either by deed, devise, or descent, as joint tenants or coparceners of the same estate, and one of them releases to the other, this is said to inure by way of "*per mitter l'estate*." *Miller v. Emans*, 19 N.Y. 388.

PER MY ET PER TOUT. L. Fr. By the half and by the whole. A phrase descriptive of the mode in which joint tenants hold the joint estate, the effect of which, technically considered, is that for purposes of tenure and survivorship each is the holder of the whole, but for purposes of alienation each has only his own share, which is presumed in law to be equal. 1 Washb.Real Prop. 406.

PER PAIS, TRIAL. Trial by the country; *i. e.*, by jury.

PER PROCURATION. By proxy; by one acting as an agent with special powers; as under a letter of attorney. These words "give notice to all persons that the agent is acting under a special and limited authority." 10 C.B. 689. The phrase is commonly abbreviated to "*per proc.*," or "*p. p.*," and is more used in the civil law and in England than in American law.

PER QUÆ SERVITIA. Lat. A real action by which the grantee of a seigniorship could compel the tenants of the grantor to atton to himself. It was abolished by St. 3 & 4 Wm. IV, c. 27, § 35.

PER QUOD. Lat. Whereby. When the declaration in an action of tort, after stating the acts complained of, goes on to allege the consequences of those acts as a ground of special damage to the plaintiff, the recital of such consequences is prefaced by these words, "*per quod*," whereby;

PER QUOD

and sometimes the phrase is used as the name of that clause of the declaration.

Words "actionable per quod" are those not actionable per se upon their face, but are only actionable in consequence of extrinsic facts showing circumstances under which they were said or the damages resulting to slandered party therefrom. *Smith v. Mustain*, 210 Ky. 445, 276 S.W. 154, 155, 44 A.L.R. 386.

PER QUOD CONSORTIUM AMISIT. Lat. In old pleading. Whereby he lost the company [of his wife.] A phrase used in the old declarations in actions of trespass by a husband for beating or ill using his wife, descriptive of the special damage he had sustained. 3 Bl.Comm. 140; *Cro.Jac.* 501, 538; *Crocker v. Crocker*, C.C.Mass., 98 F. 703.

PER QUOD SERVITIUM AMISIT. Lat. In old pleading. Whereby he lost the service [of his servant.] A phrase used in the old declarations in actions of trespass by a master, for beating or ill using his servant, descriptive of the special damage he had himself sustained. 3 Bl.Comm. 142; 9 Coke, 113a; *Callaghan v. Lake Hopatcong Ice Co.*, 69 N.J.Law, 100, 54 A. 223. This action is commonly brought by the father for the seduction of his daughter, in which case very slight evidence of the relation of master and servant is necessary; but still some loss of service, or some expense, must be shown; 5 B. & P. 466; 5 Price, 641; *Kendrick v. McCrary*, 11 Ga. 603; *Phelin v. Kenderdine*, 20 Pa. 354.

PER RATIONES PERVENIATUR AD LEGITIMAM RATIONEM. Litt. § 386. By reasoning we come to true reason.

PER BERUM NATURAM FACTUM NEGANTIS NULLA PROBATIO EST. It is in the nature of things that he who denies a fact is not bound to give proof.

PER SALTUM. Lat. By a leap or bound; by a sudden movement; passing over certain proceedings. 8 East, 511.

PER SAMPLE. By sample. A purchase so made is a collateral engagement that the goods shall be of a particular quality. 4 B. & Ald. 387.

PER SE. Lat. By himself or itself; in itself; taken alone; inherently; in isolation; unconnected with other matters. *Findley v. Wilson*, 115 Okl. 280, 242 P. 565, 568; *Rowan v. Gazette Printing Co.*, 74 Mont. 326, 239 P. 1035, 1037.

PER STIRPES. Lat. By roots or stocks; by representation. This term, derived from the civil law, is much used in the law of descents and distribution, and denotes that method of dividing an intestate estate where a class or group of distributees take the share which their deceased would have been entitled to, taking thus by their right of representing such ancestor, and not as so many individuals. In re *Shoch's Estate*, 271 Pa. 165, 114 A. 505, 506; *Petition of Gee*, 44 R.I. 132, 115 A. 716, 717; *Buxton v. Noble*, 146 Kan. 671, 73 P.2d 43, 47.

PER TOTAM CURIAM. L. Lat. By the whole court. A common phrase in the old reports.

PER TOUT ET NON PER MY. L. Fr. By the whole, and not by the moiety. Where an estate in fee is given to a man and his wife, they cannot take the estate by moieties, but both are seized of the entirety, *per tout et non per my*. 2 Bl.Comm. 182.

PER UNIVERSITATEM. Lat. In the civil law. By an aggregate or whole; as an entirety. The term described the acquisition of an entire estate by one act or fact, as distinguished from the acquisition of single or detached things.

PER VADIUM. L. Lat. In old practice. By gage. Words in the old writs of attachment or *pone*. 3 Bl.Comm. 280.

PER VARIOS ACTUS LEGEM EXPERIENTIA FACIT. By various acts experience frames the law. 4 Inst. 50.

PER VERBA DE FUTURO. Lat. By words of the future [tense.] A phrase applied to contracts of marriage. 1 Bl.Comm. 439; 2 Kent, Comm. 87.

PER VERBA DE PRÆSENTI. Lat. By words of the present [tense.] A phrase applied to contracts of marriage. 1 Bl.Comm. 439.

PER VISUM ECCLESIAE. Lat. In old English law. By view of the church; under the supervision of the church. The disposition of intestates' goods *per visum ecclesiae* was one of the articles confirmed to the prelates by King John's *Magna Charta*. 3 Bl.Comm. 96.

PER VIVAM VOCEM. Lat. In old English law. By the living voice; the same with *viva voce*. *Bract*. fol. 95.

PER YEAR, in a contract, is equivalent to the word "annually." *Curtiss v. Howell*, 39 N.Y. 211; *Larson v. Augustana Colonization Ass'n of North America*, 155 Minn. 1, 192 N.W. 108.

PERAMBULATION. The act or custom of walking over the boundaries of a district or piece of land, either for the purpose of determining them or of preserving evidence of them. Thus, in many parishes in England, it is the custom for the parishioners to perambulate the boundaries of the parish in rogation week in every year. Such a custom entitles them to enter any man's land and abate nuisances in their way. *Phillim.Ecc. Law*, 1867; *Hunt, Bound.* 103; *Sweet*; *Greenville v. Mason*, 57 N.H. 385.

The custom has now largely fallen into disuse. *Cent. Dict.*

PERAMBULATIONE FACIENDA, WRIT DE. In English law. The name of a writ which is sued by consent of both parties when they are in doubt as to the bounds of their respective estates. It is directed to the sheriff to make perambulation, and to set the bounds and limits between them in certainty. *Fitzh.Nat.Brev.* 133.

PERCA. A perch of land; sixteen and one-half feet. See Perch.

PERCEIVABLE RISK. Risk which indefinite and uncertain. *Martin v. Hodson*, 93 N.H. 66, 35 A.2d 402, 404.

PERCEPTION. Taking into possession. Thus, perception of crops or of profits is reducing them to possession. Used of money, it means the counting out and payment of a debt. Also used for food due to soldiers. *Vicat, Voc.Jur.*

PERCEPTURA. In old records. A wear; a place in a river made up with banks, dams, etc., for the better convenience of preserving and taking fish. *Cowell.*

PERCH. A measure of land containing five yards and a half, or sixteen feet and a half in length; otherwise called a "rod" or "pole." *Cowell.*

As a unit of solid measure, a perch of masonry or stone or brick work contains, according to some authorities and in some localities, sixteen and one-half cubic feet, but elsewhere, or according to others, twenty-five. Unless defined by statute, it is a very indefinite term and must be explained by evidence. *Harris v. Rutledge*, 19 Iowa 388, 87 Am. Dec. 441; *Sullivan v. Richardson*, 33 Fla. 1, 14 So. 692.

PERCOLATE. As used in the cases relating to the right of land-owners to use water on their premises, designates any flowage of sub-surface water other than that of a running stream, open, visible, clearly to be traced. *Mosier v. Caldwell*, 7 Nev. 363.

PERCOLATING WATERS. See Water.

PERDIDA. A synonym of damages. *Ponce De Leon v. Coca Cola Bottling Co.*, D.C.Puerto Rico, 75 F.Supp. 966.

PERDONATIO UTLAGARIÆ. L. Lat. A pardon for a man who, for contempt in not yielding obedience to the process of a court, is outlawed, and afterwards of his own accord surrenders. *Reg.Orig.* 28.

PERDUELLIO. Lat. In Roman law. Hostility or enmity towards the Roman republic; traitorous conduct on the part of a citizen, subversive of the authority of the laws or tending to overthrow the government. *Calvin; Vicat.*

PERDURABLE. As applied to an estate, perdurable signifies lasting long or forever. Thus, a disseisor or tenant in fee upon condition has as high and great an estate as the rightful owner or tenant in fee-simple absolute, but not so perdurable. The term is chiefly used with reference to the extinguishment of rights by unity of seisin, which does not take place unless both the right and the land out of which it issues are held for equally high and perdurable estates. *Co.Litt.* 313a, 313b; *Gale Easem.* 582; *Sweet.*

PEREGRINI. Lat. The name given to aliens in Rome. The class of *peregrini* embraced at the

same time both those who had no capacity in law (capacity for rights or jural relations,) namely, the slaves, and the members of those nations which had not established amicable relations with the Roman people. *Sav. Dr. Rom.* § 66.

PEREMPT. In ecclesiastical procedure, to waive or bar an appeal by one's own act so as partially to comply with or acquiesce in a sentence of a court. *Phill.Eccl.L.* 1275; *Rog.Eccl.L.* 47.

PEREMPTION. A nonsuit; also a quashing or killing.

PEREMPTORIUS. Lat. In the civil law. That which takes away or destroys forever; hence, *exceptio peremptoria*, a plea which is a perpetual bar. *Calvin.*

PEREMPTORY. Imperative; absolute; conclusive; positive; not admitting of question, delay, or reconsideration. Positive; final; decisive; not admitting of any alternative. Self-determined; arbitrary; not requiring any cause to be shown. *Wolfe v. State*, 147 Tex.Cr.R. 62, 178 S.W.2d 274, 279.

As to peremptory "Challenge," "Defense," "Instruction," "Mandamus," "Nonsuit," "Plea," and "Writ," see those titles.

PEREMPTORY DAY. A day assigned for trial or hearing in court, absolutely and without further opportunity for postponement.

PEREMPTORY EXCEPTIONS. In the civil law. Any defense which denies entirely the ground of action. Those exceptions which tend to the dismissal of the action.

PEREMPTORY PAPER. A list of the causes which were enlarged at the request of the parties, or which stood over from press of business in court.

PEREMPTORY RULE. In practice. An absolute rule; a rule without any condition or alternative of showing cause.

PEREMPTORY UNDERTAKING. An undertaking by a plaintiff to bring on a cause for trial at the next sittings or assizes. *Lush, Pr.* 649.

PERFECT. Complete; finished; executed; enforceable; without defect; merchantable; marketable. *Sliosberg v. New York Life Ins. Co.*, 217 App.Div. 67, 216 N.Y.S. 215, 220; *Tucker v. Thraves*, 50 Okl. 691, 702, 151 P. 598, 601; *Satterthwaite v. Van Dissen*, 99 Okl. 233, 226 P. 583, 584.

As to perfect "Equity," "Obligation," "Ownership," "Title," and "Usufruct," see those titles.

PERFECT ATTESTATION CLAUSE. One that asserts performance of all acts required to be done to make valid testamentary disposition. In *re Johnson's Will*, *Prerog.*, 115 N.J.Eq. 249, 171 A. 307, 309.

PERFECT

PERFECT CONDITION. In a statement of the rule that, when two claims exist in "perfect condition" between two persons, either may insist on a set-off, this term means that state of a demand when it is of right demandable by its terms. *Taylor v. New York*, 82 N.Y. 17.

PERFECT INSTRUMENT. An instrument such as a deed or mortgage is said to become perfect when recorded (or registered) or filed for record, because it then becomes good as to all the world. *Wilkins v. McCorkle*, 112 Tenn. 688, 80 S.W. 834.

PERFECT MACHINE. In patent law. A perfected invention; not a perfectly constructed machine, but a machine so constructed as to embody all the essential elements of the invention, in a form that would make them practical and operative so as to accomplish the result.

But it is not necessary that it should accomplish that result in the most perfect manner, and be in a condition where it was not susceptible of a higher degree of perfection in its mere mechanical construction. *American Hide, etc., Co. v. American Tool, etc., Co.*, 4 Fish.Pat.Cas. 299, 1 Fed.Cas. 647.

PERFECT TRUST. An executed trust, (*q. v.*).

PERFECTED. Brought to a state of perfection, completed. *Krause v. Henry*, Ohio App., 35 N.E. 2d 169, 170.

PERFECTING BAIL. Certain qualifications of a property character being required of persons who tender themselves as bail, when such persons have justified, *i. e.*, established their sufficiency by satisfying the court that they possess the requisite qualifications, a rule or order of court is made for their allowance, and the bail is then said to be perfected, *i. e.*, the process of giving bail is finished or completed. *Brown*.

PERFECTUM EST CUI NIHIL DEEST SECUNDUM SUÆ PERFECTIONIS VEL NATURÆ MODUM. That is perfect to which nothing is wanting, according to the measure of its perfection or nature. *Hob.* 151.

PERFIDY. The act of one who has engaged his faith to do a thing, and does not do it, but does the contrary. *Wolff*, Inst. § 390. Faithlessness, treachery, violation of a promise or vow or a trust reposed. *Streeter v. Emmons County Farmers' Press*, 57 N.D. 438, 222 N.W. 455, 458.

PERFORM. To perform an obligation or contract is to execute, fulfill, or accomplish it according to its terms. This may consist either in action on the part of the person bound by the contract or in omission to act, according to the nature of the subject-matter; but the term is usually applied to any action in discharge of a contract other than payment.

PERFORMANCE. The fulfillment or accomplishment of a promise, contract, or other obligation according to its terms.

Part Performance. The doing some portion, yet not the whole, of what either party to a contract has agreed to do. *Borrow v. Borrow*, 34 Wash. 684, 76 P. 305.

The "part performance" necessary to take oral contract to sell realty out of the statute of frauds must be of such character that it is impossible or impracticable to place the parties in status quo and payment in full is not sufficient. *Rork v. Orcutt*, 53 N.Y.S.2d 354, 356. The possession necessary to constitute "part performance" which will take an oral agreement, purporting to convey an interest in land, out of the operation of the statute of frauds must be unequivocal and in consequence of the contract. *Guckenberger v. Shank*, 110 Ind.App. 442, 37 N.E.2d 708, 714.

Specific Performance. Performance of a contract in the specific form in which it was made, or according to the precise terms agreed upon. This is frequently compelled by a bill in equity filed for the purpose. 2 Story, Eq.Pl. § 712, *et seq.* The actual accomplishment of a contract by a party bound to fulfill it. *Guadalupe County Board of Education v. O'Bannon*, 26 N.M. 606, 195 P. 801, 803; *Municipal Gas Co. v. Lone Star Gas Co.*, Tex. Civ.App., 259 S.W. 684, 689. The doctrine of specific performance is that, where damages would be an inadequate compensation for the breach of an agreement, the contractor will be compelled to perform specifically what he has agreed to do. *Sweet*. As the exact fulfillment of an agreement is not always practicable, the phrase may mean, in a given case, not literal, but substantial performance. *Waterm.Spec.Perf.* § 1.

PERGAMENUM. In old practice. Parchment. *In pergamenno scribi facit.* 1 And. 54.

PERICARDITIS. In medical jurisprudence. An inflammation of the lining membrane of the heart.

PERICULOSUM EST RES NOVAS ET INUSITATAS INDUCERE. *Co.Litt.* 379a. It is perilous to introduce new and untried things.

PERICULOSUM EXISTIMO QUOD BONORUM VIRORUM NON COMPROBATUR EXEMPLO. 9 Coke, 97b. I consider that dangerous which is not approved by the example of good men.

PERICULOSUS. Lat. Dangerous; perilous.

PERICULUM. Lat. In the civil law. Peril; danger; hazard; risk.

PERICULUM REI VENDITÆ, NONDUM TRADITÆ, EST EMPTORIS. The risk of a thing sold, and not yet delivered, is the purchaser's. 2 Kent, Comm. 498, 499.

PERIL. The risk, hazard, or contingency insured against by a policy of insurance.

Peril within humanitarian doctrine means certain peril, not bare possibility of injury. *Thomasson v. Henwood*, 235 Mo.App. 1211, 146 S.W.2d 88, 91.

PERILS OF THE LAKES. As applied to navigation of the Great Lakes, this term has the same meaning as "perils of the sea." See *infra*.

PERILS OF THE SEA. In maritime and insurance law. Natural accidents peculiar to the sea, which do not happen by the intervention of man, nor are to be prevented by human prudence. 3 Kent, Comm. 216. Hence to recover on marine policy insuring against loss by perils of sea, vessel must be seaworthy when it is sent to sea. *Read v. Agricultural Ins. Co.*, 219 Wis. 580, 263

N.W. 632. Perils of the sea are from (1) storms and waves; (2) rocks, shoals, and rapids; (3) other obstacles, though of human origin; (4) changes of climate; (5) the confinement necessary at sea; (6) animals peculiar to the sea; (7) all other dangers peculiar to the sea. Civ.Code Cal. § 2199. All losses caused by the action of wind and water acting on the property insured under extraordinary circumstances, either directly or mediately, without the intervention of other independent active external causes, are losses by "perils of the sea or other perils and dangers," within the meaning of the usual clause in a policy of marine insurance. Baily, *Perils of Sea*, 6. In an enlarged sense, all losses which occur from maritime adventure may be said to arise from the perils of the sea; but underwriters are not bound to this extent. They insure against losses from extraordinary occurrences only; such as stress of weather, winds and waves, lightning, tempests, etc. These are understood to be meant by the phrase "the perils of the sea," in a marine policy, and not those ordinary perils which every vessel must encounter. *American-Hawaiian S. S. Co. v. Bennett & Goodall*, 125 C.C.A. 172, 207 F. 510, 513; *The Mary F. Barrett*, C.C.A.Pa., 279 F. 329, 331; *Delanty v. Yang Tsze Ins. Ass'n*, 127 Wash. 238, 220 P. 754, 758; *Western Assur. Co. of Toronto, Canada, v. Shaw*, C.C.A.Pa., 11 F.2d 495, 496; *Union Marine Ins. Co. v. Chas. D. Stone & Co.*, C.C.A.Ill., 15 F.2d 937, 939.

"Perils of the sea' means all marine casualties resulting from the violent action of the elements, as distinguished from their natural, silent influence upon the fabric of the vessel; casualties which may, and not consequences which must, occur." *Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. v. Becker S. S. Co.*, D.C.N.Y., 49 F.2d 648, 650.

PERINDE VALERE. A dispensation granted to a clerk, who, being defective in capacity for a benefice or other ecclesiastical function, is *de facto* admitted to it. Cowell.

PERIOD. Any point, space, or division of time.

"The word has its etymological meaning, but it also has a distinctive signification, according to the subject with which it may be used in connection. It may mean any portion of complete time, from a thousand years or less to the period of a day; and when used to designate an act to be done or to be begun, though its completion may take an uncertain time, as, for instance, the act of exportation, it must mean the day on which the exportation commences, or it would be an unmeaning and useless word in its connection in the statute. *Sampson v. Peaslee*, 20 How. 579, 15 L.Ed. 1022.

PERIODICAL. Recurring at fixed intervals; to be made or done, or to happen, at successive periods separated by determined intervals of time; as periodical payments of interest on a bond.

PERIPHRAISIS. Circumlocution; use of many words to express the sense of one.

PERISH. To come to an end; to cease to be; to die.

PERISHABLE. Subject to speedy and natural decay. But, where the time contemplated is necessarily long, the term may embrace property liable merely to material depreciation in value from other causes than such decay. *Callahan v. Dan-*

ziger, 172 Cal. 738, 158 P. 760, 761; *Marston v. Rue*, 92 Wash. 129, 159 P. 111, 113; *In re Pedlow*, C.C. A.N.Y., 209 F. 841, 842; *Falmouth Co-op. Marketing Ass'n v. Pennsylvania R. Co.*, 237 Mich. 406, 212 N.W. 84, 85.

PERISHABLE COMMODITY. A relative term used ordinarily by courts and lawyers to describe a product, like fruit or fresh vegetables, which quickly deteriorates in quality and value. *In re Rosenbaum Grain Corporation*, C.C.A.Ill., 83 F. 2d 391, 393.

PERISHABLE GOODS. Goods which decay and lose their value if not speedily put to their intended use. *Kleinpeter v. Ferrara*, 179 La. 193, 153 So. 689.

PERJURI SUNT QUI SERVATIS VERBIS JURAMENTI DECIPIUNT AURES EORUM QUI ACCIPIUNT. 3 Inst. 166. They are perjured, who, preserving the words of an oath, deceive the ears of those who receive it.

PERJURY. In criminal law. The willful assertion as to a matter of fact, opinion, belief, or knowledge, made by a witness in a judicial proceeding as part of his evidence, either upon oath or in any form allowed by law to be substituted for an oath, whether such evidence is given in open court, or in an affidavit, or otherwise, such assertion being material to the issue or point of inquiry and known to such witness to be false. 2 *Whart.Crim.Law*, § 1244; *People v. Glenn*, 294 Ill. 333, 128 N.E. 532, 533; *Mathes v. State*, 15 Okl.Cr. 382, 177 P. 120; *Commonwealth v. Hinkle*, 177 Ky. 22, 197 S.W. 455, 456; *People v. Rendigs*, 123 Misc.Rep. 32, 205 N.Y.S. 133, 136.

To constitute "perjury" an oath must be administered by one authorized to do so. *People v. Gade*, City Ct., 6 N. Y.S.2d 1018, 1021.

Perjury shall consist in willfully, knowingly, absolutely, and falsely swearing, either with or without laying the hand on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God, or affirming, in a matter material to the issue or point in question, in some judicial proceeding, by a person to whom a lawful oath or affirmation is administered. Code Ga. 1882, § 4460 (Pen. Code 1910, § 259). Every person who, having taken an oath that he will testify, declare, depose, or certify truly before any competent tribunal, officer, or person, in any of the cases in which such an oath may by law be administered, willfully, and contrary to such oath, states as truth any material matter which he knows to be false, is guilty of perjury. Pen. Code Cal. § 118. The willful giving, under oath, in a judicial proceeding or course of justice, of false testimony material to the issue or point of inquiry. 2 *Bish.Crim. Law*, § 1015. Perjury, at common law, is the "taking of a willful false oath by one who, being lawfully sworn by a competent court to depose the truth in any judicial proceeding, swears absolutely and falsely in a matter material to the point in issue, whether he believed or not." *Comm. v. Powell*, 2 Metc. (Ky.) 10; *Cothran v. State*, 39 Miss. 541. It will be observed that, at common law, the crime of perjury can be committed only in the course of a suit or judicial proceeding. But statutes have very generally extended both the definition and the punishment of this offense to willful false swearing in many different kinds of affidavits and depositions, such as those required to be made in tax returns, pension proceedings, transactions at the custom house, and various other administrative or non-judicial proceedings.

PERMANENT. Fixed, continuing, lasting, stable, enduring, abiding, not subject to change. Generally opposed in law to "temporary," but not

PERMANENT

always meaning "perpetual." Penn Mut. Life Ins. Co. v. Milton, 160 Ga. 168, 127 S.E. 140, 141, 40 A.L.R. 1382; Roseburg Nat. Bank v. Camp, 89 Or. 67, 173 P. 313, 316. Richards v. Metropolitan Life Ins. Co., 184 Wash. 595, 55 P.2d 1067, 1071.

As to permanent "Alimony," "Injunction," and "Trespas," see those titles.

PERMANENT ABODE. A domicile or fixed home, which the party may leave as his interest or whim may dictate, but which he has no present intention of abandoning. Moffett v. Hill, 131 Ill. 239, 22 N.E. 821; Berry v. Wilcox, 44 Neb. 82, 62 N.W. 249, 48 Am.St.Rep. 706.

PERMANENT BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION. One which issues its stock, not all at once or in series, but at any time when application is made therefor. Cook v. Equitable B. & L. Ass'n, 104 Ga. 814, 30 S.E. 911.

PERMANENT DISABILITY. Within insurance policies does not mean that disability must continue throughout life of insured, but it connotes idea that disability must be something more than temporary, and at least presumably permanent. Commonwealth Life Ins. Co. v. Ovesen, 257 Ky. 622, 78 S.W.2d 745, 746; Equitable Life Ins. Co. of Iowa v. Gerwick, 50 Ohio App. 277, 197 N.E. 923, 926; Equitable Life Assur. Soc. of U. S. v. Preston, 253 Ky. 459, 70 S.W.2d 18.

PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT. Provided for by contract, means only that employment is to continue indefinitely and until either party wishes to sever relation for some good reason. Speegle v. Board of Fire Underwriters of Pacific, Cal.App., 158 P.2d 426, 429; Alabama Mills v. Smith, 237 Ala. 296, 186 So. 699, 701.

PERMISSION. A license to do a thing; an authority to do an act which, without such authority, would have been unlawful.

PERMISSIONS. Negations of law, arising either from the law's silence or its express declaration. Ruth.Inst. b. 1, c. 1.

PERMISSIVE. Allowed; allowable; that which may be done.

PERMISSIVE USE. See Use.

PERMISSIVE WASTE. See Waste.

PERMIT, v. To suffer, allow, consent, let; to give leave or license; to acquiesce, by failure to prevent, or to expressly assent or agree to the doing of an act. State v. Waxman, 93 N.J.Law, 27, 107 A. 150; State v. Peters, 112 Ohio St. 249, 147 N.E. 81, 84; Little Falls Fibre Co. v. Henry Ford & Son, 126 Misc. 126, 212 N.Y.S. 630, 634; Lemery v. Leonard, 99 Or. 670, 196 P. 376, 378; Armstrong's Adm'r v. Sumne & Ratterman Co., 211 Ky. 750, 278 S.W. 111, 113; Atwater v. Lober, 133 Misc. 652, 233 N.Y.S. 309, 313.

PERMIT, n. A license or instrument granted by the officers of excise (or customs), certifying that the duties on certain goods have been paid, or se-

cured, and permitting their removal from some specified place to another. Wharton. A written license or warrant, issued by a person in authority, empowering the grantee to do some act not forbidden by law, but not allowable without such authority.

PERMUTATIO. Lat. In the civil law. Exchange; barter. Dig. 19, 4.

PERMUTATION. The exchange of one movable subject for another; barter.

PERMUTATIONE. A writ to an ordinary, commanding him to admit a clerk to a benefice upon exchange made with another. Reg.Orig. 307.

PERNANCY. Taking; a taking or receiving; as of the profits of an estate. Actual pernancy of the profits of an estate is the taking, perception, or receipt of the rents and other advantages arising therefrom. 2 Bl.Comm. 163.

PERNOR OF PROFITS. He who receives the profits of lands, etc.; he who has the actual pernancy of the profits.

PERNOUR. L. Fr. A taker. *Le pernour ou le detenour*, the taker or the detainer. Britt. c. 27.

PERPARS. L. Lat. A purpart; a part of the inheritance.

PERPETRATOR. Generally, this term denotes the person who actually commits a crime or delict, or by whose immediate agency it occurs. But, where a servant of a railroad company is killed through the negligence of a co-employee, the company itself may be regarded as the "perpetrator" of the act, within the meaning of a statute giving an action against the perpetrator. Philo v. Illinois Cent. R. Co., 33 Iowa, 47.

PERPETUA LEX EST NULLAM LEGEM HUMANAM AC POSITIVAM PERPETUAM ESSE, ET CLAUSULA QUÆ ABROGATIONEM EXCLUDIT AB INITIO NON VALET. It is a perpetual law that no human and positive law can be perpetual, and a clause [in a law] which precludes the power of abrogation is void *ab initio*. Bac. Max. p. 77, in reg. 19.

PERPETUAL. Never ceasing; continuous; enduring; lasting; unlimited in respect of time; continuing without intermission or interval. Scanlan v. Crawshaw, 5 Mo.App. 337.

As to perpetual "Curacy," "Injunction," "Lease," and "Statute," see those titles.

PERPETUAL EDICT. In Roman law. Originally the term "perpetual" was merely opposed to "occasional" and was used to distinguish the general edicts of the prætors from the special edicts or orders which they issued in their judicial capacity. But under Hadrian the edict was revised by the jurist Julianus, and was republished as a permanent act of legislation. It was then styled "perpetual," in the sense of being calculated to endure *in perpetuum*, or until abrogated by competent authority. Aust.Jur. 855.

PERPETUAL SUCCESSION. That continuous existence which enables a corporation to manage its affairs, and hold property without the necessity of perpetual conveyances, for the purpose of transmitting it. By reason of this quality, this ideal and artificial person remains, in its legal entity and personality, the same, though frequent changes may be made of its members. Field, Corp. § 58; Scanlan v. Crawshaw, 5 Mo.App. 340.

PERPETUATING TESTIMONY. A proceeding for taking and preserving the testimony of witnesses, which otherwise might be lost before the trial in which it is intended to be used. It is usually allowed where the witnesses are aged and infirm or are about to remove from the state. 3 Bl.Comm. 450.

PERPETUITY. Any limitation or condition which may take away or suspend the power of alienation for a period beyond life or lives in being and 21 years thereafter. Loud v. St. Louis Union Trust Co., 298 Mo. 148, 249 S.W. 629, 634; Barton v. Thaw, 246 Pa. 348, 92 A. 312, 313, Ann. Cas.1916D, 570; True Real Estate Co. v. True, 115 Me. 533; 99 A. 627, 630; Melvin v. Hoffman, 290 Mo. 464, 235 S.W. 107, 115. Any limitation tending to take the subject of it out of commerce for a longer period than a life or lives in being, and twenty-one years beyond, and, in case of a posthumous child, a few months more, allowing for the term of gestation. Rand.Perp. 48. Such a limitation of property as renders it unalienable beyond the period allowed by law. Gilb. Uses, (Sugd. Ed.) 260. Ould v. Washington Hospital, 95 U.S. 303, 24 L.Ed. 450; Duggan v. Slocum, 34 C.C.A. 676, 92 F. 806; Stevens v. Annex Realty Co., 173 Mo. 511, 73 S.W. 505; Griffin v. Graham, 8 N.C. 130, 9 Am.Dec. 619; In re John's Will, 30 Or. 494, 47 P. 341, 36 L.R.A. 242. See, also, Rule Against Perpetuities.

PERPETUITY OF THE KING. That fiction of the English law which for certain political purposes ascribes to the king in his political capacity the attribute of immortality; for, though the reigning monarch may die, yet by this fiction the king never dies, *i. e.*, the office is supposed to be reoccupied for all political purposes immediately on his death. Brown.

PERQUISITES. Anything obtained by industry or purchased with money, different from that which descends from a father or ancestor. Bract. 1. 2, c. 30, n. 3.

Profits accruing to a lord of a manor by virtue of his court-baron, over and above the yearly profits of his land; also other things that come casually and not yearly. Mozley & Whiteley.

In Modern Use. Emoluments or incidental profits attaching to an office or official position, beyond the salary or regular fees. Harris County v. Hammond, Tex.Civ.App., 203 S.W. 445, 448; Christopherson v. Reeves, 44 S.D. 634, 184 N.W. 1015; State v. Reeves, 44 S.D. 568, 184 N.W. 993, 998.

PERQUISITIO. Purchase. Acquisition by one's own act or agreement, and not by descent.

PERQUISITOR. In old English law. A purchaser; one who first acquired an estate to his family; one who acquired an estate by sale, by gift, or by any other method, except only that of descent. 2 Bl.Comm. 220.

PERSECUTIO. Lat. In the civil law. A following after; a pursuing at law; a suit or prosecution. Properly that kind of judicial proceeding before the prætor which was called "extraordinary." In a general sense, any judicial proceeding, including not only "actions," (*actiones*), properly so called, but other proceedings also. Calvin.

PERSEQUI. Lat. In the civil law. To follow after; to pursue or claim in form of law. An action is called a "*jus persequendi*."

PERSON. A man considered according to the rank he holds in society, with all the right to which the place he holds entitles him, and the duties which it imposes. People v. R. Co., 134 N.Y. 506, 31 N.E. 873.

The word in its natural and usual signification includes women as well as men. Commonwealth v. Welosky, 276 Mass. 398, 177 N.E. 656.

Term may include artificial beings, as corporations, 1 Bla.Com. 123; 4 Bingh. 669; People v. Com'rs of Taxes, 23 N.Y. 242; *quasi*-corporations, Sedgw. Stat. & Const. L. 372; L. R. 5 App. Cas. 857; territorial corporations, Seymour v. School District, 53 Conn. 507, 3 A. 552; and foreign corporations, People v. McLean, 80 N.Y. 259; under statutes, forbidding the taking of property without due process of law and giving to all persons the equal protection of the laws, Smyth v. Ames, 18 S.Ct. 418, 169 U.S. 466, 42 L.Ed. 819; Gulf, C. & S. F. R. Co. v. Ellis, 17 S.Ct. 255, 165 U.S. 150, 41 L.Ed. 666; concerning claims arising from Indian depredations, U. S. v. Transp. Co., 17 S.Ct. 206, 164 U.S. 686, 41 L.Ed. 599; relating to taxation and the revenue laws, People v. McLean, 80 N.Y. 254; to attachments, Bray v. Wallingford, 20 Conn. 416; usurious contracts, Philadelphia Loan Co. v. Towner, 13 Conn. 249; applying to limitation of actions, Olcott v. R. Co., 20 N.Y. 210, 75 Am.Dec. 393; North Mo. R. Co. v. Akers, 4 Kan. 453, 96 Am.Dec. 183; and concerning the admissibility as a witness of a party in his own behalf when the opposite party is a living person, La Farge v. Ins. Co., 22 N.Y. 352. A corporation is also a person under a penal statute; U. S. v. Amedy, 11 Wheat. 392, 6 L.Ed. 502. Corporations are "persons" as that word is used in the first clause of the XIVth Amendment; Covington & L. Turnp. Co. v. Sandford, 17 S.Ct. 198, 164 U.S. 578, 41 L.Ed. 560; Smyth v. Ames, 18 S.Ct. 418, 169 U.S. 466, 42 L.Ed. 819; People v. Fire Ass'n, 92 N.Y. 311, 44 Am.Rep. 380; U. S. v. Supply Co., 30 S.Ct. 15, 215 U.S. 50, 54 L.Ed. 87; *contra*, Central P. R. Co. v. Board, 60 Cal. 35. But a corporation of another state is not a "person" within the jurisdiction of the state until it has complied with the conditions of admission to do business in the state, Fire Ass'n of Phila. v.

PERSON

New York, 7 S.Ct. 108, 119 U.S. 110, 30 L.Ed. 342; and a statutory requirement of such conditions is not in conflict with the XIVth Amendment; Pembina Consol. S. M. & M. Co. v. Pennsylvania, 8 S.Ct. 737, 125 U.S. 181, 189, 31 L.Ed. 650.

It may include partnerships. In re Julian, D. C.Pa., 22 F.Supp. 97, 99. Also firms. State ex rel. Joseph R. Peebles Sons Co. v. State Board of Pharmacy, 127 Ohio St. 513, 189 N.E. 447, 448.

"Persons" are of two kinds, natural and artificial. A natural person is a human being. Artificial persons include a collection or succession of natural persons forming a corporation; a collection of property to which the law attributes the capacity of having rights and duties. The latter class of artificial persons is recognized only to a limited extent in our law. Examples are the estate of a bankrupt or deceased person. Hogan v. Greenfield, 58 Wyo. 13, 122 P.2d 850, 853.

It has been held that when the word person is used in a legislative act, *natural* persons will be intended unless something appear in the context to show that it applies to artificial persons. Blair v. Worley, 1 Scam., Ill., 178; Appeal of Fox, 112 Pa. 337; 4 A. 149; but as a rule corporations will be considered persons within the statutes unless the intention of the legislature is manifestly to exclude them. Stribbling v. Bank, 5 Rand., Va., 132.

A county is a person in a legal sense, Lancaster Co. v. Trimble, 34 Neb. 752, 52 N.W. 711; but a sovereign is not; In re Fox, 52 N.Y. 535, 11 Am.Rep. 751; U. S. v. Fox, 94 U.S. 315, 24 L.Ed. 192, but *contra* within the meaning of a statute, providing a penalty for the fraudulent alteration of a public record with intent that any "person" be defrauded, Martin v. State, 24 Tex. 61; and within the meaning of a covenant for quiet and peaceful possession against all and every person or persons; Giddings v. Holter, 19 Mont. 263, 48 P. 8. An Indian is a person, U. S. v. Crook, 5 Dill. 459, Fed.Cas.No.14,891; and a slave was so considered, in so far, as to be capable of committing a riot in conjunction with white men, State v. Thackam, 1 Bay, S.C., 358. The estate of a decedent is a person, Billings v. State, 107 Ind. 54, 6 N.E. 914, 7 N.E. 763, 57 Am. Rep. 77; and where the statute makes the owner of a dog liable for injuries to any person, it includes the property of such person, Brewer v. Crosby, 11 Gray, Mass., 29; but where the statute provided damages for the bite of a dog which had previously bitten a person, it was held insufficient to show that the dog had previously bitten a goat, [1896] 2 Q.B. 109; a dog will not be included in the word in an act which authorizes a *person* to kill dogs running at large, Heisrod v. Hackett, 34 Mich. 283, 22 Am.Rep. 529.

Where the statute prohibited any person from pursuing his usual vocation on the Lord's Day, it was held to apply to a judge holding court. Bass v. Irvin, 49 Ga. 436.

A child *en ventre sa mere* is not a person. Dietrich v. Northampton, 138 Mass. 14, 52 Am.Rep. 242; but an infant is so considered; Madden v. Springfield, 131 Mass. 441.

In the United States bankruptcy act of 1898, it is provided that the word "persons" shall include corporations, except where otherwise specified, and officers, partnerships, and women, and, when used with reference to the commission of acts which are therein forbidden, shall include persons who are participants in the forbidden acts, and the agents, officers, and members of the board of directors or trustees, or their controlling bodies, of corporations. 11 U.S.C.A. § 1.

Persons are the subject of rights and duties; and, as a subject of a right, the person is the object of the correlative duty, and conversely. The subject of a right has been called by Professor Holland, the person of inheritance; the subject of a duty, the person of incidence. "Entitled" and "bound" are the terms in common use in English and for most purposes they are adequate. Every full citizen is a person; other human beings, namely, subjects who are not citizens, may be persons. But not every human being is necessarily a person, for a person is capable of rights and duties, and there may well be human beings having no legal rights, as was the case with slaves in English law.

A person is such, not because he is human, but because rights and duties are ascribed to him. The person is the

legal subject or substance of which the rights and duties are attributes. An individual human being considered as having such attributes is what lawyers call a *natural* person. Pollock, First Book of Jurispr. 110. Gray, Nature and Sources of Law, ch. II.

PERSONA. Lat.

In the civil law. Character, in virtue of which certain rights belong to a man and certain duties are imposed upon him. Thus one man may unite many characters, (*personæ*), as, for example, the characters of father and son, of master and servant. Mackeld.Rom.Law, § 129.

In Ecclesiastical Law. The rector of a church instituted and inducted, for his own life, was called "*persona mortalis*;" and any collegiate or conventual body, to whom the church was forever appropriated, was termed "*persona immortalis*." Jacob.

PERSONA CONJUNCTA ÆQUIPARATUR INTERESSE PROPRIO. A personal connection [literally, a united person, union with a person] is equivalent to one's own interest; nearness of blood is as good a consideration as one's own interest. Bac.Max. 72, reg.

PERSONA DESIGNATA. A person pointed out or described as an individual, as opposed to a person ascertained as a member of a class, or as filling a particular character.

PERSONA ECCLESIAE. The parson or personation of the church.

PERSONA EST HOMO CUM STATU QUODAM CONSIDERATUS. A person is a man considered with reference to a certain *status*. Heinecc. Elem. l. 1, tit. 3, § 75.

PERSONA NON GRATA. In international law and diplomatic usage, a person not acceptable (for reasons peculiar to himself) to the court or government to which it is proposed to accredit him in the character of an ambassador or minister.

PERSONA REGIS MERGITUR PERSONA DUCIS. Jenk.Cent. 160. The person of duke merges in that of king.

PERSONA STANDI IN JUDICIO. Capacity of standing in court or in judgment; capacity to be a party to an action; capacity or ability to sue.

PERSONABLE. Having the rights and powers of a person; able to hold or maintain a plea in court; also capacity to take anything granted or given.

PERSONÆ VICE FUNGITUR MUNICIPIUM ET DECURIA. Towns and boroughs act as if persons. Warner v. Beers, 23 Wend., N.Y., 103, 144.

PERSONAL. Appertaining to the person; belonging to an individual; limited to the person; having the nature or partaking of the qualities of human beings, or of movable property. In re Steimes' Estate, 150 Misc. 279, 270 N.Y.S. 339.

As to personal "Action," "Assets," "Chattels," "Contract," "Covenant," "Credit," "Demand," "Disability," "Franchise," "Injury," "Judgment,"

"Knowledge," "Liberty," "Notice," "Obligation," "Property," "Replevin," "Representatives," "Rights," "Security," "Service," "Servitude," "Statute," "Tax," "Tithes," "Tort," and "Warranty," see those titles.

PERSONAL EFFECTS. Articles associated with person, as property having more or less intimate relation to person of possessor; "effects" meaning movable or chattel property of any kind. *Ettlinger v. Importers' & Exporters' Ins. Co.* of New York, 138 Misc. 743, 247 N.Y.S. 260, 261.

Term when used in will, includes only such tangible property as attended the person, or such tangible property as is worn or carried about the person. In re Sorensen's Estate, 46 Cal.App.2d 35, 115 P.2d 241, 243.

PERSONAL LAW. As opposed to territorial law, is the law applicable to persons not subject to the law of the territory in which they reside.

It is only by permission or the territorial law that personal law can exist at the present day; *e. g.*, it applies to British subjects resident in the Levant and in other Mohammedan and barbarous countries. Under the Roman Empire, it had a very wide application. Brown.

PERSONAL LIABILITY. The liability of the stockholders in corporations, under certain statutes, by which they may be held individually responsible for the debts of the corporation, either to the extent of the par value of their respective holdings of stock, or to twice that amount, or without limit, or otherwise, as the particular statute directs.

PERSONAL THINGS CANNOT BE DONE BY ANOTHER. Finch, Law, b. 1, c. 3, n. 14.

PERSONAL THINGS CANNOT BE GRANTED OVER. Finch, Law, b. 1, c. 3, n. 15.

PERSONAL THINGS DIE WITH THE PERSON. Finch, Law, b. 1, c. 3, n. 16.

PERSONALIA PERSONAM SEQUUNTUR. Personal things follow the person. *Flanders v. Cross*, 10 Cush. (Mass.) 516.

PERSONALIS ACTIO. Lat.

In the civil law. A personal action; an action against the person, (*in personam*.) Dig. 50, 16, 178, 2.

In old English law. A personal action. In this sense, the term was borrowed from the civil law by Bracton. The English form is constantly used as the designation of one of the chief divisions of civil actions.

PERSONALITER. In old English law. Personally; in person.

PERSONALITY. In modern civil law. The incidence of a law or statute upon persons, or that quality which makes it a *personal* law rather than a *real* law. "By the personality of laws, foreign jurists generally mean all laws which concern the condition, state, and capacity of persons." Story, *Conf. Laws*, § 16.

PERSONALTY. Personal property; movable property; chattels.

In old practice, an action was said to be in the personality, where it was brought against the right person or the person against whom in law it lay. Old Nat.Brev. 92; Cowell.

Quasi personalty. Things which are movable in point of law, though fixed to things real, either actually, as emblements, (*fructus industriales*), fixtures, etc.; or fictitiously, as chattels-real, leases for years, etc.

PERSONATE. In criminal law. To assume the person (character) of another, without his consent or knowledge, in order to deceive others, and, in such feigned character, to fraudulently do some act or gain some advantage, to the harm or prejudice of the person counterfeited. 2 East, P.C. 1010. To pass one's self off as another having a certain identity. *Lane v. U. S.*, C.C.A.Ohio, 17 F.2d 923.

PERSONERO. In Spanish law. An attorney. So called because he represents the *person* of another, either in or out of court. *Las Partidas*, pt. 3, tit. 5, l. 1.

PERSONNE. Fr. A person. This term is applicable to men and women, or to either. *Civ.Code Lat.* art. 3556, par. 23.

PERSPICUA VERA NON SUNT PROBANDA. *Co.Litt.* 16. Plain truths need not be proved.

PERSUADE. To induce one by argument, entreaty, or expostulation into a determination, decision, conclusion, belief, or the like; to win over by an appeal to one's reason and feelings, as into doing or believing something; to bring oneself or another to belief, certainty or conviction; to argue into an opinion or procedure. *La Page v. U. S.*, C.C.A.Minn., 156 A.L.R. 965, 146 F.2d 536, 538.

PERSUASION. The act of persuading; the act of influencing the mind by arguments or reasons offered, or by anything that moves the mind or passions, or inclines the will to a determination. *Marx v. Threet*, 131 Ala. 340, 30 So. 831. For "Fair Persuasion," see that title.

PERTAIN. To belong or relate to, whether by nature, appointment, or custom. *People v. Chicago Theological Seminary*, 174 Ill. 177, 51 N.E. 198.

PERTENENCIA. In Spanish law. The claim or right which one has to the property in anything; the territory which belongs to any one by way of jurisdiction or property; that which is accessory or consequent to a principal thing, and goes with the ownership of it. *Escriche, Castellero v. United States*, 2 Black. 17, 17 L.Ed. 360.

PERTICATA TERRÆ. The fourth part of an acre. Cowell.

PERTICULAS. A pittance; a small portion of alms or victuals. Also certain poor scholars of the Isle of Man. Cowell.

PERTINENT

PERTINENT. Applicable; relevant. Evidence is called "pertinent" when it is directed to the issue or matters in dispute, and legitimately tends to prove the allegations of the party offering it; otherwise it is called "impertinent." A pertinent hypothesis is one which, if sustained, would logically influence the issue. *Whitaker v. State*, 106 Ala. 30, 17 So. 456; *Vaughn v. State*, 136 Tex.Cr.R. 455, 125 S.W.2d 568, 570.

PERTINENTS. In Scotch law. Appurtenances. "Parts and pertinents" are formal words in old deeds and charters. 1 *Forb. Inst.* pt. 2, pp. 112, 118.

PERTURBATION. In the English ecclesiastical courts, a "suit for perturbation of seat" is the technical name for an action growing out of a disturbance or infringement of one's right to a pew or seat in a church. 2 *Phillim.Ecc.Law*, 1813.

PERTURBATRIX. A woman who breaks the peace.

PERVERSE VERDICT. A verdict whereby the jury refuse to follow the direction of the judge on a point of law. *Callahan v. Chicago & N. W. Ry. Co.*, 161 Wis. 288, 154 N.W. 449, 452.

PERVISE, PARVISE. In old English law. The court or yard of the king's palace at Westminster. Also an afternoon exercise or moot for the instruction of students. *Cowell; Blount*.

PESA. A weight of two hundred and fifty-six pounds. *Cowell*.

PESAGE. In England. A toll charged for weighing avoirdupois goods other than wool. 2 *Chit. Com.Law*, 16.

PESQUISIDOR. In Spanish law. Coroner. *White, New Recop.* b. 1, tit. 1, § 3.

PESSIMI EXEMPLI. Lat. Of the worst example.

PESSONA. Mast of oaks, etc., or money taken for mast, or feeding hogs. *Cowell*.

PESSURABLE WARES. Merchandise which takes up a good deal of room in a ship. *Cowell*.

PETENS. Lat. In old English law. A demandant; the plaintiff in a real action. *Bract. fols.* 102, 106b.

PETER-PENCE. An ancient levy or tax of a penny on each house throughout England, paid to the pope. It was called "Peter-pence," because collected on the day of St. Peter, *ad vincula*; by the Saxons it was called "Romefeoh," "Romescot," and "Rome-pennyng," because collected and sent to Rome; and, lastly, it was called "hearth money," because every dwelling-house was liable to it, and every religious house, the abbey of St. Albans alone excepted. *Wharton*.

PETIT. Fr. Small; minor; inconsiderable. Used in several compounds, and sometimes written "petty." *People v. Sprado*, 72 Cal.App. 582, 237 P. 1087, 1089.

As to petit "Jury," "Larceny," "Sergeanty," and "Treason," see those titles.

PETIT CAPE. A judicial writ, issued in the old actions for the recovery of land, requiring the sheriff to take possession of the estate, where the tenant, after having appeared in answer to the summons, made default in a subsequent stage of the proceedings.

PETITE ASSIZE. Used in contradistinction from the *grand assize*, which was a jury to decide on questions of property. *Petite assize*, a jury to decide on questions of possession. *Britt. c.* 42; *Glan. lib.* 2, cc. 6, 7.

PETITIO. Lat.

In the civil law. The plaintiff's statement of his cause of action in an action *in rem*. *Calvin*.

In old English law. Petition or demand; the count in a real action; the form of words in which a title to land was stated by the demandant, and which commenced with the word "*peto*." 1 *Reeve, Eng.Law*, 176.

PETITIO PRINCIPII. In logic. Begging the question, which is the taking of a thing for true or for granted, and drawing conclusions from it as such, when it is really dubious, perhaps false, or at least wants to be proved, before any inferences ought to be drawn from it.

PETITION. A written address, embodying an application or prayer from the person or persons preferring it, to the power, body, or person to whom it is presented, for the exercise of his or their authority in the redress of some wrong, or the grant of some favor, privilege, or license. *Enderson v. Hildenbrand*, 52 N.D. 533, 204 N.W. 356; *Benton Coal Mining Co. v. Industrial Commission*, 321 Ill. 208, 151 N.E. 520, 522; *In re L. M. Axle Co.*, C.C.A.Ohio, 3 F.2d 581, 582; *State v. American Sugar Refining Co.*, 138 La. 1005, 71 So. 137, 140.

In practice. An application made to a court *ex parte*, or where there are no parties in opposition, praying for the exercise of the judicial powers of the court in relation to some matter which is not the subject for a suit or action, or for authority to do some act which requires the sanction of the court; as for the appointment of a guardian, for leave to sell trust property, etc.

The word "petition" is generally used in judicial proceedings to describe an application in writing, in contradistinction to a motion, which may be *viva voce*. *Bergen v. Jones*, 4 Metc., Mass., 371. The principal distinction between motions and petitions lies in the fact that motions, though usually made in writing, may sometimes be made orally, while a petition is always in writing. So, also, motions can usually be made only by a party to the record, while petitions may in some cases be presented by persons not parties. *Gibbs v. Ewing*, 94 Fla. 236, 113 So. 730, 735.

In the practice of some of the states, the word "petition" is adopted as the name of that initiatory pleading in an action which is elsewhere called a "declaration" or "complaint."

In equity practice. An application in writing for an order of the court, stating the circumstanc-

es upon which it is founded; a proceeding resorted to whenever the nature of the application to the court requires a fuller statement than can be conveniently made in a notice of motion. 1 Barb. Ch.Pr. 578.

PETITION DE DROIT. L. Fr. In English practice. A petition of right; a form of proceeding to obtain restitution from the crown of either real or personal property, being of use where the crown is in possession of any hereditaments or chattels, and the petitioner suggests such a right as controverts the title of the crown, grounded on facts disclosed in the petition itself. 3 Bl.Comm. 256.

PETITION IN BANKRUPTCY. A paper filed in a court of bankruptcy, or with the clerk, by a debtor praying for the benefits of the bankruptcy act, or by creditors alleging the commission of an act of bankruptcy by their debtor and praying an adjudication of bankruptcy against him.

PETITION OF RIGHT. In English law. A proceeding in chancery by which a subject may recover property in the possession of the king. See *Petition de Droit*.

PETITION OF RIGHTS. A parliamentary declaration of the liberties of the people, assented to by King Charles I, in 1629. It is to be distinguished from the bill of rights, (1689), which has passed into a permanent constitutional statute. Brown.

PETITIONER. One who presents a petition to a court, officer, or legislative body. In legal proceedings begun by petition, the person against whom action or relief is prayed, or who opposes the prayer of the petition, is called the "respondent."

PETITIONING CREDITOR. The creditor at whose instance an adjudication of bankruptcy is made against a bankrupt.

PETITORY ACTION. A droitual action; that is, one in which the plaintiff seeks to establish and enforce, by an appropriate legal proceeding, his right of property, or his title, to the subject-matter in dispute; as distinguished from a *possessory* action, where the right to the possession is the point in litigation, and not the mere right of property. The term is chiefly used in admiralty. 1 Kent, Comm. 371; *The Tilton*, 5 Mason, 465, Fed.Cas.No.14,054.

In Louisiana, an action brought by an alleged owner out of possession against one having possession to determine ownership, in which plaintiff must recover on strength of his own title, not on weakness of defendant's title. *Saucier v. Crichton*, C.C.A.La., 147 F.2d 430, 433.

In Scotch law. Actions in which damages are sought.

PETO. Lat. In Roman law. I request. A common word by which a *fideicommissum*, or trust, was created in a will. Inst. 2, 24, 3.

PETRA. A stone weight. Cowell.

PETRONIAN LAW. See *Lex Petronia*.

PETTIFOGGER. A lawyer who is employed in a small or mean business, or who carries on a disreputable business by unprincipled or dishonorable means.

PETTIFOGGING SHYSTER. This "combination of epithets every lawyer and citizen knows belongs to none but unscrupulous practitioners who disgrace their profession by doing mean work, and resort to sharp practice to do it." *Bailey v. Kalamazoo Pub. Co.*, 40 Mich. 251, 256.

PETTY. Small, minor, of less or inconsiderable importance. The English form of "*petit*," and sometimes used instead of that word in such compounds as "petty jury," "petty larceny," and "petty treason." See *Petit*.

As to petty "Average," "Constable," and "Sessions," see those titles.

PETTY BAG OFFICE. In English law. An office in the court of chancery, for suits against attorneys and officers of the court, and for process and proceedings by extent on statutes, recognizances, *ad quod damnum*, and the like. *Termes de la Ley*.

PETTY OFFICERS. Inferior officers in the naval service, of various ranks and kinds, corresponding to the non-commissioned officers in the army. *U. S. v. Fuller*, 16 S.Ct. 386, 160 U.S. 593, 40 L.Ed. 549.

PEW. An inclosed seat in a church. *O'Hear v. De Goesbriand*, 33 Vt. 606, 80 Am.Dec. 653; *Trustees of Third Presbyterian Congregation v. Andruss*, 21 N.J.Law, 328; *Gay v. Baker*, 17 Mass. 435, 9 Am.Dec. 159.

PHARMACIST. One skilled in pharmacy; druggist. Webster.

Registered Pharmacist. One who has qualified by training, education, and experience and is so certified. *Reppert v. Utterback*, 206 Iowa 314, 217 N.W. 545.

PHARMACY. The science and art of preserving drugs and of compounding and dispensing medicines according to prescriptions of physicians; the occupation of an apothecary or pharmaceutical chemist. *Ballard v. Goldsby*, 142 La. 15, 76 So. 219. *Ex parte Sarros*, 116 Fla. 86, 156 So. 396. Place where medicines are compounded or dispensed; a drug store; an apothecary shop. *Carroll Perfumers v. State, Ind.*, 7 N.E.2d 970, 972.

PHAROS. A watch-tower, light-house, or sea-mark.

PHLEBITIS. In medical jurisprudence. An inflammation of the veins, which may originate in *septicæmia* (bacterial blood-poisoning) or *pyæmia* (poisoning from *pus*), and is capable of being transmitted to other tissues, as, the brain or the muscular tissue of the heart. In the latter case, an inflammation of the heart is produced which is

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called "endocarditis" and which may result fatally. Succession of Bidwell, 52 La. Ann. 744, 27 So. 281.

PHOTOGRAPHER. An artist, not an artisan. A photographer is not a mechanic and his apparatus is not exempt as the tools of a mechanic. Story v. Walker, 79 Tenn. (11 Lea) 515, 517, 47 Am. Rep. 305. See, also, City of New Orleans v. Robira, 8 So. 402, 403, 42 La. Ann. 1098, 11 L.R.A. 141; Mullinix v. State, 60 S.W. 768, 42 Tex. Cr. R. 526.

PHOTOGRAPHY. The science which relates to the action of light on sensitive bodies in the production of pictures; the fixation of images and the like. Frankel v. German Tyrolean Alps, 97 S.W. 961, 962, 121 Mo. App. 51, citing Webst. Dict.

PHYLASIST. A jailer.

PHYSICAL. Relating or pertaining to the body, as distinguished from the mind or soul or the emotions; material, substantive, having an objective existence, as distinguished from imaginary or fictitious; real, having relation to facts, as distinguished from moral or constructive.

PHYSICAL DEPRECIATION. Reduction in value of structure due to actual wear and tear or physical deterioration. People ex rel. Union Bag & Paper Corporation v. Fitzgerald, 166 Misc. 237, 2 N.Y.S.2d 290, 295.

PHYSICAL DISABILITY. See Disability.

PHYSICAL FACT. In the law of evidence. A fact having a physical existence, as distinguished from a mere conception of the mind; one which is visible, audible, or palpable; such as the sound of a pistol shot, a man running, impressions of human feet on the ground. Burrill, Circ. Ev. 130. A fact considered to have its seat in some inanimate being, or, if in an animate being, by virtue, not of the qualities by which it is constituted animate, but of those which it has in common with the class of inanimate beings. 1 Benth. Jud. Ev. 45.

PHYSICAL FORCE. Force applied to the body; actual violence. State v. Wells, 31 Conn. 212.

PHYSICAL IMPOSSIBILITY. Practical impossibility according to the knowledge of the day. State v. Hillis, 79 Ind. App. 599, 124 N.E. 515, 516.

PHYSICAL INCAPACITY. In the law of marriage and divorce, impotence, inability to accomplish sexual coition, arising from incurable physical imperfection or malformation. Anonymous, 89 Ala. 291, 7 So. 100, 7 L.R.A. 425, 18 Am. St. Rep. 116; Franke v. Franke, Cal., 31 P. 574, 18 L.R.A. 375.

PHYSICAL INJURY. Bodily harm or hurt, excluding mental distress, fright, or emotional disturbance. Deming v. Chicago, etc., R. Co., 80 Mo. App. 157.

PHYSICAL NECESSITY. A condition in which a person is absolutely compelled to act in a par-

ticular way by overwhelming superior force; as distinguished from moral necessity, which arises where there is a duty incumbent upon a rational being to perform, which he ought at the time to perform. The Fortitude, 3 Sumn. 248, Fed. Cas. No. 4,953.

PHYSICIAN. A practitioner of medicine; a person duly authorized or licensed to treat diseases; one lawfully engaged in the practice of medicine, without reference to any particular school. State v. Beck, 21 R.I. 288, 43 A. 366, 45 L.R.A. 269; Raynor v. State, 62 Wis. 289, 22 N.W. 430; Nelson v. State Board of Health, 108 Ky. 769, 57 S.W. 501, 50 L.R.A. 383; Millsap v. Alderson, 63 Cal. App. 518, 219 P. 469, 472. But see: Isaacson v. Wisconsin Casualty Ass'n, 187 Wis. 25, 203 N.W. 918, 920; Le Grand v. Security Ben. Ass'n, 210 Mo. App. 700, 240 S.W. 852, 853.

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTION. A physician's order for morphine issued to a habitual user, not in the course of professional treatment for a cure, but to keep him comfortable by maintaining his customary use, is not a "physician's prescription" within 26 U.S.C.A. § 2554 (c) (2). Webb v. U. S., 39 S.Ct. 217, 218, 249 U.S. 96, 63 L.Ed. 497.

PHYSIOTHERAPY. Treatment of disease by physical remedies rather than drugs. People v. Mari, 260 N.Y. 383, 183 N.E. 858, 859.

PIA FRAUS. Lat. A pious fraud; a subterfuge or evasion considered morally justifiable on account of the ends sought to be promoted. Particularly applied to an evasion or disregard of the laws in the interests of religion or religious institutions, such as circumventing the statutes of mortmain.

PIACLE. An obsolete term for an enormous crime.

PICAROON. A robber; a plunderer.

PICK OF LAND. A narrow slip of land running into a corner.

PICKAGE. Money paid at fairs for breaking ground for booths.

PICKERY. In Scotch law. Petty theft; stealing of trifles, punishable arbitrarily. Bell.

PICKET. A person posted by a labor organization at an approach to a place of work affected by strike to ascertain the workmen going and coming, and to persuade or otherwise influence them to quit working there. Evening Times Printing & Publishing Co. v. American Newspaper Guild, 124 N.J. Eq. 71, 199 A. 598, 603.

PICKETING, by members of a trade union on strike, consists in posting members at all the approaches to the works struck against, for the purpose of observing and reporting the workmen going to or coming from the works, and of using such influence as may be in their power to prevent the workmen from accepting work there. See Beck v. Railway Teamsters' Protective Union,

118 Mich. 497, 77 N.W. 13, 42 L.R.A. 407, 74 Am. St.Rep. 421; Cumberland Glass Mfg. Co. v. Glass Bottle Blowers' Ass'n, 59 N.J.Eq. 49, 46 A. 208.

Peaceable picketing, in which laboring men and women have right to participate during labor dispute, means tranquil conduct, conduct devoid of noise or tumult, the absence of a quarrelsome demeanor, and a course of conduct that does not violate or disturb the public peace. Lilly Dache, Inc., v. Rose, 28 N.Y.S.2d 303, 305; Ex parte Bell, 37 Cal.App.2d 582, 100 P.2d 339, 340. It connotes peaceable methods of presenting a cause to the public in the vicinity of the employer's premises. Music Hall Theatre v. Moving Picture Mach. Operators Local No. 165, 249 Ky. 639, 61 S.W.2d 283.

Unlawful picketing. See that title.

PICKLE, PYCLE, or PIGHTEL. A small parcel of land inclosed with a hedge, which, in some countries, is called a "pingle." Enc. Lond.

PICK-LOCK. An instrument by which locks are opened without a key.

PICKPOCKET. A thief who secretly steals money or other property from the person of another.

PIECE WORK. Work done or paid for by the piece or quantity. Calascibett v. Highway Freight Co., 18 N.J.Misc. 144, 11 A.2d 408, 409.

PIEPOUDRE. See Court of Piepoudre.

PIER. A structure extending from the solid land out into the water of a river, lake, harbor, etc., to afford convenient passage for persons and property to and from vessels along the sides of the pier. Seabright v. Allgor, 69 N.J.Law, 641, 56 A. 287.

PIERAGE. The duty for maintaining piers and harbors.

PIGNORATIO. Lat. In the civil law. The contract of pledge; and also the obligation of such contract. L. 9 D. *de pignor.* Sealing up (*obsignatio*). A shutting up of an animal caught in one's field and keeping it till the expenses and damage have been paid by its master. New Decis. 1, 34, 13.

PIGNORATITIA ACTIO. Lat. In the civil law. An action of pledge, or founded on a pledge, which was either *directa*, for the debtor, after payment of the debt, or *contraria*, for the creditor. Heinecc. Elem. lib. 3, tit. 13, §§ 824-826.

PIGNORATIVE CONTRACT. In the civil law. A contract of pledge, hypothecation, or mortgage of realty.

PIGNORIS CAPIO. Lat. In Roman law. This was the name of one of the *legis actiones*. It was employed only in certain particular kinds of pecuniary cases, and consisted in that the creditor, without preliminary suit and without the co-operation of the magistrate, by reciting a prescribed formula, took an article of property from the debtor to be treated as a pledge or security. The

proceeding bears a marked analogy to distress at common law. Mackeld. Rom. Law, § 203; Gaius, bk. 4, §§ 26-29.

PIGNUS. Lat. In the civil law. A pledge or pawn; a delivery of a thing to a creditor, as security for a debt. Also a thing delivered to a creditor as security for a debt. Hanes v. Shapiro & Smith, 168 N.C. 24, 84 S.E. 33, 35.

PILA. In old English law. That side of coined money which was called "pile," because it was the side on which there was an impression of a church built on piles. Fleeta, lib. 1, c. 39.

PILETTUS. In the ancient forest laws. An arrow which had a round knob a little above the head, to hinder it from going far into the mark. Cowell.

PILFER. To pilfer, in the plain and popular sense, means to steal. To charge another with pilfering is to charge him with stealing, and is slander. Becket v. Sterrett, 4 Blackf. (Ind.) 499.

PILFERAGE. Some form of stealing. Felgar v. Home Ins. Co. of New York, 207 Ill.App. 492; Ledvinka v. Home Ins. Co. of New York, 139 Md. 434, 115 A. 596, 598, 19 A.L.R. 167. Petty larceny. Stuhrt v. Maryland Motor Car Ins. Co., 90 Wash. 576, 156 P. 557, 558; Hartford Fire Ins. Co. v. Wimbish, 12 Ga.App. 712, 78 S.E. 265, 266; Illinois Automobile Ins. Exch. v. Southern Motor Sales Co., 207 Ala. 265, 92 So. 429, 430, 24 A.L.R. 734.

The word "pilferage," in a policy against theft of trunks of merchandise in transit, excluding all pilferage, must be construed as having been used in the sense of filching; of taking a small part only, rather than the whole; of stealing privily. Tamarin v. Insurance Co. of North America, 68 Pa.Super.Ct. 614, 615; Goldman v. Insurance Co. of North America, 185 N.Y.S. 210, 211, 194 App.Div. 266.

PILFERER. One who steals petty things, or a small part of a thing.

PILLAGE. Plunder; the forcible taking of private property by an invading or conquering army from the enemy's subjects. American Ins. Co. v. Bryan, 26 Wend. (N. Y.) 573, 37 Am.Dec. 278.

PILLAR-AND-STALL SYSTEM. In mining of limestone. Beginning at mine opening, cutting tunnels or entries in the limestone ledge and taking off rooms therefrom leaving limestone roof of varying thickness, theoretically sufficient to sustain the hundred foot overburden when pillars of sufficient size are allowed to remain and when boundary is reached such part of pillars and roof is taken as is practicable as the work recedes. Marquette Cement Mining Co. v. Oglesby Coal Co., D.C.Ill., 253 F. 107, 109.

PILLORY. A frame erected on a pillar, and made with holes and movable boards, through which the heads and hands of criminals were put.

PILOT. A particular officer serving on board a ship during the course of a voyage, and having the charge of the helm and the ship's route; or a person taken on board at any particular place for the purpose of conducting a ship through a

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river, road, or channel, or from or into a port. State v. Turner, 34 Or. 173, 55 P. 92; State v. Jones, 16 Fla. 306; The Maren Lee, C.C.A.N.Y., 278 F. 918, 920.

Branch pilot. One possessing a license, commission, or certificate of competency issued by the proper authority and usually after an examination. U. S. v. Forbes, 25 Fed.Cas. 1141; Petterson v. State, Tex.Cr.R., 58 S.W. 100; State v. Follett, 33 La. Ann. 228; Davis v Heide & Co., 161 N.C. 476, 77 S.E. 691, 693.

PILOTAGE. The navigation of a vessel by a pilot; the duty of a pilot. The charge or compensation allowed for piloting a vessel.

PILOTAGE AUTHORITIES. In English law. Boards of commissioners appointed and authorized for the regulation and appointment of pilots, each board having jurisdiction within a prescribed district.

PIMP. One who provides for others the means of gratifying lust; a procurer; a panderer. The word pimp is not a technical one, nor has it acquired any peculiar or appropriate meaning in the law; and is therefore to be construed and understood according to the common and approved usage of the language; People v. Gastro, 75 Mich. 127, 42 N.W. 937, where the court disapproved the action of the judge at *nisi prius* who defined the term to mean a man who has intercourse with a loose woman, who usually is supporting him. It is frequently defined by ordinance or statute. Fleming v. City of Atlanta, 21 Ga.App. 797, 95 S.E. 271; Powell v. State, 108 Miss. 497, 66 So. 979, 980; People v. Simpson, 79 Cal.App. 555, 250 P. 403, 404; State v. Thibodeaux, 136 La. 935, 67 So. 973, 974.

PIMP-TENURE. A very singular and odious kind of tenure mentioned by the old writers. *Wilhelmus Hoppeshort tenet dimidiam virgatam terræ per servitium custodiendi sex damisellas, scil. meretrices ad usum domini regis.* Whar-ton.

PINCERNA. In old English law. Butler; the king's butler, whose office it was to select out of the cargo of every vessel laden with wine, one cask at the prow and another at the stern, for the king's use. Fleta, lib. 2, c. 22.

PIN-MONEY. An allowance set apart by a husband for the personal expenses of his wife, for her dress and pocket money.

PINNAGE. Poundage of cattle.

PINNER. A pounder of cattle; a poundkeeper.

PINT. A liquid measure of half a quart, or the eighth part of a gallon.

PIONEER PATENT. See Patent.

PIOUS USES. See Charitable Uses.

PIPE. A roll in the exchequer; otherwise called the "great roll." A liquid measure containing two hogsheads.

PIPE LINE. A connected series of pipes for the transportation of oil, gas, or water.

PIPE ROLLS. These were the Great Rolls of the Exchequer and contained the account of the king's profits and rents in all the counties of England. They exist in a continuous series (676 rolls) from 1156 to 1833 (except 1216 and 1403). The Chancellor's Roll from 1255 to 1833 is a duplicate of the Pipe Rolls. A single roll of Henry I, but not complete, is extant. 2 Holdsw. Hist.E.L. 129. The Pipe Rolls are our earliest records; *id.* 138. They are said to be most instructive as to legal rules and institutions; Brunner, 2 Sel.Essays in Anglo-Amer. L. H. 24.

PIRACY. In criminal law. A robbery or forcible depredation on the high seas, without lawful authority, done *animo furandi*, in the spirit and intention of universal hostility. United States v. Palmer, 3 Wheat. 610, 4 L.Ed. 471. This is the definition of this offense by the law of nations. 1 Kent, Comm. 183. And see Talbot v. Janson, 3 Dall. 152, 1 L.Ed. 540; U. S. v. The Ambrose Light, D.C.N.Y., 25 F. 408; Davison v. Seal-skins, 7 Fed.Cas. 192.

There is a distinction between the offense of piracy, as known to the law of nations, which is justiciable anywhere, and offenses created by statutes of particular nations, cognizable only before the municipal tribunals of such nations. Dole v. Insurance Co., 2 Cliff. 394, 418, Fed.Cas.No.3,966.

The term is also applied to the illicit reprinting or reproduction of a copyrighted book or print or to unlawful plagiarism from it.

PIRATA EST HOSTIS HUMANI GENERIS. 3 Inst. 113. A pirate is an enemy of the human race.

PIRATE. A person who lives by piracy; one guilty of the crime of piracy. A sea-robber, who, to enrich himself, by subtlety or open force, setteth upon merchants and others trading by sea, despoiling them of their loading, and sometimes be-reaving them of life and sinking their ships. Ridley, Civil & Ecc.Law, pt. 2, c. 1, § 3. One who acts solely on his own authority, without any commission or authority from a sovereign state, seizing by force, and appropriating to himself without discrimination, every vessel he meets with. Robbery on the high seas is piracy; but to constitute the offense the taking must be felonious. Consequently the *quo animo* may be inquired into. Davison v. Seal-skins, 2 Paine, 324, Fed.Cas. No.3,661.

Pirates are common sea-rovers, without any fixed place of residence, who acknowledge no sovereign and no law, and support themselves by pillage and depredations at sea; but there are instances wherein the word "*pirata*" has been formerly taken for a sea-captain. Spelman.

PIRATICALLY. A technical word which must always be used in an indictment for piracy. 3 Inst. 112.

PISCARY. The right of fishing. Thus, common of piscary is the right of fishing in waters belonging to another person.

PISTAREEN. A small Spanish coin. It is not made current by the laws of the United States. *United States v. Gardner*, 10 Pet. 618, 9 L.Ed. 556.

PISTOL. A short firearm, intended to be aimed and fired from one hand. *Campbell v. Commonwealth*, 295 Ky. 511, 174 S.W.2d 778, 779.

PIT. In old Scotch law. An excavation or cavity in the earth in which women who were under sentence of death were drowned.

A cavity or hole in the ground, natural or artificial; a large hole from which some mineral deposit is dug or quarried, as a gravel pit, a stone pit. *Walker v. Dwelle*, 187 Iowa, 1384, 175 N.W. 957, 964.

PIT AND GALLOWES. In Scotch law. A privilege of inflicting capital punishment for theft, given by King Malcolm, by which a woman could be drowned in a pit, (*fossa*,) or a man hanged on a gallows, (*furca*.) Bell.

PITCHING-PENCE. In old English law. Money, commonly a penny, paid for pitching or setting down every bag of corn or pack of goods in a fair or market. Cowell.

PITTANCE. A slight repast or refection of fish or flesh more than the common allowance; and the pittancer was the officer who distributed this at certain appointed festivals. Cowell.

PIX. A mode of testing coin. The ascertaining whether coin is of the proper standard is in England called "pixing" it; and there are occasions on which resort is had for this purpose to an ancient mode of inquisition called the "trial of the pix," before a jury of members of the Goldsmiths' Company. 2 Steph.Comm. 540, note.

PIX JURY. A jury consisting of the members of the corporation of the goldsmiths of the city of London, assembled upon an inquisition of very ancient date, called the "trial of the pix." Such juries were abolished in 1930.

PLACARD. An edict; a declaration; a manifesto. Also an advertisement or public notification.

PLACE. An old form of the word "pleas." Thus the "Court of Common Pleas" was sometimes called the "Court of Common Place."

PLACE. This word is a very indefinite term. It is applied to any locality, limited by boundaries, however large or however small. It may be used to designate a country, state, county, town, or a very small portion of a town. The extent of the locality designated by it must generally be determined by the connection in which it is used. *Robinson v. State*, 143 Miss. 247, 108 So. 903, 905; *Hammell v. State*, 198 Ind. 45, 152 N.E. 161, 163; *State v. Cahalan*, 204 Iowa, 410, 214 N.W. 612, 613. In its primary and most general sense means locality, situation, or site, and it is also used to designate an occupied situation or building. *Burns v. McDaniel*, Fla., 140 So. 314, 316.

PLACE LANDS. Lands granted in aid of a railroad company which are within certain limits on

each side of the road, and which become instantly fixed by the adoption of the line of the road. There is a well-defined difference between place lands and "indemnity lands." See *Indemnity*. See *Jackson v. La Moure County*, 1 N.D. 238, 46 N.W. 449.

PLACE OF CONTRACT. The place (country or state) in which a contract is made, and whose law must determine questions affecting the execution, validity, and construction of the contract. *Scudder v. Union Nat. Bank*, 91 U.S. 412, 23 L.Ed. 245.

PLACE OF DELIVERY. The place where delivery is to be made of goods sold. If no place is specified in the contract, the articles sold must, in general, be delivered at the place where they are at the time of the sale. *Hatch v. Standard Oil Co.*, 100 U.S. 134, 25 L.Ed. 554.

PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT. Within the safe place statutes, a place where active work, either temporary or permanent, is being conducted in connection with a business for profit, that is, where some process or operation related to such industry, trade or business is carried on and where any person is directly or indirectly employed by another. *Padley v. Village of Lodi*, 233 Wis. 661, 290 N.W. 136, 137.

PLACE WHERE. A phrase used in the older reports, being a literal translation of *locus in quo* (*q. v.*).

PLACEMAN. One who exercises a public employment, or fills a public station.

The distinction between an officer and a placeman is that the former must take an oath of office, the latter not. *Worthy v. Barrett*, 63 N.C. 199.

PLACER. In mining law. A superficial deposit of sand, gravel, or disintegrated rock, carrying one or more of the precious metals, along the course or under the bed of a water-course, ancient or current, or along the shore of the sea. Under the acts of congress, the term includes all forms of mineral deposits, except veins of quartz or other rock in place. 30 U.S.C.A. § 35. *Montana Coal & Coke Co. v. Livingston*, 21 Mont. 59, 52 P. 780; *Gregory v. Pershbaker*, 73 Cal. 109, 14 P. 401; *Duffield v. San Francisco Chemical Co.*, C.C.A. Idaho, 205 F. 480, 484; *San Francisco Chemical Co. v. Duffield*, C.C.A.Wyo., 201 F. 830, 835.

PLACER CLAIM. A mining claim located on the public domain for the purpose of placer mining, that is, ground within the defined boundaries which contains mineral in its earth, sand, or gravel; ground which includes valuable deposits not "in place," that is, not fixed in rock, or which are in a loose state. *U. S. v. Iron Silver Min. Co.*, 9 S.Ct. 195, 128 U.S. 673, 32 L.Ed. 571; *Clipper Min. Co. v. Eli Min. Co.*, 24 S.Ct. 632, 194 U.S. 220, 48 L.Ed. 944; *U. S. v. Ohio Oil Co.*, D.C.Wyo., 240 F. 996, 999; *Duffield v. San Francisco Chemical Co.*, C.C.A.Idaho, 205 F. 480, 483.

PLACER LOCATION. A placer claim located and occupied on the public domain.

PLACET

PLACET. (Fr.) The name of a document in French practice requesting an audience of the court. Outside of Paris the request is made orally, in Paris the *avoué* of the plaintiff sends his request to the clerk of the court who puts the case on the list.

PLACIT, or PLACITUM. Decree; determination.

PLACITA. See Placitum.

PLACITA COMMUNIA. Common pleas. All civil actions between subject and subject. 3 Bl. Comm. 38, 40.

PLACITA CORONÆ. Pleas of the crown. All trials for crimes and misdemeanors, wherein the king is plaintiff, on behalf of the people. 3 Bl. Comm. 40; Cowell, *Plea*.

PLACITA DE TRANSGRESSIONE CONTRA PACEM REGIS, IN REGNO ANGLIÆ VI ET ARMIS FACTA, SECUNDUM LEGEM ET CONSUETUDINEM ANGLIÆ SINE BREVI REGIS PLACITARI NON DEBENT. 2 Inst. 311. Pleas of trespass against the peace of the king in the kingdom of England, made with force and arms, ought not, by the law and custom of England, to be pleaded without the king's writ.

PLACITA JURIS. Pleas or rules of law; "particular and positive learnings of laws;" "grounds and positive learnings received with the law and set down;" as distinguished from maxims or the formulated conclusions of legal reason. Bac. Max. pref., and reg. 12.

PLACITA NEGATIVA DUO EXITUM NON FACIUNT. Two negative pleas do not form an issue. Lofft, 415.

PLACITABLE. In old English law. Pleadable. Spelman.

PLACITAMENTUM. In old records. The pleading of a cause. Spelman.

PLACITARE. To plead.

PLACITATOR. In old records. A pleader. Cowell; Spelman.

PLACITORY. Relating to pleas or pleading.

PLACITUM. In civil law. An agreement of parties; that which is their *pleasure* to arrange between them.

An imperial ordinance or constitution; literally, the prince's pleasure. Inst. 1, 2, 6.

A judicial decision; the judgment, decree, or sentence of a court. Calvin.

In old English law. A public assembly at which the king presided, and which comprised men of all degrees, met for consultation about the great affairs of the kingdom. Cowell.

A court; a judicial tribunal; a lord's court. *Placita* was the style or title of the courts at the beginning of the old *nisi prius* record.

A suit or cause in court; a judicial proceeding; a trial. *Placita* were divided into *placita coronæ*

(crown cases or pleas of the crown, *i. e.*, criminal actions) and *placita communia*, (common cases or common pleas, *i. e.*, private civil actions.)

A fine, mulct, or pecuniary punishment.

A pleading or plea. In this sense, the term was not confined to the defendant's answer to the declaration, but included all the pleadings in the cause, being *nomen generalissimum*. 1 Saund. 388, n. 6.

In the old reports and abridgments, "*placitum*" was the name of a paragraph or subdivision of a title or page where the point decided in a cause was set out separately. It is commonly abbreviated, "pl."

PLACITUM ALIUD PERSONALE, ALIUD REALE, ALIUD MIXTUM. Co. Litt. 284. Pleas [*i. e.*, actions] are personal, real, and mixed.

PLACITUM FRACTUM. A day past or lost to the defendant. 1 Hen. I. c. 59.

PLACITUM NOMINATUM. The day appointed for a criminal to appear and plead and make his defense. Cowell.

PLAGIARISM. The act of appropriating the literary composition of another, or parts or passages of his writings, or the ideas or language of the same, and passing them off as the product of one's own mind.

To be liable for "plagiarism" it is not necessary to exactly duplicate another's literary work, it being sufficient if unfair use of such work is made by lifting of substantial portion thereof, but even an exact counterpart of another's work does not constitute "plagiarism" if such counterpart was arrived at independently. *O'Rourke v. RKO Radio Pictures, D.C. Mass., 44 F. Supp. 480, 482, 483.*

PLAGIARIST, or PLAGIARY. One who publishes the thoughts and writings of another as his own.

PLAGIARIUS. Lat. In the civil law. A man-stealer; a kidnapper. Dig. 48, 15, 1; 4 Bl. Comm. 219.

PLAGIUM. Lat. In the civil law. Man-stealing; kidnapping. The offense of enticing away and stealing men, children, and slaves. Calvin. The persuading a slave to escape from his master, or the concealing or harboring him without the knowledge of his master. Dig. 48, 15, 6.

PLAGUE. Pestilence; a contagious and malignant fever.

PLAIDEUR. Fr. An obsolete term for an attorney who pleaded the cause of his client; an advocate.

PLAINT. In civil law. A complaint; a form of action, particularly one for setting aside a testament alleged to be invalid. This word is the English equivalent of the Latin "*querela*."

In English practice. A private memorial tendered in open court to the judge, wherein the party injured sets forth his cause of action. A proceeding in inferior courts by which an action is commenced without original writ. 3 Bl. Comm.

373. This mode of proceeding is commonly adopted in cases of replevin. 3 Steph.Comm. 666.

PLAINTIFF. A person who brings an action; the party who complains or sues in a personal action and is so named on the record. *Gulf, etc., R. Co. v. Scott, Tex.Civ.App., 28 S.W. 458; Carmody v. Land, 207 La. 625, 21 So.2d 764, 768.*

Plaintiff in error. The party who sues out a writ of error to review a judgment or other proceeding at law.

Use plaintiff. One for whose use (benefit) an action is brought in the name of another. Thus, where the assignee of a chose in action is not allowed to sue in his own name, the action would be entitled "A. B. (the assignor) for the use of C. D. (the assignee) against E. F." In this case, C. D. is called the "use plaintiff."

PLAN. A delineation; a design; a draft, a draft or form or representation; the representation of anything drawn on a plane, as a map or chart; a scheme; a sketch; also a method of action, procedure, or arrangement. *Shainwald v. City of Portland, 153 Or. 167, 55 P.2d 1151, 1156; Jenney v. Des Moines, 103 Iowa, 347, 72 N.W. 550.*

PLANE. Surface in which, if any two points are taken, straight line that joins them lies wholly in that surface. *In re Vincent, Cust. & Pat.App., 40 F.2d 573, 574.*

PLANT. The fixtures, tools, machinery, and apparatus which are necessary to carry on a trade or business. *Wharton. Southern Bell Tel. Co. v. D'Alemberte, 39 Fla. 25, 21 So. 570; Sloss-Sheffield Steel Co. v. Mobley, 139 Ala. 425, 36 So. 181; Maxwell v. Wilmington Dental Mfg. Co., C.C.Del., 77 F. 941; State Public Utilities Commission v. Noble, 275 Ill. 121, 113 N.E. 910, 912; McKeon v. Proctor & Gamble Mfg. Co., 154 App.Div. 740, 139 N.Y.S. 805, 806; Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. Co. v. Wiggins, 198 Ala. 346, 73 So. 516, 517.* An organized physical equipment to produce any desired result, or an operating unit. *Otis Elevator Co. v. Arey-Hauser Co., D.C.Pa., 22 F.Supp. 4, 6.*

PLANTATION. In English law. A colony; an original settlement in a new country. See 1 Bl. Comm. 107.

In American law. A farm; a large cultivated estate. Used chiefly in the southern states.

In North Carolina, "plantation" signifies the land a man owns which he is cultivating more or less in annual crops. Strictly, it designates the place planted; but in wills it is generally used to denote more than the inclosed and cultivated fields, and to take in the necessary woodland, and, indeed, commonly all the land forming the parcel or parcels under culture as one farm, or even what is worked by one set of hands. *Stowe v. Davis, 32 N.C. 431.*

PLAT, or PLOT. A map, or representation on paper, of a piece of land subdivided into lots, with streets, alleys, etc., usually drawn to a scale. *McDaniel v. Mace, 47 Iowa, 510; Burke v. McCowen, 115 Cal. 481, 47 P. 367.*

PLATA. Under Roumanian law, on the sale of a Roumanian ship, the owners become liable to the seamen only for repatriation at the expense of

the ship, and "plata salariilor," or payment of salaries; the word "plata" meaning payment, and "salariilor" being the genitive plural of "salariu," which, like the English word "salary," means fixed compensation regularly paid. *The Prahova, D.C.Cal., 38 F.Supp. 418, 425.*

PLAY-DEBT. Debt contracted by gaming;

PLAZA. A Spanish word, meaning a public square in a city or town. *Sachs v. Towanda, 79 Ill.App. 441; Kelly v. Town of Hayward, 192 Cal. 242, 219 P. 749.*

PLEA. Common-law practice. A pleading; any one in the series of pleadings. More particularly, the first pleading on the part of the defendant. In the strictest sense, the answer which the defendant in an action at law makes to the plaintiff's declaration, and in which he sets up matter of fact as defense, thus distinguished from a demurrer, which interposes objections on grounds of law.

Equity. A special answer showing or relying upon one or more things as a cause why the suit should be either dismissed or delayed or barred. *Mittf.Eq.Pl. 219; Coop.Eq.Pl. 223.*

A short statement, in response to a bill in equity, of facts which, if inserted in the bill, would render it demurrable; while an answer is a complete statement of the defendant's case, and contains answers to any interrogatories the plaintiff may have administered. *Hunt, Eq. pt. 1, c. 3.*

Old English Law

A suit or action.

Thus, the power to "hold pleas" is the power to take cognizance of actions or suits; so "common pleas" are actions or suits between private persons. And this meaning of the word still appears in the modern declarations, where it is stated, *e. g.*, that the defendant "has been summoned to answer the plaintiff in a plea of debt."

General

Affirmative plea. One which sets up a single fact, not appearing in the bill, or sets up a number of circumstances all tending to establish a single fact, which fact, if existing, destroys the complainant's case. *Potts v. Potts, N.J.Ch., 42 A. 1055.*

Anomalous plea. One which is partly affirmative and partly negative. *Baldwin v. Elizabeth, 42 N.J.Eq. 11, 6 A. 275; Potts v. Potts, N.J.Ch., 42 A. 1055.*

Bad plea. One which is unsound or insufficient in form or substance, or which does not technically answer or correspond with the pleading which preceded it in the action.

Common pleas. Common causes or suits; civil actions brought and prosecuted between subjects or citizens, as distinguished from pleas of the crown or criminal cases.

Counter-plea. A plea to some matter incidental to the main object of the suit, and out of the direct line of pleadings. In the more ancient system of pleading, counter-plea was applied to what was,

PLEA

in effect, a replication to aid prayer, (*q. v.*) that is, where a tenant for life or other limited interest in land, having an action brought against him in respect to the title to such land, prayed in aid of the lord or reversioner for his better defense, that which the demandant alleged against either request was called a "counter-plea." Cowell.

Dilatory pleas. See Dilatory.

Double plea. One having the technical fault of duplicity; one consisting of several distinct and independent matters alleged to the same point and requiring different answers.

False plea. A sham plea; (which title see *infra*.)

Foreign plea. A plea objecting to the jurisdiction of a judge, on the ground that he had not cognizance of the subject-matter of the suit. Cowell.

Negative plea. One which does not undertake to answer the various allegations of the bill, but specifically denies some particular fact or matter the existence of which is essential to entitle the complainant to any relief. *Potts v. Potts*, N.J. Ch., 42 A. 1056.

Peremptory pleas. "Pleas in bar" are so termed in contradistinction to that class of pleas called "dilatory pleas." The former, viz., peremptory pleas, are usually pleaded to the merits of the action, with the view of raising a material issue between the parties; while the latter class, viz., dilatory pleas, are generally pleaded with a view of retarding the plaintiff's proceedings, and not for the purpose of raising an issue upon which the parties may go to trial and settle the point in dispute. Peremptory pleas are also called "pleas in bar," while dilatory pleas are said to be in abatement only. Brown.

Plea in abatement. In practice. A plea which, without disputing justice of plaintiff's claim, objects to place, mode, or time of asserting it; it allows plaintiff to renew suit in another place or form, or at another time, and does not assume to answer action on its merits, or deny existence of particular cause of action on which plaintiff relies. *Dickenson v. Hawes*, 32 Ga.App. 173, 122 S.E. 811, 812; *Harris v. North*, 78 W.Va. 76, 88 S.E. 603, 604, 1 A.L.R. 356; *Hurst v. Everett*, C.C.N.C., 21 F. 221; *Wilson v. Winchester & P. R. Co.*, C.C. W.Va., 82 F. 18.

Plea in bar. In practice. A plea which goes to bar the plaintiff's action; that is, to defeat it absolutely and entirely. 1 Burrill, Pr. 162; 3 Bl. Comm. 303; *Rawson v. Knight*, 71 Me. 102; *Norton v. Winter*, 1 Or. 48, 62 Am.Dec. 297; *Wilson v. Knox County*, 132 Mo. 387, 34 S.W. 45.

Plea in discharge. One which admits that the plaintiff had a cause of action, but shows that it was discharged by some subsequent or collateral matter, as, payment or accord and satisfaction. *Nichols v. Cecil*, 106 Tenn. 455, 61 S.W. 768.

Plea in reconvention. In the civil law. A plea which sets up new matter, not in defense to the action, but by way of cross-complaint, set-off, or counterclaim.

Plea of confession and avoidance. One which admits that plaintiff had a cause of action, but which avers that it has been discharged by some subsequent or collateral matter. *De Lissa v. Fuller Coal and Mining Co.*, 59 Kan. 319, 52 P. 886, 888.

Plea of guilty. A confession of guilt in open court. *Griffin v. State*, 12 Ga.App. 615, 77 S.E. 1080, 1084; *Stokes v. State*, 122 Ark. 56, 182 S.W. 521; *Accardi v. U. S.*, C.C.A.Mo., 15 F.2d 619, 621.

Plea of nolo contendere. One which has the same effect as a "plea of guilty" in so far as regards the proceedings on the indictment, and it is a confession only for the purposes of the criminal prosecution and does not bind the defendant in a civil suit for the same wrong. *Schireson v. State Board of Medical Examiners of New Jersey*, 129 N.J.L. 203, 28 A.2d 879, 881. See, also, *Nolo Contendere*.

Plea of release. One which admits the cause of action, but sets forth a release subsequently executed by the party authorized to release the claim. *Landis v. Morrissey*, 69 Cal. 83, 10 P. 258.

Plea side. The plea side of a court is that branch or department of the court which entertains or takes cognizance of civil actions and suits, as distinguished from its criminal or crown department. Thus the court of king's bench is said to have a plea side and a crown or criminal side; the one branch or department of it being devoted to the cognizance of civil actions, the other to criminal proceedings and matters peculiarly concerning the crown. So the court of exchequer is said to have a plea side and a crown side; the one being appropriated to civil actions, the other to matters of revenue. Brown.

Pleas in short by consent. Pleas which are intended to be nothing more than a mere outline, or sketch of the defense they respectively set up. *Steele v. Walker*, 115 Ala. 485, 21 So. 942, 943, 67 Am.St.Rep. 62.

Pleas of the crown. In English law. A phrase now employed to signify criminal causes, in which the king is a party. Formerly it signified royal causes for offenses of a greater magnitude than mere misdemeanors.

Pleas roll. In English practice. A record upon which are entered all the pleadings in a cause, in their regular order, and the issue.

Pure plea. One which relies wholly on some matter outside those referred to in the bill; as a plea of a release on a settled account.

Pleas not pure are so called in contradistinction to pure pleas; they are sometimes also denominated negative pleas. 4 Bouvler, Inst. n. 4275.

Sham plea. A false plea; a plea of false or fictitious matter, subtly drawn so as to entrap

an opponent, or create delay. 3 Chit.Pr. 729, 730. A vexatious or false defense, resorted to under the old system of pleading for purposes of delay and annoyance. Steph.Pl. 383.

Mr. Chitty defines sham pleas to be pleas so palpably and manifestly untrue that the court will assume them to be so; pleas manifestly absurd. When answers or defenses admit of lawyer-like argument, such as courts should listen to, they are not "sham," in the sense of the statute. When it needs argument to prove that an answer or demurrer is frivolous, it is not frivolous, and should not be stricken off. To warrant this summary mode of disposing of a defense, the mere reading of the pleadings should be sufficient to disclose, without deliberation and without a doubt, that the defense is sham or irrelevant. Cottrill v. Cramer, 40 Wis. 559. A "sham plea" is one good on its face, but false in fact. In re Beam, 93 N.J.Eq. 593, 117 A. 613, 614. At common law a plea was considered sham when it was palpably or inherently false, and from the plain or conceded facts in the case must have been known to the party interposing it to be false. Fidelity Mut. Life Ins. Co. v. Wilkes Barre & H. R. Co., 98 N.J.Law, 507, 120 A. 734, 735.

Special plea. A special kind of plea in bar, distinguished by this name from the general issue, and consisting usually of some new affirmative matter, though it may also be in the form of a traverse or denial. Steph.Pl. 52, 162; Allen v. New Haven & N. Co., 49 Conn. 245.

Special plea in bar. One which advances new matter. It differs from the general, in this; that the latter denies some material allegation, but never advances new matter. Gould, Pl. c. 2, § 38.

PLEAD. To make, deliver, or file any pleading; to conduct the pleadings in a cause. To interpose any pleading in a suit which contains allegations of fact; in this sense the word is the antithesis of "demur." More particularly, to deliver in a formal manner the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's declaration, or to the indictment, as the case may be.

To appear as a pleader or advocate in a cause; to argue a cause in a court of justice. But this meaning of the word is not technical, but colloquial.

PLEAD A STATUTE. Pleading a statute is stating the facts which bring the case within it; and "counting" on it, in the strict language of pleading, is making express reference to it by apt terms to show the source of right relied on. McCullough v. Colfax County, 4 Neb. (Unof.) 543, 95 N.W. 31.

PLEAD ISSUABLY. This means to interpose such a plea as is calculated to raise a material issue, either of law or of fact.

PLEAD OVER. To pass over, or omit to notice, a material allegation in the last pleading of the opposite party; to pass by a defect in the pleading of the other party without taking advantage of it. In another sense, to plead the general issue, after one has interposed a demurrer or special plea which has been dismissed by a judgment of *respondet ouster*.

PLEAD TO THE MERITS. This is a phrase of long standing and accepted usage in the law, and distinguishes those pleas which answer the cause

of action and on which a trial may be had from all pleas of a different character. Rahn v. Gunnison, 12 Wis. 529.

PLEADED. Alleged or averred, in form, in a judicial proceeding.

It more often refers to matter of defense, but not invariably. To say that matter in a declaration or replication is not well pleaded would not be deemed erroneous. Abbott.

PLEADER. A person whose business it is to draw pleadings. Formerly, when pleading at common law was a highly technical and difficult art, there was a class of men known as "special pleaders not at the bar," who held a position intermediate between counsel and attorneys. The class is now almost extinct, and the term "pleaders" is generally applied, in England, to junior members of the common-law bar. Sweet.

Special pleader. In English practice. A person whose professional occupation is to give verbal or written opinions upon statements made verbally or in writing, and to draw pleadings, civil or criminal, and such practical proceedings as may be out of the usual course. 2 Chit.Pr. 42.

Special pleaders were not necessarily at the bar; but those that were not required to take out annual certificates under 33 & 34 Vict. c. 97, §§ 60, 63; Moz. & W.

PLEADING. The peculiar science or system of rules and principles, established in the common law, according to which the pleadings or responsive allegations of litigating parties are framed, with a view to preserve technical propriety and to produce a proper issue.

The process performed by the parties to a suit or action, in alternately presenting written statements of their contention, each responsive to that which precedes, and each serving to narrow the field of controversy, until there evolves a single point, affirmed on one side and denied on the other, called the "issue," upon which they then go to trial.

The act or step of interposing any one of the pleadings in a cause, but particularly one on the part of the defendant; and, in the strictest sense, one which sets up allegations of fact in defense to the action.

The name "a pleading" is also given to any one of the formal written statements of accusation or defense presented by the parties alternately in an action at law; the aggregate of such statements filed in any one cause are termed "the pleadings."

The oral advocacy of a client's cause in court, by his barrister or counsel, is sometimes called "pleading;" but this is a popular, rather than technical, use.

Chancery Practice

It consists in making the formal written allegations or statements of the respective parties on the record to maintain the suit, or to defeat it, of which, when contested in matters of fact, they propose to offer proofs, and in matters of law to offer arguments to the court. Story, Eq.Pl. § 4, note.

PLEADING

In General

Articulated pleading. The stating in separate paragraphs, separately numbered, of each material fact of the petition. Newspaper Feature Service v. Southern Pub. Co., 140 La. 702, 73 So. 777.

Double pleading. This is not allowed either in the declaration or subsequent pleadings. Its meaning with respect to the former is that the declaration must not, in support of a single demand, allege several distinct matters, by any one of which that demand is sufficiently supported. With respect to the subsequent pleadings, the meaning is that none of them is to contain several distinct answers to that which preceded it; and the reason of the rule in each case is that such pleading tends to several issues in respect of a single claim. Wharton.

Special pleading. When the allegations (or "pleadings," as they are called) of the contending parties in an action are not of the general or ordinary form, but are of a more complex or special character, they are denominated "special pleadings;" and, when a defendant pleads a plea of this description, (*i. e.*, a special plea,) he is said to plead specially, in opposition to pleading the general issue. These terms have given rise to the popular denomination of that science which, though properly called "pleading," is generally known by the name of "special pleading." Brown. The allegation of special or new matter in opposition or explanation of the last previous averments on the other side, as distinguished from a direct denial of matter previously alleged by the opposite party. Gould, Pl. c. 1, § 18; Gelston v. Hoyt, 3 Wheat. 246, 4 L.Ed. 381; Com.Dig. *Pleader* (E 15); Steph.Pl., And. ed. 240, n. In popular language, the adroit and plausible advocacy of a client's case in court. Stimson, Law Gloss.

PLEADINGS. The formal allegations by the parties of their respective claims and defenses, for the judgment of the court. Smith v. Jacksonville Oil Mill Co., 21 Ga.App. 679, 94 S.E. 900, 901; Wilkinson v. Stone, 82 Okl. 296, 200 P. 196, 199; Treadgold v. Willard, 81 Or. 658, 160 P. 803, 805.

The individual allegations of the respective parties to an action at common law, proceeding from them alternately, in the order and under the distinctive names following: The plaintiff's *declaration*, the defendant's *plea*, the plaintiff's *replication*, the defendant's *rejoinder*, the plaintiff's *surrejoinder*, the defendant's *rebutter*, the plaintiff's *surrebutter*; after which they have no distinctive names. Burrill.

The term "pleadings" has a technical and well-defined meaning. Pleadings are written allegations of what is affirmed on the one side, or denied on the other, disclosing to the court or jury having to try the cause the real matter in dispute between the parties. Desnoyer v. Hereux, 1 Minn. 17 (Gil. 1).

PLEBANUS. In old English ecclesiastical law. A rural dean. Cowell.

PLEBEIAN. One who is classed among the common people, as distinguished from the nobles.

PLEBEITY, or PLEBITY. The common or meaner sort of people; the plebeians.

PLEBEYOS. In Spanish law. Commons; those who exercise any trade, or who cultivate the soil. White, New Recop. b. 1, tit. 5, c. 3, § 6, and note.

PLEBIANA. In old records. A mother church.

PLEBISCITE. In modern constitutional law, the name "*plebiscite*" has been given to a vote of the entire people, (that is, the aggregate of the enfranchised individuals composing a state or nation,) expressing their choice for or against a proposed law or enactment, submitted to them, and which, if adopted, will work a radical change in the constitution, or which is beyond the powers of the regular legislative body. The proceeding is extraordinary, and is generally revolutionary in its character; an example of which may be seen in the *plebiscites* submitted to the French people by Louis Napoleon, whereby the Second Empire was established. But the principle of the *plebiscite* has been incorporated in the modern Swiss constitution, (under the name of "*referendum*,") by which a revision of the constitution must be undertaken when demanded by the vote of fifty thousand Swiss citizens. Maine Popular Govt. 40, 96.

PLEBISCITUM. Lat. In Roman law. A law enacted by the *plebs* or commonalty, (that is, the citizens, with the exception of the patricians and senators,) at the request or on the proposition of a plebeian magistrate, such as a "tribune." Inst. 1, 2, 4.

PLEBS. Lat. In Roman law. The commonalty or citizens, exclusive of the patricians and senators. Inst. 1, 2, 4.

PLEDABLE. L. Fr. That may be brought or conducted; as an action or "plea," as it was formerly called. Britt. c. 32.

PLEDGE. In the law of bailment. A bailment of goods to a creditor as security for some debt or engagement. A bailment or delivery of goods by a debtor to his creditor, to be kept till the debt be discharged. Story, Bailm. § 7; Civ. Code La. art. 3133; 2 Kent, Comm. 577; Stearns v. Marsh, 4 Denio, N.Y., 229, 47 Am.Dec. 248; Sheridan v. Presas, 18 Misc. 180, 41 N.Y.S. 451; Bank of Rochester v. Jones, 4 N.Y. 507, 55 Am.Dec. 290; Gloucester Bank v. Worcester, 10 Pick., Mass., 531; Lillenthal v. Ballou, 125 Cal. 183, 57 P. 897.

The necessary elements to constitute a contract one of "pledge" are: Possession of the pledged property must pass from the pledgor to the pledgee; the legal title to the property must remain in the pledgor; and the pledgee must have a lien on the property for the payment of a debt or the performance of an obligation due him by the pledgor or some other person—while, in a "chattel mortgage," the legal title passes to the mortgagee subject to a defeasance. Rice v. Garnett, 17 Ala.App. 239, 84 So. 557, 558; Campbell v. Redwine Bros., 22 Ga.App. 455, 96 S.E. 347; Sneed v. Nurnberger's Market, 192 N.C. 439, 135 S.E.

328, 330; *McAndrews v. Idawa Gold Mining Co.*, 54 N.D. 734, 210 N.W. 514, 519, 51 A.L.R. 1123.

A bailment of personal property as security for a debt or other obligation. *Thoen v. First Nat. Bank*, 199 Minn. 47, 271 N.W. 111, 112; *Travers v. Stevens*, 108 Fla. 11, 145 So. 851, 854.

The specific article delivered to the creditor in security is also called a "pledge" or "pawn."

There is a clear distinction between mortgages and pledges. In a pledge the legal title remains in the pledgor; in a mortgage it passes to the mortgagee. In a mortgage the mortgagee need not have possession; in a pledge the pledgee must have possession, though it be only constructive. In a mortgage, at common law, the property on non-payment of the debt passes wholly to the mortgagee; in a pledge the property is sold, and only so much of the proceeds as will pay his debt passes to the pledgee. A mortgage is a conditional conveyance of property, which becomes absolute unless redeemed at a specified time. A pledge is not strictly a conveyance at all, nor need any day of redemption be appointed for it. A mortgagee can sell and deliver the thing mortgaged, subject only to the right of redemption. A pledgee cannot sell and deliver his pawn until the debt is due and payment denied. *Bouvier*.

There are two varieties of the contract of pledge known to the law of Louisiana, viz., *pawn* and *antichresis*; the former relating to chattel securities, the latter to landed securities. *Civ.Code La. art. 3134*; and see those titles.

PLEDGEE. The party to whom goods are pledged, or delivered in pledge. *Story, Bailm. § 287*.

PLEDGERY. Suretyship, or an undertaking or answering for another. *Gloucester Bank v. Worcester*, 10 Pick., Mass., 531.

PLEDGES. In pleading. Those persons who became sureties for the prosecution of the suit. Their names were anciently appended at the foot of the declaration. In time it became purely a formal matter, because the plaintiff was no longer liable to be amerced for a false claim, and the fictitious persons John Doe and Richard Roe became the universal pledges, or they might be omitted altogether, 1 *Tidd, Pr. 455*; *Archb. Civ. Pl. 171*; or inserted at any time before judgment; they are now omitted.

PLEDGES TO RESTORE. In England, before the plaintiff in foreign attachment can issue execution against the property in the hands of the garnishee, he must find "pledges to restore," consisting of two householders, who enter into a recognition for the restoration of the property, as a security for the protection of the defendant; for, as the plaintiff's debt is not proved in any stage of the proceedings, the court guards the rights of the absent defendant by taking security on his behalf, so that if he should afterwards disprove the plaintiff's claim he may obtain restitution of the property attached. *Brand. For. Attachm. 93*; *Sweet*.

PLEDGOR. The party delivering goods in pledge; the party pledging. *Story, Bailm. § 287*.

PLEGIABILIS. In old English law. That may be pledged; the subject of pledge or security. *Fleta, lib. 1, c. 20, § 98*.

PLEGII DE PROSEQUENDO. Pledges to prosecute with effect an action of replevin.

PLEGII DE RETORNO HABENDO. Pledges to return the subject of distress, should the right be determined against the party bringing the action of replevin. 3 *Steph. Comm. (7th Ed.) 422n*.

PLEGII ACQUIETANDIS. A writ that anciently lay for a surety against him for whom he was surety, if he paid not the money at the day. *Fitzh. Nat. Brev. 137*.

PLENA ÆTAS. Lat. In old English law. Full age.

PLENA ET CELERIS JUSTITIA FIAT PARTIBUS. 4 *Inst. 67*. Let full and speedy justice be done to the parties.

PLENA FORISFACTURA. A forfeiture of all that one possesses.

PLENA PROBATIO. In the civil law. A term used to signify full proof, (that is, proof by two witnesses,) in contradistinction to *semi-plena probatio*, which is only a presumption. *Cod. 4, 19, 5*.

PLENARTY. In English law. Fullness; a state of being full. A term applied to a benefice when full, or possessed by an incumbent. The opposite state to a *vacation*, or vacancy. *Cowell*.

PLENARY. Full, entire, complete, absolute, perfect, unqualified. *Mashunkashey v. Mashunkashey*, 191 *Okl. 501*, 134 *P.2d 976, 979*.

PLENARY CONFESSION. A full and complete confession. An admission or confession, whether in civil or criminal law, is said to be "plenary" when it is, if believed, conclusive against the person making it. *Best, Ev. 664*; *Rosc. Crim. Ev. 39*.

PLENARY SUIT. One that proceeds on formal pleadings. *Central Republic Bank and Trust Co. v. Caldwell, C.C.A.Mo., 58 F.2d 721*.

In the ecclesiastical courts, (and in admiralty practice,) causes are divided into plenary and summary. The former are those in whose proceedings the order and solemnity of the law is required to be exactly observed, so that if there is the least departure from that order, or disregard of that solemnity, the whole proceedings are annulled. Summary causes are those in which it is unnecessary to pursue that order and solemnity. *Brown*.

PLENE. Lat. Completely; fully; sufficiently.

PLENE ADMINISTRAVIT. In practice. A plea by an executor or administrator that he has fully administered all the assets that have come to his hands, and that no assets remain out of which the plaintiff's claim could be satisfied.

PLENE ADMINISTRAVIT PRÆTER. In practice. A plea by an executor or administrator that he has "fully administered" all the assets that have come to his hands, "except" assets to a certain amount, which are not sufficient to satisfy the plaintiff. 1 *Tidd, Pr. 644*.

PLENE COMPUTAVIT. He has fully accounted. A plea in an action of account render, alleging that the defendant has fully accounted.

PLENIPOTENTIARY

PLENIPOTENTIARY. One who has full power to do a thing; a person fully commissioned to act for another. A term applied in international law to ministers and envoys of the second rank of public ministers. Wheat. Hist. Law Nat. 266.

PLENUM DOMINIUM. Lat. In the civil law. Full ownership; the property in a thing united with the usufruct. Calvin.

PLEVIN. A warrant, or assurance.

PLEYTO. In Spanish law. The pleadings in a cause. White, New Recop. b. 3, tit. 7.

PLIGHT. In old English law. An estate, with the habit and quality of the land; extending to a rent charge and to a possibility of dower. Co. Litt. 221b; Cowell.

PLOK-PENNIN. A kind of earnest used in public sales at Amsterdam. Wharton.

PLOTTAGE. A term used in appraising land values and particularly in eminent domain proceedings, to designate the additional value given to city lots by the fact that they are contiguous, which enables the owner to utilize them as large blocks of land. Erlanger v. New York Theatre Co., 206 App.Div. 148, 200 N.Y.S. 696, 698; People ex rel. Frederick Loeser & Co. v. Goldfogle, 220 App.Div. 326, 221 N.Y.S. 342, 346.

PLOW-ALMS. The ancient payment of a penny to the church from every plow-land. 1 Mon. Angl. 256.

PLOW-BOTE. An allowance of wood which tenants are entitled to, for repairing their plows and other implements of husbandry.

PLOW-LAND. A quantity of land "not of any certain content, but as much as a plow can, by course of husbandry, plow in a year." Co. Litt. 69a.

Tillable. Govier v. Brechler, 159 Wis. 157, 149 N.W. 740, 742.

PLOW-MONDAY. The Monday after twelfth-day.

PLOW-SILVER. Money formerly paid by some tenants, in lieu of service to plow the lord's lands.

PLUMBATURA. Lat. In the civil law. Soldering. Dig. 6, 1, 23, 5.

PLUMBER. A tradesman who furnishes, fits, and repairs gas, water and soil pipes, cisterns, tanks, baths, water closets, their fittings, and other sanitary and fire protection apparatus for a house or other building, including junctions to mains and sewers. Com. v. Dougherty, 156 Pa.Super. 520, 40 A.2d 902, 903; People v. Osborne, 149 Misc. 676, 269 N.Y.S. 409.

PLUMBUM. Lat. In the civil law. Lead. Dig. 50, 16, 242, 2.

PLUNDER, v. To take property from persons or places by open force, and this may be in course of

a lawful war, or by unlawful hostility, as in the case of pirates or banditti. The term is also used to express the idea of taking property from a person or place, without just right, but not expressing the nature or quality of the wrong done. Carter v. Andrews, 16 Pick., Mass., 9; U. S. v. Stone, C.C.Tenn., 8 F. 246; U. S. v. Pitman, 27 Fed.Cas. 540.

PLUNDER, n. Personal property belonging to an enemy, captured and appropriated on land; booty. Also the act of seizing such property. See Booty; Prize.

PLUNDERAGE. In maritime law. The embezzlement of goods on board of a ship is so called.

PLURAL. Containing more than one; consisting of or designating two or more. Webster.

PLURAL MARRIAGE. See Marriage.

PLURALIS NUMERUS EST DUOBUS CONTENTUS. 1 Rolle, 476. The plural number is satisfied by two.

PLURALIST. One that holds more than one ecclesiastical benefice, with cure of souls.

PLURALITER. In the plural. 10 East, 158, arg.

PLURALITY. In the law of elections. The excess of the votes cast for one candidate over those cast for any other. Where there are only two candidates, he who receives the greater number of the votes cast is said to have a *majority*; when there are more than two competitors for the same office, the person who receives the greatest number of votes has a *plurality*, but he has not a majority unless he receives a greater number of votes than those cast for all his competitors combined, or, in other words, more than one-half of the total number of votes cast.

In ecclesiastical law, "plurality" means the holding two, three, or more benefices by the same incumbent; and he is called a "pluralist." Pluralities are now abolished, except in certain cases. 2 Steph.Comm. 691, 692.

PLURES COHÆREDES SUNT QUASI UNUM CORPUS PROPTER UNITATEM JURIS QUOD HABENT. Co. Litt. 163. Several co-heirs are, as it were, one body, by reason of the unity of right which they possess.

PLURES PARTICIPES SUNT QUASI UNUM CORPUS, IN EO QUOD UNUM JUS HABENT. Co. Litt. 164. Several parceners are as one body, in that they have one right.

PLURIES. Lat. Often; frequently. When an original and *alias* writ have been issued and proved ineffectual, a third writ, called a "*pluries* writ," may frequently be issued. It is to the same effect as the two former, except that it contains the words, "as we have often commanded you," ("*sicut pluries præcepimus*,") after the usual commencement, "We command you." 3 Bl. Comm. 233; Archb. Pr. 585.

PLURIES FI. FA. A writ issued where other commands of the court have proved ineffectual. U. S. v. Bd of Dir., C.C.A.La., 229 F. 1, 3.

PLURIS PETITIO. Lat. In Scotch practice. A demand of more than is due. Bell.

PLUS EXEMPLA QUAM PECCATA NOCENT. Examples hurt more than crimes.

PLUS PECCAT AUTHOR QUAM ACTOR. The originator or instigator of a crime is a worse offender than the actual perpetrator of it. Applied to the crime of subornation of perjury. 5 Coke, 99a.

PLUS PETITIO. In Roman law. A phrase denoting the offense of claiming more than was just in one's pleadings. This more might be claimed in four different respects, viz.: (1) *Re*, i. e., in amount, (e. g., £50 for £5); (2) *loco*, i. e., in place (e. g., delivery at some place more difficult to effect than the place specified;) (3) *tempore*, i. e., in time, (e. g., claiming payment on the 1st of August of what is not due till the 1st of September;) and (4) *causa*, i. e., in quality, (e. g., claiming a dozen of champagne, when the contract was only for a dozen of wine generally.) Prior to Justinian's time, this offense was in general fatal to the action; but, under the legislation of the emperors Zeno and Justinian, the offense (if *re*, *loco*, or *causa*) exposed the party to the payment of three times the damage, if any, sustained by the other side, and (if *tempore*) obliged him to postpone his action for double the time, and to pay the costs of his first action before commencing a second. Brown.

PLUS VALET CONSUETUDO QUAM CONCESSIO. Custom is more powerful than grant.

PLUS VALET UNUS OCULATUS TESTIS QUAM AURITI DECEM. One eye-witness is of more weight than ten ear-witnesses, [or those who speak from hearsay.] 4 Inst. 279.

PLUS VIDENT OCULI QUAM OCLUS. Several eyes see more than one. 4 Inst. 160.

PNEUMOCONIOSIS. A generic term including all lung diseases caused by dust particles of any sort. Genesco, Inc. v. Greeson, 125 S.E.2d 786, 789, 105 Ga.App. 798.

PO. LO. SUO. An old abbreviation for the words "*ponit loco suo*," (puts in his place,) used in warrants of attorney. Townsh. Pl. 431.

POACH. To steal game on a man's land.

POACHING. In English criminal law. The unlawful entry upon land for the purpose of taking or destroying game; the taking or destruction of game upon another's land, usually committed at night. Steph. Crim. Law 119, et seq.; 2 Steph. Comm. 82.

POBLADOR. In Spanish law. A colonizer; he who peoples; the founder of a colony.

POCKET. This word is used as an adjective in several compound legal phrases, carrying a meaning suggestive of, or analogous to, its signification

as a pouch, bag, or secret receptacle. For these phrases, see "Borough," "Judgment," "Record," "Sheriff," and "Veto."

POENA. Lat. Punishment; a penalty. Inst. 4, 6, 18, 19.

POD NET. See Pound Net.

POENA AD PAUCOS, METUS AD OMNES PERVENIAT. If punishment be inflicted on a few, a dread comes to all.

POENA CORPORALIS. Corporal punishment.

POENA EX DELICTO DEFUNCTI HÆRES TENERI NON DEBET. The heir ought not to be bound by a penalty arising out of the wrongful act of the deceased. 2 Inst. 198.

POENA NON POTEST, CULPA PERENNIS ERIT. Punishment cannot be, crime will be, perpetual. 21 Vin. Abr. 271.

POENA PILLORALIS. In old English law. Punishment of the pillory. Fleta, lib. 1, c. 38, § 11.

POENA SUOS TENERE DEBET ACTORES ET NON ALIOS. Punishment ought to bind the guilty, and not others. Bract. fol. 380b.

POENA TOLLI POTEST, CULPA PERENNIS ERIT. The punishment can be removed, but the crime remains. 1 Park.Cr.Rep. (N.Y.) 241.

POENÆ POTIUS MOLLIENDÆ QUAM EXASPARANDÆ SUNT. 3 Inst. 220. Punishments should rather be softened than aggravated.

POENÆ SINT RESTRINGENDÆ. Punishments should be restrained. Jenk. Cent. 29.

POENÆ SUOS TENERE DEBET ACTORES ET NON ALIOS. Punishment ought to be inflicted upon the guilty, and not upon others. Bract. 380b; Fleta, l. 1, c. 38, § 12; l. 4, c. 17, § 17.

POENALIS. Lat. In the civil law. Penal; imposing a penalty; claiming or enforcing a penalty. *Actiones pœnales*, penal actions. Inst. 4, 6, 12.

POENITENTIA. Lat. In the civil law. Repentance; reconsideration; changing one's mind; drawing back from an agreement already made, or rescinding it.

Locus pœnitentiæ. Room or place for repentance or reconsideration; an opportunity to withdraw from a negotiation before finally concluding the contract or agreement. Also, in criminal law, an opportunity afforded by the circumstances to a person who has formed an intention to kill or to commit another crime, giving him a chance to reconsider and relinquish his purpose.

POINDING. The process of the law of Scotland which answers to the distress of the English law. Poinning is of three kinds:

Real poinning or poinning of the ground. This is the action by which a creditor, having a security on the land of his debtor, is enabled to

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appropriate the rents of the land, and the goods of the debtor or his tenants found thereon, to the satisfaction of the debt.

Personal poinding. This consists in the seizure of the goods of the debtor, which are sold under the direction of a court of justice, and the net amount of the sales paid over to the creditor in satisfaction of his debt; or, if no purchaser appears, the goods themselves are delivered.

Poinding of stray cattle, committing depredations on corn, grass, or plantations, until satisfaction is made for the damage. Bell.

POINT. A distinct proposition or question of law arising or propounded in a case. Gulf, C. & S. F. Ry. Co. v. Tarver, Steele & Co., Tex.Civ. App., 295 S.W. 320, 323.

POINT RESERVED. When, in the progress of the trial of a cause, an important or difficult point of law is presented to the court, and the court is not certain of the decision that should be given, it may *reserve* the point, that is, decide it provisionally as it is asked by the party, but reserve its more mature consideration for the hearing on a motion for a new trial, when, if it shall appear that the first ruling was wrong, the verdict will be set aside. The point thus treated is technically called a "point reserved."

POINTS. The distinct propositions of law, or chief heads of argument, presented by a party in his paper-book, and relied upon on the argument of the cause. Also the marks used in punctuation. Duncan v. Kohler, 37 Minn. 379, 34 N.W. 594; Commonwealth Ins. Co. v. Pierro, 6 Minn. 570 (Gil. 404).

POISON. In medical jurisprudence. A substance having an inherent deleterious property which renders it, when taken into the system, capable of destroying life. 2 Whart. & S. Med. Jur. § 1. A substance which, on being applied to the human body, internally or externally, is capable of destroying the action of the vital functions, or of placing the solids and fluids in such a state as to prevent the continuance of life. Wharton. Boswell v. State, 114 Ga. 40, 39 S.E. 897; United States Mut. Acc. Ass'n v. Newman, 84 Va. 52, 3 S.E. 805.

POLAR STAR RULE. The rule that the intent of the maker of a written document, as gathered from its four corners, shall prevail unless such intent conflicts with some statutory provision within the jurisdiction, or is against public policy. Hanks v. McDanell, 307 Ky. 243, 210 S.W.2d 784, 786.

POLE. A measure of length, equal to five yards and a half.

POLICE. The function of that branch of the administrative machinery of government which is charged with the preservation of public order and tranquillity, the promotion of the public health, safety, and morals, and the prevention, detection, and punishment of crimes. State v. Hine,

59 Conn. 50, 21 A. 1024, 10 L.R.A. 83; People v. Squire, 107 N.Y. 593, 14 N.E. 820, 1 Am.St.Rep. 893.

The police of a state, in a comprehensive sense, embraces its whole system of internal regulation, by which the state seeks not only to preserve the public order and to prevent offenses against the state, but also to establish for the intercourse of citizen with citizen those rules of good manners and good neighborhood which are calculated to prevent a conflict of rights, and to insure to each the uninterrupted enjoyment of his own, so far as is reasonably consistent with a like enjoyment of rights by others. Cooley, Const.Lim. *572. It is defined by Jeremy Bentham in his works: "Police is in general a system of precaution, either for the prevention of crime or of calamities. Its business may be distributed into eight distinct branches: (1) police for the prevention of offenses; (2) police for the prevention of calamities; (3) police for the prevention of epidemic diseases; (4) police of charity; (5) police of interior communications; (6) police of public amusements; (7) police for recent intelligence; (8) police for registration." Canal Com'rs v. Willamette Transp. Co., 6 Or. 222.

The term "police" has also been divided into "administrative police", which has for its object to maintain constantly public order in every part of the general administration, and "judiciary police" which is intended principally to prevent crimes by punishing the criminals. Its object is to punish crimes which the administrative police has not been able to prevent. Green v. City of Bennettsville, 197 S.C. 313, 15 S.E.2d 334, 337.

POLICE COURT. The name of a kind of inferior court in several of the states, which has a summary jurisdiction over minor offenses and misdemeanors of small consequence, and the powers of a committing magistrate in respect to more serious crimes, and, in some states, a limited jurisdiction for the trial of civil causes. In English law. Courts in which stipendiary magistrates, chosen from barristers of a certain standing, sit for the dispatch of business. Their general duties and powers are the same as those of the unpaid magistracy, except that one of them may usually act in cases which would require to be heard before two other justices. Wharton.

POLICE DE CHARGEMENT. Fr. In French law. A bill of lading. Ord. Mar. liv. 3, tit. 2.

POLICE JURY. In Louisiana. The governing bodies of the "parishes," which are political subdivisions of the state, comparable to counties in other states. National Liberty Ins. Co. of America v. Police Jury of Natchitoches Parish, C.C.A. La., 96 F.2d 261, 262.

POLICE JUSTICE. A magistrate charged exclusively with the duties incident to the common-law office of a conservator or justice of the peace; the prefix "police" serving merely to distinguish them from justices having also civil jurisdiction. Wenzler v. People, 58 N.Y. 530.

POLICE MAGISTRATE. An inferior judicial officer having jurisdiction of minor criminal offenses, breaches of police regulations, and the like; so called to distinguish them from magistrates who have jurisdiction in civil cases also, as justices of the peace. People v. Curley, 5 Colo. 416; McDermond v. Dinnie, 6 N.D. 278, 69 N.W. 295.

POLICE OFFICER. One of the staff of men employed in cities and towns to enforce the municipal police, *i. e.*, the laws and ordinances for preserving the peace and good order of the community. Otherwise called "policeman."

POLICE POWER. The power vested in a state to establish laws and ordinances for the regulation and enforcement of its police as above defined. The power vested in the legislature to make, ordain, and establish all manner of wholesome and reasonable laws, statutes, and ordinances, either with penalties or without, not repugnant to the constitution, as they shall judge to be for the good and welfare of the commonwealth, and of the subjects of the same. *Com. v. Alger*, 7 Cush. (Mass.) 85. An authority conferred by the American constitutional system upon the individual states, through which they are enabled to establish a special department of police; adopt such regulations as tend to prevent the commission of fraud, violence, or other offenses against the state; aid in the arrest of criminals; and secure generally the comfort, health, and prosperity of the state, by preserving the public order, preventing a conflict of rights in the common intercourse of the citizens, and insuring to each an uninterrupted enjoyment of all the privileges conferred upon him by the laws of his country. *Lalor*, *Pol. Enc. s. v.*

That inherent and plenary power in state over persons and property which enables the people to prohibit all things inimical to comfort, safety, health, and welfare of society. *Drysdale v. Prudden*, 195 N.C. 722, 143 S.E. 530, 536.

It is true that the legislation which secures to all protection in their rights, and the equal use and enjoyment of their property, embraces an almost infinite variety of subjects. Whatever affects the peace, good order, morals, and health of the community comes within its scope; and every one must use and enjoy his property subject to the restrictions which such legislation imposes. What is termed the "police power" of the state, which, from the language often used respecting it, one would suppose to be an undefined and irresponsible element in government, can only interfere with the conduct of individuals in their intercourse with each other, and in the use of their property, so far as may be required to secure these objects. *Munn v. Illinois*, 94 U.S. 145, 24 L.Ed. 77. For other definitions, see *Slaughterhouse Cases*, 16 Wall. 62, 21 L.Ed. 394; *Stone v. Mississippi*, 101 U.S. 818, 25 L.Ed. 1079; *Thorpe v. Rutland & E. R. Co.*, 27 Vt. 140, 62 Am.Dec. 625; *People v. Steele*, 231 Ill. 340, 83 N.E. 236, 14 L.R.A., N.S., 361, 121 Am.St.Rep. 321; *In re Clark*, 65 Conn. 17, 31 A. 522, 28 L.R.A. 242; *Mathews v. Board of Education*, 127 Mich. 530, 86 N.W. 1036, 54 L.R.A. 736; *In re Main*, 162 Okl. 65, 19 P.2d 153, 156.

POLICE REGULATIONS. Laws of a state, or ordinances of a municipality, which have for their object the preservation and protection of public peace and good order, and of the health, morals, and security of the people. *Ex parte Bourgeois*, 60 Miss. 663, 45 Am.Rep. 420; *Sonora v. Curtin*, 137 Cal. 583, 70 P. 674; *Roanoke Gas Co. v. Roanoke*, 88 Va. 810, 14 S.E. 665.

POLICE SUPERVISION. In England, subjection to police supervision is where a criminal offender is subjected to the obligation of notifying the place of his residence and every change of his residence to the chief officer of police of the district, and of reporting himself once a month to

the chief officer or his substitute. Offenders subject to police supervision are popularly called "habitual criminals." *Sweet*.

POLICIES OF INSURANCE, COURT OF. A court established in pursuance of the statutes 43 Eliz. c. 12, and 13 & 14 Car. II. c. 23. Composed of the judge of the admiralty, the recorder of London, two doctors of the civil law, two common lawyers, and eight merchants; any three of whom, one being a civilian or a barrister, could determine in a summary way causes concerning policies of assurance in London, with an appeal to chancery. No longer in existence. 3 Bl.Comm. 74.

POLICY. The general principles by which a government is guided in its management of public affairs, or the legislature in its measures.

This term, as applied to a law, ordinance, or rule of law, denotes its general purpose or tendency considered as directed to the welfare or prosperity of the state or community.

In gaming. A species of "lottery" whereby the chance is determined by numbers; "numbers game" also being a lottery. *People v. Hines*, 258 App.Div. 466, 17 N.Y.S.2d 141, 142.

Policy of a statute, or legislature. As applied to a penal or prohibitive statute, means the intention of discouraging conduct of a mischievous tendency. See L.R. 6 P.C. 134; 5 Barn. & Ald. 335; *Pol. Cont.* 235.

Policy of the law. By this phrase is understood the disposition of the law to discountenance certain classes of acts, transactions, or agreements, or to refuse them its sanction, because it considers them immoral, detrimental to the public welfare, subversive of good order, or otherwise contrary to the plan and purpose of civil regulations.

Public policy. That principle of the law which holds that no subject can lawfully do that which has a tendency to be injurious to the public or against the public good. 4 H. L. Cas. 1; *Greenh. Pub. Pol.* 2. The principles under which the freedom of contract or private dealings is restricted by law for the good of the community. *Wharton*. The term "policy," as applied to a statute, regulation, rule of law, course of action, or the like, refers to its probable effect, tendency, or object, considered with reference to the social or political well-being of the state. Thus, certain classes of acts are said to be "against public policy," when the law refuses to enforce or recognize them, on the ground that they have a mischievous tendency, so as to be injurious to the interests of the state, apart from illegality or immorality. *Sweet Egerton v. Earl Brownlow*, 4 H.L.Cas. 235; *Smith v. Railroad Co.*, 115 Cal. 584, 47 P. 532. *Workmen's Compensation Board of Kentucky v. Abbott*, 212 Ky. 123, 278 S.W. 533, 536, 47 A.L.R. 789; *Driver v. Smith*, 89 N.J.Eq. 339, 104 A. 717, 725; *Nashville Ry. & Light Co. v. Lawson*, 144 Tenn. 78, 229 S.W. 741, 743; *American Nat. Ins. Co. v. Coates*, 112 Tex. 267, 246 S.W. 356, 359;

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People v. Herrin, 284 Ill. 368, 120 N.E. 274, 275; Fidelity & Deposit Co. of Maryland v. Moore, D. C.Or., 3 F.2d 652, 653.

"Public policy" is the community common sense and common conscience extended and applied throughout the state to matters of public morals, public health, public safety, public welfare, and the like; it is that general and well-settled public opinion relating to man's plain, palpable duty to his fellow men having due regard to all the circumstances of each particular relation and situation. Pittsburgh, C., C. & St. L. Ry. Co. v. Kinney, 95 Ohio St. 64, 115 N.E. 505, 506, L.R.A.1917D, 641, Ann.Cas.1918B, 286. Public policy properly cognizable by courts is that derived or derivable by clear implication from its Constitution, statutes, and judicial decisions. Brown v. American Ry. Express Co., 128 S.C. 428, 123 S.E. 97, 98; In re Rain's Estate, 316 Mo. 492, 291 S.W. 120, 122, 51 A.L.R. 877; Hogston v. Bell, 185 Ind. 536, 112 N.E. 883, 886; New York Life Ins. Co. v. Hamburger, 174 Mich. 254, 140 N.W. 510, 512. "Public policy is a variable quantity; it must and does vary with the habits, capacities, and opportunities of the public." 36 Ch.Div. 359; Chaffee v. Farmers' Co-op. Elevator Co., 39 N.D. 585, 168 N.W. 616, 618.

POLICY OF INSURANCE. A mercantile instrument in writing, by which one party, in consideration of a premium, engages to indemnify another against a contingent loss, by making him a payment in compensation, whenever the event shall happen by which the loss is to accrue. 2 Steph. Comm. 172. Contract whereby insurer, in return for premiums, engages, on happening of designated event, to pay certain sum as provided. In re O'Neill's Estate, 143 Misc. 733, 255 N.Y.S. 767, 771.

The written instrument in which a contract of insurance is set forth. Civ. Code Cal. § 2586.

Blanket policy. A policy of fire insurance which contemplates that the risk is shifting, fluctuating, or varying, and is applied to a class of property rather than to any particular article or thing. Insurance Co. v. Baltimore Warehouse Co., 93 U.S. 541, 23 L.Ed. 868; Insurance Co. v. Landau, 62 N.J.Eq. 73, 49 A. 738.

The term "specific" as applied in insurance phraseology is frequently used in contrast with "blanket insurance" and denotes coverage of a particular piece of property or property at a specific location, as contrasted with blanket insurance which covers the same and other property in several different locations. Davis Yarn Co. v. Brooklyn Yarn Dye Co., 293 N.Y. 236, 56 N.E.2d 564, 571.

Class of life insurance policies. Those policies issued in the same calendar year, upon the lives of persons of the same age, and on the same plan of insurance. Miller v. New York Life Ins. Co., 179 Ky. 246, 200 S.W. 482, 484.

Endowment policy. In life insurance. A policy the amount of which is payable to the assured himself at the end of a fixed term of years, if he is then living, or to his heirs or a named beneficiary if he shall die sooner.

Floating policy. A policy of fire insurance not applicable to any specific described goods, but to any and all goods which may at the time of the fire be in a certain building.

Interest policy. One where the assured has a real, substantial, and assignable interest in the thing insured; as opposed to a wager policy.

Mixed policy. A policy of marine insurance in which not only the time is specified for which the

risk is limited, but the voyage also is described by its local termini; as opposed to policies of insurance for a particular voyage, without any limits as to time, and also to purely time policies, in which there is no designation of local termini at all. Mozley & Whitley. And see Wilkins v. Tobacco Ins. Co., 30 Ohio, 340, 27 Am.Rep. 455.

Open policy. One in which the value of the subject insured is not fixed or agreed upon in the policy as between the assured and the underwriter, but is left to be estimated in case of loss. The term is opposed to "valued policy," in which the value of the subject insured is fixed for the purpose of the insurance, and expressed on the face of the policy. Mozley & Whitley. Riggs v. Fire Protection Ass'n, 61 S.C. 448, 39 S.E. 614; Cox v. Insurance Co., 3 Rich. Law, 331, 45 Am.Dec. 771; Insurance Co. v. Butler, 38 Ohio St. 128. But this term is also sometimes used in America to describe a policy in which an aggregate amount is expressed in the body of the policy, and the specific amounts and subjects are to be indorsed from time to time. London Assur. Corp. v. Paterson, 106 Ga. 538, 32 S.E. 650.

Paid-up policy. In life insurance. A policy on which no further payments are to be made in the way of annual premiums.

Policy loan. An advancement on life policy without a personal obligation on the part of the policy holder as to repayment. Board of Assessors of the Parish of Orleans v. New York Life Ins. Co., 30 S.Ct. 385, 216 U.S. 517, 54 L.Ed. 597.

Time policy. In fire insurance, one made for a defined and limited time, as, one year. In marine insurance, one made for a particular period of time, irrespective of the voyage or voyages upon which the vessel may be engaged during that period. Wilkins v. Tobacco Ins. Co., 30 Ohio St. 339, 27 Am.Rep. 455; Greenleaf v. St. Louis Ins. Co., 37 Mo. 29.

Valued policy. One in which the value of the thing insured is settled by agreement between the parties and inserted in the policy. Riggs v. Insurance Co., 61 S.C. 448, 39 S.E. 614; Luce v. Insurance Co., 15 Fed.Cas. 1071.

Voyage policy. A policy of marine insurance effected for a particular voyage or voyages of the vessel, and not otherwise limited as to time. Wilkins v. Tobacco Ins. Co., 30 Ohio St. 339, 27 Am.Rep. 455.

Wager policy. An insurance upon a subject-matter in which the party assured has no real, valuable, or insurable interest. A mere wager policy is that in which the party assured has no interest in the thing assured, and could sustain no possible loss by the event insured against, if he had not made such wager. Gambs v. Insurance Co., 50 Mo. 47; Moving Picture Co. of America v. Scottish Union & National Ins. Co. of Edinburgh, 244 Pa. 358, 90 A. 642, 644; Avery v. Mechanics' Ins. Co. of Philadelphia, Mo.App., 295 S.W. 509, 512.

POLITÆ LEGIBUS NON LEGES POLITIS ADAPTANDÆ. Politics are to be adapted to the laws, and not the laws to politics. Hob. 154.

POLITICAL. Pertaining or relating to the policy or the administration of government, state or national. *People v. Morgan*, 90 Ill. 558. Pertaining to, or incidental to, the exercise of the functions vested in those charged with the conduct of government; relating to the management of affairs of state; as political theories; of or pertaining to exercise of rights and privileges or the influence by which individuals of a state seek to determine or control its public policy; having to do with organization or action of individuals, parties, or interests that seek to control appointment or action of those who manage affairs of a state. *State ex rel. Maley v. Civic Action Committee*, 238 Iowa 851, 28 N.W.2d 467, 470.

POLITICAL ARITHMETIC. An expression sometimes used to signify the art of making calculations on matters relating to a nation; the revenues, the value of land and effects; the produce of lands and manufactures; the population, and the general statistics of a country. Wharton.

POLITICAL COMMITTEE. Exists whenever three or more persons co-operate to bring about election or defeat of candidate or proposition at election. *Empire City Job Print v. Harbord*, 148 Misc. 331, 265 N.Y.S. 450.

POLITICAL CORPORATION. A public or municipal corporation; one created for political purposes, and having for its object the administration of governmental powers of a subordinate or local nature. *Auryansen v. Hackensack Imp. Com'n*, 45 N.J.L. 115; *Curry v. District Tp.*, 62 Iowa 102, 17 N.W. 191.

POLITICAL ECONOMY. The science which describes the methods and laws of the production, distribution, and consumption of wealth, and treats of economic and industrial conditions and laws, and the rules and principles of rent, wages, capital, labor, exchanges, money, population, etc. The science which determines what laws men ought to adopt in order that they may, with the least possible exertion, procure the greatest abundance of things useful for the satisfaction of their wants, may distribute them justly, and consume them rationally. *De Laveleye*, Pol. Econ. The science which treats of the administration of the revenues of a nation, or the management and regulation of its resources, and productive property and labor. Wharton.

POLITICAL LAW. That branch of jurisprudence which treats of the science of politics, or the organization and administration of government.

POLITICAL LIBERTY. See Liberty.

POLITICAL OFFENSES. As a designation of a class of crimes usually excepted from extradition treaties, this term denotes crimes which are incidental to and form a part of political disturbances; but it might also be understood to include

offenses consisting in an attack upon the political order of things established in the country where committed, and even to include offenses committed to obtain any political object. 2 Steph. Crim. Law, 70.

POLITICAL OFFICE. See Office.

POLITICAL PARTY. A number of persons united in opinion and organized in the manner usual to the then existing political parties. *Swindall v. State Election Board*, 168 Okl. 97, 32 P.2d 691, 695. An unincorporated, voluntary association of persons sponsoring certain ideas of government or maintaining certain political principles or beliefs in public policies of government, not a governmental agency or instrumentality. *Robinson v. Holman*, 181 Ark. 428, 26 S.W.2d 66, 68, 70 A.L. R. 1480.

POLITICAL QUESTIONS. Questions of which the courts of justice will refuse to take cognizance, or to decide, on account of their purely political character, or because their determination would involve an encroachment upon the executive or legislative powers; *e. g.*, what sort of government exists in a state, whether peace or war exists, whether a foreign country has become an independent state, etc. *Kenneth v. Chambers*, 14 How. 38, 14 L.Ed. 316.

POLITICAL RIGHTS. Those which may be exercised in the formation or administration of the government. *People v. Morgan*, 90 Ill. 563. Rights of citizens established or recognized by constitutions which give them the power to participate directly or indirectly in the establishment or administration of government. *People v. Barrett*, 203 Ill. 99, 67 N.E. 742, 96 Am.St.Rep. 296; *Winnett v. Adams*, 71 Neb. 817, 99 N.W. 684.

POLITICS. The science of government; the art or practice of administering public affairs.

POLITY. The form of government; civil constitution.

POLL, v. In practice. To single out, one by one, of a number of persons. To examine each juror separately, after a verdict has been given, as to his concurrence in the verdict. 1 Burrill, Pr. 238; *State v. Boger*, 202 N.C. 702, 163 S.E. 877, 878.

POLL, n. A head; an individual person; a register of persons. In the law of elections, a list or register of heads or individuals who may vote in an election; the aggregate of those who actually cast their votes at the election, excluding those who stay away. *De Soto Parish v. Williams*, 49 La. Ann. 422, 21 So. 647, 37 L.R.A. 761. See, also, Polls.

POLL, adj. Cut or shaved smooth or even; cut in a straight line without indentation. A term anciently applied to a deed, and still used, though with little of its former significance. 2 Bl.Comm. 296.

POLL-MONEY. A tax ordained by act of parliament (18 Car. II. c. 1), by which every subject in

POLL-TAX

the kingdom was assessed by the head or poll, according to his degree. Cowell. A similar personal tribute was more anciently termed "poll-silver."

POLL-TAX. A capitation tax; a tax of a specific sum levied upon each person within the jurisdiction of the taxing power and within a certain class (as, all males of a certain age, etc.) without reference to his property or lack of it. *Southern Ry. Co. v. St. Clair County*, 124 Ala. 491, 27 So. 23; *Short v. State*, 80 Md. 392, 31 A. 322, 29 L.R.A. 404; *Marion Foundry Co. v. Landes*, 112 Ohio St. 166, 147 N.E. 302, 304. *Breedlove v. Suttles*, Ga., 58 S.Ct. 205, 207, 302 U.S. 277, 82 L.Ed. 252.

POLLARDS. A foreign coin of base metal, prohibited by St. 27 Edw. I. c. 3, from being brought into the realm, on pain of forfeiture of life and goods. 4 Bl.Comm. 98. It was computed at two pollards for a sterling or penny. *Dyer*, 82b.

POLLENGERS. Trees which have been lopped; distinguished from timber-trees. *Plowd.* 649.

POLLICITATION. In the civil law. An offer not yet accepted by the person to whom it is made. *Langd. Cont.* § 1. See *McCulloch v. Eagle Ins. Co.*, 1 Pick. (Mass.) 283.

POLLIGAR, POLYGAR. In Hindu law. The head of a village or district; also a military chieftain in the peninsula, answering to a hill *zemindar* in the northern *circars*. *Wharton*.

POLLING THE JURY. A practice whereby the jurors are asked individually whether they assented, and still assent, to the verdict. To poll a jury is to call the names of the persons who compose a jury and require each juror to declare what his verdict is before it is recorded. *Silak v. Hudson & M. R. Co.*, 114 N.J.L. 428, 176 A. 674, 675.

POLLS. The place where electors cast in their votes. *Adams v. Corwin*, 118 Misc. 701, 195 N.Y.S. 41, 42.

Heads; individuals; persons singly considered. A challenge to the *polls* (*in capita*) is a challenge to the individual jurors composing the panel, or an exception to one or more particular jurors. 3 Bl.Comm. 358, 361.

POLLUTE. To corrupt or defile. *Young v. State*, 194 Ind. 221, 141 N.E. 309, 311.

POMACE WINE. Any product made by the addition of water and sugar to the pomace of grapes from which the juice has been partially expressed, and by fermenting the mixture until a fermented beverage is produced. *United States v. Sixty Barrels of Wine*, D.C.Mo., 225 F. 846, 848.

POLYANDRY. The civil condition of having more husbands than one to the same woman; a social order permitting plurality of husbands.

POLYGAMIA EST PLURIUM SIMUL VIRORUM UXORUMVE CONNUBIUM. 3 Inst. 88. Polygamy is the marriage with many husbands or wives at one time.

POLYGAMY. In criminal law. The offense of having several wives or husbands at the same time, or more than one wife or husband at the same time. 3 Inst. 88. And see *Reynolds v. U. S.*, 98 U.S. 145, 25 L.Ed. 244; *McBride v. Graeber*, 16 Ga.App. 240, 85 S.E. 86, 89.

The offense committed by a layman in marrying while any previous wife is living and undivorced; as distinguished from bigamy in the sense of a breach of ecclesiastical law involved in any second marriage by a clerk.

Polygamy, or bigamy, shall consist in knowingly having a plurality of husbands or wives at the same time. Code Ga.1882, § 4530 (Pen.Code 1910, § 367).

A bigamist or polygamist is a man who, having contracted a bigamous or polygamous marriage, and become the husband at one time, of two or more wives, maintains that relation and *status* at the time when he offers to be registered as a voter (8 U.S.C.A. § 136); and this without reference to the question whether he was at any time guilty of the offense of bigamy or polygamy, or whether any prosecution for such offense was barred by the lapse of time; neither is it necessary that he should be guilty of polygamy under the first section of the act of March 22, 1882. *Murphy v. Ramsey*, 5 S.Ct. 747, 114 U.S. 16, 29 L.Ed. 47; *Cannon v. U. S.*, 6 S.Ct. 278, 116 U.S. 55, 29 L.Ed. 561.

Bigamy literally means a second marriage distinguished from a third or other; while polygamy means many marriages,—implies more than two.

POLYGARCHY. A term sometimes used to denote a government of many or several; a government where the sovereignty is shared by several persons; a collegiate or divided executive.

POMARIUM. In old pleading. An apple tree; an orchard.

POND. A body of stagnant water without an outlet, larger than a puddle and smaller than a lake; or a like body of water with a small outlet. *Webster*. *Rockland Water Co. v. Camden & R. Water Co.*, 80 Me. 544, 15 A. 785, 1 L.R.A. 388; *Concord Mfg. Co. v. Robertson*, 66 N.H. 1, 25 A. 718, 18 L.R.A. 679; *Munn v. Board of Sup'rs of Greene County*, 161 Iowa 26, 141 N.W. 711, 714; *Humphreys-Mexia Co. v. Arseneaux*, 116 Tex. 603, 297 S.W. 225, 229, 53 A.L.R. 1147.

A standing ditch cast by labor of man's hand, in his private grounds, for his private use, to serve his house and household with necessary waters; but a *pool* is a low plat of ground by nature, and is not cast by man's hand. *Call.Sew.* 103.

Great ponds. In Maine and Massachusetts, natural ponds having a superficial area of more than ten acres, and not appropriated by the proprietors to their private use prior to a certain date. *Barrows v. McDermott*, 73 Me. 441; *West Roxbury v. Stoddard*, 7 Allen (Mass.) 158.

Public pond. In New England, a great pond; a pond covering a superficial area of more than ten acres. *Brastow v. Rockport Ice Co.*, 77 Me. 100; *West Roxbury v. Stoddard*, 7 Allen (Mass.) 170.

Private pond. A body of water wholly on the lands of a single owner, or of a single group of joint owners or tenants in common, which did not

have any such connection with any public waters that fish could pass from one to the other. If pond was so connected with public waters that at time of high water, fish could go in and out, it was not "private pond" from which defendants could seine fish whether fish might go out same day or next season. *State v. Lowder*, 198 Ind. 234, 153 N.E. 399, 400.

PONDERANTUR TESTES, NON NUMERANTUR. Witnesses are weighed, not counted. 1 Starkie, Ev. 554; Best, Ev. p. 426, § 389; Bakeman v. Rose, 14 Wend. (N.Y.) 105, 109.

PONDUS. In old English law. Poundage; *i. e.*, a duty paid to the crown according to the weight of merchandise.

PONDUS REGIS. The king's weight; the standard weight appointed by the king. Cowell.

PONE. In English practice. An original writ formerly used for the purpose of removing suits from the court-baron or county court into the superior courts of common law. It was also the proper writ to remove all suits which were before the sheriff by writ of justices. But this writ is now in disuse, the writ of *certiorari* being the ordinary process by which at the present day a cause is removed from a county court into any superior court. Brown.

PONE PER VADIUM. In English practice. An obsolete writ to the sheriff to summon the defendant to appear and answer the plaintiff's suit, on his putting in sureties to prosecute. It was so called from the words of the writ, "*pone per vadium et salvos plegios*," "put by gage and safe pledges, A. B., the defendant."

PONENDIS IN ASSISIS. An old writ directing a sheriff to impanel a jury for an assize or real action.

PONENDUM IN BALLIUM. A writ commanding that a prisoner be bailed in cases bailable. Reg. Orig. 133.

PONENDUM SIGILLUM AD EXCEPTIONEM. A writ by which justices were required to put their seals to exceptions exhibited by a defendant against a plaintiff's evidence, verdict, or other proceedings, before them, according to the statute Westm. 2, (13 Edw. I. St. 1, c. 31).

PONERE. Lat. To put, place, lay, or set. Often used in the Latin terms and phrases of the old law.

PONIT SE SUPER PATRIAM. Lat. He puts himself upon the country. The defendant's plea of not guilty in a criminal action is recorded, in English practice, in these words, or in the abbreviated form "*po. se.*"

PONTAGE. In old English law. Duty paid for the reparation of bridges; also a due to the lord of the fee for persons or merchandises that pass over rivers, bridges, etc. Cowell.

PONTIBUS REPARANDIS. An old writ directed to the sheriff, commanding him to charge one or more to repair a bridge.

POOL. A combination of persons or corporations engaged in the same business, or for the purpose of engaging in a particular business or commercial or speculative venture, where all contribute to a common fund, or place their holdings of a given stock or other security in the hands and control of a managing member or committee, with the object of eliminating competition as between the several members of the pool, or of establishing a monopoly or controlling prices or rates by the weight and power of their combined capital, or of raising or depressing prices on the stock market, or simply with a view to the successful conduct of an enterprise too great for the capital of any member individually, and on an agreement for the division of profits or losses among the members, either equally or pro rata. Also, a similar combination not embracing the idea of a pooled or contributed capital, but simply the elimination of destructive competition between the members by an agreement to share or divide the profits of a given business or venture, as, for example, a contract between two or more competing railroads to abstain from "rate wars" and (usually) to maintain fixed rates, and to divide their earnings from the transportation of freight in fixed proportions. *Green v. Higham*, 161 Mo. 333, 61 S.W. 798; *Mollyneaux v. Wittenberg*, 39 Neb. 547, 58 N.W. 205; *Kilbourn v. Thompson*, 103 U.S. 195, 26 L.Ed. 377; *American Biscuit Co. v. Klotz*, C.C.La., 44 F. 725; *U. S. v. Trans-Missouri Freight Ass'n*, 7 C.C.A. 15, 58 F. 65, 24 L.R.A. 73; *Georgia Fruit Exchange v. Turnipseed*, 9 Ala. App. 123, 62 So. 542, 546.

In various methods of gambling, a "pool" is a sum of money made up of the stakes contributed by various persons, the whole of which is then wagered as a stake on the event of a race, game, or other contest, and the winnings (if any) are divided among the contributors to the pool pro rata. Or it is a sum similarly made up by the contributions of several persons, each of whom then makes his guess or prediction as to the event of a future contest or hazard, the successful better taking the entire pool. *Ex parte Powell*, 43 Tex.Cr.R. 391, 66 S.W. 298; *Com. v. Ferry*, 146 Mass. 203, 15 N.E. 484; *Lacey v. Palmer*, 93 Va. 159, 24 S.E. 930, 31 L.R.A. 822, 57 Am.St.Rep. 795; *People v. McCue*, 87 App.Div. 72, 83 N.Y.S. 1088; *Commonwealth v. Sullivan*, 218 Mass. 281, 105 N.E. 895, Ann.Cas.1916B, 98.

A body of standing water, without a current or issue, accumulated in a natural basin or depression in the earth, and not artificially formed. *Stephens v. State*, 81 Tex.Cr.R. 177, 194 S.W. 400, 401. See Pond.

POOLING CONTRACTS. Agreements between competing railways for a division of the traffic, or for a *pro rata* distribution of their earnings united into a "pool" or common fund. 15 Fed. 667, note. See Pool.

POOLROOM

POOLROOM. A room in which pools on races are sold. In another sense, a room where the game of pool is played. *Town of Eros v. Powell*, 137 La. 342, 68 So. 632, 634.

POOR. As used in law, this term denotes those who are so destitute of property or of the means of support, either from their own labor or the care of relatives, as to be a public charge, that is, dependent either on the charity of the general public or on maintenance at the expense of the public. The term is synonymous with "indigent persons" and "paupers." *State v. Osawkee Tp.*, 14 Kan. 421, 19 Am.Rep. 99; *In re Hoffen's Estate*, 70 Wis. 522, 36 N.W. 407; *Polk County v. Owen*, 187 Iowa 220, 174 N.W. 99, 107.

POOR DEBTOR'S OATH. An oath allowed, in some jurisdictions, to a person who is arrested for debt. On swearing that he has not property enough to pay the debt, he is set at liberty.

POOR LAW. That part of the law which relates to the public or compulsory relief of paupers.

POOR RATE. In English law. A tax levied by parochial authorities for the relief of the poor.

POOR-LAW BOARD. The English official body appointed under St. 10 & 11 Vict. c. 109, passed in 1847, to take the place of the poor-law commissioners, under whose control the general management of the poor, and the funds for their relief throughout the country, had been for some years previously administered. The poor-law board is now superseded by the local government board, which was established in 1871 by St. 34 & 35 Vict. c. 70. 3 Steph.Comm. 49.

POOR-LAW GUARDIANS. See Guardians of the Poor.

POP SHOTS. The explosion of light charges of dynamite to break up large fragments of rock. *Brede v. Minnesota Crushed Stone Co.*, 146 Minn. 406, 178 N.W. 820, 821.

POPE. The bishop of Rome, and supreme head of the Roman Catholic Church. 4 Steph.Comm. (7th Ed.) 168-185.

POPE NICHOLAS' TAXATION. The first fruits (*primitiæ* or *annates*) were the first year's profits of all the spiritual preferments in the kingdom according to a rate made by Walter, bishop of Norwich, in the time of Pope Innocent II., and afterwards advanced in value in the time of Pope Nicholas IV. This last valuation was begun A. D. 1288, and finished 1292, and is still preserved in the exchequer. The taxes were regulated by it till the survey made in the twenty-sixth year of Henry VIII. 2 Steph.Comm. 567.

POPERY. The religion of the Roman Catholic Church, comprehending doctrines and practices.

POPULACE, or POPULACY. The vulgar; the multitude.

POPULAR ACTION. An action for a statutory penalty or forfeiture, given to any such person

or persons as will sue for it; an action given to the *people* in general. 3 Bl.Comm. 161.

POPULAR SENSE. In reference to the construction of a statute, this term means that sense which people conversant with the subject-matter with which the statute is dealing would attribute to it. 1 Exch.Div. 248; *Westerlund v. Black Bear Mining Co.*, C.C.A.Colo., 203 F. 599, 605.

POPULISCITUM. Lat. In Roman law. A law enacted by the people; a law passed by an assembly of the Roman people, in the *comitia centuriata*, on the motion of a senator; differing from a *plebiscitum*, in that the latter was always proposed by one of the tribunes.

POPULUS. Lat. In Roman law. The people; the whole body of Roman citizens, including as well the patricians as the plebeians.

PORCION. In Spanish law. A part or portion; a lot or parcel; an allotment of land. *Downing v. Diaz*, 80 Tex. 436, 16 S.W. 49.

PORNOGRAPHIC. That which is of or pertaining to obscene literature; obscene; licentious. People on Complaint of Savery v. Gotham Book Mart, 158 Misc. 240, 285 N.Y.S. 563, 567.

PORRECTING. Producing for examination or taxation, as porrecting a bill of costs, by a proctor.

PORT. A place for the lading and unlading of the cargoes of vessels, and the collection of duties or customs upon imports and exports. A place, either on the seacoast or on a river, where ships stop for the purpose of loading and unloading, from whence they depart, and where they finish their voyages. *Devato v. Barrels of Plumbago*, D.C.N.Y., 20 F. 515; *Petrel Guano Co. v. Jarnette*, C.C.N.C., 45 F. 675.

While Rev.St. §§ 4178, 4334 (46 U.S.C.A. §§ 47, 287), declare that the word "port" may mean the place where a vessel is built, or where one or more of the owners reside, a "port," in ordinary significance, is a place where ships are accustomed to load and unload goods, or to take on and let off passengers, and where persons and merchandise are allowed to pass into and out of the realm, and implies that it is something more than a roadstead; therefore a place on the high seas, fixed by latitude and longitude, where vessels were to be met and provisioned and coaled, is not a port. *Hamburg-American Steam Packet Co. v. United States*, C.C.A.N.Y., 250 F. 747, 759.

French Maritime Law

Burden, (of a vessel;) size and capacity.

General

Foreign port. One exclusively within the jurisdiction of a foreign nation, hence one without the United States. *Bigley v. New York & P. R. S. S. Co.*, D.C.N.Y., 105 F. 74. But the term is also applied to a port in any state other than the state where the vessel belongs or her owner resides. *The Canada*, D.C.Or., 7 F. 124; *The Lulu*, 10 Wall. 200, 19 L.Ed. 906; *Negus v. Simpson*, 99 Mass. 393.

Home port. The port at which a vessel is registered or enrolled or where the owner resides.

Port charges, dues, or tolls. Pecuniary exactions upon vessels availing themselves of the commercial conveniences and privileges of a port. *Wilkins v. Trafikaktiebolaget Grangesbert Okelö-sund*, C.C.A., 10 F.2d 129, 131; *The Vigo*, D.C. N.Y., 257 F. 586, 587; *Dampskibs Aktieselskabet Jeanette Skinner v. Munson S. S. Line*, C.C.A. N.Y., 20 F.2d 345, 347; *Christianssand Shipping Co. v. Marshall*, D.C.Pa., 22 F.2d 192, 194.

Port-greve. The chief magistrate of a sea-port town is sometimes so called.

Port of delivery. In maritime law. The port which is to be the terminus of any particular voyage, and where the vessel is to unlade or deliver her cargo, as distinguished from any port at which she may touch, during the voyage, for other purposes. *The Two Catharines*, 24 Fed. Cas. 429.

Port of departure. As used in the United States statutes requiring a ship to procure a bill of health from the consular officer at the place of departure, is not the last port at which the ship stops while bound for the United States, but the port from which she cleared. *The Dago*, 10 C.C.A. 224, 61 F. 986.

Port of destination. In maritime law and marine insurance, the term includes both ports which constitute the termini of the voyage, the home port and the foreign port to which the vessel is consigned as well as any usual stopping places for the receipt or discharge of cargo. *Gookin v. New England Mut. Marine Ins. Co.*, 12 Gray, Mass., 501, 74 Am.Dec. 609.

Port of discharge, in a policy of marine insurance, means the place where the substantial part of the cargo is discharged, although there is an intent to complete the discharge at another basin. *Bramhall v. Sun Mut. Ins. Co.*, 104 Mass. 510, 6 Am.Rep. 261.

Port of entry. One of the ports designated by law, at which a custom-house or revenue office is established for the execution of the laws imposing duties on vessels and importations of goods. *Cross v. Harrison*, 16 How. 164, 14 L.Ed. 889.

Port-reeve, or port-warden. An officer maintained in some ports to oversee the administration of the local regulations; a sort of harbor-master.

Port-risk. In marine insurance. A risk upon a vessel while lying in port, and before she has taken her departure upon another voyage. *Nelson v. Sun Mut. Ins. Co.*, 71 N.Y. 459.

Port toll. The toll paid for bringing goods into a port.

PORTATICA. In English law. The generic name for port duties charged to ships. *Harg.Law Tract*, 64.

PORTEOUS. In old Scotch practice. A roll or catalogue containing the names of indicted persons, delivered by the justice-clerk to the coroner,

to be attached and arrested by him. Otherwise called the "Porteous Roll." Bell.

PORTER. In old English law, this title was given to an officer of the courts who carried a rod or staff before the justices.

A person who keeps a gate or door; as the door-keeper of the houses of parliament.

One who carries or conveys parcels, luggage, etc., particularly from one place to another in the same town.

PORTERAGE. A kind of duty formerly paid at the English custom-house to those who attended the water-side, and belonged to the package-office; but it is now abolished. Also the charge made for sending parcels.

PORTIO LEGITIMA. Lat. In the civil law. The birthright portion; that portion of an inheritance to which a given heir is entitled, and of which he cannot be deprived by the will of the decedent, without special cause, by virtue merely of his relationship to the testator.

PORTION. The share falling to a child from a parent's estate or the estate of any one bearing a similar relation. *Lewis's Appeal*, 108 Pa. 136; *In re Miller's Will*, 2 Lea, Tenn., 57; *Stubbs v. Abel*, 114 Or. 610, 233 P. 852, 857. An allotted part; a share, a parcel; a division in a distribution; a share of an estate or the like, received by gift or inheritance. *Lecompte v. Davis' Ex'r*, 285 Ky. 433, 148 S.W.2d 292, 295.

Portion is especially applied to payments made to younger children out of the funds comprised in their parents' marriage settlement, and in pursuance of the trusts thereof. *Mozley & Whiteley*.

PORTION DISPONIBLE. Fr. In French law. That part of a man's estate which he may bequeath to other persons than his natural heirs. A parent leaving one legitimate child may dispose of one-half only of his property; one leaving two, one-third only; and one leaving three or more, one-fourth only; and it matters not whether the disposition is *inter vivos* or by will.

PORTIONER.

Old English law. A minister who serves a benefice, together with others; so called because he has only a portion of the tithes or profits of the living; also an allowance which a vicar commonly has out of a rectory or impropriation. *Cowell*.

Scotch law. The proprietor of a small feu or portion of land. Bell.

PORTIONIBUS. Is properly employed to mean a portion of the tithes of one parish claimed by the rector of another parish. 4 Cl. & F. 1.

PORTIONIST. One who receives a portion; the allottee of a portion. One of two or more incumbents of the same ecclesiastical benefice.

PORTMEN. The burgesses of Ipswich and of the Cinque Ports were so called.

PORTMOTE

PORTMOTE. In old English law. A court held in ports or haven towns, and sometimes in inland towns also. Cowell; Blount.

PORTORIA. In the civil law. Duties paid in ports on merchandise. Taxes levied in old times at city gates. Tolls for passing over bridges.

PORTSALE. In old English law. An auction; a public sale of goods to the highest bidder; also a sale of fish as soon as it is brought into the haven. Cowell.

PORTSOKA, or PORTSOKEN. The suburbs of a city, or any place within its jurisdiction. Somner; Cowell.

PORTUS EST LOCUS IN QUO EXPORTANTUR ET IMPORTANTUR MERCES. 2 Inst. 148. A port is a place where goods are exported or imported.

POSITIVE. Laid down, enacted, or prescribed. Express or affirmative. Direct, absolute, explicit.

As to positive "Condition," "Fraud," "Proof," and "Servitude," see those titles.

POSITIVE EVIDENCE. Direct proof of the fact or point in issue; evidence which, if believed, establishes the truth or falsehood of a fact in issue, and does not arise from any presumption. It is distinguished from circumstantial evidence. 3 Bouv. Inst. no. 3057; Cooper v. Holmes, 71 Md. 20, 17 A. 711; Com. v. Webster, 5 Cush., Mass., 310, 52 Am.Dec. 711.

POSITIVE LAW. Law actually and specifically enacted or adopted by proper authority for the government of an organized jural society.

"A 'law,' in the sense in which that term is employed in jurisprudence, is enforced by a sovereign political authority. It is thus distinguished not only from all rules which, like the principles of morality and the so-called laws of honor and of fashion, are enforced by an indeterminate authority, but also from all rules enforced by a determinate authority which is either, on the one hand, superhuman, or, on the other hand, politically subordinate. In order to emphasize the fact that 'laws,' in the strict sense of the term, are thus authoritatively imposed, they are described as *positive laws*." Holl.Jur. 37.

POSITIVE WRONG. A wrongful act, wilfully committed. Padgett v. Missouri Motor Distributing Corporation, Mo., 177 S.W.2d 490, 492.

POSITIVI JURIS. Lat. Of positive law. "That was a rule *positivi juris*; I do not mean to say an unjust one." Lord Ellenborough, 12 East, 639.

POSITO UNO OPPOSITORUM, NEGATUR ALTERUM. One of two opposite positions being affirmed, the other is denied. 3 Rolle, 422.

POSSE. Lat. A possibility. A thing is said to be *in posse* when it may possibly be; *in esse* when it actually is. Guidry v. Caire, 181 La. 895, 160 So. 622.

POSSE COMITATUS. Lat. The power or force of the county. The entire population of a county above the age of fifteen, which a sheriff may summon to his assistance in certain cases; as to aid

him in keeping the peace, in pursuing and arresting felons, etc. 1 Bl.Comm. 343; Com. v. Martin, 7 Pa.Dist.R. 224.

POSSESS. To occupy in person; to have in one's actual and physical control; to have the exclusive detention and control of; to have and hold as property; to have a just right to; to be master of; to own or be entitled to. Fuller v. Fuller, 84 Me. 475, 24 A. 946; Bingham's Adm'r v. Commonwealth, 196 Ky. 318, 244 S.W. 781, 785; Davis v. State, 102 Tex.Cr.R. 546, 278 S.W. 848, 849; Ex parte Okahara, 191 Cal. 353, 216 P. 614, 617; Melvin v. Scowley, 213 Ala. 414, 104 So. 817, 820; Nevin v. Louisville Trust Co., 258 Ky. 187, 79 S.W. 2d 688, 689.

POSSESSED. This word is applied to the right and enjoyment of a termor, or a person having a term, who is said to be possessed, and not seised. Bac.Tr. 335; Poph. 76; Dyer, 369.

"Possessed" is a variable term in the law, and has different meanings as it is used in different circumstances. It sometimes implies a temporary interest in lands; as we say a man is possessed, in contradistinction to being seised. It sometimes implies the corporal having; as we say a man is seised and possessed. But it sometimes implies no more than that one has a property in a thing; that he has it as owner; that it is his. Thompson v. Moran, 44 Mich. 603, 7 N.W. 180; In re Dillingham's Estate, 196 Cal. 525, 238 P. 367, 369; O'Connor v. Halpin, 166 Iowa, 101, 147 N.W. 185, 186; United States Trust Co. v. Gulick, 179 N.Y.S. 769, 771, 107 Misc. 316; Thomson v. Fidelity Trust Co., 268 Pa. 203, 110 A. 770, 773.

POSSESSIO. Lat.

Civil Law

That condition of fact under which one can exercise his power over a corporeal thing at his pleasure, to the exclusion of all others. This condition of fact is called "detention," and it forms the substance of possession in all its varieties. Mackeld. Rom. Law, § 238.

"Possession," in the sense of "detention," is the actual exercise of such a power as the owner has a right to exercise. The term "*possessio*" occurs in the Roman jurists in various senses. There is *possessio* simply, and *possessio civilis*, and *possessio naturalis*. *Possessio* denoted, originally, bare detention. But this detention, under certain conditions, becomes a legal state, inasmuch as it leads to ownership, through *usucapio*. Accordingly, the word "*possessio*," which required no qualification so long as there was no other notion attached to *possessio*, requires such qualification when detention becomes a legal state. This detention, then, when it has the conditions necessary to *usucapio*, is called "*possessio civilis*," and all other *possessio* as opposed to *civilis* is *naturalis*. Sandars, Just.Inst. 274. Wharton.

Old English law. Possession; seisin. The detention of a corporeal thing by means of a physical act and mental intent, aided by some support of right. Bract. fol. 38b.

General

Pedis possessio. A foothold; an actual possession of real property, implying either actual occupancy or enclosure and use. Lawrence v. Fulton, 19 Cal. 690; Porter v. Kennedy, 1 McMul., S.C., 357.

Possessio bona fide. Possession in good faith. **Possessio mala fide,** possession in bad faith. A

possessor *bona fide* is one who believes that no other person has a better right to the possession than himself. A possessor *mala fide* is one who knows that he is not entitled to the possession. Mackeld. Rom. Law, § 243.

Possessio honorum. In the civil law. The possession of goods. More commonly termed "*bonorum possessio*." (q. v.).

Possessio civilis. In Roman law. A legal possession, *i. e.*, a possessing accompanied with the intention to be or to thereby become owner; and, as so understood, it was distinguished from "*possessio naturalis*," otherwise called "*nuda detentio*," which was a possessing without any such intention. *Possessio civilis* was the basis of *usucapio* or of *longi temporis possessio*, and was usually (but not necessarily) adverse possession. Brown.

Possessio fratris. The possession or seisin of a brother; that is, such possession of an estate by a brother as would entitle his sister of the whole blood to succeed him as heir, to the exclusion of a half-brother. Hence, derivatively, that doctrine of the older English law of descent which shut out the half-blood from the succession to estates; a doctrine which was abolished by the descent act, 3 & 4 Wm. IV. c. 106. 1 Steph.Comm. 385; Broom, Max. 532.

Possessio longi temporis. See *Usucapio*.

Possessio naturalis. See *Possessio Civilis*.

POSSESSIO EST QUASI PEDIS POSITIO. Possession is, as it were, the position of the foot. 3 Co. 42.

POSSESSIO FRATRIS DE FEODO SIMPLICI FACIT SOROREM ESSE HÆREDEM. The brother's possession of an estate in fee-simple makes the sister to be heir. 3 Coke, 41; Broom, Max. 532.

POSSESSIO PACIFICA PER ANNOS 60 FACIT JUS. Peaceable possession for sixty years gives a right. Jenk. Cent. 26.

POSSESSION. The detention and control, or the manual or ideal custody, of anything which may be the subject of property, for one's use and enjoyment, either as owner or as the proprietor of a qualified right in it, and either held personally or by another who exercises it in one's place and name. Act or state of possessing. That condition of facts under which one can exercise his power over a corporeal thing at his pleasure to the exclusion of all other persons. *Starits v. Avery*, 204 Iowa 401, 213 N.W. 769, 771; *Schenk v. State*, 106 Tex.Cr.R. 564, 293 S.W. 1101, 1102; *State v. Compton*, Mo.App., 297 S.W. 413, 414; *Nevin v. Louisville Trust Co.*, 258 Ky. 187, 79 S.W.2d 688, 689.

In the older books, "possession" is sometimes used as the synonym of "seisin;" but, strictly speaking, they are entirely different terms. "The difference between possession and seisin is: Lessee for years is possessed, and yet the lessor is still seised; and therefore the terms of law

are that of chattels a man is possessed, whereas in feoffments, gifts in tail, and leases for life he is described as 'seised.'" Noy.Max. 64.

"Possession" is used in some of the books in the sense of property. "A possession is an hereditament or chattel." Finch, Law, b. 2, c. 3.

Possession of liquor which is made unlawful is possession under some claim of right, control, or dominion, with knowledge of facts. *Schwartz v. State*, 192 Wis. 414, 212 N.W. 664, 665. Taking a drink of intoxicating liquor on invitation of owner thereof does not constitute criminal "possession." *Colbaugh v. U. S.*, C.C.A.Okl., 15 F.2d 929, 931; *State v. Williams*, 117 Or. 238, 243 P. 563; *Sizemore v. Commonwealth*, 202 Ky. 273, 259 S.W. 337, 342; *Brazeale v. State*, 133 Miss. 171, 97 So. 525, 526; *Harness v. State*, 130 Miss. 673, 95 So. 64; *State v. McAllister*, 187 N.C. 400, 121 S.E. 739, 740; *People v. Leslie*, 239 Mich. 334, 214 N.W. 128.

Actual possession. Exists where the thing is in the immediate occupancy of the party. *Simpson v. Blount*, 14 N.C. 34; *Field Furniture Co. v. Community Loan Co.*, 257 Ky. 825, 79 S.W.2d 211, 215.

Adverse possession. The actual, open, and notorious possession and enjoyment of real property, or of any estate lying in grant, continued for a certain length of time, held adversely and in denial and opposition to the title of another claimant, or under circumstances which indicate an assertion or color of right or title on the part of the person maintaining it, as against another person who is out of possession. *Hall v. Lavat*, 301 Mo. 675, 257 S.W. 108, 111; *W. T. Carter & Bro. v. Richardson*, Tex.Civ.App., 225 S.W. 816, 817; *Baxter v. Girard Trust Co.*, 288 Pa. 256, 135 A. 620, 621, 49 A.L.R. 1011; *Mendel v. Poland*, 200 Mich. 571, 166 N.W. 910, 912.

Chose in possession. A thing (subject of personal property) in actual possession, as distinguished from a "chose in action," which is not presently in the owner's possession, but which he has a right to demand, receive, or recover by suit.

Civil possession. In modern civil law and in the law of Louisiana, that possession which exists when a person ceases to reside in a house or on the land which he occupied, or to detain the movable which he possessed, but without intending to abandon the possession. It is the detention of a thing by virtue of a just title and under the conviction of possessing as owner. Civ.Code La. art. 3429 et seq. A fiction resulting from the registry of the title of the original owner. *Baldwin Lumber Co. v. Dalferes*, 138 La. 507, 70 So. 493, 499; *Maisonneuve v. Dalferes*, 138 La. 527, 70 So. 500, 501.

Constructive possession. Possession not actual but assumed to exist, where one claims to hold by virtue of some title, without having the actual occupancy, as, where the owner of a tract of land, regularly laid out, is in possession of a part, he is constructively in possession of the whole. *Fleming v. Maddox*, 30 Iowa 241.

Corporeal possession. The continuing exercise of a claim to the exclusive use of a material thing. The elements of this possession are first, the mental attitude of the claimant, the intent to possess,

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to appropriate to oneself; and second, the effective realization of this attitude. All the authorities agree that an intent to exclude others must coexist with the external facts, and must be fulfilled in the external physical facts in order to constitute possession. *State v. Wagoner*, 123 Kan. 591, 256 P. 957, 958.

Derivative possession. The kind of possession of one who is in the lawful occupation or custody of the property, but not under a claim of title of his own, but under a right derived from another, as, for example, a tenant, bailee, licensee, etc.

Dispossession. The act of ousting or removing one from the possession of property previously held by him, which may be tortious and unlawful, as in the case of a forcible amotion, or in pursuance of law, as where a landlord "dispossesses" his tenant at the expiration of the term or for other cause by the aid of judicial process.

Estate in possession. An estate whereby a present interest passes to and resides in the tenant, not depending on any subsequent circumstance or contingency. 2 Bl.Comm. 163. An estate where the tenant is in actual pernancy, or receipt of the rents and other advantages arising therefrom. 2 Crabb, Real Prop. p. 958, § 2322. *Eberts v. Fisher*, 44 Mich. 551, 7 N.W. 211; *Sage v. Wheeler*, 3 App.Div. 38, 37 N.Y.S. 1107.

Exclusive possession. See Exclusive Possession.

Hostile possession. This term, as applied to an occupant of real estate holding adversely, is not construed as implying actual enmity or ill will, but merely means that he claims to hold the possession in the character of an owner, and therefore denies all validity to claims set up by any and all other persons. *Ballard v. Hansen*, 33 Neb. 861, 51 N.W. 295; *Mittet v. Hansen*, 178 Wash. 541, 35 P.2d 93, 95.

Naked possession. The actual occupation of real estate, but without any apparent or colorable right to hold and continue such possession; spoken of as the lowest and most imperfect degree of title. 2 Bl.Comm. 195; *Birdwell v. Burleson*, 31 Tex.Civ.App. 31, 72 S.W. 446.

Natural possession. That by which a man detains a thing corporeally, as, by occupying a house, cultivating ground, or retaining a movable in possession; natural possession is also defined to be the corporeal detention of a thing which we possess as belonging to us, without any title to that possession or with a title which is void. Civ. Code La. arts. 3428, 3430. *Railroad Co. v. Le Rosen*, 52 La. Ann. 192, 26 So. 854.

Open possession. Possession of real property is said to be "open" when held without concealment or attempt at secrecy, or without being covered up in the name of a third person, or otherwise attempted to be withdrawn from sight, but in such a manner that any person interested can ascertain who is actually in possession by prop-

er observation and inquiry. See *Bass v. Pease*, 79 Ill.App. 318

Peaceable possession. See Peaceable.

Pedal possession. In establishing title by adverse possession this means actual possession; that is, living upon or actually occupying the land, or placing improvements directly upon it. *Schaeffer v. Williams*, Tex., 208 S.W. 220, 224.

Possession money. In English law. The man whom the sheriff puts in possession of goods taken under a writ of *feri facias* is entitled, while he continues so in possession, to a certain sum of money *per diem*, which is thence termed "possession money." The amount is 3s. 6d. per day if he is boarded, or 5s. per day if he is not boarded. Brown.

Possession, writ of. Where the judgment in an action of ejectment is for the delivery of the land claimed, or its possession, this writ is used to put the plaintiff in possession. It is in the nature of execution.

Quasi possession. Is to a right what possession is to a thing, it is the exercise or enjoyment of the right, not necessarily the continuous exercise, but such an exercise as shows an intention to exercise it at any time when desired. Sweet.

Scrambling possession. By this term is meant a struggle for possession on the land itself, not such a contest as is waged in the courts, or possession gained by an act of trespass, such as building a fence. *Lobdell v. Keene*, 85 Minn. 90, 88 N.W. 426.

Unity of possession. Joint possession of two rights by several titles, as where a lessee of land acquires the title in fee-simple, which extinguishes the lease. The term also describes one of the essential properties of a joint estate, each of the tenants having the entire possession as well of every parcel as of the whole. 2 Bl.Comm. 182.

Vacant possession. An estate which has been abandoned, vacated, or forsaken by the tenant. The abandonment must be complete in order to make the possession vacant, and, therefore, if the tenant have goods on the premises it will not be so considered. 2 Chitty, Bail. 177; 2 Stra. 1064.

POSSESSION IS A GOOD TITLE WHERE NO BETTER TITLE APPEARS. 20 Vin.Abr. 278.

POSSESSION IS NINE-TENTHS OF THE LAW. This adage is not to be taken as true to the full extent, so as to mean that the person in possession can only be ousted by one whose title is nine times better than his, but it places in a strong light the legal truth that every claimant must succeed by the strength of his own title, and not by the weakness of his antagonist's. Wharton.

POSSESSION VAUT TITRE. Fr. In English law, as in most systems of jurisprudence, the fact of possession raises a *prima facie* title or a presumption of the right of property in the thing possessed. In other words, the possession is as good as the title (about.) Brown.

POSSESSOR. One who possesses; one who has possession.

POSSESSOR BONA FIDE. He is a *bona fide* possessor who possesses as owner by virtue of an act sufficient in terms to transfer property, the defects of which he was ignorant of. He ceases to be a *bona fide* possessor from the moment these defects are made known to him, or are declared to him by a suit instituted for the recovery of the thing by the owner. Civ.Code La. art. 503.

POSSESSOR MALA FIDE. The possessor in bad faith is he who possesses as master, but who assumes this quality, when he well knows that he has no title to the thing, or that his title is vicious and defective. Civ.Code La. art. 3452.

POSSESSORY. Relating to possession; founded on possession; contemplating or claiming possession.

Possessory action. See next title.

Possessory claim. The title of a pre-emptor of public lands who has filed his declaratory statement but has not paid for the land. *Enoch v. Spokane Falls & N. Ry. Co.*, 6 Wash.393, 33 P. 966.

Possessory judgment. In Scotch practice. A judgment which entitles a person who has uninterruptedly been in possession for seven years to continue his possession until the question of right be decided in due course of law. *Bell*.

Possessory lien. A lien is possessory where the creditor has the right to hold possession of the specific property until satisfaction of the debt.

One which attaches to such articles of another's as may be at the time in the possession of the lienor, as, for example, an attorney's lien on the papers and documents of the client in his possession. *Wood Sewing Mach. Co. v. Boutelle*, 56 Vt. 570, 48 Am.Rep. 821.

POSSESSORY ACTION. An action which has for its immediate object to obtain or recover the actual *possession* of the subject-matter; as distinguished from an action which merely seeks to vindicate the plaintiff's *title*, or which involves the bare right only; the latter being called a "petitory" action.

An action founded on possession. Trespass for injuries to personal property is called a "possessory" action, because it lies only for a plaintiff who, at the moment of the injury complained of, was in actual or constructive, immediate, and exclusive possession. 1 Chit.Pl. 168, 169.

Admiralty practice. One which is brought to recover the possession of a vessel, had under a claim of title. *The Tilton*, 5 Mason, 465, Fed.Cas. No.14,054; 1 Kent, Comm. 371.

Louisiana. An action by which one claims to be maintained in the possession of an immovable property, or of a right upon or growing out of it, when he has been disturbed, or to be reinstated to that possession, when he has been divested or evicted. Code Prac.La. art. 6.

Old English law. A real action which had for its object the regaining possession of the freehold,

of which the demandant or his ancestors had been unjustly deprived by the present tenant or possessor thereof.

Scotch law. An action for the vindication and recovery of the possession of heritable or movable goods; *e. g.*, the action of molestation. *Paters. Comp.*

POSSIBILITAS. Lat. Possibility; a possibility. *Possibilitas post dissolutionem executionis nunquam reviviscatur*, a possibility will never be revived after the dissolution of its execution. 1 Rolle, 321. *Post executionem status, lex non patitur possibilitatem*, after the execution of an estate the law does not suffer a possibility. 3 Bulst. 108.

POSSIBILITY. An uncertain thing which may happen. A contingent interest in real or personal estate. *Kinzie v. Winston*, 14 Fed.Cas. 651; *Bodenhamer v. Welch*, 89 N.C. 78; *Needles v. Needles*, 7 Ohio St. 442, 70 Am.Dec. 85.

It is either *near*, (or *ordinary*), as where an estate is limited to one after the death of another, or *remote*, (or *extraordinary*), as where it is limited to a man, provided he marries a certain woman, and that she shall die and he shall marry another.

Bare possibility. The same as a "naked" possibility. See *infra*.

Naked possibility. A bare chance or expectation of acquiring a property or succeeding to an estate in the future, but without any present right in or to it which the law would recognize as an estate or interest. *Rogers v. Felton*, 98 Ky. 148, 32 S.W. 406.

Possibility coupled with an interest. An expectation recognized in law as an estate or interest, such as occurs in executory devises and shifting or springing uses: such a possibility may be sold or assigned.

Possibility of reverter. This term denotes no estate, but only a possibility to have the estate at a future time. Of such possibilities there are several kinds, of which two are usually denoted by the term under consideration, (1) the possibility that a common-law fee may return to the grantor by breach of a condition subject to which it was granted, (2) the possibility that a common-law fee other than a fee simple may revert to the grantor by the natural determination of the fee. *Sorrels v. McNally*, 89 Fla. 457, 105 So. 106, 109; *Des Moines City Ry. Co. v. City of Des Moines*, 183 Iowa, 1261, 159 N.W. 450, 452, L.R.A.1918D, 839; *Trustees of Calvary Presbyterian Church of Buffalo v. Putnam*, 221 App.Div. 502, 224 N.Y.S. 651, 654.

Possibility on a possibility. A remote possibility, as if a remainder be limited in particular to A.'s son John, or Edward, it is bad if he have no son of that name, for it is too remote a possibility that he should not only have a son, but a son of that particular name. 2 Coke, 51.

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POSSIBLE. Capable of existing, happening, being, becoming or coming to pass; feasible, not contrary to nature of things; neither necessitated nor precluded; free to happen or not; contrasted with necessary and impossible. In another sense, the word denotes extreme improbability, without excluding the idea of feasibility. It is also sometimes equivalent to "practicable" or "reasonable," as in some cases where action is required to be taken "as soon as possible." *Norris v. Elmdale Elevator Co.*, 216 Mich. 548, 185 N.W. 696, 698; *Miller v. Southern Express Co.*, 99 S.C. 333, 83 S.E. 449, 451; *National Enameling & Stamping Co. v. Zirkovics*, C.C.A.Mo., 251 F. 184, 189. *Guidry v. Caire*, 181 La. 895, 160 So. 622.

POST. Lat. After; occurring in a report or a text-book, is used to send the reader to a subsequent part of the book.

POST, n. A conveyance for letters or dispatches. The word is derived from "*positi*," the horses carrying the letters or dispatches being kept or placed at fixed stations. The word is also applied to the person who conveys the letters to the houses where he takes up and lays down his charge, and to the stages or distances between house and house. Hence the phrases, post-boy, post-horse, post-house, etc. *Wharton*.

A military establishment where a body of troops is permanently fixed. *Caldwell's Case*, 19 Wall. 268, 22 L.Ed. 114; a military post is synonymous with military station. *U. S. v. Phisterer*, 94 U.S. 219, 24 L.Ed. 116; *Hines v. Mikell*, C.C.A.S.C., 259 F. 28, 31.

A landmark. *Cornelius v. State*, 22 Ala.App. 150, 113 So. 475, 476; *U. S. v. Sherman*, C.C.A.S.D., 288 F. 497, 501.

POST, v. To bring to the notice or attention of the public by affixing to a post or wall, or putting up in some public place; to placard. *City of Pittsburgh v. Pittsburgh Rys. Co.*, 259 Pa. 558, 103 A. 372, 373; *Stanford v. State*, 99 Tex.Cr.R. 111, 268 S.W. 161, 162; *Iowa-Missouri Grain Co. v. Powers*, 198 Iowa, 208, 196 N.W. 979, 980, 33 A.L.R. 1268.

POST-ACT. An after-act; an act done afterwards.

POST CONQUESTUM. After the Conquest. Words inserted in the king's title by King Edward I., and constantly used in the time of Edward III. *Tomlins*.

POST-DATE. To date an instrument as of a time later than that at which it is really made.

POST-DATED CHECK. One delivered prior to its date, generally payable at sight or on presentation on or after day of its date. It differs from an ordinary check by carrying on its face implied notice that there is no money presently on deposit available to meet it, but with implied assurance that such funds will exist when check becomes due. *Lovell v. Eaton*, 99 Vt. 255, 133 A. 742, 743; *State v. Langer*, 46 N.D. 462, 177 N.W. 408, 419.

POST DIEM. After the day; as, a plea of payment *post diem*, after the day when the money became due. *Com.Dig.* "Pleader," 2.

Old Practice. The return of a writ after the day assigned. A fee paid in such case. *Cowell*.

POST DISSEISIN. In English law. The name of a writ, which lies for him who, having recovered lands and tenements by force of a novel disseisin, is again disseised by a former disseisor. *Jacob*.

POST ENTRY. When goods are weighed or measured, and the merchant has got an account thereof at the custom-house, and finds his entry already made too small, he must make a post or additional entry for the surplusage, in the same manner as the first was done. As a merchant is always in time, prior to the clearing of the vessel, to make his post, he should take care not to over-enter, to avoid as well the advance as the trouble of getting back the overplus. *McCul.Dict.*

POST EXCHANGE. A voluntary association of companies, detachments, or other army units at military posts, permitted by a special regulation of the War Department for the purpose of conducting for the benefit of the members of such units what is in effect a co-operative store and place of entertainment. *Keane v. U. S.*, C.C.A.Va., 272 F. 577, 578.

POST EXECUTIONEM STATUS LEX NON PATITUR POSSIBILITATEM. 3 Bulst. 108. After the execution of the estate the law suffers not a possibility.

POST FACTO. After the fact. See *Ex Post Facto*.

POST-FACTUM, or POSTFACTUM. An after-act; an act done afterwards; a post-act.

POST-FINE. In old conveyancing. A fine or sum of money, (otherwise called the "king's silver") formerly due on granting the *licentia concordandi*, or leave to agree, in levying a fine of lands. It amounted to three-twentieths of the supposed annual value of the land, or ten shillings for every five marks of land. 2 Bl.Comm. 350.

POST HAC. Lat. After this; after this time; hereafter.

POST LITEM MOTAM. Lat. After suit moved or commenced. Depositions in relation to the subject of a suit, made after litigation has commenced, are sometimes so termed. 1 Starkie, Ev. 319.

POST-MARK. A stamp or mark put on letters received at the post-office for transmission through the mails.

POST-MORTEM. After death. A term generally applied to an autopsy or examination of a dead body, to ascertain the cause of death, or to the inquisition for that purpose by the coroner. *Wehle v. United States Mut. Acc. Ass'n*, 11 Misc. Rep. 36, 31 N.Y.Supp. 865; *Stephens v. People*, 4 Parker Cr. R., N.Y., 475.

POST NATUS. Born afterwards. A term applied by old writers to a second or younger son. It is used in private international law to designate a person who was born *after* some historic event, (such as the American Revolution or the act of union between England and Scotland,) and whose rights or *status* will be governed or affected by the question of his birth before or after such event.

POST-NOTES. A species of bank-notes payable at a distant period, and not on demand.

They are a species of obligation resorted to by banks when the exchanges of the country, and especially of the banks, have become embarrassed by excessive speculations. Much concern is then felt for the country, and through the newspapers it is urged that post-notes be issued by the banks "for aiding domestic and foreign exchanges," as a "mode of relief," or a "remedy for the distress," and "to take the place of the southern and foreign exchanges." And so presently this is done. Post-notes are therefore intended to enter into the circulation of the country as a part of its medium of exchanges; the smaller ones for ordinary business, and the larger ones for heavier operations. They are intended to supply the place of demand notes, which the banks cannot afford to issue or reissue, to relieve the necessities of commerce or of the banks, or to avoid a compulsory suspension. They are under seal, or without seal, and at long or short dates, at more or less interest, or without interest, as the necessities of the bank may require. Appeal of Hogg, 22 Pa. 488.

POST-NUPTIAL. After marriage. Thus, an agreement entered into by a father after the marriage of his daughter, by which he engages to make a provision for her, would be termed a "post-nuptial agreement." Brown.

POST-NUPTIAL SETTLEMENT. A settlement made after marriage upon a wife or children; otherwise called a "voluntary" settlement. 2 Kent, Comm. 173.

POST-OBIT. (Lat.) An agreement by which the obligor borrows a certain sum of money and promises to pay a larger sum, exceeding the lawful rate of interest, upon the death of a person from whom he has some expectation, if the obligor be then living. Boynton v. Hubbard, 7 Mass. 119; 6 Madd. 111; 5 Ves. 57; 19 Ves. 628.

POST OBIT BOND. A bond given by an expectant, to become due on the death of a person from whom he will have property. A bond or agreement given by a borrower of money, by which he undertakes to pay a larger sum, exceeding the legal rate of interest, on or *after the death* of a person from whom he has expectations, in case of surviving him. Crawford v. Russell, 62 Barb., N.Y., 92; Boynton v. Hubbard, 7 Mass. 119.

POST-OFFICE. A bureau or department of government, or under governmental superintendence, whose office is to receive, transmit, and deliver letters, papers, and other mail-matter sent by post. Also the office established by government in any city or town for the local operations of the postal system, for the receipt and distribution of mail from other places, the forwarding of mail there deposited, the sale of postage stamps, etc.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT. The name of one of the departments of the executive branch

of the government of the United States, which has charge of the transmission of the mails and the general postal business of the country.

POST-OFFICE ORDER. A letter of credit furnished by the government, at a small charge, to facilitate the transmission of money.

POST PROLEM SUSCITATAM. After issue born, (raised.) Co.Litt. 19b.

POST ROADS. The roads or highways, by land or sea, designated by law as the avenues over which the mails shall be transported. Railway Mail Service Cases, 13 Ct.Cl. 204. A "post route," on the other hand, is the appointed course or prescribed line of transportation of the mail. U. S. v. Kochersperger, 26 Fed.Cas. 803; Blackham v. Gresham, C.C.N.Y., 16 Fed. 611.

POST-TERMINAL SITTINGS. Sittings after term. See Sittings.

POST TERMINUM. After term, or post-term. The return of a writ not only after the day assigned for its return, but after the term also, for which a fee was due. Cowell.

POST, WRIT OF ENTRY IN. In English law. An abolished writ given by statute of Marlbridge, 52 Hen. III. c. 30, which provided that when the number of alienations or descents exceeded the usual degrees, a new writ should be allowed, without any mention of degrees at all.

POSTAGE. The fee charged by law for carrying letters, packets, and documents by the public mails.

POSTAGE STAMP. A ticket issued by government, to be attached to mail-matter, that represents the postage or fee paid for the transmission of such matter through the public mails.

POSTAL. Relating to the mails; pertaining to the post-office.

POSTAL CURRENCY. During a brief period following soon after the commencement of the civil war in the United States, when specie change was scarce, postage stamps were popularly used as a substitute; and the first issues of paper representatives of parts of a dollar, issued by authority of congress, were called "postal currency." This issue was soon merged in others of a more permanent character, for which the later and more appropriate name is "fractional currency." Abbott.

POSTAL SAVINGS DEPOSITORIES. The act of congress of June 25, 1910, c. 386, 36 Stat. 814 (39 U.S.C.A. § 751 et seq.), created a board of trustees (the postmaster general, the secretary of the treasury, and the attorney general) to establish such depositories. Deposits may be made by any person of ten years or over, in his or her name, or by a married woman in her own name and free from her husband's control. Deposits may be made of \$1 or multiples thereof, and any person may purchase for 10 cents "postal savings stamps" and attach them to a card furnished for

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the purpose, and a card with ten stamps affixed will be accepted as a deposit of \$1, or may be deemed in cash. Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. a year is paid, but not on fractions of a dollar. No balance shall exceed \$2,500.

Deposits may be withdrawn, in whole or in part, on demand. A depositor may surrender his deposit in sums of \$20, \$40, \$60, \$80, \$100, and multiples of \$100 and of \$500, and receive United States bonds of corresponding denominations, bearing interest at 2½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after one year, and payable in gold at the end of twenty years.

By 39 U.S.C.A. § 766, "the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment of the deposits."

POSTAL UNION. A treaty made at Berne in October, 1874, for the regulation of rates of postage and other matters connected with the post-office between England and various other countries. See 38 & 39 Vict. c. 22; 1 Hall.Int.L. 286. Several international conferences have since been held on the subject: Paris, 1878; Lisbon, 1885; Vienna, 1891; Washington, 1897; Rome, 1906.

POSTEA. In the common-law practice, a formal statement, indorsed on the *nisi prius* record, which gives an account of the proceedings at the trial of the action. Smith, Act. 167.

POSTED WATERS. In Vermont. Waters flowing through or lying upon inclosed or cultivated lands, which are preserved for the exclusive use of the owner or occupant by his posting notices (according to the statute) prohibiting all persons from shooting, trapping, or fishing thereon, under a prescribed penalty. See *State v. Theriault*, 70 Vt. 617, 41 A. 1030, 43 L.R.A. 290, 67 Am.St.Rep. 695.

POSTERIORA DEROGANT PRIORIBUS. Posterior things derogate from things prior. 1 Bouv. Inst. n. 90.

POSTERIORES. Lat. This term was used by the Romans to denote the descendants in a direct line beyond the sixth degree.

POSTERIORITY. This is a word of comparison and relation in tenure, the correlative of which is the word "priority." Thus, a man who held lands or tenements of two lords was said to hold of his more ancient lord by priority, and of his less ancient lord by posteriority. Old Nat.Brev. 94. It has also a general application in law consistent with its etymological meaning, and, as so used, it is likewise opposed to priority. Brown.

POSTERITY. All the descendants of a person in a direct line to the remotest generation. *Breckinridge v. Denny*, 8 Bush (Ky.) 527.

POSTHUMOUS CHILD. One borne after the death of its father; or, when the Cæsarean operation is performed, after that of the mother.

Quasi-posthumous child. In civil law. One who, born during the life of his grandfather or other male ascendant, was not his heir at the time he made his testament, but who by the death of his father became his heir in his lifetime. Inst. 2, 13, 2; Dig. 28, 3, 13.

POSTHUMUS PRO NATO HABETUR. A posthumous child is considered as though born, [at the parent's death.] *Hall v. Hancock*, 15 Pick. (Mass.) 258, 26 Am.Dec. 598.

POSTHUMOUS WORK. Work on which original copyright has been taken out by someone to whom literary property passed before publication. *Shapiro, Bernstein & Co. v. Bryan*, C.C.A.N.Y., 123 F.2d 697, 699.

POSTLIMINIUM. Lat. In the civil law. A doctrine or fiction of the law by which the restoration of a person to any *status* or right formerly possessed by him was considered as relating back to the time of his original loss or deprivation; particularly in the case of one who, having been taken prisoner in war, and having escaped and returned to Rome, was regarded, by the aid of this fiction, as having never been abroad, and was thereby reinstated in all his rights. Inst. 1, 12, 5.

The term is also applied, in international law, to the recapture of property taken by an enemy, and its consequent restoration to its original owner.

POSTLIMINIUM FINGIT EUM QUI CAPTOS EST IN CIVITATE SEMPER FUISSE. Postliminy feigns that he who has been captured has never left the state. Inst. 1, 12, 5; Dig. 49, 51.

POSTLIMINY. See Postliminium.

POSTMAN. A senior barrister in the court of exchequer, who has precedence in motions, so called from the place where he sits. 2 Bl.Comm. 28. A letter-carrier.

POSTMASTER. An officer of the United States, appointed to take charge of a local post-office and transact the business of receiving and forwarding the mails at that point, and such other business as is committed to him under the postal laws.

POSTMASTER GENERAL. The head of the post-office department. He is one of the president's cabinet.

POSTNATI. Those born after. See Post Natus.

POSTPONE. To put off; defer; delay; continue; adjourn; as when a hearing is *postponed*. Also to place after; to set below something else; as when an earlier lien is for some reason *postponed* to a later lien.

The word "postpone" carries with it the idea of deferring the doing of something or the taking effect of something until a future or later time. *Gartner v. Roth*, Cal., 157 P.2d 361, 363.

The word "postponement," in speaking of legal proceedings, is nearly equivalent to "continuance;" except that the former word is generally preferred when describing an adjournment of the cause to another day during the

term, and the latter when the case goes over to another term. *State v. Underwood*, 76 Mo. 639; *State v. Nathaniel*, 52 La. Ann. 558, 26 So. 1008.

POSTREMO-GENITURE. Borough-English (*q. v.*).

POSTULATIO. Lat. Old English ecclesiastical law. A species of petition for transfer of a bishop.

Roman law. A request or petition. This was the name of the first step in a criminal prosecution, corresponding somewhat to "swearing out a warrant" in modern criminal law. The accuser appeared before the prætor, and stated his desire to institute criminal proceedings against a designated person, and prayed the authority of the magistrate therefor.

POSTULATIO ACTIONIS. In Roman law. The demand of an action; the request made to the prætor by an *actor* or plaintiff for an action or formula of suit; corresponding with the application for a writ in old English practice. Or, as otherwise explained, the *actor's* asking of leave to institute his action, on appearance of the parties before the prætor. *Hallifax, Civil Law*, b. 3, c. 9, no. 12.

POTABLE. Suitable for drinking; drinkable. *State v. Mairs, Mo. App.*, 272 S.W. 992, 995; *Huddleston v. State*, 103 Tex. Cr. R. 108, 280 S.W. 218.

POT-DE-VIN. In French law. A sum of money frequently paid, at the moment of entering into a contract, beyond the price agreed upon. It differs from *arrha*, in this: that it is no part of the price of the thing sold, and that the person who has received it cannot, by returning double the amount, or the other party by losing what he has paid, rescind the contract. 18 *Toullier*, no. 52.

POTENTATE. A person who possesses great power or sway; a prince, sovereign, or monarch.

By the naturalization law of the United States, an alien is required to renounce all allegiance to any foreign "prince, potentate, or sovereign whatever."

POTENTIA. Lat. Possibility; power.

POTENTIA PROPINQUA. Common possibility. See Possibility.

POTENTIA DEBET SEQUI JUSTITIAM, NON ANTECEDERE. 3 *Bulst.* 199. Power ought to follow justice, not go before it.

POTENTIA EST DUPLEX, REMOTA ET PROPINQUA; ET POTENTIA REMOTISSIMA ET VANA EST QUÆ NUNQUAM VENIT IN ACTUM. 11 *Coke*, 51. Possibility is of two kinds, remote and near; that which never comes into action is a power the most remote and vain.

POTENTIA INUTILIS FRUSTRA EST. Useless power is to no purpose. *Branch, Princ.*

POTENTIA NON EST NISI AD BONUM. Power is not conferred but for the public good.

POTENTIAL. Existing in possibility but not in act; naturally and probably expected to come into existence at some future time, though not now

existing; for example, the future product of grain or trees already planted, or the successive future installments or payments on a contract or engagement already made. Things having a "potential existence" may be the subject of mortgage, assignment, or sale. *Campbell v. Grant Co.*, 36 *Tex. Civ. App.* 641, 82 S.W. 796; *Dickey v. Waldo*, 97 *Mich.* 255, 56 N.W. 608, 23 L.R.A. 449; *Long v. Hines*, 40 *Kan.* 220, 19 P. 796, 10 *Am. St. Rep.* 192; *Carter v. Rector*, 88 *Okl.* 12, 210 P. 1035, 1037.

POTEST QUIS RENUNCIARE PRO SE ET SUIS JURI QUOD PRO SE INTRODUCITUM EST. *Bract.* 20. One may relinquish for himself and his heirs a right which was introduced for his own benefit.

POTESTAS. Lat. In the civil law. Power; authority; domination; empire. *Imperium*, or the jurisdiction of magistrates. The power of the father over his children, *patria potestas*. The authority of masters over their slaves. *Inst.* 1, 9, 12; *Dig.* 2, 1, 13, 1; *Dig.* 14, 1; *Dig.* 14, 4, 1, 4.

POTESTAS STRICTE INTERPRETATUR. A power is strictly interpreted. *Jenk. Cent.* p. 17, case 29, in marg.

POTESTAS SUPREMA SEIPSUM DISSOLVERE POTEST, LIGARE NON POTEST. Supreme power can dissolve [unloose] but cannot bind itself. *Branch, Princ.*; *Bacon*.

POTIOR EST CONDITIO DEFENDENTIS. Better is the condition of the defendant, [than that of the plaintiff.] *Broom, Max.* 740; *Cowp.* 343; *Williams v. Ingell*, 21 *Pick., Mass.*, 289; *White v. Franklin Bank*, 22 *Pick., Mass.*, 186, 187; *Cranson v. Goss*, 107 *Mass.* 440, 9 *Am. Rep.* 45.

POTIOR EST CONDITIO POSSIDENTIS. Better is the condition of the possessor. *Broom, Max.* 215, n. 719; 6 *Mass.* 84; 21 *Pick., Mass.*, 140.

POTTS' FRACTURE. A fracture of the lower part of the fibula, accompanied with injury to the ankle joint, so that the foot is dislocated outward. *Stockham v. Hall*, 145 *Kan.* 291, 65 P.2d 348.

POTWALLOPER. A term formerly applied to voters in certain boroughs of England, where all who boil (*wallop*) a *pot* were entitled to vote. *Webster*.

POULTRY COUNTER. The name of a prison formerly existing in London. See Counter.

POUND. A place, inclosed by public authority, for the temporary detention of stray animals. *Chenango County Humane Soc. v. Polmatier*, 188 *App. Div.* 419, 177 N.Y.S. 101, 103.

A pound-overt is said to be one that is open overhead; a pound-covert is one that is close, or covered over, such as a stable or other building.

"There is no more ancient institution in the country than the Village Pound. It is far older than the King's Bench, and probably older than the kingdom." *Maine, Early Hist. of Inst.*, p. 263.

A measure of weight. The pound avoirdupois contains 7,000 grains; the pound troy 5,760 grains.

POUND

In New York, the unit or standard of weight from which all other weights shall be derived and ascertained, is declared to be the *pound*, of such magnitude that the weight of a cubic foot of distilled water, at its maximum density, weighed in a vacuum with brass weights, shall be equal to sixty-two and a half such pounds. 1 Rev.St.N.Y. p. 617, § 8.

Name of a denomination of English money, containing twenty shillings. It was also used in the United States, in computing money, before the introduction of the federal coinage.

POUND BREACH. The act or offense of breaking a pound, for the purpose of taking out the cattle or goods impounded. 3 Bl.Comm. 12, 146; State v. Young, 18 N.H. 544.

POUND NET. A kind of fishing net also known as a "dutch" net and sometimes, formerly, as a "pod" net. N. Car. G. S. § 113-278; Hettrick v. Page, 82 N.C. 65; Rea v. Hampton, 7 S.E. 649, 101 N.C. 51, 9 Am.St.Rep. 21. It is a wall net with wings, and a leader, together with a pocket, bowl, pot, or pound, into which the fish are guided by the wings and the leader, which is an upright net extended in a straight line to the shore. The wings are in many cases a thousand yards in length. Cent. Dict.

POUND OF LAND. An uncertain quantity of land, said to be about fifty-two acres.

See *Librata Terræ*.

POUNDAGE. Old English law. A subsidy to the value of twelve pence in the *pound*, granted to the king, of all manner of merchandise of every merchant, as well denizen as alien, either exported or imported. Cowell.

Practice. An allowance to the sheriff of so much in the pound upon the amount levied under an execution. *Bowe v. Campbell*, 2 Civ.Proc.R., N.Y., 234. The money which an owner of animals impounded must pay to obtain their release.

POUNDKEEPER. An officer charged with the care of a pound, and of animals confined there.

POUR ACQUIT. Fr. In French law. The formula which a creditor prefixes to his signature when he gives a receipt.

POUR APPUYER. For the support of, or "in the support of." *Collins v. Collins*, 193 So. 702, 703, 194 La. 446.

POUR APPUYER NOUVELLE DEMANDE. In support of his new action. *Collins v. Collins*, 194 La. 446, 193 So. 702, 703.

POUR COMPTE DE QUI IL APPARTIENT. Fr. For account of whom it may concern.

POUR FAIRE PROCLAIMER. L. Fr. An ancient writ addressed to the mayor or bailiff of a city or town, requiring him to make proclamation concerning nuisances, etc. *Fitzh.Nat.Brev.* 176.

POUR SEISIR TERRES. L. Fr. An ancient writ whereby the crown seized the land which the wife of its deceased tenant, who held *in capite*, had for her dower, if she married without leave. It was

grounded on the statute *De Prærogativa Regis*, 7 (17 Edw. II. St. 1, c. 4). It is abolished by 12 Car. II. c. 24.

POURPARLER. Fr. In French law. The preliminary negotiations or bargainings which lead to a contract between the parties. As in English law, these form no part of the contract when completed. The term is also used in this sense in international law and the practice of diplomacy.

POURPARTY. To make *pourparty* is to divide and sever the lands that fall to parceners, which, before partition, they held jointly and *pro indiviso*. Cowell.

POURPRESTURE. An inclosure. Anything done to the nuisance or hurt of the public demesnes, or the highways, etc., by inclosure or building, endeavoring to make that private which ought to be public. The difference between a *pourpresture* and a public nuisance is that *pourpresture* is an invasion of the *ius privatum* of the crown; but where the *ius publicum* is violated it is a nuisance. Skene makes three sorts of this offense: (1) Against the crown; (2) against the lord of the fee; (3) against a neighbor. 2 Inst. 38; 1 Reeve, Eng.Law, 156.

POURSUIVANT. The king's messenger; a royal or state messenger. In the heralds' college, a functionary of lower rank than a herald, but discharging similar duties, called also "poursuivant at arms."

POURVEYANCE. In old English law. The providing corn, fuel, victuals, and other necessaries for the king's house. Cowell.

POURVEYOR, or PURVEYOR. A buyer; one who provided for the royal household.

POUSTIE. In Scotch law. Power. See *Liege Poustie*. A word formed from the Latin "*potestas*."

POVERTY AFFIDAVIT. An affidavit, made and filed by one of the parties to a suit, that he is not able to furnish security for the final costs. The use of the term is confined to a few states. *Cole v. Hoeburg*, 36 Kan. 263, 13 P. 275.

POWER. The right, ability, or faculty of doing something. *Clifford v. Helvering*, C.C.A.8, 105 F. 2d 586, 591. Authority to do any act which the grantor might himself lawfully perform. In *re Morrison's Estate*, 173 Misc. 503, 18 N.Y.S.2d 235, 241.

In a restricted sense a "power" is a liberty or authority reserved by, or limited to, a person to dispose of real or personal property, for his own benefit, or benefit of others, or enabling one person to dispose of interest which is vested in another. In *re Vanatta's Estate*, 99 N.J.Eq. 339, 131 A. 515, 518; *Hupp v. Union Coal & Coke Co.*, 284 Pa. 529, 131 A. 364, 365; *Security Trust & Safe Deposit Co. v. Ward*, 10 Del.Ch. 408, 93 A. 385, 388.

Real property law. An authority to do some act in relation to real property, or to the creation or

revocation of an estate therein, or a charge thereon, which the owner granting or reserving such power might himself perform for any purpose. Civ.Code Dak. § 298 (Comp.Laws N.D.1913, § 5383; Rev.Code S.D.1919, § 390); How.St.Mich. § 5591 (Comp.Laws 1929, § 12996).

"Power" is sometimes used in the same sense as "right," as when we speak of the powers of user and disposition which the owner of property has over it, but, strictly speaking, a power is that which creates a special or exceptional right, or enables a person to do something which he could not otherwise do. Sweet.

Technically, an authority by which one person enables another to do some act for him. 2 Lil. Abr. 339.

An authority enabling a person to dispose, through the medium of the statute of uses, of an interest, vested either in himself or in another person. Sugd. Powers, 82. An authority expressly reserved to a grantor, or expressly given to another, to be exercised over lands, etc., granted or conveyed at the time of the creation of such power. Watk.Conv. 157. A proviso, in a conveyance under the statute of uses, giving to the grantor or grantee, or a stranger, authority to revoke or alter by a subsequent act the estate first granted. 1 Steph.Comm. 505; *Burleigh v. Clough*, 52 N.H. 267, 13 Am.Rep. 23; *Griffith v. Maxfield*, 66 Ark. 513, 51 S.W. 832; *Bouton v. Doty*, 69 Conn. 531, 37 A. 1064; *Law Guarantee & Trust Co. v. Jones*, 103 Tenn. 245, 58 S.W. 219.

There is a clear distinction between a power and a trust, since "powers" are never imperative, but leave the act to be done at the will of the donee of the power, while "trusts" are always imperative, and are obligatory on the conscience of the trustee. *People v. Kaiser*, 306 Ill. 313, 137 N.E. 826, 828; *Hirschmann v. Gantt*, 136 S.C. 1, 134 S.E. 230, 231.

General

Appendant or appurtenant powers. Those existing where the donee of the power has an estate in the land and the power is to take effect wholly or in part out of that estate, and the estate created by its exercise affects the estate and interest of the donee of the power. *Baker v. Wilmert*, 288 Ill. 434, 123 N.E. 627, 629; *Taylor v. Phillips*, 147 Ga. 761, 95 S.E. 289.

Collateral powers. Those in which the donee of the power has no interest or estate in the land which is the subject of the power. Also called "naked powers." 2 Washb.R.P. 305; *Baker v. Wilmert*, 288 Ill. 434, 123 N.E. 627, 629.

Executive power. See Executive Power.

Exclusive power. See Exclusive Power.

General and special powers. A power is general when it authorizes the alienation in fee, by means of a conveyance, will, or charge, of the lands embraced in the power to any alienee whatsoever. It is special (1) when the persons or class of persons to whom the disposition of the lands under the power is to be made are designated, or (2) when the power authorizes the alienation, by means of a conveyance, will, or charge, of a particular estate or interest less than a fee. *Coster v. Lorillard*, 14 Wend. (N.Y.) 324; *Thompson v. Garwood*, 3 Whart. (Pa.) 305, 31 Am.Dec. 502.

General and special powers in trust. A general power is in trust when any person or class of persons other than the grantee of such power is designated as entitled to the proceeds or any portion of the proceeds or other benefits to result from the alienation. A special power is in trust (1) when the disposition or charge which it authorizes is limited to be made to any person or class of persons other than the holder of the power, or (2) when any person or class of persons other than the holder is designated as entitled to any benefit from the disposition or charge authorized by the power. *Cutting v. Cutting*, 20 Hun (N.Y.) 360; *Dana v. Murray*, 122 N.Y. 612, 26 N.E. 23; 60 Okl. St. Ann. §§ 191, 192.

Inherent powers. Those which are enjoyed by the possessors of natural right, without having been received from another. Such are the powers of a people to establish a form of government, of a father to control his children. Some of these are regulated and restricted in their exercise by law, but are not technically considered in the law as powers.

Ministerial powers. A phrase used in English conveyancing to denote powers given for the good, not of the donee himself exclusively, or of the donee himself necessarily at all, but for the good of several persons, including or not including the donee also. They are so called because the donee of them is as a minister or servant in his exercise of them. Brown.

Naked power. One which is simply collateral and without interest in the donee, which arises when, to a mere stranger, authority is given of disposing of an interest, in which he had not before, nor has by the instrument creating the power, any estate whatsoever. *Bergen v. Bennett*, 1 Caines Cas. (N.Y.) 15, 2 Am.Dec. 281; *Hunt v. Ennis*, 12 Fed.Cas. 915; *Atzinger v. Berger*, 151 Ky. 800, 152 S.W. 971, 972, 50 L.R.A., N.S., 622.

Power of revocation. A power which is to divest or abridge an existing estate. Distinguished from those of appointment; but the distinction is of doubtful exactness, as every new appointment must divest or revoke a former use. *Sanders*, Uses 154.

Power of visitation. A power vested by the founder in an appointed visitor, or the trustees or governors of an institution, to regulate its internal affairs and to appoint professors, elect scholarships, officers, and the like. In re Norton, 97 Misc.Rep. 289, 161 N.Y.S. 710, 717.

Powers in gross. Those which give a donee of the power, who has an estate in the land, authority to create such estates only as will not attach on the interest limited to him or take effect out of his interest, but will take effect after donee's estate has terminated. *Baker v. Wilmert*, 288 Ill. 434, 123 N.E. 627; *Taylor v. Phillips*, 147 Ga. 761, 95 S.E. 289, 290.

Constitutional Law

The right to take action in respect to a particular subject-matter or class of matters, involv-

POWER

ing more or less of discretion, granted by the constitutions to the several departments or branches of the government, or reserved to the people. Powers in this sense are generally classified as legislative, executive, and judicial. See those titles.

Implied powers are such as are necessary to make available and carry into effect those powers which are expressly granted or conferred, and which must therefore be presumed to have been within the intention of the constitutional or legislative grant. *First M. E. Church v. Dixon*, 178 Ill. 260, 52 N.E. 887; *In re Board of Com'rs of Cook County*, 146 Minn. 103, 177 N.W. 1013, 1014; *Skelly Oil Co. v. Pruitt & McCrory*, 94 Okl. 232, 221 P. 709, 710; *Citizens' Electric Illuminating Co. v. Lackawanna & W. V. Power Co.*, 255 Pa. 176, 99 A. 465, 467.

Law of Corporations

The right or capacity to act or be acted upon in a particular manner or in respect to a particular subject; as, the power to have a corporate seal, to sue and be sued, to make by-laws, to carry on a particular business or construct a given work. See *Freligh v. Saugerties*, 70 Hun, 589, 24 N.Y.S. 182; *In re Lima & H. F. Ry. Co.*, 68 Hun, 252, 22 N.Y.S. 967.

For other compound terms, such as "Power of Appointment," "Power of Sale," etc., see the following titles.

POWER COUPLED WITH AN INTEREST. A right or power to do some act, together with an interest in the subject-matter on which the power is to be exercised. It is distinguished from a *naked* power, which is a mere authority to act, not accompanied by any interest of the donee in the subject-matter of the power. *Arcweld Mfg. Co. v. Burney*, 12 Wash.2d 212, 121 P.2d 350, 355.

Is it an interest in the subject on which the power is to be exercised, or is it an interest in that which is produced by the exercise of the power? We hold it to be clear that the interest which can protect a power after the death of a person who creates it must be an interest in the thing itself. In other words, the power must be engrafted on an estate in the thing. The words themselves would seem to import this meaning. "A power coupled with an interest" is a power which accompanies or is connected with an interest. The power and the interest are united in the same person. But, if we are to understand by the word "interest" an interest in that which is to be produced by the exercise of the power, then they are never united. The power to produce the interest must be exercised, and by its exercise is extinguished. The power ceases when the interest commences, and therefore cannot, in accurate law language, be said to be "coupled" with it. And see *Missouri v. Walker*, 8 S.Ct. 929, 125 U.S. 339, 31 L.Ed. 769; *Griffith v. Maxfield*, 66 Ark. 513, 51 S.W. 832; *Hunt v. Ennis*, 12 Fed.Cas. 915; *Chase Nat. Bank of New York v. Sayles*, C.C.A.R.I., 11 F.2d 948, 957; *Splier v. Michael*, 112 Or. 229, 229 P. 1100, 1101; *Drake v. O'Brien*, 99 W.Va. 582, 130 S.E. 276, 278.

POWER OF APPOINTMENT. A power or authority conferred by one person by deed or will upon another (called the "donee") to appoint, that is, to select and nominate, the person or persons who are to receive and enjoy an estate or an income therefrom or from a fund, after the testator's death, or the donee's death, or after the termination of an existing right or interest. *Heine-*

mann v. De Wolf, 25 R.I. 243, 55 A. 707; *People v. Kaiser*, 306 Ill. 313, 137 N.E. 826, 828.

The distinction between a "will" and a "power of appointment" is that a will concerns the estate of the testator, while an appointment under a power concerns that of the donor of the power. *Thompson v. Pew*, 214 Mass. 520, 102 N.E. 122, 125.

Powers are either: *Collateral*, which are given to strangers; i. e., to persons who have neither a present nor future estate or interest in the land. These are also called simply "collateral," or powers not coupled with an interest, or powers not being interests. Or they are powers relating to the land. These are called "appendant" or "appurtenant," because they strictly depend upon the estate limited to the person to whom they are given. Thus, where an estate for life is limited to a man, with a power to grant leases in possession, a lease granted under the power may operate wholly out of the life-estate of the party executing it, and must in every case have its operation out of his estate during his life. Such an estate must be created, which will attach on an interest actually vested in himself. Or they are called "in gross," if given to a person who had an interest in the estate at the execution of the deed creating the power, or to whom an estate is given by the deed, but which enabled him to create such estates only as will not attach on the interest limited to him. Of necessity, therefore, where a man seised in fee settles his estate on others, reserving to himself only a particular power, the power is in gross.

A power to a tenant for life to appoint the estate after his death among his children, a power to jointure a wife after his death, a power to raise a term of years to commence from his death, for securing younger children's portions, are all powers in gross. An important distinction is established between *general* and *particular* powers. By a general power we understand a right to appoint to whomsoever the donee pleases. By a particular power it is meant that the donee is restricted to some objects designated in the deed creating the power, as to his own children. *Wharton*.

A general power is *beneficial* when no person other than the grantee has, by the terms of its creation, any interest in its execution. A general power is *in trust* when any person or class of persons, other than the grantee of such power, is designated as entitled to the proceeds, or any portion of the proceeds, or other benefits to result from the alienation. *Cutting v. Cutting*, 20 Hun, N.Y., 364.

When a power of appointment among a class requires that each shall have a share, it is called a "distributive" or "non-exclusive" power; when it authorizes, but does not direct, a selection of one or more to the exclusion of the others, it is called an "exclusive" power, and is also distributive; when it gives the power of appointing to a certain number of the class, but not to all, it is exclusive only, and not distributive. *Leake*, 389. A power authorizing the donee either to give the whole to one of a class or to give it equally among such of them as he may select (but not to give one a larger share than the others) is called a "mixed" power. *Sugd.Powers*, 448. *Sweet*.

POWER OF ATTORNEY. An instrument authorizing another to act as one's agent or attorney. A letter of attorney. *Arcweld Mfg. Co. v. Burney*, 12 Wash.2d 212, 121 P.2d 350, 354; *Olive-Sternenberg Lumber Co. v. Gordon*, Tex.Civ.App., 143 S.W.2d 694, 698. See *Attorney*.

POWER OF DISPOSITION. Every power of disposition is deemed absolute, by means of which the donee of such power is enabled in his life-time to dispose of the entire fee for his own benefit; and, where a general and beneficial power to devise the inheritance is given to a tenant for life or years, it is absolute, within the meaning of the statutes of some of the states. See *Power of Appointment*.

POWER OF SALE. A clause sometimes inserted in mortgages and deeds of trust, giving the mort-

gagee (or trustee) the right and power, on default in the payment of the debt secured, to advertise and sell the mortgaged property at public auction (but without resorting to a court for authority), satisfy the creditor out of the net proceeds, convey by deed to the purchaser, return the surplus, if any, to the mortgagor, and thereby divest the latter's estate entirely and without any subsequent right of redemption. *Capron v. Attleborough Bank*, 11 Gray (Mass.) 493; *Appeal of Clark*, 70 Conn. 195, 39 A. 155.

POYNDING. See *Poinding*.

POYNINGS' ACT. An act of parliament, made in Ireland, (10 Hen. VII. c. 22, A.D. 1495;) so called because Sir Edward Poynings was lieutenant there when it was made, whereby all general statutes before then made in England were declared of force in Ireland, which, before that time, they were not. 1 *Broom & H.Comm.* 112.

PRACTICABLE, PRACTICABLY. Practicable is that which may be done, practiced, or accomplished, that which is performable, feasible, possible; and the adverb *practicably* means in a practicable manner. *Streeter v. Streeter*, 43 Ill. 165; *Lauck v. Reis*, 310 Mo. 184, 274 S.W. 827, 832; *Unverzagt v. Prester*, 339 Pa. 141, 13 A.2d 46, 48.

PRACTICAL. A practical construction of a constitution or statute is one determined not by judicial decision, but practice sanctioned by general consent. *Bloxham v. Consumers' Electric Light, etc., Co.*, 36 Fla. 519, 18 So. 444, 29 L.R.A. 507, 51 *Am.St.Rep.* 44.

PRACTICE. Repeated or customary action; habitual performance; a succession of acts of similar kind; habit; custom; usage; application of science to the wants of men; the exercise of any profession. *Marker v. Cleveland*, 212 Mo.App. 467, 252 S.W. 95, 96; *Columbia Life Ins. Co. v. Tousey*, 152 Ky. 447, 153 S.W. 767, 768.

The form or mode or proceeding in courts of justice for the enforcement of rights or the redress of wrongs, as distinguished from the substantive law which gives the right or denounces the wrong. The form, manner, or order of instituting and conducting a suit or other judicial proceeding, through its successive stages to its end, in accordance with the rules and principles laid down by law or by the regulations and precedents of the courts. The term applies as well to the conduct of criminal actions as to civil suits, to proceedings in equity as well as at law, and to the defense as well as the prosecution of any proceeding. *Wells Lamont Corp. v. Bowles*, *Em.App.*, 149 F.2d 364, 366.

Practice of a profession implies a continuing occupation, and a practitioner of veterinary science is one who habitually held himself out to the public as such. *Beaver Brook Resort Co. v. Stevens*, 76 Colo. 133, 230 P. 121, 122.

It may include pleading, but is usually employed as excluding both pleading and evidence, and to designate all the incidental acts and steps in the course of bringing matters pleaded to trial and proof, and procuring and enforcing judgment on them.

Practice of law. Not limited to appearing in court, or advising and assisting in the conduct of litigation, but embracing the preparation of pleadings, and other papers incident to actions and special proceedings, conveyancing, the preparation of legal instruments of all kinds, and the giving of all legal advice to clients. *State v. Chamberlain*, 132 Wash. 520, 232 P. 337, 338. It embraces all advice to clients and all actions taken for them in matters connected with the law. *Rhode Island Bar Ass'n v. Lesser*, 68 R.I. 14, 26 A.2d 6, 7.

Practice of medicine. The discovery of the cause and nature of disease, and the administration of remedies, or the prescribing of treatment therefor. *State v. Heffernan*, 40 R.I. 121, 100 A. 55, 60. Statutes, regulating the "practice of medicine" and providing penalties for failure to comply therewith, include all who practice the art of healing, *State v. Collins*, 178 Iowa, 73, 159 N.W. 604, 607, and diagnosing, prescribing and treating ailments are constituent parts of "practice of medicine." *People v. T. Wah Hing*, 79 Cal.App. 286, 249 P. 229, 230.

PRACTICE COURT. In English law. A court attached to the court of king's bench, which heard and determined common matters of business and ordinary motions for writs of *mandamus*, prohibition, etc. It was usually called the "bail court." It was held by one of the puisne justices of the king's bench.

PRACTICES. A succession of acts of a similar kind or in a like employment.

PRACTICKS. In Scotch law. The decisions of the court of session, as evidence of the *practice* or custom of the country. *Bell*.

PRACTITIONER. He who is engaged in the exercise or employment of any art or profession.

PRÆCEPTORES. Lat. Masters. The chief clerks in chancery were formerly so called, because they had the direction of making out remedial writs. 2 *Reeve, Eng.Law*, 251.

PRÆCEPTORIES. In feudal law. A kind of benefices, so called because they were possessed by the more eminent templars whom the chief master by his authority created and called "*Præceptores Templi*."

PRÆCIPE. Lat. In practice. An original writ, drawn up in the alternative, commanding the defendant to do the thing required, or show the reason why he had not done it. 3 *Bl.Comm.* 274.

A slip of paper upon which the particulars of a writ are written. It is lodged in the office out of which the required writ is to issue. *Wharton, Dict.*

Also an order, written out and signed, addressed to the clerk of a court, and requesting him to issue a particular writ.

PRÆCIPE IN CAPITE. When one of the king's immediate tenants *in capite* was deforced, his writ of right was called a writ of "*præcipe in capite*."

PRÆCIPE

PRÆCIPE QUOD REDDAT. Command that he render. A writ directing the defendant to restore the possession of land, employed at the beginning of a common recovery.

PRÆCIPE QUOD TENEAT CONVENTIONEM. The writ which commenced the action of covenant in fines, which are abolished by 3 & 4 Wm. IV. c. 74.

PRÆCIPE, TENANT TO THE. A person having an estate of freehold in possession, against whom the *præcipe* was brought by a tenant in tail, seeking to bar his estate by a recovery.

PRÆCIPITIUM. The punishment of casting headlong from some high place.

PRÆCIPUT CONVENTIONNEL. In French law. Under the *régime en communauté*, when that is of the conventional kind, if the surviving husband or wife is entitled to take any portion of the common property by a paramount title and before partition thereof, this right is called by the somewhat barbarous title of the conventional "*præciput*," from "*præ*," before, and "*capere*," to take. Brown.

PRÆCO. Lat. In Roman law. A herald or crier.

PRÆCOGNITA. Things to be previously known in order to the understanding of something which follows. Wharton.

PRÆDIA. In the civil law. Lands; estates; tenements; properties. See *Prædium*.

PRÆDIA BELLICA. Booty. Property seized in war.

PRÆDIA STIPENDIARIA. In the civil law. Provincial lands belonging to the people.

PRÆDIA TRIBUTARIA. In the civil law. Provincial lands belonging to the emperor.

PRÆDIA VOLANTIA. In the duchy of Brabant, certain things movable, such as beds, tables, and other heavy articles of furniture, were ranked among immovables, and were called "*prædia volantia*," or "volatile estates." 2 Bl.Comm. 428.

PRÆDIAL. That which arises immediately from the ground: as, grain of all sorts, hay, wood, fruits, herbs, and the like.

PRÆDIAL SERVITUDE. A right which is granted for the advantage of one piece of land over another, and which may be exercised by every possessor of the land entitled against every possessor of the servient land. It always presupposes two pieces of land (*prædia*) belonging to different proprietors; one burdened with the servitude, called "*prædium serviens*," and one for the advantage of which the servitude is conferred, called "*prædium dominans*." Mackeld. Rom. Law, § 314.

PRÆDIAL TITHES. Such as arise merely and immediately from the ground; as grain of all

sorts, hops, hay, wood, fruit, herbs. 2 Bl.Comm. 23; 2 Steph.Comm. 722.

PRÆDICTUS. Lat. Aforesaid. Hob. 6. Of the three words, "*idem*," "*prædictus*," and "*præfatus*," "*idem*" was most usually applied to plaintiffs or demandants; "*prædictus*," to defendants or tenants, places, towns, or lands; and "*præfatus*," to persons named, not being *actors* or parties. Townsh.Pl. 15. These words may all be rendered in English by "said" or "aforesaid."

PRÆDIUM. Lat. In the civil law. Land; an estate; a tenement; a piece of landed property. Dig. 50, 16, 115.

PRÆDIUM DOMINANS. In the civil law. The name given to an estate to which a servitude is due; the dominant tenement. Morgan v. Mason, 20 Ohio, 409, 55 Am.Dec. 464.

PRÆDIUM RUSTICUM. In Roman law. A rustic or rural estate. Primarily, this term denoted an estate lying in the country, *i. e.*, beyond the limits of the city, but it was applied to any landed estate or heritage other than a dwelling-house, whether in or out of the town. Thus, it included gardens, orchards, pastures, meadows, etc. Mackeld. Rom. Law, § 316. A rural or country estate; an estate or piece of land principally destined or devoted to agriculture; an empty or vacant space of ground without buildings.

PRÆDIUM SERVIENS. In the civil law. The name of an estate which suffers a servitude or easement to another estate; the servient tenement. Morgan v. Mason, 20 Ohio, 409, 55 Am. Dec. 464.

PRÆDIUM SERVIT PRÆDIO. Land is under servitude to land, [*i. e.*, servitudes are not personal rights, but attach to the dominant tenement.] Tray. Lat. Max. 455.

PRÆDIUM URBANUM. In the civil law. A building or edifice intended for the habitation and use of man, whether built in cities or in the country. Colq. Rom. Civil Law, § 937.

PRÆDO. Lat. In Roman law. A robber. Dig. 50, 17, 126.

PRÆFATUS. Lat. Aforesaid. Sometimes abbreviated to "*præfat*," and "*p. fat*."

PRÆFECTI APOSTOLICI. Officers of the same character as the Vicarius Apostolicus (*q. v.*), but without the power of exercising episcopal functions. 2 Phill.Int.L. 529.

PRÆFECTURÆ. In Roman law. Conquered towns, governed by an officer called a "prefect," who was chosen in some instances by the people, in others by the prætors. Butl.Hor.Jur. 29.

PRÆFECTUS URBI. Lat. In Roman law. An officer who, from the time of Augustus, had the superintendence of the city and its police, with jurisdiction extending one hundred miles from the city, and power to decide both civil and criminal cases. As he was considered the direct rep-

representative of the emperor, much that previously belonged to the *prætor urbanus* fell gradually into his hands. Colq. Rom. Civil Law, § 2395.

PRÆFECTUS VIGILUM. Lat. In Roman law. The chief officer of the night watch. His jurisdiction extended to certain offenses affecting the public peace, and even to larcenies; but he could inflict only slight punishments. Colq. Rom. Civil Law, § 2395.

PRÆFECTUS VILLÆ. The mayor of a town.

PRÆFINE. The fee paid on suing out the writ of covenant, on levying fines, before the fine was passed. 2 Bl. Comm. 350.

PRÆJURAMENTUM. In old English law. A preparatory oath.

PRÆLEGATUM. Lat. In Roman law. A payment in advance of the whole or part of the share which a given heir would be entitled to receive out of an inheritance; corresponding generally to "advancement" in English and American law. Mackeld. Rom. Law, § 762.

PRÆMIUM. Lat. Reward; compensation. *Præmium assecurationis*, compensation for insurance; premium of insurance. Locc. de Jur. Mar. lib. 2, c. 5, § 6.

PRÆMIUM EMANCIPATIONIS. In Roman law. A reward or compensation anciently allowed to a father on emancipating his child, consisting of one-third of the child's separate and individual property, not derived from the father himself. Mackeld. Rom. Law, § 605.

PRÆMIUM PUDICITIÆ. The price of chastity; or compensation for loss of chastity. A term applied to bonds and other engagements given for the benefit of a seduced female. Sometimes called "*præmium pudoris*." 2 Wils. 339, 340.

PRÆMUNIRE. In English law. An offense against the king and his government, though not subject to capital punishment. So called from the words of the writ which issued preparatory to the prosecution: "*Præmunire facias A. B. quod sit coram nobis*," etc.; "Cause A. B. to be forewarned that he appear before us to answer the contempt with which he stands charged." The statutes establishing this offense, the first of which was made in the thirty-first year of the reign of Edward I., were framed to encounter the papal usurpations in England; the original meaning of the offense called "*præmunire*" being the introduction of a foreign power into the kingdom, and creating *imperium in imperio*, by paying that obedience to papal process which constitutionally belonged to the king alone. The penalties of *præmunire* were afterwards applied to other heinous offenses. 4 Bl. Comm. 103-117; 4 Steph. Comm. 215-217.

PRÆNOMEN. Lat. Forename, or first name. The first of the three names by which the Romans were commonly distinguished. It marked the individual, and was commonly written with

one letter; as "A." for "Aulus;" "C." for "Caius," etc. Adams, Rom. Ant. 35.

PRÆPOSITUS. In old English law. An officer next in authority to the alderman of a hundred, called "*præpositus regius*;" or a steward or bailiff of an estate, answering to the "*wicnere*."

Also the person from whom descents are traced under the old canons.

PRÆPOSITUS ECCLESIAE. A church-reeve, or warden. Spelman.

PRÆPOSITUS VILLÆ. A constable of a town, or petty constable.

PRÆPROPERA CONSILIA RARO SUNT PROSPERA. 4 Inst. 57. Hasty counsels are rarely prosperous.

PRÆSCRIPTIO. Lat. In the civil law. That mode of acquisition whereby one becomes proprietor of a thing on the ground that he has for a long time possessed it as his own; prescription. Dig. 41, 3. It was anciently distinguished from "*usucapio*," (q. v.,) but was blended with it by Justinian.

PRÆSCRIPTIO EST TITULUS EX USU ET TEMPORE SUBSTANTIAM CAPIENS AB AUCTORITATE LEGIS. Co. Litt. 113. Prescription is a title by authority of law, deriving its force from use and time.

PRÆSCRIPTIO ET EXECUTIO NON PERTINENT AD VALOREM CONTRACTUS, SET AD TEMPUS ET MODUM ACTIONIS INSTITUENDÆ. Prescription and execution do not affect the validity of the contract, but the time and manner of bringing an action. Pearsall v. Dwight, 2 Mass. 84, 3 Am. Dec. 35; Decouche v. Savetier, 3 Johns. Ch. (N.Y.) 190, 219, 8 Am. Dec. 478.

PRÆSCRIPTIONES. Lat. In Roman law. Forms of words (of a qualifying character) inserted in the *formulae* in which the claims in actions were expressed; and, as they occupied an early place in the *formulae*, they were called by this name, *i. e.*, qualifications *preceding* the claim. For example, in an action to recover the arrears of an annuity, the claim was preceded by the words "so far as the annuity is due and unpaid," or words to the like effect, ("*cujus rei dies fuit*.") Brown.

PRÆSENTARE NIHIL ALIUD EST QUAM PRÆSTO DARE SEU OFFERE. To present is no more than to give or offer on the spot. Co. Litt. 120.

PRÆSENTIA CORPORIS TOLLIT ERROREM NOMINIS; ET VERITAS NOMINIS TOLLIT ERROREM DEMONSTRATIONIS. The presence of the body cures error in the name; the truth of the name cures an error of description. Broom, Max. 637, 639, 640.

PRÆSES

PRÆSES. Lat. In Roman law. A president or governor. Called a "*nomen generale*," including pro-consuls, legates, and all who governed provinces.

PRÆSTARE. Lat. In Roman law. "*Præstare*" meant to make good, and, when used in conjunction with the words "*dare*," "*facere*," "*oportere*," denoted obligations of a personal character, as opposed to real rights.

PRÆSTAT CAUTELA QUAM MEDELA. Prevention is better than cure. Co.Litt. 304b.

PRÆSTITA ROLLS. In these were entered the sums of money which issued out of the royal treasury, by way of imprest, advance, or accommodation, in the 12th year of King John; also roll of the 7th, and one of the 14th, 15th and 16th years of the same reign. See Record Commission (1844).

PRÆSUMATUR PRO JUSTITIA SENTENTIÆ. The presumption should be in favor of the justice of a sentence. Best, Ev. Introd. 42.

PRÆSUMITUR PRO LEGITIMATIONE. The presumption is in favor of legitimacy. 1 Bl. Comm. 457; 5 Coke, 98b.

PRÆSUMITUR PRO NEGANTE. It is presumed for the negative. The rule of the house of lords when the numbers are equal on a motion. Wharton.

PRÆSUMPTIO. Lat. Presumption; a presumption. Also intrusion, or the unlawful taking of anything.

PRÆSUMPTIO, EX EO QUOD PLERUMQUE FIT. Presumptions arise from what generally happens. Post v. Pearsall, 22 Wend. (N.Y.) 425, 475.

PRÆSUMPTIO FORTIOR. A strong presumption; a presumption of fact entitled to great weight. One which determines the tribunal in its belief of an alleged fact, without, however, excluding the belief of the possibility of its being otherwise; the effect of which is to shift the burden of producing evidence to the opposite party, and, if this proof be not made, the presumption is held for truth. Hub.Præl.J.C. lib. 22, tit. 3, n. 16; Burrill, Circ.Ev. 66.

PRÆSUMPTIO HOMINIS. The presumption of the man or individual; that is, natural presumption unfettered by strict rule.

PRÆSUMPTIO JURIS. A legal presumption or presumption of law; that is, one in which the law assumes the existence of something until it is disproved by evidence; a conditional, inconclusive, or rebuttable presumption. Best, Ev. § 43.

PRÆSUMPTIO JURIS ET DE JURE. A presumption of law and of right; a presumption which the law will not suffer to be contradicted; a conclusive or irrebuttable presumption.

PRÆSUMPTIO MUCIANA. In Roman law. A presumption of law that property in the hands of a wife came to her as a gift from her husband and was not acquired from other sources; available only in doubtful cases and until the contrary is shown. Mackeld. Rom. Law, § 560.

PRÆSUMPTIO VIOLENTA PIENA PROBATIO. Co.Litt. 6b. Strong presumption is full proof.

PRÆSUMPTIO VIOLENTA VALET IN LEGE. Strong presumption is of weight in law. Jenk. Cent. p. 56, case 3.

PRÆSUMPTIONES SUNT CONJECTURÆ EX SIGNO VERISIMILI AD PROBANDUM ASSUMPTÆ. Presumptions are conjectures from probable proof, assumed for purposes of evidence. J. Voet, Com. ad Pand. l. 22, tit. 3, n. 14.

PRÆTERITIO. Lat. A passing over or omission. Used in the Roman law to describe the act of a testator in excluding a given heir from the inheritance by silently passing him by, that is, neither instituting nor formally disinheriting him. Mackeld. Rom. Law, § 711.

PRÆTEXTU LICITI NON DEBET ADMITTI ILLICITUM. Under pretext of legality, what is illegal ought not to be admitted. Wing. Max. p. 728, max. 196.

PRÆTEXTUS. Lat. A pretext; a pretense or color. *Prætextu cuius*, by pretense, or under pretext whereof. 1 Ld.Raym. 412.

PRÆTOR. Lat. In Roman law. A municipal officer of the city of Rome, being the chief judicial magistrate, and possessing an extensive equitable jurisdiction.

PRÆTOR FIDEI-COMMISSARIUS. In the civil law. A special prætor created to pronounce judgment in cases of trusts or *fidei-commissa*. Inst. 2, 23, 1.

PRÆTORIAN LAW. See Lex Prætoria.

PRÆVARICATOR. Lat. In the civil law. One who betrays his trust, or is unfaithful to his trust. An advocate who aids the opposite party by betraying his client's cause. Dig. 47, 15, 1.

PRÆVENTO TERMINO. In old Scotch practice. A form of action known in the forms of the court of session, by which a delay to discuss a suspension or advocacy was got the better of. Bell.

PRAGMATIC SANCTION. In French law. A solemn ordinance or decree of a sovereign dealing with matters of primal importance and regarded as constituting a part of the fundamental law of the land. It originated in the Byzantine Empire; in later European history it was especially used to designate an ordinance of Charles VI, emperor of Germany, issued April, 1713, to settle the succession on his daughter, Maria Theresa. It was ratified by the Great Powers. On the death of the emperor, it was repudiated by Prussia, France and others, which led to the War of the Austrian Succession. Int. Encycl.

In the civil law. The answer given by the emperors on questions of law, when consulted by a corporation or the citizens of a province or of a municipality. Lec.El.Dr.Rom. § 53.

PRAGMATICA. In Spanish colonial law. An order emanating from the sovereign, and differing from a *cedula* only in form and in the mode of promulgation. Schm.Civil Law, Introd. 93, note.

PRAIRIE. An extensive tract of level or rolling land, destitute of trees, covered with coarse grass, and usually characterized by a deep, fertile soil. Webster. Buxton v. Railroad Co., 58 Mo. 45; Brunell v. Hopkins, 42 Iowa, 429.

PRATIQUE. A license for the master of a ship to traffic in the ports of a given country, or with the inhabitants of a given port, upon the lifting of quarantine or production of a clean bill of health.

PRAXIS. Lat. Use; practice.

PRAXIS JUDICUM EST INTERPRES LEGUM. Hob. 96. The practice of the judges is the interpreter of the laws.

PRAY IN AID. In old English practice. To call upon for assistance. In real actions, the tenant might *pray in aid* or call for assistance of another, to help him to plead, because of the feebleness or imbecility of his own estate. 3 Bl.Comm. 300.

PRAYER. The request contained in a bill in equity that the court will grant the process, aid, or relief which the complainant desires. Also, by extension, the term is applied to that part of the bill which contains this request.

PRAYER OF PROCESS. A petition with which a bill in equity used to conclude, to the effect that a writ of subpoena might issue against the defendant to compel him to answer upon oath all the matters charged against him in the bill.

PREAMBLE. A clause at the beginning of a constitution or statute explanatory of the reasons for its enactment and the objects sought to be accomplished. Townsend v. State, 147 Ind. 624, 47 N.E. 19, 37 L.R.A. 294, 62 Am.St.Rep. 477; Fenner v. Luzerne County, 167 Pa. 632, 31 A. 862.

It is not essential part of act, and neither enlarges nor confers powers. Portland Van & Storage Co. v. Hoss, 139 Or. 434, 9 P.2d 122, 126, 81 A.L.R. 1136.

PREAPPOINTED EVIDENCE. The kind and degree of evidence prescribed in advance (as, by statute) as requisite for the proof of certain facts or the establishment of certain instruments. It is opposed to *casual* evidence, which is left to grow naturally out of the surrounding circumstances.

PREAUDIENCE. The right of being heard before another. A privilege belonging to the English bar, the members of which are entitled to be heard in their order, according to rank, beginning with the king's attorney general, and ending with barristers at large. 3 Steph.Comm. 387, note.

PREBEND. In English ecclesiastical law. A stipend granted in cathedral churches; also, but improperly, a prebendary. A simple prebend is merely a revenue; a prebend with dignity has some jurisdiction attached to it. The term "prebend" is generally confounded with "canonicate;" but there is a difference between them. The former is the stipend granted to an ecclesiastic in consideration of his officiating and serving in the church; whereas the canonicate is a mere title or spiritual quality which may exist independently of any stipend. 2 Steph.Comm. 674, note.

PREBENDARY. An ecclesiastical person serving on the staff of a cathedral, and receiving a stated allowance or stipend from the income or endowment of the cathedral, in compensation for his services.

PRECARIÆ, or PRECES. Day-works which the tenants of certain manors were bound to give their lords in harvest time. *Magna precaria* was a great or general reaping day. Cowell.

PRECARIOUS. Liable to be returned or rendered up at the mere demand or request of another; hence held or retained only on sufferance or by permission; and by an extension of meaning, doubtful, uncertain, dangerous, very liable to break, fail, or terminate.

PRECARIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES. The circumstances of an executor are *precarious*, within the meaning and intent of a statute, only when his character and conduct present such evidence of improvidence or recklessness in the management of the trust-estate, or of his own, as in the opinion of prudent and discreet men endangers its security. Shields v. Shields, 60 Barb. (N.Y.) 56.

PRECARIOUS LOAN. A bailment by way of loan which is not to continue for any fixed time, but may be recalled at the mere will and pleasure of the lender.

PRECARIOUS POSSESSION. In modern civil law, possession is called "precarious" which one enjoys by the leave of another and during his pleasure. Civ.Code La. art. 3556, subd. 25.

PRECARIOUS RIGHT. The right which the owner of a thing transfers to another, to enjoy the same until it shall please the owner to revoke it.

PRECARIOUS TRADE. In international law. Such trade as may be carried on by a neutral between two belligerent powers by the mere sufferance of the latter.

PRECARIUM. Lat. In the civil law. A convention whereby one allows another the use of a thing or the exercise of a right gratuitously till revocation. The bailee acquires thereby the lawful possession of the thing, except in certain cases. The bailor can redemand the thing at any time, even should he have allowed it to the bailee for a designated period. Mackeld. Rom. Law, § 447.

PRECATORY. Having the nature of prayer, request, or entreaty; conveying or embodying a

PRECATORY

recommendation or advice or the expression of a wish, but not a positive command or direction. *United States v. 15,883.55 Acres of Land in Spartanburg County, S. C.*, D.C.S.C., 40 F.Supp. 558, 561.

PRECATORY TRUST. A trust created by certain words, which are more like words of entreaty and permission than of command or certainty. Examples of such words, which the courts have held sufficient to constitute a trust, are "wish and request," "have fullest confidence," "heartily beseech," and the like. *Rapalje & Lawrence. Keplinger v. Keplinger*, 185 Ind. 81, 113 N.E. 292, 293; *Simpson v. Corder*, 185 Mo.App. 398, 170 S.W. 357, 358. *Thomas v. Reynolds*, 234 Ala. 212, 174 So. 753, 757.

PRECATORY WORDS. Words of entreaty, request, desire, wish, or recommendation, employed in wills, as distinguished from direct and imperative terms. 1 *Williams, Ex'rs*, 88, 89, and note; *Pratt v. Miller*, 23 Neb. 496, 37 N.W. 263; *Wemme v. First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Portland*, 110 Or. 179, 219 P. 618, 627.

PRECAUTION. Previous action; proven foresight; care previously employed to prevent mischief or to secure good result; or a measure taken beforehand; an active foresight designed to ward off possible evil or secure good results. *Fegan v. Lykes Bros. S. S. Co.*, 198 La. 312, 3 So.2d 632, 635; *Rincon v. Berg Co.*, *Tex.Civ.App.*, 60 S.W.2d 811, 813.

PRECEDENCE, or PRECEDENCY. The act or state of going before; adjustment of place. The right of being first placed in a certain order.

PRECEDENCE, PATENT OF. In English law. A grant from the crown to such barristers as it thinks proper to honor with that mark of distinction, whereby they are entitled to such rank and precedence as are assigned in their respective patents. 3 *Steph.Comm.* 274.

PRECEDENT. An adjudged case or decision of a court of justice, considered as furnishing an example or authority for an identical or similar case afterwards arising or a similar question of law.

It means that a principle of law actually presented to a court of authority for consideration and determination has, after due consideration, been declared to serve as a rule for future guidance in the same or analogous cases, but matters which merely lurk in the record and are not directly advanced or expressly decided are not precedents. *Empire Square Realty Co. v. Chase Nat. Bank of City of New York*, 43 N.Y.S.2d 470, 473, 181 Misc. 752; *Kvos, Inc. v. Associated Press*, 299 U.S. 269, 279, 57 S.Ct. 197, 81 L.Ed. 183.

A draught of a conveyance, settlement, will, pleading, bill, or other legal instrument, which is considered worthy to serve as a pattern for future instruments of the same nature.

PRECEDENT CONDITION. Such as must happen or be performed before an estate can vest or be enlarged. See *Condition Precedent*.

PRECEDENTS SUB SILENTIO. Silent uniform course of practice, uninterrupted though not supported by legal decisions. *Calton v. Bragg*, 15 East, 226; *Thompson v. Musser*, 1 Dall. 464, 1 L. Ed. 222.

PRECEDENTS THAT PASS SUB SILENTIO ARE OF LITTLE OR NO AUTHORITY. 16 *Vin. Abr.* 499.

PRECEDING. Next before. *Smith v. Gibson*, 191 Ala. 305, 68 So. 143.

PRECEPARTIUM. The continuance of a suit by consent of both parties. *Cowell*.

PRECEPT. In English and American law. An order or direction, emanating from authority, to an officer or body of officers, commanding him or them to do some act within the scope of their powers. A commandment in writing, sent out by a justice of the peace or other like officer, for the bringing of a person or record before him. *Cowell*. The direction formerly issued by a sheriff to the proper returning officers of cities and boroughs within his jurisdiction for the election of members to serve in parliament. 1 *Bl.Comm.* 178. The direction by the judges or commissioners of assize to the sheriff for the summoning a sufficient number of jurors. 3 *Steph.Comm.* 516. The direction issued by the clerk of the peace to the overseers of parishes for making out the jury lists. 3 *Steph.Comm.* 516, note.

Precept is not to be confined to civil proceedings, and is not of a more restricted meaning than "process." It includes warrants and processes in criminal as well as civil proceedings. *Adams v. Vose*, 1 *Gray, Mass.*, 51, 58.

In old English criminal law. Instigation to commit a crime. *Bract. fol. 138b*; *Cowell*.

In Scotch law. An order, mandate, or warrant to do some act. The precept of seisin was the order of a superior to his bailie, to give infeftment of certain lands to his vassal. *Bell*.

In old French law. A kind of letters issued by the king in subversion of the laws, being orders to the judges to do or tolerate things contrary to law.

PRECEPT OF CLARE CONSTAT. A deed in the Scotch law by which a superior acknowledges the title of the heir of a deceased vassal to succeed to the lands.

PRECES. Lat. In Roman law. Prayers. One of the names of an application to the emperor. *Tayl. Civil Law*, 230.

PRECES PRIMARIÆ. In English ecclesiastical law. A right of the crown to name to the first prebend that becomes vacant after the accession of the sovereign, in every church of the empire. This right was exercised by the crown of England in the reign of Edward I. 2 *Steph.Comm.* 670, note.

PRECINCT. A constable's or police district. The immediate neighborhood of a palace or court. A small geographical unit of government. An election district created for convenient localization

of polling places. *Union Pac. Ry. Co. v. Ryan*, 5 S.Ct. 601, 113 U.S. 516, 28 L.Ed. 1098; *Railway Co. v. Oconto*, 50 Wis. 189, 6 N.W. 607, 36 Am.Rep. 840; *Rich v. Industrial Commission*, 80 Utah, 511, 15 P.2d 641, 645.

PRECIPE. Another form of the name of the written instructions to the clerk of court; also spelled "*præcipe*," (*q. v.*).

PRECIPITATION. Hastening occurrence of event or causing to happen or come to crisis suddenly, unexpectedly or too soon. *Knock v. Industrial Acc. Commission of California*, 200 Cal. 456, 253 P. 712, 714.

PRECIPITIN TEST. Precipitins are formations in the blood of an animal induced by repeated injections into its veins of the blood-serum of an animal of another species; and their importance in diagnosis lies in the fact that when the blood-serum of an animal so treated is mixed with that of any animal of the second species (or a closely related species) and the mixture kept at a temperature of about 98 degrees for several hours, a visible precipitate will result, but not so if the second ingredient of the mixture is drawn from an animal of an entirely different species. In medico-legal practice, therefore, a suspected stain or clot having been first tested by other methods and demonstrated to be blood, the question whether it is the blood of a human being or of other origin is resolved by mixing a solution of it with a quantity of blood-serum taken from a rabbit or some other small animal which has been previously prepared by injections of human blood-serum. After treatment as above described, the presence of a precipitate will furnish strong presumptive evidence that the blood tested was of human origin. The test is not absolutely conclusive, for the reason that blood from an anthropoid ape would produce the same result, in this experiment, as human blood. But if the alternative hypothesis presented attributed the blood in question to some animal of an unrelated species (as, a dog, sheep, or horse) the precipitin test could be fully relied on, as also in the case where no precipitate resulted.

PRÉCIPUT. In French law. A portion of an estate or inheritance which falls to one of the coheirs over and above his equal share with the rest, and which is to be taken out before partition is made.

PRECISE. Having determinate limitations. *Wall v. Pierpont*, 119 Kan. 420, 240 P. 251, 258.

PRECLUDE. Estop. *Morris Plan Bank of Fort Worth v. Continental Nat. Bank of Fort Worth*, *Tex.Civ.App.*, 155 S.W.2d 407, 409.

PRECLUDI NON. Lat. In pleading. The commencement of a replication to a plea in bar, by which the plaintiff "says that, by reason of anything in the said plea alleged, he *ought not to be barred* from having and maintaining his aforesaid action against him, the said defendant, because he says," etc. *Steph.Pl.* 440.

PRECOGNITION. In Scotch practice. Preliminary examination. The investigation of a criminal case, preliminary to committing the accused for trial. 2 *Alis.Crim.Pr.* 134.

PRECOGNOSCE. In Scotch practice. To examine beforehand. *Arkley*, 232.

PRECONIZATION. Proclamation.

PRECONTRACT. A contract or engagement made by a person, which is of such a nature as to preclude him from lawfully entering into another contract of the same nature. 1 *Bish.Mar. & Div.* §§ 112, 272.

PREDECESSOR. One who goes or has gone before; the correlative of "successor." One who has filled an office or station before the present incumbent. Applied to a body politic or corporate, in the same sense as "ancestor" is applied to a natural person. *Lorillard Co. v. Peper, C.C. Mo.*, 65 F. 597, 598.

In Scotch law. An ancestor. 1 *Kames, Eq.* 371.

PREDIAL SERVITUDE. A charge laid on an estate for the use and utility of another estate belonging to another owner. *Civil Code La. art.* 647. See *Prædial Servitude*.

PREDICATE. In logic. That which is said concerning the subject in a logical proposition; as, "The law is the perfection of common sense." "Perfection of common sense," being affirmed concerning the law, (the subject,) is the predicate or thing predicated. *Wharton, Bourland v. Hil-dreth*, 26 Cal. 232.

PREDOMINANT. Something greater or superior in power and influence to others with which it is connected or compared. *Matthews v. Bliss*, 22 *Pick. (Mass.)* 53.

PRE-EMPTION. In international law. The right of pre-emption is the right of a nation to detain the merchandise of strangers passing through her territories or seas, in order to afford to her subjects the preference of purchase. 1 *Chit.Com. Law*, 103.

According to general modern usage the doctrine of pre-emption, as applied in time of war rests upon the distinction between articles which are contraband (*q. v.*) *universally*, and those which are contraband only under the particular circumstances of the case. The carrying of the former class entails the penalty of confiscation, either of ship or cargo or both. The latter class, while confiscable according to strict law, are sometimes merely subjected to the milder belligerent right of *pre-emption*, which is regarded as a fair compromise between the right of the belligerent to seize, and the claim of the neutral to export his *native commodities*, though immediately subservient to the purpose of hostility; 3 *Phill.Int.L.* 450; 1 *C.Rob.* 241. The right of pre-emption is said to be rather a waiver of a greater right than a right itself; an indulgence to the neutral rather than a right of the belligerent; *Ward, Contraband* 196.

In English law. The first buying of a thing. A privilege formerly enjoyed by the crown, of buying up provisions and other necessaries, by the intervention of the king's purveyors, for the use of his royal household, at an appraised valuation, in preference to all others, and even with-

PRE-EMPTION

out consent of the owner. 1 Bl.Comm. 287; Garcia v. Callender, 125 N.Y. 307, 26 N.E. 283.

In the United States. A privilege accorded by the government to the actual settler upon a certain limited portion of the public domain, to purchase such tract at a fixed price to the exclusion of all other applicants. Nix v. Allen, 5 S.Ct. 70, 112 U.S. 129, 28 L.Ed. 675.

PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANT. One who has settled upon land subject to pre-emption, with the intention to acquire title to it, and has complied, or is proceeding to comply, in good faith, with the requirements of the law to perfect his right to it. Hosmer v. Wallace, 97 U.S. 575, 581, 24 L. Ed. 1130.

PRE-EMPTION ENTRY. See Entry.

PRE-EMPTION RIGHT. The right given to settlers upon the public lands of the United States to purchase them at a limited price in preference to others.

PRE-EMPTIONER. One who, by settlement upon the public land, or by cultivation of a portion of it, has obtained the right to purchase a portion of the land thus settled upon or cultivated, to the exclusion of all other persons. Dillingham v. Fisher, 5 Wis. 480; Doe v. Beck, 108 Ala. 71, 19 So. 802.

PREFECT. In French law. The name given to the public functionary who is charged in chief with the administration of the laws, in each department of the country. Merl. Répert. See Crespin v. U. S., 18 S.Ct. 53, 168 U.S. 208, 42 L. Ed. 438. The term is also used, in practically the same sense, in Mexico. But in New Mexico, a prefect is a probate judge.

PREFER. To bring before; to prosecute; to try; to proceed with. Thus, preferring an indictment signifies prosecuting or trying an indictment.

To give advantage, priority, or privilege; to select for first payment, as to prefer one creditor over others.

PREFERENCE. The paying or securing to one or more of his creditors, by an insolvent debtor, the whole or a part of their claim, to the exclusion of the rest. The act of an insolvent debtor who, in distributing his property or in assigning it for the benefit of his creditors, pays or secures to one or more creditors the full amount of their claims or a larger amount than they would be entitled to receive on a *pro rata* distribution. Citizens' State Bank of Chautauqua v. First Nat. Bank of Sedan, 98 Kan. 109, 157 P. 392, 394, L.R. A.1917A, 696. Jackson v. Coons, 285 Ky. 154, 147 S.W.2d 45, 47, 132 A.L.R. 1403. It imports the relation of existing creditors having equal equities at the time of the transfer whereby the rights of one are advanced over those of another. Adams v. City Bank & Trust Co. of Macon, Ga., C.C.A.Ga., 115 F.2d 453, 454.

The trustee in bankruptcy, to establish a recoverable "preference" under the Federal Bankruptcy Act, must show a transfer of property or money to the creditor, dur-

ing insolvency and within four months of bankruptcy, that the creditor had reasonable grounds for believing that the bankrupt was then insolvent, and that the effect of the transfer was to give the creditor a greater percentage of his debt than other creditors of the same class. Walker v. Wilkinson, C.C.A.Tex., 296 F. 850, 852. There must be a parting with the bankrupt's property for the benefit of the creditor and a subsequent diminution of his estate; Continental & Commercial T. & S. Bk. v. Trust Co., 33 S.Ct. 829, 229 U.S. 435, 57 L.Ed. 1268; N. Bk. of Newport v. Bank, 32 S.Ct. 633, 225 U.S. 178, 56 L.Ed. 1042.

Also the right held by a creditor, in virtue of some lien or security, to be preferred above others (*i. e.*, paid first) out of the debtor's assets constituting the fund for creditors. Chadbourne v. Harding, 80 Me. 580, 16 A. 248; In re Ratliff, D.C. N.C., 107 F. 80; In re Stevens, 38 Minn. 432, 38 N. W. 111.

PREFERENCE SHARE. One giving its holder a preference, either as to receipt of dividends, as to payment in case of winding up, or both. In re Schaffer Stores Co., 229 N.Y.S. 735, 739, 224 App. Div. 268.

A term used in English law to designate a new issue of shares of stock in a company, which, to facilitate the disposal of them, are accorded a priority or preference over the original shares.

PREFERENTIAL ASSIGNMENT. An assignment of property for the benefit of creditors, made by an insolvent debtor, in which it is directed that a preference (right to be paid first in full) shall be given to a creditor or creditors therein named.

PREFERENTIAL DEBTS. In bankruptcy. Those which are prior to all others; as, wages of a clerk, servant, or workman, rates due and taxes. Brett, Comm. 890.

PREFERRED. Possessing or accorded a priority, advantage, or privilege. Generally denoting a prior or superior claim or right of payment as against another thing of the same kind or class. State v. Cheraw & C. R. Co., 16 S.C. 528.

PREFERRED DEBT. A demand which has priority; which is payable in full before others are paid at all.

PREFERRED DIVIDEND. See Dividend.

PREFERRED DOCKETS. Lists of preference cases prepared by the clerks when the cases are set for trial. King v. New Orleans Ry. & Light Co., 140 La. 843, 74 So. 168, 169.

PREFERRED STOCK. See Stock.

PRÉFET. In French law. A chief officer invested with the superintendence of the administration of the laws in each department. Merl. Répert.

PREGNANCY. In medical jurisprudence. The state of a female who has within her ovary or womb a fecundated germ. Dunl. Med. Dict. The existence of the condition beginning at the moment of conception and terminating with delivery of the child. State v. Loomis, 90 N.J.Law, 216, 100 A. 160, 161.

Extra uterine or ectopic pregnancy is the development of the ovum outside of the uterine cavity, as in the Fallopian tubes or ovary. Extra uterine pregnancy commonly terminates by rupture of the sac, profuse internal hemorrhage, and death if not relieved promptly by a surgical operation.

PREGNANCY, PLEA OF. A plea which a woman capitally convicted may plead in stay of execution; for this, though it is no stay of judgment, yet operates as a respite of execution until she is delivered. Brown.

PREGNANT NEGATIVE. See Negative Pregnant.

PREJUDICE. A forejudgment; bias; preconceived opinion. A leaning towards one side of a cause for some reason other than a conviction of its justice. *Tegeler v. State*, 130 P. 1164, 1167, 9 Okl.Cr. 138; *Taylor v. F. W. Woolworth Co.*, 146 Kan. 841, 73 P.2d 1102, 1103.

Of judge. That which disqualifies judge is condition of mind, which sways judgment and renders judge unable to exercise his functions impartially in particular case. *Evans v. Superior Court in and for Los Angeles County*, 107 Cal. App. 372, 290 P. 662, 665. It refers to mental attitude or disposition of the judge toward a party to the litigation, and not to any views that he may entertain regarding the subject matter involved. *State ex rel. Mitchell v. Sage Stores Co.*, 157 Kan. 622, 143 P.2d 652, 655.

Without prejudice. Where an offer or admission is made "without prejudice," or a motion is denied or a bill in equity dismissed "without prejudice," it is meant as a declaration that no rights or privileges of the party concerned are to be considered as thereby waived or lost, except in so far as may be expressly conceded or decided. See, also, Dismissal Without Prejudice.

PREJUDICIAL ERROR. Error substantially affecting appellant's legal rights and obligations. *Erskine v. Upham*, 56 Cal.App.2d 235, 132 P.2d 219, 228; *Trepanier v. Standard Min. & Mill. Co.*, 58 Wyo. 29, 123 P.2d 378, 380.

PRELATE. A clergyman of a superior order, as an archbishop or a bishop, having authority over the lower clergy; a dignitary of the church. Webster.

PRÉLÈVEMENT. Fr. In French law. A preliminary deduction; particularly, the portion or share which one member of a firm is entitled to take out of the partnership assets before a division of the property is made between the partners.

PRELIMINARY. Introductory; initiatory; preceding; temporary and provisional; as preliminary examination, injunction, articles of peace, etc.

PRELIMINARY ACT. In English admiralty practice. A document stating the time and place of a collision between vessels, the names of the vessels, and other particulars, required to be filed by each solicitor in actions for damage by such col-

lision, unless the court or a judge shall otherwise order. Wharton.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OR HEARING. See Hearing.

PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION. See Injunction.

PRELIMINARY PROOF. In insurance. The first proof offered of a loss occurring under the policy, usually sent in to the underwriters with the notification of claim.

PREMATURE LABOR. See Miscarriage.

PREMEDITATE. To think of an act beforehand, to contrive and design; to plot or lay plans for the execution of a purpose. See Deliberate.

PREMEDITATED DESIGN. In homicide cases. The mental purpose, the formed intent, to take human life. *Radej v. State*, 152 Wis. 503, 140 N. W. 21, 22.

PREMEDITATEDLY. Thought of beforehand, for any length of time, however short. *State v. Johnson*, 92 Kan. 441, 140 P. 839, 840.

PREMEDITATION. The act of meditating in advance; deliberation upon a contemplated act; plotting or contriving; a design formed to do something before it is done. *State v. Spivey*, 132 N.C. 989, 43 S.E. 475; *Parker v. State*, 24 Wyo. 491, 161 P. 552, 554.

A prior determination to do an act, but such determination need not exist for any particular period before it is carried into effect. *Commonwealth v. Dreher*, 274 Pa. 325, 118 A. 215, 216.

Premeditation differs essentially from *will*, which constitutes the crime; because it supposes, besides an *actual will*, a *deliberation*, and a *continued persistence*.

PREMIER. A principal minister of state; the prime minister.

PREMIER SERJEANT, THE QUEEN'S. This officer, so constituted by letters patent, has precedence over the bar after the attorney and solicitor general and queen's advocate. 3 Steph. Comm. (7th Ed.) 274, note.

PREMISES. That which is put before; that which precedes; the foregoing statements. Thus, in logic, the two introductory propositions of the syllogism are called the "premises," and from them the conclusion is deduced. So, in pleading, the expression "in consideration of the premises" means in consideration of the matters hereinbefore stated. *Alaska Imp. Co. v. Hirsch*, 119 Cal. 249, 47 P. 124; *Meese v. Northern Pac. Ry. Co.*, C.C.A.Wash., 211 F. 254, 259.

In conveyancing. That part of a deed which precedes the *habendum*, in which are set forth the names of the parties with their titles and additions, and in which are recited such deeds, agreements, or matters of fact as are necessary to explain the reasons upon which the present transaction is founded; and it is here, also, the consideration on which it is made is set down

PREMISES

and the certainty of the thing granted. 2 Bl. Comm. 298. Liles v. Pitts, 145 La. 650, 82 So. 735, 738.

In equity pleading. The stating part of a bill. It contains a narrative of the facts and circumstances of the plaintiff's case, and the wrongs of which he complains, and the names of the persons by whom done and against whom he seeks redress. Story, Eq. Pl. § 27.

In estates. Lands and tenements; an estate; land and buildings thereon; the subject-matter of a conveyance. F. F. Proctor Troy Properties Co. v. Dugan Store, 181 N.Y.S. 786, 788, 191 App.Div. 685. The area of land surrounding a house, and actually or by legal construction forming one inclosure with it. Ratzell v. State, Okl.Cr.App., 228 P. 166, 168. A distinct and definite locality, and may mean a room, shop, building, or other definite area. Robinson v. State, 143 Miss. 247, 108 So. 903, 905, or a distinct portion of real estate. Ruble v. Ruble, Tex.Civ.App., 264 S.W. 1018, 1020.

The term "premises" is used in common parlance to signify land, with its appurtenances; but its usual and appropriate meaning in a conveyance is the interest or estate demised or granted by the deed. State v. French, 120 Ind. 229, 22 N.E. 108; Cooper v. Robinson, 302 Ill. 181, 134 N.E. 119, 120.

"Premises" of the employer as used in Workmen's Compensation Acts means on the property owned, leased, or controlled by the employer and so connected with the business in which the employee is engaged as to form a component or integral part of it. Werner v. Allegheny County, 153 Pa.Super. 10, 33 A.2d 451, 453.

The words "premises" and "plant" are sometimes distinguished; "premises" refers to place and territory, while "plant" includes place and territory, together with the appliances and things which go to make the facilities for the execution of the design and purposes of the enterprise. Martin v. Matson Nav. Co., D.C.Wash., 244 F. 976, 977.

In insurance law. The subject-matter insured in a policy. 4 Campb. 89.

PREMIUM. A reward for an act done. Brown v. Board of Police Com'rs of City of Los Angeles, 58 Cal.App.2d 473, 136 P.2d 617, 619.

A bounty or bonus; a consideration given to invite a loan or a bargain; as the consideration paid to the assignor by the assignee of a lease, or to the transferrer by the transferee of shares of stock, etc. So stock is said to be "at a premium" when its market price exceeds its nominal or face value. Boston & M. R. R. v. U. S., C.C.A. Mass., 265 F. 578, 579. See Par.

In granting a lease, part of the rent is sometimes capitalized and paid in a lump sum at the time the lease is granted. This is called a "premium."

The sum paid or agreed to be paid by an assured to the underwriter as the consideration for the insurance. Wade v. National Bank of Commerce, 144 Minn. 187, 174 N.W. 889, 890.

Premium note. A promissory note given by the insured for part or all of the amount of the premium.

Unearned premium. That portion which must be returned to insured on cancellation of policy. Ætna Ins. Co. v. Hyde, 315 Mo. 113, 285 S.W. 65, 71.

PREMIUM PUDICITIÆ. The price of chastity. A compensation for the loss of chastity, paid or promised to, or for the benefit of, a seduced female.

PREMUNIRE. See Præmunire.

PRENDA. In Spanish law. Pledge. White, New Recop. b. 2, tit. 7.

PRENDER, PRENDRE. L. Fr. To take. The power or right of taking a thing without waiting for it to be offered. See À Prendre.

PRENDER DE BARON. L. Fr. In old English law. A taking of husband; marriage. An exception or plea which might be used to disable a woman from pursuing an appeal of murder against the killer of her former husband. Staundef. P. C. lib. 3, c. 59.

PRENOMEN. (Lat.) The first or Christian name of a person. See Cas. Hardw. 286; 1 Tayl. 148.

PREPARATION. For offense consists in devising or arranging means or measures necessary for its commission, while attempt is direct movement toward commission after preparations are made. People v. George, 74 Cal.App. 440, 241 P. 97, 100. State v. Quick, 199 S.C. 256, 19 S.E.2d 101, 103.

PREPARE. To provide with necessary means; to make ready; to provide with what is appropriate or necessary. Brennan v. Northern Electric Co., 72 Mont. 35, 231 P. 388, 389.

PREPARED COAL. In anthracite coal trade means sizes of coal above pea. New York, N. H. & H. R. Co. v. Salter, 104 Conn. 728, 134 A. 220, 222.

PREPENSE. Forethought; preconceived; premeditated. See Territory v. Bannigan, 1 Dak. 451, 46 N.W. 597; People v. Clark, 7 N.Y. 385.

PREPONDERANCE. Greater weight of evidence, or evidence which is more credible and convincing to the mind. Button v. Metcalf, 80 Wis. 193, 49 N.W. 809. That which best accords with reason and probability. U. S. v. McCaskill, D.C.Fla., 200 F. 332. The word "preponderance" means something more than "weight"; it denotes a superiority of weight, or outweighing. The words are not synonymous, but substantially different. There is generally a "weight" of evidence on each side in case of contested facts. But juries cannot properly act upon the weight of evidence, in favor of the one having the *onus*, unless it overbear, in some degree, the weight upon the other side. Mathes v. Aggler & Musser Seed Co., 178 P. 713, 715, 179 Cal. 697; Barnes v. Phillips, 184 Ind. 415, 111 N.E. 419. See, also, Weight of Evidence.

It rests with that evidence which, when fairly considered, produces the stronger impression, and has the greater

weight, and is more convincing as to its truth when weighed against the evidence in opposition thereto. *S. Yamamoto v. Puget Sound Lumber Co.*, 84 Wash. 411, 146 P. 861, 863; but it does not mean greater number of witnesses. *Heerdink v. Kohmescher*, 94 Ind.App. 296, 180 N.E. 683, 684.

Preponderance of evidence may not be determined by the number of witnesses, but by the greater weight of all evidence, which does not necessarily mean the greater number of witnesses, but opportunity for knowledge, information possessed, and manner of testifying determines the weight of testimony. *Garver v. Garver*, 52 Colo. 227, 121 P. 165, 166, Ann.Cas.1913D, 674.

PREROGATIVE. An exclusive or peculiar privilege. The special power, privilege, immunity, or advantage vested in an official person, either generally, or in respect to the things of his office, or in an official body, as a court or legislature. *Attorney General v. Blossom*, 1 Wis. 317; *Attorney General v. Eau Claire*, 37 Wis. 443.

In English law. A power or will which is discretionary, and above and uncontrolled by any other will. That special pre-eminence which the king (or queen) has over and above all other persons, in right of his (or her) regal dignity. A term used to denote those rights and capacities which the sovereign enjoys alone, in contradistinction to others. 1 Bl.Comm. 239. It is sometimes applied by law writers to the thing over which the power or will is exercised, as fiscal prerogatives, meaning king's revenues; 1 Hall-leck, Int. L. 147.

PREROGATIVE COURT. In English law. A court established for the trial of all testamentary causes, where the deceased left *bona notabilia* within two different dioceses; in which case the probate of wills belonged to the archbishop of the province, by way of special prerogative. And all causes relating to the wills, administrations, or legacies of such persons were originally cognizable herein, before a judge appointed by the archbishop, called the "judge of the prerogative court," from whom an appeal lay to the privy council. 3 Bl.Comm. 66; 3 Steph.Comm. 432.

In New Jersey the prerogative court is the court of appeal from decrees of the orphans' courts in the several counties of the state. The court is held before the chancellor, under the title of the "ordinary." *Flanigan v. Gugenheim Smelting Co.*, 63 N.J.L. 647, 44 A. 762; *Robinson v. Fair*, 128 U.S. 53, 9 S.Ct. 30, 32 L.Ed. 415.

PREROGATIVE LAW. That part of the common law of England which is more particularly applicable to the king. Com. Dig. tit. "Ley," A.

PREROGATIVE WRITS. In English law, the name is given to certain judicial writs issued by the courts only upon proper cause shown, never as a mere matter of right, the theory being that they involve a direct interference by the government with the liberty and property of the subject, and therefore are justified only as an exercise of the extraordinary power (prerogative) of the crown. In America, a theory has sometimes been advanced that these writs should issue only in cases *publici juris* and those affecting the sovereignty of the state, or its franchises or prerogatives, or the liberties of the people. But their issuance is now generally regulated by statute, and

the use of the term "prerogative," in describing them, amounts only to a reference to their origin and history. These writs are the writs of mandamus, procedendo, prohibition, quo warranto, habeas corpus, and certiorari. *Click v. Click*, 98 W. Va. 419, 127 S.E. 194, 195.

PRES. L. Fr. Near. *Cy pres*, so near; as near. See *Cy Pres*.

PRESBYTER. Lat. In civil and ecclesiastical law. An elder; a presbyter; a priest. Cod. 1, 3, 6, 20; Nov. 6.

PRESBYTERIANISM. One of the principal systems of church polity known as the "Christian Protestant Church", occupying an intermediate position between episcopacy and congregationalism. *Trustees of Pencader Presbyterian Church in Pencader Hundred v. Gibson*, Del., 22 A.2d 782, 788. A religious faith or doctrine, based on the Westminster Confession of Faith and the Larger and Shorter Catechisms. In re *McKean's Estate*, 152 Pa.Super. 613, 33 A.2d 51, 52.

PRESBYTERIAN SYSTEM. That type of church organization in which the congregation is but a unit in a larger body which governs. *Doughty v. Herr*, 97 Ind.App. 427, 185 N.E. 657, 658.

PRESBYTERIUM. That part of the church where divine offices are performed; formerly applied to the choir or chancel, because it was the place appropriated to the bishop, priest, and other clergy, while the laity were confined to the body of the church. *Jacob*.

PRESCRIBABLE. That to which a right may be acquired by prescription.

PRESCRIBE. To assert a right or title to the enjoyment of a thing, on the ground of having hitherto had the uninterrupted and immemorial enjoyment of it.

To lay down authoritatively as a guide, direction, or rule; to impose as a peremptory order; to dictate; to point; to direct; to give as a guide, direction, or rule of action; to give law. *State v. Truax*, 130 Wash. 69, 226 P. 259, 260, 33 A.L.R. 1206; *McMahon v. Devlin*, 254 N.Y. 397, 173 N.E. 560, 561.

To direct; define; mark out. *Field v. Marye*, 83 Va. 882, 3 S.E. 707.

In modern statutes relating to matters of an administrative nature, such as procedure, registration, etc., it is usual to indicate in general terms the nature of the proceedings to be adopted, and to leave the details to be prescribed or regulated by rules or orders to be made for that purpose in pursuance of an authority contained in the act. *Sweet. Mansfield v. People*, 164 Ill. 611, 45 N.E. 976.

In a medical sense prescribe means to direct, designate, or order use of a remedy. *State v. Whipple*, 143 Minn. 403, 173 N.W. 801, 802.

PREScription. A direction of remedy or remedies for a disease and the manner of using them; a formula for the preparation of a drug and medicine. *People v. Cohen*, 94 Misc. 355, 157 N.Y.S. 591, 593.

PRESCRIPTION

International Law

Acquisition of sovereignty over a territory through continuous and undisputed exercise of sovereignty over it during such a period as is necessary to create under the influence of historical development the general conviction that the present condition of things is in conformity with international order. *State of Arkansas v. State of Tennessee, Ark. & Tenn.*, 60 S.Ct. 1026, 1030, 310 U.S. 563, 84 L.Ed. 1362.

Real Property Law

The name given to a mode of acquiring title to incorporeal hereditaments by immemorial or long-continued enjoyment. *Zetrouer v. Zetrouer*, 89 Fla. 253, 103 So. 625, 627. *Hester v. Sawyers*, 41 N.M. 497, 71 P.2d 646, 649, 112 A.L.R. 536.

To create an easement by "prescription," the use must have been open, continuous, exclusive, and under claim of right for statutory period. *Burk v. Diers*, 102 Neb. 721, 169 N.W. 263, 264.

"Prescription" is the term usually applied to incorporeal hereditaments, while "adverse possession" is applied to lands. *Hindley v. Metropolitan El. R. Co.*, 85 N.Y.S. 561, 42 Misc. 56.

In Louisiana, prescription is defined as a manner of acquiring the ownership of property, or discharging debts, by the effect of time, and under the conditions regulated by law. Each of these prescriptions has its special and particular definition. The prescription by which the ownership of property is acquired, is a right by which a mere possessor acquires the ownership of a thing which he possesses by the continuance of his possession during the time fixed by law. The prescription by which debts are released, is a peremptory and perpetual bar to every species of action, real or personal, when the creditor has been silent for a certain time without urging his claim. *Civ. Code La. arts. 3457-3459*. In this sense of the term it is very nearly equivalent to what is elsewhere expressed by "limitation of actions," or rather, the "bar of the statute of limitations."

There is a distinction between title by "limitation" and a "prescriptive title," in that the latter is based upon a presumed grant to the property or use, while the former is not. *Abel v. Love*, 81 Ind.App. 328, 143 N.E. 515, 520, while the distinction between a highway by prescription and one by dedication is that "prescription" is an adverse holding under color of right, while a "dedication," whether expressed or implied, rests upon the consent of the owner. *Hatch Bros. Co. v. Black*, 25 Wyo. 416, 171 P. 267, 270.

"Prescription" and "custom" are frequently confounded in common parlance, arising perhaps from the fact that immemorial usage was essential to both of them; but, strictly, they materially differ from one another, in that custom is properly a local impersonal usage, such as borough-English, or postremogeniture, which is annexed to a given estate, while prescription is simply personal, as that a certain man and his ancestors, or those whose estate he enjoys, have immemorially exercised a right of pasture-common in a certain parish, and usage differs from both, for it may be either to persons or places. Again, prescription has its origin in a grant, evidenced by usage, and is allowed on account of its loss, either actual or supposed, and therefore only those things can be prescribed for which could be raised by a grant previously to 8 & 9 Vict. c. 106, § 2; but this principle does not necessarily hold in the case of a custom. *Wharton; Olin v. Kingsbury*, 168 N.Y.S. 766, 770, 181 App.Div. 348.

In General

Corporations by prescription. In English law. Those which have existed beyond the memory of man, and therefore are looked upon in law to be well created, such as the city of London.

Prescription act. The statute 2 & 3 Wm. IV. c. 71, passed to limit the period of prescription in certain cases.

Prescription in a que estate. A claim of prescription based on the immemorial enjoyment of the right claimed, by the claimant and those former owners "whose estate" he has succeeded to and holds. *Donnell v. Clark*, 19 Me. 182.

Time of prescription. The length of time necessary to establish a right claimed by prescription or a title by prescription. Before the act of 2 & 3 Wm. IV. c. 71, the possession required to constitute a prescription must have existed "time out of mind" or "beyond the memory of man," that is, before the reign of Richard I.; but the time of prescription, in certain cases, was much shortened by that act. 2 Steph.Comm. 35.

PRESENCE. Act, fact, or state of being in a certain place and not elsewhere, or within sight or call, at hand, or in some place that is being thought of. *London v. Maryland Casualty Co.*, 10 Minn. 581, 299 N.W. 193, 194; the existence of a person in a particular place at a given time particularly with reference to some act done there and then. Besides actual presence, the law recognizes *constructive* presence, which latter may be predicated of a person who, though not on the very spot, was near enough to be accounted present by the law, or who was actively co-operating with another who was actually present. *Mitchell v. Com.*, 33 Grat., Va., 868.

PRESENCE OF AN OFFICER. An offense is committed in "presence" or "view" of officer, within rule authorizing arrest without warrant, when officer sees act constituting it, though at distance, or when circumstances within his observation give probable cause for belief that defendant has committed offense, or when he hears disturbance created by offense and proceeds at once to scene, or if offense is continuing, or has not been fully consummated when arrest is made. *Kennington-Saenger, Inc., v. Wicks*, 168 Miss. 566, 151 So. 549, 551. *Mantei v. State*, 210 Wis. 1, 245 N.W. 683, 684.

PRESENCE OF THE COURT. A contempt is in the "presence of the court," if it is committed in the ocular view of the court, or where the court has direct knowledge of the contempt. *People v. Cochrane*, 307 Ill. 126, 138 N.E. 291, 293.

PRESENCE OF THE TESTATOR. Will is attested in presence of testator if witnesses are within range of any of testator's senses. In re *Demaris' Estate*, 166 Or. 36, 110 P.2d 571, 585, 586.

PRESENT, v. In English ecclesiastical law. To offer a clerk to the bishop of the diocese, to be instituted. 1 Bl.Comm. 389.

In criminal law. To find or represent judicially; used of the official act of a grand jury when they take notice of a crime or offense from their own knowledge or observation, without any bill of indictment laid before them. To lay before judge, magistrate, or governing body for action or con-

sideration; submit as a petition or remonstrance for a decision or settlement to proper authorities. *Haynes v. State*, 108 Tex.Cr.R. 62, 299 S.W. 234, 235.

In the law of negotiable instruments. Primarily, to present is to tender or offer. Thus, to present a bill of exchange for acceptance or payment is to exhibit it to the drawee or acceptor, (or his authorized agent,) with an express or implied demand for acceptance or payment. *Byles, Bills*, 183, 201.

Claims are "presented" to the probate court when placed in the custody of the court, or filed or made a matter of record therein, *State v. Probate Court of Hennepin County*, 145 Minn. 344, 177 N.W. 354, 11 A.L.R. 242; and to present claim against city, within statute providing that claims for damages against the city must be "presented" to the city or town council and filed with the city or town clerk, means to hand to and leave with. *Titus v. City of Montesano*, 106 Wash. 608, 181 P. 43, 46.

PRESENT, n. A gift; a gratuity; anything presented or given.

PRESENT, adj. Now existing; at hand; relating to the present time; considered with reference to the present time.

Present conveyance. A conveyance made with the intention that it take effect at once and not at a future time. *Prior v. Newsom*, 144 Ark. 593, 223 S.W. 21, 22.

Present enjoyment. The immediate or present possession and use of an estate or property, as distinguished from such as is postponed to a future time.

Present estate. An estate in immediate possession; one now existing, or vested at the present time; as distinguished from a *future* estate, the enjoyment of which is postponed to a future time.

Present interest. One which entitles the owner to the immediate possession of the property.

Present time. A period of appreciable and generally considerable duration within which certain transactions are to take place. *Corscot v. State*, 178 Wis. 661, 190 N.W. 465, 468.

Present use. One which has an immediate existence, and is at once operated upon by the statute of uses.

PRESENTATION. In ecclesiastical law. The act of a patron or proprietor of a living in offering or presenting a clerk to the ordinary to be instituted in the benefice.

PRESENTATION OFFICE. The office of the lord chancellor's official, the secretary of presentations, who conducts all correspondence having reference to the twelve canonries and six hundred and fifty livings in the gift of the lord chancellor, and draws and issues the fiats of appointment. *Sweet*.

PRESENTATIVE ADVOWSON. See *Advowson*.

PRESENTEE. In ecclesiastical law. A clerk who has been presented by his patron to a bishop in order to be instituted in a church.

PRESENTER. One that presents.

PRESENTLY. Immediately; now; at once. A right which may be exercised "presently" is opposed to one in reversion or remainder.

PRESENTMENT.

Criminal Practice

The written notice taken by a grand jury of any offense, from their own knowledge or observation, without any bill of indictment laid before them at the suit of the government. 4 Bl. Comm. 301; *Bennett v. Kalamazoo Circuit Judge*, 183 Mich. 200, 150 N.W. 141, 142, Ann.Cas.1916E, 223. Presentments are also made in courts-leet and courts-baron, before the stewards. *Steph. Comm.* 644.

The writing which contains the accusation so presented by a grand jury. *U. S. v. Hill*, 1 Brock. 156, Fed.Cas.No.15,364.

In an extended sense, the term includes not only presentments properly so called, but also inquisitions of office and indictments found by a grand jury. 2 Hawk. Pl. Cr. c. 25, § 1.

An informal statement in writing, by the grand jury, representing to the court that a public offense has been committed which is triable in the county, and that there is reasonable ground for believing that a particular individual named or described therein has committed it. *Eason v. State*, 11 Ark. 482; *State v. Kiefer*, 90 Md. 165, 44 A. 1043. An accusation of crime, made by a grand jury from their own knowledge or from evidence furnished them by witnesses or by one or more of their members. In re Report of Grand Jury of Baltimore City, 152 Md. 616, 137 A. 370, 372.

The difference between a presentment and an inquisition is this: that the former is found by a grand jury authorized to inquire of offenses generally, whereas the latter is an accusation found by a jury specially returned to inquire concerning the particular offense. 2 Hawk.Pl.Cr. c. 25, § 6.

An indictment differs from a presentment in that the former must be indorsed "A true bill," followed by the signature of the grand jury foreman; a presentment is to be signed by all the grand jurors, and hence does not have to be indorsed "A true bill." *Martin v. State*, 127 Tenn. 324, 155 S.W. 129, 130.

The distinction between a special presentment and a bill of indictment, even under the old practice, was very thin; and in Georgia even this distinction has been abolished in practice for many years. The solicitor is not now required to frame any indictment on a special presentment, but the special presentment of the grand jury is returned into court, and upon it the defendant is arraigned and tried. It has the same force and effect as a bill of indictment. The only formal difference between the two is that a prosecutor prefers a bill of indictment, and a special presentment has no prosecutor, but, in theory, originates with the grand jury (*Progress Club v. State*, 12 Ga.App. 174, 76 S.E. 1029, 1030). Even this difference between a bill of indictment and a special presentment no longer exists, and the finding of the grand jury is prepared by the solicitor-general and called a bill of indictment, or a special presentment, at his will. *Head v. State*, 32 Ga.App. 331, 123 S.E. 34.

Negotiable Instruments

The production of a bill of exchange to the drawer for his acceptance, or to the drawee or acceptor for payment; or of a promissory note to the party liable, for payment of the same.

PRESENTS

PRESENTS. The present instrument. The phrase "these presents" is used in any legal document to designate the instrument in which the phrase itself occurs.

PRESERVATION. Keeping safe from harm; avoiding injury, destruction, or decay. This term always presupposes a real or existing danger. *State ex rel. Pollock v. Becker*, 289 Mo. 660, 233 S.W. 641, 649. It is not creation, but the saving of that which already exists, and implies the continuance of what previously existed. *McKeon v. Central Stamping Co.*, C.C.A.N.J., 264 F. 385, 387.

PRESERVE. With reference to foodstuffs, to prepare in such a manner as to resist decomposition or fermentation; to prevent from spoiling by the use of preservative substances with or without the use of the agency of heat. *U. S. v. Dodson*, D.C.Cal., 268 F. 397, 403. The word "preserved," when applied to meat, implies that it has been so processed that its preservation is of permanent character. *U. S. v. Conkey & Co.*, 12 Ct.Cust.App. 552, 554.

PRESIDE. To occupy the place of authority or of president, chairman, moderator, etc., to direct, control or regulate proceedings as chief officer or to preside at public meetings, to preside over the senate. *Drake v. Drake*, 187 Ga. 423, 1 S.E.2d 573, 575. To preside over a court is to "hold" it,—to direct, control, and govern it as the chief officer. A judge may "preside" whether sitting as a sole judge or as one of several judges. *Smith v. People*, 47 N.Y. 334.

PRESIDENT. One placed in authority over others; a chief officer; a presiding or managing officer; a governor, ruler, or director. The chairman, moderator, or presiding officer of a legislative or deliberative body, appointed to keep order, manage the proceedings, and govern the administrative details of their business.

The chief officer of a corporation, company, board, committee, etc., generally having the main direction and administration of their concerns. *Roe v. Bank of Versailles*, 167 Mo. 406, 67 S.W. 303. The term does not ordinarily include "vice president." *First Nat. Bank v. C. H. Meyers & Co.*, Tex.Civ.App., 283 S.W. 265, 266.

The chief executive magistrate of a state or nation, particularly under a democratic form of government; or of a province, colony, or dependency.

In the United States, the word is commonly used in reference to the private as well as public character of the nation's chief executive. *U. S. v. Metzendorf*, D.C.Mont., 252 F. 933, 937.

In English law. A title formerly given to the king's lieutenant in a province; as the president of Wales. Cowell.

This word is also an old though corrupted form of "precedent," (*q. v.*) used both as a French and English word. *Le president est rare*. Dyer, 136.

PRESIDENT JUDGE. A title sometimes given to the presiding judge. It was formerly used in England and is now used in the courts of common pleas in Pennsylvania. So in the old Virginia

court of appeals. The lord chief justice is now permanent president of the high court of justice in England. The title president is said to have a high Norman flavor. *Inderwick*, King's Peace 225.

PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL. In English law. A great officer of state; a member of the cabinet. He attends on the sovereign, proposes business at the council-table, and reports to the sovereign the transactions there. 1 Bl. Comm. 230.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. The official title of the chief executive officer of the federal government in the United States.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. A body of electors chosen in the different states, whose sole duty it is to elect a president and vice-president of the United States. Each state appoints, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state is entitled in congress. Const. U. S. art. 2, § 1; *McPherson v. Blacker*, 13 S.Ct. 3, 146 U.S. 1, 36 L.Ed. 869. The usual method of appointment is by general ballot, so that each voter in a state votes for the whole number of electors to which his state is entitled.

PRESIDING JUDGE. This term, in statutes requiring exceptions to be signed by the judge who presides at the trial, means the judge presiding at the trial of which a review is sought; hence exceptions saved at a first trial, contained in bill of exceptions signed by the judge presiding at a second trial, are not reviewable. *Tucker v. Yandow*, 100 Vt. 169, 135 A. 600, 601.

PRESS. In old practice. A piece or skin of parchment, several of which used to be sewed together in making up a roll or record of proceedings. 1 Bl. Comm. 183; Townsh. Pl. 486.

Metaphorically, the aggregate of publications issuing from the press, or the giving publicity to one's sentiments and opinions through the medium of printing; as in the phrase "liberty of the press."

PRESSING SEAMEN. See Impressment.

PRESSING TO DEATH. See Peine Forte et Dure.

PREST. In old English law. A duty in money to be paid by the sheriff upon his account in the exchequer, or for money left or remaining in his hands. Cowell.

PREST MONEY. A payment which binds those who receive it to be ready at all times appointed, being meant especially of soldiers. Cowell.

PRESTATION. In old English law. A presting or payment of money. Cowell. A payment or performance; the rendering of a service.

In international law. The term is sometimes used of a right by which neutral vessels may be appropriated by way of hire by a belligerent on payment of freight beforehand. In 1870 the Prussian troops sank six British vessels to obstruct

navigation in the river Seine. Indemnification was subsequently made. 1 Halleck, Int. L. Baker's Ed. 520.

PRESTATION MONEY. A sum of money paid by archdeacons yearly to their bishop; also purveyance. Cowell.

PRESTIMONY, or PRÆSTIMONIA. In canon law. A fund or revenue appropriated by the founder for the subsistence of a priest, without being erected into any title or benefice, chapel, prebend, or priory. It is not subject to the ordinary; but of it the patron, and those who have a right from him, are the collators. Wharton.

PRESUMABLY. Fit to be assumed as true in advance of conclusive evidence; credibly deduced; fair to suppose; by reasonable supposition or inference; what appears to be entitled to belief without direct evidence. Kurth v. Continental Life Ins. Co., 234 N.W. 201, 202, 211 Iowa 736; Mitchell v. Equitable Life Assur. Soc. of U. S., 205 N.C. 726, 172 S.E. 495, 496.

PRESUME. To assume beforehand. Hickman v. Union Electric Light & Power Co., Mo.Sup., 226 S.W. 570, 576. In a more technical sense, to believe or accept upon probable evidence. It is not so strong a word as "infer"; Morford v. Peck, 46 Conn. 385; though often used with substantially the same meaning; State v. Schuck, 51 N.D. 875, 201 N.W. 342, 345.

PRESUMPTIO. See Præsumptio; Presumption.

PRESUMPTION. Of fact. An inference affirmative or disaffirmative of the truth or falsehood of any proposition or fact drawn by a process of probable reasoning in the absence of actual certainty of its truth or falsehood, or until such certainty can be ascertained. Best, Pres. § 3.

An inference affirmative or disaffirmative of the existence of a disputed fact, drawn by a judicial tribunal, by a process of probable reasoning, from some one or more matters of fact, either admitted in the cause or otherwise satisfactorily established. Best, Pres. § 12. An inference as to the existence of a fact not known, arising from its connection with the facts that are known, and founded upon a knowledge of human nature and the motives which are known to influence human conduct. Hawes v. State of Georgia, 42 S.Ct. 204, 258 U.S. 1, 66 L.Ed. 431. An inference as to the existence of some fact drawn from the existence of some other fact; an inference which common sense draws from circumstances usually occurring in such cases. 1 Phil.Ev. 436; 3 B. & Ad. 890. A strong probability or reasonable supposition. In re Van Tassel's Will, 196 N.Y.S. 491, 494, 119 Misc. 478. That which may be assumed without proof or taken for granted as self-evident result of human reason and experience. Watkins v. Prudential Ins. Co. of America, 315 Pa. 497, 173 A. 644, 647, 95 A.L.R. 869.

A conclusion reached by means of the weight of proved circumstances. Marquet v. Ætna Life Ins. Co., 128 Tenn. 213, 159 S.W. 733, 736, L.R.A.1915B, 749, Ann.Cas.1915B, 677.

Presumptions of fact are not the subject of fixed rules, but are merely natural presumptions, such as appear, from common experience, to arise from the particular circumstances of any case. Some of these are "founded upon a knowledge of the human character, and of the motives, passions, and feelings by which the mind is usually influenced." 1 Stark.Ev. 27. They may be said to be the conclusions drawn by the mind from the natural connection of the circumstances disclosed in each case, or, in other words, from circumstantial evidence.

Of Law. A rule of law that courts and judges shall draw a particular inference from a particular fact, or from particular evidence, unless and until the truth of such inference is disproved. Steph. Ev. 4; Lane v. Missouri Pac. Ry. Co., 132 Mo. 4, 33 S.W. 645. A rule which, in certain cases, either forbids or dispenses with any ulterior inquiry. 1 Greenl. Ev. § 14.

A consequence which the law or the judge draws from a known fact to a fact unknown. In re Cowdry's Will, 77 Vt. 359, 60 A. 141, 142. A rule of law laid down by the judge and attaching to evidentiary facts certain procedural consequences as to the duty of production of other evidence by the opponent. If the opponent does offer evidence to the contrary, the presumption disappears, and the case stands upon the facts and the reasonable inferences to be drawn therefrom. Kramer v. Nichols-Chandler Home Building & Brokerage Co., 103 Okl. 208, 229 P. 767, 768. A conclusion, which, in the absence of evidence upon the exact question, the law draws from other proof made or from facts judicially noticed or both, the burden of proof cast by it being satisfied by the presentation of evidence sufficient to convince the jury that the probabilities of truth are against the party whom the presumption relieves of the burden of proof. State ex rel. Detroit Fire & Marine Ins. Co. v. Ellison, 268 Mo. 239, 187 S.W. 23, 26. Presumptions of law are divided into *conclusive* presumptions and *disputable* presumptions.

A conclusive presumption, called also an "absolute" or "irrebuttable" presumption, is a rule of law determining the quantity of evidence requisite for the support of a particular averment which is not permitted to be overcome by any proof that the fact is otherwise. 1 Greenl.Ev. § 15; U. S. v. Clark, 5 Utah, 226, 14 P. 288. It is an inference which the court will draw from the proof, which no evidence, however strong, will be permitted to overturn. Lyon v. Guild, 5 Heisk., Tenn., 175, 182; Best, Pres. § 20.

A disputable presumption, called also an "inconclusive" or "rebuttable" presumption, is an inference of law which holds good until it is invalidated by proof or a stronger presumption. Best, Pres. § 29; Livingston v. Livingston, 4 Johns.Ch., N.Y., 287, 8 Am.Dec. 562.

Mixed. There are also certain mixed presumptions, or presumptions of fact recognized by law, or presumptions of mixed law and fact. These are certain presumptive inferences, which, from their strength, importance, or frequent occurrence, attract, as it were, the observation of the law. The presumption of a "lost grant" falls within this class. Best, Ev. 436. See Dickson v. Wilkinson, 3 How. 57, 11 L.Ed. 491.

Distinction. The distinctions between presumptions of law and presumptions of fact are, first, that in regard to presumptions of law a certain inference must be made whenever the facts appear which furnish the basis of the inference; while in case of other presumptions a discretion more or less extensive is vested in the tribunal as to drawing the inference. 9 B. & C. 643. Second, in case of presumptions of law, the court may draw the inference whenever the requisite facts are developed in pleading; Steph. Pl. 382; while other presumptions can be made only by the intervention of a jury. Presumptions of law are reduced to fixed rules, and form a part of the system of jurisprudence to which they belong; presumptions of fact are derived wholly and directly from the circumstances of the particular case, by means of the common experience of mankind. 2 Stark. Ev. 684; Douglass v. Mitchell's Ex'r, 35 Pa. 440.

It has been suggested as the characteristic distinction between presumptions of law and presumptions of fact,

PRESUMPTION

either simple or mixed, that when the former are disregarded by a jury, a new trial is granted as matter of right, but that the disregard of any of the latter, however strong and obvious, is only ground for a new trial at the discretion of the court; *Chamb.Best*, Ev. § 327; 1 Term 167; *Turnley v. Black*, 44 Ala. 159; *Goggans v. Monroe*, 31 Ga. 331. A presumption of law is a juridical postulate that a particular predicate is universally assignable to a particular subject. A presumption of fact is a logical argument from a fact to a fact; or, as the distinction is sometimes put, it is an argument which infers a fact otherwise doubtful from a fact which is proved. 2 *Whart.Ev.* § 1226; *Smith v. Gardner*, 36 Neb. 741, 55 N.W. 245.

Presumptions are divided into *præsumptiones juris et de jure*, otherwise called "irrebuttable presumptions," (often, but not necessarily, fictitious,) which the law will not suffer to be rebutted by any counter-evidence; as, that an infant under seven years is not responsible for his actions; *præsumptiones juris tantum*, which hold good in the absence of counter-evidence, but against which counter-evidence may be admitted; and *præsumptiones hominis*, which are not necessarily conclusive, though no proof to the contrary be adduced. *Mozley & Whiteley*.

A natural presumption is that species of presumption, or process of probable reasoning, which is exercised by persons of ordinary intelligence, in inferring one fact from another, without reference to any technical rules. Otherwise called "*præsumptio hominis*." *Burrill*, *Circ. Ev.* 11, 12, 22, 24.

Legitimate presumptions have been denominated "violent" or "probable," according to the amount of weight which attaches to them. Such presumptions as are drawn from inadequate grounds are termed "light" or "rash" presumptions. *Brown*.

Evidence and Presumptions

Presumptions are evidence or have the effect of evidence. *Brill v. Brill*, 38 Cal.App.2d 741, 102 P. 2d 534, 537. *Westberg v. Willde*, 14 Cal.2d 360, 94 P.2d 590, 593.

Examples are disputable presumptions. *Clary v. Lindley*, 30 Cal.App.2d 571, 86 P.2d 920, 921; *Equitable Life Assur. Soc. of United States v. Irelan*, C.C.A.Mont., 123 F.2d 462, 464; legal presumption. *Asbury v. Goldberg*, 8 Cal.App.2d 70, 47 P.2d 311, 313. Presumption against suicide. *Brown v. Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.*, 233 Iowa 5, 7 N.W.2d 21, 24; presumption arising from doctrine of *res ipsa loquitur*. *Vonaault v. O'Rourke*, 97 Mont. 92, 33 P.2d 535, 540; presumption from facts that automobile was driven by agent acting within scope of employment. *Judson v. Bee Hive Auto Service Co.*, 136 Or. 1, 294 P. 588, 589; presumption of due execution of will in will contest. *In re Stone's Estate*, 59 Cal.App.2d 263, 138 P.2d 710, 713; presumption of exercise of care for own safety. *Eastman v. Atchison, T. & S. F. Ry. Co.*, 51 Cal.App.2d 653, 125 P.2d 564, 570; presumption of fairness and regularity of private transactions. *Ross v. Real Estate Inv. Co.*, 135 Cal.App. 563, 28 P.2d 52, 54.

Presumption of innocence. *Williams v. State*, 30 Ala.App. 495, 8 So.2d 271, 274; presumption of negligence from driving on left side of highway. *Temple v. De Mirjian*, 51 Cal. App.2d 559, 125 P.2d 544, 546.

Presumption of ownership arising from possession. *Lane v. Whitaker*, 50 Cal.App.2d 327, 123 P.2d 53, 55; presumption that insured's wound causing death was not intentionally inflicted. *Brown v. Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.*, 233 Iowa 5, 7 N.W.2d 21, 24; rebuttable presumption. *Graybiel v. Consolidated Ass'ns*, 16 Cal.App.2d 20, 60 P.2d 164, 167.

Presumptions are not "evidence". *Walters v. Western & Southern Life Ins. Co.*, 318 Pa. 382, 178 A. 499, 501; *Mc-*

Kliver v. Theo. Hamm Brewing Co., 67 S.D. 613, 297 N.W. 445; *Equitable Life Assur. Soc. of United States v. MacDonald*, C.C.A.Wash., 96 F.2d 437, 439. Examples are presumption against partial intestacy. *Heffenger v. Heffenger*, 89 N.H. 530, 3 A.2d 95, 97; presumption against suicide. *Jefferson Standard Life Ins. Co. v. Clemmer*, C.C.A.Va., 79 F.2d 724, 730, 103 A.L.R. 171; *Reliance Life Ins. Co. v. Burgess*, C.C.A.Mo., 112 F.2d 234, 238; presumption arising under law. *Dunn v. Goldman*, 11 N.J.Misc. 833, 168 A. 299, 300; presumption of continuance of condition or status. *State ex rel. Northwestern Development Corporation v. Gehrz*, 230 Wis. 412, 283 N.W. 827, 832; *Rupp v. Guardian Life Ins. Co. of America*, Mo.App., 170 S.W.2d 123, 128; presumption of due care. *Morris v. Chicago, M., St. P. & P. R. Co.*, 1 Wash.2d 587, 97 P.2d 119, 127; *Silva v. Caiz*, 63 R.I. 172, 7 A.2d 704, 707; presumption of fact. *American Alliance Ins. Co. v. Brady Transfer & Storage Co.*, C.C.A. Iowa, 101 F.2d 144, 149; presumption of innocence. *United States v. Nimerick*, C.C.A.Vt., 118 F.2d 464, 467; *British America Assur. Co. of Toronto, Canada v. Bowen*, C.C.A. Okl., 134 F.2d 256, 259; presumption of negligence of railroad. *St. Louis-San Francisco Ry. Co. v. Mangum*, 199 Ark. 767, 136 S.W.2d 158, 160; *Carter v. Kurn*, C.C.A.Ark., 127 F.2d 415, 420; presumption of ownership from registration of motor vehicle. *Pioneer Mut. Compensation Co. v. Diaz*, 142 Tex. 184, 177 S.W.2d 202, 204; presumption that driver failed to see automobile because he was not looking. *Page v. Lockley*, *Tex.Civ.App.*, 176 S.W.2d 991, 997; presumption that employee was acting in course of employment arising from evidence of ownership of automobile causing accident. *Frick v. Bickel*, 115 Ind.App. 114, 54 N.E.2d 436, 440; presumption that tax assessors in making valuation have done their duty. *People ex rel. Wallington Apartments v. Miller*, 288 N.Y. 31, 41 N.E.2d 445, 446; statutory presumptions. *Kelly v. Hudson Coal Co.*, 119 Pa.Super. 405, 179 A. 753, 754; *Allstaedt v. Ochs*, 302 Mich. 232, 4 N.W.2d 530, 532.

A presumption is a substitute for evidence. *Siler v. Siler*, 152 Tenn. 379, 277 S.W. 886, 887; *U. S. ex rel. Scharlon v. Pulver*, C.C.A.N.Y., 54 F.2d 261, 263; but is not itself evidence, being rather an aid to legal reasoning applied to particular subjects; *Van Ausdall v. Van Ausdall*, 48 R.I. 106, 135 A. 850, 851. It is a rule about the duty of producing evidence. *Duggan v. Bay State St. Ry. Co.*, 230 Mass. 370, 119 N.E. 757, 760, L.R.A.1918E, 680; 4 *Wigm.Ev.* §§ 2490, 2491, 2511. Presumptions will serve in the place of "evidence". *Bohmont v. Moore*, 138 Neb. 784, 295 N.W. 419, 424. While presumptions, in tort actions, that automobile was in possession of owner at time of accident and that taxicab was being operated in usual course of cab company's business, are not "evidence," they serve as evidence in proper case until overcome by competent evidence to contrary. *Van Court v. Lodge Cab Co.*, 198 Wash. 530, 89 P.2d 206, 211.

PRESUMPTION OF INNOCENCE. Conclusion drawn by law in favor of one brought to trial on criminal charge, requiring acquittal unless guilt is established by sufficient evidence. *Blim v. United States*, C.C.A.Ill., 68 F.2d 484, 487.

PRESUMPTION OF SURVIVORSHIP. A presumption of fact, to the effect that one person survived another, applied for the purpose of determining a question of succession or similar matter, in a case where the two persons perished in the same catastrophe, and there are no circumstances extant to show which of them actually died first, except those on which the presumption is founded, viz., differences of age, sex, strength, or physical condition.

PRESUMPTIVE. Resting on presumption; created by or arising out of presumption; inferred; assumed; supposed; as, "presumptive" damages, evidence, heir, notice, or title. See those titles.

PRESUMPTIVE EVIDENCE. This term has several meanings in law. 1 *Wig. Evi.* § 25, n. 3.

(1) Any evidence which is not direct and positive; the proof of minor or other facts incidental to or usually connected with the fact sought to be proved which, when taken together, inferentially establish or prove the fact in question to a reasonable degree of certainty; evidence drawn by human experience from the connection of cause and effect and observation of human conduct; the proof of facts from which, with more or less certainty, according to the experience of mankind of their more or less universal connection, the existence of other facts can be deduced. In this sense the term is nearly equivalent to "circumstantial" evidence. See 1 Starkie, Ev. 558; 2 Saund. Pl. & Ev. 673; State v. Kornstett, 62 Kan. 221, 61 P. 805, 808; Ezzard v. U. S., C.C.A.Okl., 7 F.2d 808, 810. Best says presumptive evidence is as original as direct, and that presumption of a fact is as good as any other proof when it is legitimate. Jones v. Granite State Fire Ins. Co., 90 Me. 40, 37 A. 326, 328. "Circumstantial evidence" is sometimes used as synonymous with presumptive evidence, but not with strict accuracy; for presumptive evidence is not necessarily and in all cases what is usually understood by circumstantial evidence. See 1 Stark.Ev. 478; Whart.Ev. 1, 2, 15. The word presumption imports an inference from facts known, based upon previous experience of the ordinary connection between the two, and, the word itself implies a certain relation between fact and inference. Circumstances, however, generally but not necessarily lead to particular inferences; for the facts may be indisputable, and yet their relation to the principal fact may be only apparent, not real; and even where the connection is real, the deduction may be erroneous. Circumstantial and presumptive evidence differ therefore as genus and species. Will, Cir.Ev. 17.

(2) Evidence which must be received and treated as true and sufficient until rebutted by other testimony; as, where a statute provides that certain facts shall be presumptive evidence of guilt, of title, etc. State v. Mitchell, 119 N.C. 784, 25 S.E. 783; State v. Intoxicating Liquors, 80 Me. 57, 12 A. 794.

(3) Also, it means evidence that admits of explanation or contradiction by other evidence, as distinguished from conclusive evidence. Burrill, Circ.Ev. 89. "Presumptive evidence" is synonymous with prima facie evidence. State v. Simon, 163 Minn. 317, 203 N.W. 989, 990; Watson v. Rollins, 18 Ala.App. 125, 90 So. 60, 61. See, also, Presumption; Prima Facie Evidence.

PRÊT. In French law. Loan. A contract by which one of the parties delivers an article to the other, to be used by the latter, on condition of his returning, after having used it, the same article in nature or an equivalent of the same species and quality. Duverger.

PRÊT À INTÉRÊT. Loan at interest. A contract by which one of the parties delivers to the other a sum of money, or commodities, or other movable or fungible things, to receive for their use a profit determined in favor of the lender. Duverger.

PRÊT À USAGE. Loan to use. A contract by which one of the parties delivers an article to the other, to be used by the latter, the borrower agreeing to return the specific article after having used it. Duverger. A contract identical with the *commodatum* (q. v.) of the civil law.

PRÊT DE CONSOMMATION. Loan for consumption. A contract by which one party delivers to the other a certain quantity of things, such as are consumed in the use, on the undertaking of the borrower to return to him an equal quantity of the same species and quality. Duverger. A contract identical with the *mutuum* (q. v.) of the civil law.

PRÊTE-NOM. One who lends his name. Peterson v. Moresi, 191 La. 932, 186 So. 737, 739.

PRETEND. To feign or simulate; to hold that out as real which is false or baseless. Brown v. Perez, Tex.Civ.App., 25 S.W. 983; King v. U. S., C.C.A.Fla., 279 F. 103. As to the rule against the buying and selling of "any pretended right or title," see Pretensed Right or Title.

PRETENSE. See False Pretenses.

PRETENSED, or PRETENDED, TITLE STATUTE. The English statute 32 Hen. VIII. c. 9, § 2. It enacts that no one shall sell or purchase any pretended right or title to land, unless the vendor has received the profits thereof for one whole year before such grant, or has been in actual possession of the land, or of the reversion or remainder, on pain that both purchaser and vendor shall each forfeit the value of such land to the king and the prosecutor. See 4 Broom & H. Comm. 150.

PRETENSED RIGHT or TITLE. Where one is in possession of land, and another, who is out of possession, claims and sues for it. Here the pretended right or title is said to be in him who so claims and sues for the same. Mod. Cas. 302.

PRETENSES. Allegations sometimes made in a bill in chancery for the purpose of negating an anticipated defense. Hunt, Eq. pt. I. c. 1.

False pretenses. See that title.

PRÉTENTION. In French law. The claim made to a thing which a party believes himself entitled to demand, but which is not admitted or adjudged to be his.

The words *right*, *action*, and *prétention* are usually joined; not that they are synonymous, for *right* is something positive and certain, *action* is what is demanded, while *prétention* is sometimes not even accompanied by a demand.

PRETER LEGAL. Not agreeable to law; exceeding the limits of law; not legal.

PRETERMIT. To "pretermit" is to pass by, to omit or to disregard, e. g., failure of testator to mention his children in his will.

PRETERMITTED HEIR. A child or other descendant omitted by a testator. Where a testator unintentionally fails to mention in his will, or make provision for, a child, either living at the date of the execution of the will or born thereafter, a statute may provide that such child, or the issue of a deceased child, shall share in the estate as though the testator had died intestate. In re Price's Estate, 56 Cal.App.2d 335, 132 P.2d 485.

PRETEXT. Ostensible reason or motive assigned or assumed as a color or cover for the real reason or motive; false appearance, pretense. State v. Ball, 27 Neb. 604, 43 N.W. 398.

In international law. A reason alleged as justificatory, but which is so only in appearance, or which is even absolutely destitute of all foundation. The name of "pretexts" may likewise be applied to reasons which are in themselves true and well-founded, but, not being of sufficient importance for undertaking a war, [or other interna-

PRETIUM

tional act,] are made use of only to cover ambitious views. Vatt. Law Nat. bk. 3, c. 3, § 32.

PRETIUM. Lat. Price; cost; value; the price of an article sold.

PRETIUM AFFECTIONIS. An imaginary value put upon a thing by the fancy of the owner, and growing out of his attachment for the specific article, its associations, his sentiment for the donor, etc. Bell; The H. F. Dimock, C.C.A.Mass., 77 F. 233, 23 C.C.A. 123; Burr v. Bloomsburg, 101 N.J. Eq. 615, 138 A. 876, 878.

PRETIUM PERICULI. The price of the risk, *e. g.* the premium paid on a policy of insurance; also the interest paid on money advanced on botomy or respondentia.

PRETIUM SEPULCHRI. A mortuary (*q. v.*).

PRETIUM SUCEDIT IN LOCUM REI. The price stands in the place of the thing sold. 1 Bouv. Inst. no. 939; 2 Bulst. 312.

PRETORIAL COURT. In the colony of Maryland, a court for the trial of capital crimes, consisting of the lord proprietor or his lieutenant-general, and the council. Also called *Pretorial*. Murray, New English Dict.

PRETORIUM. In Scotch law. A courthouse, or hall of justice. 3 How. State Tr. 425.

PREUVE. Fr. "Evidence" in the sense of the term in English law, and of *probatio* in the canon and civil law. The French word *évidence*, Latin *evidentia*, is commonly restricted to the testimony of the senses. 1 Best, Evid. § 11.

PREVAIL. To be or become effective or effectual, to be in force, to obtain, to be in general use or practice, to be commonly accepted or adopted; to exist. Atlantic Coast Line R. Co. v. Gamble, 155 Fla. 678, 21 So.2d 348, 350.

PREVAILING PARTY. That one of the parties to a suit who successfully prosecutes the action or successfully defends against it, prevailing on the main issue, even though not to the extent of his original contention. Weston v. Cushing, 45 Vt. 531; Hawkins v. Nowland, 53 Mo. 329; Hugins v. Hill, Mo.Sup., 236 S.W. 1054, 1055.

The one in whose favor the decision or verdict is rendered and judgment entered. United States v. Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. M. Ry. Co., D.C.Minn., 235 F. 951, 955; Dunne v. New York Telephone Co., 176 N.Y.S. 519, 520, 107 Misc. 439; O'Hare v. Peacock Dairies, 28 Cal.App.2d 562, 82 P.2d 1112, 1113. The party ultimately prevailing when the matter is finally set at rest. Comparrri v. James Reading, Inc., 121 N.J.L. 591, 3 A.2d 802, 803. The party prevailing in interest, and not necessarily the prevailing person. Gertz v. Milwaukee Electric Ry. & Light Co., 153 Wis. 475, 140 N.W. 312, 316. To be such does not depend upon the degree of success at different stages of the suit, but whether, at the end of the suit, or other proceeding, the party who has made a claim against the other, has successfully maintained it. Bangor & P. R. Co. v. Chamberlain, 60 Me. 286. Thus, where the court grants defendant a new trial after verdict for plaintiff, defendant is the "prevailing party" on that trial, and entitled to costs, although the plaintiff again gets verdict on retrial. Klock Produce Co. v. Diamond Ice & Storage Co., 98 Wash. 676, 168 P. 476, 478.

PREVAILING PRICES. This term, as used in a contract for the sale of paper which had no market price, as it required special manufacture and

came only from one source, means such prices as were set by that source in the usual course of business, without undue enlargement of cost, and with a reasonable profit in addition. New York Oversea Co. v. China, Japan & South American Trading Co., 200 N.Y.S. 449, 451, 206 App.Div. 242.

PREVARICATION. In the civil law. The acting with unfaithfulness and want of probity; deceitful, crafty, or unfaithful conduct; particularly, such as is manifested in concealing a crime. Dig. 47, 15, 6.

In English law. A collusion between an informer and a defendant, in order to a feigned prosecution. Cowell. Any secret abuse committed in a public office or private commission; willful concealment or misrepresentation of truth, by giving evasive or equivocating evidence.

PREVENT. To hinder, frustrate, prohibit, impede, or preclude; to obstruct; to intercept. Burr v. Williams, 20 Ark. 185; Orme v. Atlas Gas and Oil Co., 217 Minn. 27, 13 N.W.2d 757, 761. To stop or intercept the approach, access, or performance of a thing. Webster, Dict.; U. S. v. Souders, 27 Fed.Cas.1,269; Green v. State, 109 Ga. 536, 35 S. E. 97.

PREVENTION. In the civil law. The right of a judge to take cognizance of an action over which he has concurrent jurisdiction with another judge.

In canon law. The right which a superior person or officer has to lay hold of, claim, or transact an affair prior to an inferior one, to whom otherwise it more immediately belongs. Wharton.

PREVENTION OF CRIMES ACT. The statute 34 & 35 Vict. c. 112, passed for the purpose of securing a better supervision over habitual criminals. This act provides that a person who is for a second time convicted of crime may, on his second conviction, be subjected to police supervision for a period of seven years after the expiration of the punishment awarded him. Penalties are imposed on lodging-house keepers, etc., for harboring thieves or reputed thieves. There are also provisions relating to receivers of stolen property, and dealers in old metals who purchase the same in small quantities. This act repeals the habitual criminals act of 1869, (32 & 33 Vict. c. 99.) Brown.

PREVENTIVE JUSTICE. The system of measures taken by government with reference to the direct prevention of crime. It generally consists in obliging those persons whom there is probable ground to suspect of future misbehavior to give full assurance to the public that such offense as is apprehended shall not happen, by finding pledges or securities to keep the peace, or for their good behavior. 4 Bl. Comm. 251; 4 Steph. Comm. 290; Bradley v. Malen, 37 N.D. 295, 164 N.W. 24, 25.

PREVENTIVE SERVICE. The name given in England to the coast-guard, or armed police, forming a part of the customs service, and employed in the prevention and detection of smuggling.

PREVIOUS. Antecedent; prior. Webster, Dict. Sometimes limited in meaning to "next prior to"

or "next preceding." Syracuse Sav. Bank v. Brown, 42 N.Y.S.2d 156, 158, 181 Misc. 999.

PREVIOUS INTENTIONS ARE JUDGED BY SUBSEQUENT ACTS. Dumont v. Smith, 4 Denio (N.Y.) 319, 320.

PREVIOUS QUESTION. In parliamentary practice, the question whether a vote shall be taken on the main issue, or not, brought forward before the main or real question is put by the speaker and for the purpose of avoiding, if the vote is in the negative, the putting of this question. The motion is in the form "that the question be now put," and the mover and seconder vote against it. It is described in May, Parl. Prac. 277.

In the house of representatives of the United States and in many state legislatures the object of moving the previous question is to cut off debate and secure immediately a vote on the question under consideration. Hinds, Precedents in the House of Repr.

PREVIOUSLY. An adverb of time, used in comparing an act or state named with another act or state, subsequent in order of time, for the purpose of asserting the priority of the first. Lebrecht v. Wilcoxson, 40 Iowa 94.

PREVISORS, STATUTE OF. A statute of 25 Edw. III. St. 6, for the protection of spiritual patrons against the pope. Maitl. Canon L. 69.

PRICE. Something which one ordinarily accepts voluntarily in exchange for something else. Herb v. Hallowell, 304 Pa. 128, 154 A. 582, 584. The consideration given for the purchase of a thing; Hibernia Bank & Trust Co. v. McCall Bros. Planting & Mfg. Co., 140 La. 763, 73 So. 857, 858;—usually in money; Embden State Bank v. Boyle, 50 N.D. 573, 196 N.W. 820, 821.

For "Fair Market Price," see that title.

Sum of money which an article is sold for; but this is simply because property is generally sold for money, not because the word has necessarily such a restricted meaning. Among writers on political economy, who use terms with philosophical accuracy, the word "price" is not always or even generally used as denoting the moneyed equivalent of property sold. They generally treat and regard price as the equivalent or compensation, in whatever form received, for property sold. The Latin word from which "price" is derived sometimes means "reward," "value," "estimation," "equivalent." Hudson Iron Co. v. Alger, 54 N.Y. 177. Amount which a prospective seller indicates as the sum for which he is willing to sell; market value. Ara v. Rutland, Tex.Civ.App., 172 S.W. 993, 994. The term may be synonymous with cost, Williams v. Hyskmann, 311 Mo. 332, 278 S.W. 377, 379; and with value, Southeastern Express Co. v. Nightingale, 33 Ga.App. 515, 126 S.E. 915, as well as with consideration, though price is not always identical either with consideration, Oregon Home Builders v. Crowley, 87 Or. 517, 170 P. 718, 721; or with value, Chicago, K. & W. R. Co. v. Parsons, 51 Kan. 408, 32 P. 1083.

"Price" within ceiling price regulations of the Office of Price Administration is the amount paid by the purchaser. Boyles v. Stapleton, D.C.Colo., 53 F.Supp. 336, 340.

PRICE CURRENT. A list or enumeration of various articles of merchandise, with their prices, the duties, if any, payable thereon, when imported or exported, with the drawbacks occasionally allowed upon their exportation, etc. Wharton.

PRICE DISCRIMINATION. Within anti-trust laws selling to one at a price and refusing to sell to another at any price by one engaged in interstate commerce, in absence of reason for refusal

to sell. Sherman Anti-Trust Act, 15 U.S.C.A. § 1 et seq.; Shaw's v. Wilson-Jones Co., D.C.Pa., 26 F. Supp. 713, 714.

PRICE EXPECTANCY. In the moving picture industry, the minimum receipts which distributors expect to realize from the exhibition of pictures;—used interchangeably with "minimum sale" and "exhibition value." Export & Import Film Co. v. B. P. Schulberg Productions, 125 Misc. 756, 211 N.Y.S. 838, 839.

PRICKING FOR SHERIFFS. In England, when the yearly list of persons nominated for the office of sheriff is submitted to the sovereign, he takes a pin, and to insure impartiality, as it is said, lets the point of it fall upon one of the three names nominated for each county, etc., and the person upon whose name it chances to fall is sheriff for the ensuing year. This is called "pricking for sheriffs." Atk. Sher. 18.

PRICKING NOTE. Where goods intended to be exported are put direct from the station of the warehouse into a ship alongside, the exporter fills up a document to authorize the receiving the goods on board. This document is called a "pricking note," from a practice of pricking holes in the paper corresponding with the number of packages counted into the ship. Hamel, Cust. 181.

PRIDE GAVEL. A rent or tribute. Tayl. Gav. elk. 112.

PRIEST. A minister of a church. A person in the second order of the ministry, as distinguished from bishops and deacons.

A pastor is a permanent official of a parish, and more than a priest, who holds a position of spiritual power without reference to locality. Dupont v. Petteller, 120 Me. 114, 113 A. 11, 13.

PRIMA FACIE. Lat. At first sight; on the first appearance; on the face of it; so far as can be judged from the first disclosure; presumably; a fact presumed to be true unless disproved by some evidence to the contrary. State ex rel. Herbert v. Whims, 68 Ohio App. 39, 38 N.E.2d 596, 599.

PRIMA FACIE CASE. Such as will suffice until contradicted and overcome by other evidence. Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. v. Wallace, 158 Or. 210, 75 P.2d 942, 947. A case which has proceeded upon sufficient proof to that stage where it will support finding if evidence to contrary is disregarded. In re Hoagland's Estate, 126 Neb. 377, 253 N.W. 416.

A litigating party is said to have a *prima facie* case when the evidence in his favor is sufficiently strong for his opponent to be called on to answer it. A *prima facie* case, then, is one which is established by sufficient evidence, and can be overthrown only by rebutting evidence adduced on the other side. In some cases the only question to be considered is whether there is a *prima facie* case or no. Thus a grand jury are bound to find a true bill of indictment, if the evidence before them creates a *prima facie* case against the accused; and for this purpose, therefore, it is not necessary for them to hear the evidence for the defense. Mozley & Whitley. And see State v. Hardelein, 169 Mo. 579, 70 S.W. 130; State v. Lawlor, 28 Minn. 216, 9 N.W. 698.

PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE. Evidence good and sufficient on its face; such evidence as, in the judgment of the law, is sufficient to establish a given fact, or the group or chain of facts constitut-

PRIMA

ing the party's claim or defense, and which if not rebutted or contradicted, will remain sufficient. *State v. Burlingame*, 146 Mo. 207, 48 S.W. 72.

Evidence which suffices for the proof of a particular fact until contradicted and overcome by other evidence. *Dodson v. Watson*, 110 Tex. 355, 220 S.W. 771, 772, 11 A.L.R. 583. Evidence which, standing alone and unexplained, would maintain the proposition and warrant the conclusion to support which it is introduced. *Gilmore v. Modern Brotherhood of America*, 186 Mo.App. 445, 171 S.W. 629, 632. An inference or presumption of law, affirmative or negative of a fact, in the absence of proof, or until proof can be obtained or produced to overcome the inference. *People v. Thacher*, 1 Thomp. & C., N.Y., 167. A litigating party is said to have a *prima facie* case when the evidence in his favor is sufficiently strong for his opponent to be called on to answer it. A *prima facie* case, then, is one which is established by sufficient evidence, and can be overturned only by rebutting evidence adduced on the other side. *Mozley & Whitley*. *State v. Lawlor*, 28 Minn. 216, 9 N.W. 698. A "prima facie case" is one which is apparently established by evidence adduced by plaintiff in support of his case up to the time such evidence stands unexplained and uncontradicted. *Morrison v. Flowers*, 308 Ill. 189, 139 N.E. 10, 12. A "prima facie case" is one in which the evidence in favor of a proposition is sufficient to support a finding in its favor, if all of the evidence to the contrary be disregarded. *Schallert v. Boggs*, Tex.Civ.App., 204 S.W. 1061, 1062. See, also, *Presumptive Evidence*.

PRIMA PARS ÆQUITATIS ÆQUALITAS. The radical element of equity is equality.

PRIMA TONSURA. The first mowing; a grant of a right to have the first crop of grass. 1 Chit. Pr. 181.

PRIMÆ IMPRESSIONIS. A case *primæ impressionis* (of the first impression) is a case of a new kind, to which no established principle of law or precedent directly applies, and which must be decided entirely by reason as distinguished from authority.

PRIMÆ PRECES. Lat. In the civil law. An imperial prerogative by which the emperor exercised the right of naming to the first prebend that became vacant after his accession, in every church of the empire. 1 Bl. Comm. 381.

PRIMAGE. In mercantile law. Formerly, a small allowance or compensation payable to the master and mariners of a ship or vessel; to the former for the use of his cables and ropes to discharge the goods of the merchant; to the latter for lading and unlading in any port or haven. *Abb. Shipp.* 404; *Peters v. Speights*, 4 Md. Ch. 381; *Blake v. Morgan*, 3 Mart. O. S. (La.) 381. It is sometimes called the master's hat-money.

It is no longer, however, a gratuity to the master, unless especially stipulated; but it belongs to the owners or freighters, and is nothing but an increase of the freight rate. *Carr v. Austin & N. W. R. Co.*, C.C.Tex., 14 F. 419.

PRIMARIA ECCLESIA. The mother church. 1 Steph. Comm. (7th Ed.) 118.

PRIMARY. First; principal; chief; leading. First in order of time, or development, or in intention. *State v. Erickson*, 44 S.D. 63, 182 N.W. 315, 316, 13 A.L.R. 1189.

As to primary "Conveyance," "Election," "Obligation," and "Vein," see those titles.

PRIMARY ALLEGATION. The opening pleading in a suit in the ecclesiastical court. It is also called a "primary plea."

PRIMARY DISPOSAL OF THE SOIL. In acts of congress admitting territories as states, and providing that no laws shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil, this means the disposal of it by the United States government when it parts with its title to private persons or corporations acquiring the right to a patent or deed in accordance with law. See *Oury v. Goodwin*, 3 Ariz. 255, 26 P. 377; *Topeka Commercial Security Co. v. McPherson*, 7 Okl. 332, 54 P. 489.

PRIMARY EVIDENCE. That kind of evidence which, under every possible circumstance, affords the greatest certainty of the fact in question. Thus, a written instrument is itself the best possible evidence of its existence and contents.

Primary evidence means original or first-hand evidence; the best evidence that the nature of the case admits of; the evidence which is required in the first instance, and which must fail before secondary evidence can be admitted. That evidence which the nature of the case or question suggests as the proper means of ascertaining the truth. See *Cross v. Baskett*, 17 Or. 84, 21 P. 47; *Scott v. State*, 3 Tex. App. 103, 104. It is the particular means of proof which is the most natural and satisfactory of which the case admits, and includes the best evidence which is available to a party and procurable under the existing situation, and all evidence falling short of such standard, and which in its nature suggests there is better evidence of the same fact, is "secondary evidence." *Best v. Equitable Life Assur. Soc.*, Mo.App., 299 S.W. 118, 120. See, also, *Best Evidence*.

PRIMARY POWERS. The principal authority given by a principal to his agent. It differs from "mediate powers." *Story*, Ag. § 58.

PRIMARY PURPOSE. That which is first in intention; which is fundamental. *State v. Erickson*, 44 S.D. 63, 182 N.W. 315, 317, 13 A.L.R. 1189. The principal or fixed intention with which an act or course of conduct is undertaken. *Carlson v. Carpenter Contractors' Ass'n*, 224 Ill.App. 430, 447.

PRIMATE. A chief ecclesiastic; an archbishop who has jurisdiction over his province, or one of several metropolitans presiding over others. Ex-arch comes nearest to it in the Greek church. Thus the archbishop of Canterbury is styled "Primate of all England;" the archbishop of York is "Primate of England." *Wharton*.

PRIME, n. In French law. The price of the risk assumed by an insurer; premium of insurance. *Emerig. Traite des Assur.* c. 3, § 1, nn. 1, 2.

PRIME, v. To stand first or paramount; to take precedence or priority of; to outrank; as, in the sentence "taxes prime all other liens."

PRIME COST. The true price paid for goods upon a *bona fide* purchase. *U. S. v. Sixteen Packages*, 2 Mas. 53, Fed.Cas.No.16,303.

PRIME MINISTER. The responsible head of a ministry or executive government, especially of a monarchical government. *Webster, Dict.* In England, he is the head of the cabinet, and usually holds the office of First Lord of the Treasury. The office was unknown to the law until 1906, when the prime minister was accorded a place in the

order of precedence. Lowell, Gov. of Engl. 68. "He is the principal executive of the British constitution, and the sovereign a cog in the mechanism." Bagehot.

PRIME SERJEANT. In English law. The king's first serjeant at law.

PRIMER. A law French word, signifying first; primary.

PRIMER ELECTION. A term used to signify first choice; *e. g.*, the right of the eldest co-partner to first choose a purpart.

PRIMER FINE. On suing out the writ or *proceipe* called a "writ of covenant," there was due to the crown, by ancient prerogative, a *primer fine*, or a noble for every five marks of land sued for. That was one-tenth of the annual value. 1 Steph. Comm. (7th Ed.) 560.

PRIMER SEISIN. See Seisin.

PRIMICERIUS. In old English law. The first of any degree of men. 1 Mon. Angl. 838.

PRIMITÆ. In English law. First fruits; the first year's whole profits of a spiritual preferment. 1 Bl. Comm. 284.

PRIMITIVE OBLIGATION. See Obligation.

PRIMO BENEFICIO. Lat. A writ directing a grant of the first benefice in the sovereign's gift. Cowell.

PRIMO EXECUTIENDA EST VERBI VIS, NE SERMONIS VITIO OBSTRUATUR ORATIO, SIVE LEX SINE ARGUMENTIS. Co. Litt. 68. The full meaning of a word should be ascertained at the outset, in order that the sense may not be lost by defect of expression, and that the law be not without reasons [or arguments].

PRIMO VENIENTI. Lat. To the one first coming. An executor anciently paid debts as they were presented, whether the assets were sufficient to meet all debts or not. Stim. Law Gloss.

PRIMOGENITURE. The state of being the first-born among several children of the same parents; seniority by birth in the same family. The superior or exclusive right possessed by the eldest son, and particularly, his right to succeed to the estate of his ancestor, in right of his seniority by birth, to the exclusion of younger sons.

PRIMOGENITUS. Lat. In old English law. A first-born or eldest son. Bract. fol. 33; 1 Ves. 290; 3 Maule & S. 25; 8 Taunt. 468.

PRIMUM DECRETUM. Lat. In the canon law. The first decree; a preliminary decree granted on the non-appearance of a defendant, by which the plaintiff was put in possession of his goods, or of the thing itself which was demanded. Gilb. Forum Rom. 32, 33. In the courts of admiralty, this name is given to a provisional decree. Bacon, *Abr. The Court of Admiralty* (E).

PRINCE. In a general sense, a sovereign; the ruler of a nation or state. More particularly, the son of a king or emperor, or the issue of a royal family; as princes of the blood. The chief of any body of men. Webster; The Lucy H., D.C.Fla., 235 F. 610, 612.

Prince of Wales. A title given to the eldest son of the British sovereign or to the heir apparent to the crown. He is so created by letters patent, and is also created Earl of Chester. He is Duke of Cornwall by inheritance. Mary and Elizabeth, though each, at the time, was only heiress presumptive, were created Princesses of Wales by Henry VIII.

Princes and princesses of the royal blood. In English law. The younger sons and daughters of the sovereign, and other branches of the royal family who are not in the immediate line of succession.

PRINCEPS. Lat. In the civil law. The prince; the emperor.

PRINCEPS ET RESPUBLICA EX JUSTA CAUSA POSSUNT REM MEAM AUFERRE. 12 Coke, 13. The prince and the commonwealth, for a just cause, can take away my property.

PRINCEPS LEGIBUS SOLUTUS EST. The emperor is released from the laws; is not bound by the laws. Dig. 1, 3, 31; Halifax, *Anal. prev. vi*, vii, note.

PRINCEPS MAVULT DOMESTICOS MILITES QUAM STIPENDIARIOS BELLICIS OPPONERE CASIBUS. Co. Litt. 69. A prince, in the chances of war, had better employ domestic than stipendiary troops.

PRINCESS ROYAL. In English law. The eldest daughter of the sovereign. 3 Steph. Comm. 450.

PRINCIPAL, adj. Chief; leading; most important or considerable; primary; original. Highest in rank, authority, character, importance, or degree. *Bland v. Board of Trustees of Galt Joint Union High School Dist.*, 67 Cal.App. 784, 228 P. 395, 397.

As to principal "Challenge," "Contract," "Obligation," "Office," and "Vein," see those titles.

Principal establishment. In the law concerning domicile, the principal domestic establishment. *Mosely v. Dabezies*, 142 La. 256, 76 So. 705, 706.

Principal fact. In the law of evidence. A fact sought and proposed to be proved by evidence of other facts (termed "evidentiary facts") from which it is to be deduced by inference. A fact which is the principal and ultimate object of an inquiry, and respecting the existence of which a definite belief is required to be formed. 3 Benth. *Jud. Ev.* 3; *Burrill, Circ. Ev.* 3, 119.

PRINCIPAL, n. The source of authority or right. A superintendent, as of a school district. *Williams v. School Dist. No. 189*, 104 Wash. 659, 177 P. 635, 636. The capital sum of a debt or obliga-

PRINCIPAL

tion, as distinguished from interest or other additions to it. *Christian v. Superior Court*, 122 Cal. 117, 54 P. 518. The corpus or capital of an estate in contradistinction to the income; "income" being merely the fruit of capital. *Carter v. Rector*, 88 Okl. 12, 210 P. 1035, 1037.

Criminal Law

A chief actor or perpetrator, or an aider and abettor actually or constructively present at the commission of the crime, as distinguished from an "accessory." At common law, a principal in the first degree is he that is the actor or absolute perpetrator of the crime; and, in the second degree, he who is present, aiding and abetting the fact to be done. 4 Bl. Comm. 34. *Cooney v. Burke*, 11 Neb. 258, 9 N.W. 57.

Neither a principal in the first degree nor one in the second degree need be actually present when the offense is consummated, *Smith v. State*, 21 Tex.App. 107, 17 S.W. 552; *State v. Morey*, 126 Me. 323, 138 A. 474, 475; for the presence of a principal in the second degree may be merely constructive; *e. g.*, where he stays outside and keeps watch or guard, *Pierce v. State*, 130 Tenn. 24, 168 S.W. 851, 855, Ann.Cas.1916B, 137. In misdemeanors, anyone participating is a principal, *Boggs v. Commonwealth*, 218 Ky. 782, 292 S.W. 324, 325.

All persons acting together in commission of offense, and persons advising or agreeing to commission thereof and present when committed, though not aiding therein, are principals. *Stringfellow v. State*, 111 Tex.Cr.R. 504, 14 S.W.2d 1031, 1032. A criminal offender is either a principal or an accessory. A principal is either the actor (*i. e.*, the actual perpetrator of the crime) or else is present, aiding and abetting, the fact to be done; an accessory is he who is not the chief actor in the offense, nor yet present at its performance, but is some way concerned therein, either before or after the fact committed. 1 Hale, P.C. 613, 618; *People v. Ah Gee*, 37 Cal.App. 1, 174 P. 371, 372. All persons concerned in the commission of crime, whether it be felony or misdemeanor, and whether they directly commit the act constituting the offense, or aid and abet in its commission, though not present, are principals. *State v. Curtis*, 30 Idaho 537, 165 P. 999, 1000. Some of these statutes, and other similar ones, expressly abrogate the common-law distinction between a principal and an accessory before the fact. *People v. Wood*, 56 Cal.App. 431, 205 P. 698. All persons are principals who are guilty of acting together in the commission of an offense. *Vernon's Ann.P.C. art. 66*. A principal is one who advises or agrees to the commission of an offense, and is present when it is done. *Vernon's Ann.P.C. art. 69*. See *Pizana v. State*, 81 Tex.Cr.R. 81, 193 S.W. 671, 673; *Middleton v. State*, 86 Tex.Cr.R. 307, 217 S.W. 1046, 1052. "Accomplice," by virtue of statute in *Vernon's Ann.P.C. art. 70*, means one who is not present at the commission of the offense, *Serrato v. State*, 74 Tex.Cr.R. 413, 171 S.W. 1133, 1144, and is practically synonymous with the common-law accessory before the fact. *McKeen v. State*, 7 Tex.Cr.R. 631; *Strong v. State*, 52 Tex.Cr.R. 133, 105 S.W. 785. But the ordinary meaning of "accomplice" includes all the *particeps criminis*, whether principals in the first or second degree or mere accessories. It means one who at common law might have been convicted either as principal or accessory before the fact. *People v. Crossman*, 241 N.Y. 138, 149 N.E. 330, 331.

Law of Agency

The employer or constitutor of an agent; the person who gives authority to an agent or attorney to do some act for him. *Adams v. Whitteley*, 3 Conn. 567. Called also constituent or chief. Mech. Agency § 3. One, who, being competent *sui juris* to do any act for his own benefit or on his own account, confides it to another person to do for him. 1 Domat, b. 1, tit. 15.

Law of Guaranty and Suretyship

The person primarily liable, for whose performance of his obligation the guarantor or surety has become bound. See *Rollings v. Gunter*, 211 Ala. 671, 101 So. 446, 448.

Old English Law

An heir-loom, mortuary, or corse-present. Wharton.

Property Law

A term used as the correlative of "accessory" or "incident" to denote the more important or valuable subject, with which others are connected in a relation of dependence or subservience, or to which they are incident or appurtenant. Thus, it is said that the incident shall pass by the grant of the principal; but not the principal by the grant of the incident. Co. Litt. 152a.

General

Principal of the house. In English law. The chief person in some of the inns of chancery.

Undisclosed principal. One not disclosed in the contract. *Unruh v. Roemer*, 135 Minn. 127, 160 N.W. 251, 252.

Vice principal. In the law of master and servant, this term means one to whom the employer has confided the entire charge of the business or of a distinct branch of it, giving him authority to superintend, direct, and control the workmen and make them obey his orders, the master himself exercising no particular oversight and giving no particular orders, or one to whom the master has delegated a duty of his own, which is a direct, personal, and absolute obligation. *Durkin v. Kingston Coal Co.*, 171 Pa. 193, 33 A. 237, 29 L.R. A. 808, 50 Am.St.Rep. 801.

The term "vice principal," as used in the fellow-servant law, includes any servant who represents the master in the discharge of those personal or absolute duties which every master owes to his servants; such duties being often referred to as the nonassignable duties of the master, among which are, providing suitable machinery and appliances, a safe place to work, the proper inspection and repair of premises and appliances, the selection and retention of suitable servants, the establishment of proper rules and regulations, and the instruction of servants as to the kind and manner of work to be done by them. *International Cotton Mills v. Webb*, 22 Ga.App. 309, 96 S.E. 16; *Wolverine Oil Co. v. Kingsbury*, 66 Okl. 271, 168 P. 1021, 1022. To make a servant a vice principal, it is only necessary that he have authority to direct and supervise the work and to hire and discharge subordinate servants engaged in the work. *Modern Order of Praetorians v. Nelson*, Tex.Civ.App., 162 S.W. 17, 18; *Daggett v. American Car & Foundry Co.*, Mo.App., 284 S.W. 855, 856. However, a servant may be a vice principal, though he has no power to employ and discharge men under him. *Wilson v. Counsell*, 182 Ill.App. 79, 84.

PRINCIPALIS. Lat. Principal; a principal debtor; a principal in a crime.

PRINCIPALIS DEBET SEMPER EXECUTI ANTEQUAM PERVENIATUR AD FIDEIJUSSORES. The principal should always be exhausted before coming upon the sureties. 2 Inst. 19.

PRINCIPIA DATA SEQUUNTUR CONCOMITANTIA. Given principles are followed by their concomitants.

PRINCIPIA PROBANT, NON PROBANTUR.

Principles prove; they are not proved. Fundamental principles require no proof; or, in Lord Coke's words, "they ought to be approved, because they cannot be proved." 3 Coke, 50a.

PRINCIPIIS OBSTA. Withstand beginnings; oppose a thing in its early stages, if you would do so with success. Branch, Princ.

PRINCIPIORUM NON EST RATIO. There is no reasoning of principles; no argument is required to prove fundamental rules. 2 Bulst. 239.

PRINCIPIUM EST POTISSIMA PARS CUJUSQUE REL. 10 Coke, 49. The principle of anything is its most powerful part.

PRINCIPLE. A fundamental truth or doctrine, as of law; a comprehensive rule or doctrine which furnishes a basis or origin for others; a settled rule of action, procedure, or legal determination. A truth or proposition so clear that it cannot be proved or contradicted unless by a proposition which is still clearer. That which constitutes the essence of a body or its constituent parts. 8 Term 107. That which pertains to the theoretical part of a science. Hemler v. Richland Parish School Board, 142 La. 133, 76 So. 585, 587.

In patent law. The principle of a machine is the particular means of producing a given result by a mechanical contrivance. Parker v. Stiles, 5 McLean 44, 63, Fed.Cas.No.10,749. It is the *modus operandi*, or that which applies, modifies, or combines mechanical powers to produce a certain result; and, so far, a principle, if new in its application to a useful purpose, may be patentable. Barrett v. Hall, 1 Mason, 470, Fed.Cas.No. 1,047. The word "principles," as applied to inventions, designate those elements which in combination compose the claims. Schweyer Electric & Mfg. Co. v. Regan Safety Devices Co., C.C.A. N.Y., 4 F.2d 970, 973.

PRINT, n. A term which includes most of the forms of figures or characters or representations, colored or uncolored, that may be impressed on a yielding surface. U. S. v. Harman, D.C.Kan., 38 F. 827, 829.

PRINT, v. To stamp by direct pressure as from the face of types, plates, or blocks covered with ink or pigments, or to impress with transferred characters or delineations by the exercise of force as with a press or other mechanical agency. Acme Coal Co. v. Northrup Nat. Bank of Iola, Kan., 23 Wyo. 66, 146 P. 593, L.R.A. 1915D, 1084.

The term properly refers to the mechanical work of production, whereas "publish" pertains to the issuance from the place where printed. In re Monrovia Evening Post, 199 Cal. 263, 248 P. 1017, 1018; In re McDonald, 187 Cal. 158, 201 P. 110, 111. But a finding that a newspaper is "published" in a certain county may be deemed sufficient to show that it was "printed" in such county. McCormick v. Higgins, 190 Ill.App. 241, 261. Similarly, a requirement that matter be "printed" in a particular county may be construed as a direction that it be "published" there. In re Publication of Docket of Supreme Court, Mo. Sup., 232 S.W. 454, 455.

PRINTING. The impress of letters or characters upon paper, or upon other substance;—implying a mechanical act. Daly v. Beery, 178 N.W. 104, 106, 45 N.D. 287. The art of impressing letters; the art of making books or papers by impressing legible characters. Arthur v. Moller, 97 U.S. 365, 24 L.Ed. 1046; Le Roy v. Jamison, 15 Fed.Cas. 373; Forbes Lithograph Mfg. Co. v. Worthington, C.C.Mass., 25 F. 899, 900.

The term may include typewriting. Sunday v. Hagenbuch, 18 Pa.Co.Ct. 540, 541. Compare State v. Oakland, 69 Kan. 784, 77 P. 696. It may also include mimeographing within the meaning of the copyright statutes. Macmillan Co. v. King, D.C.Mass., 223 F. 862, 867.

Printing paper. This term does not necessarily include news print paper. Davis v. Age-Herald Pub. Co., C.C.A.Ala., 293 F. 591, 593 (tariff of an interstate carrier).

Public printing. Such as is directly ordered by the legislature, or performed by the agents of the government authorized to procure it to be done. Ellis v. State, 4 Ind. 1.

PRIOR. Lat. The former; earlier; preceding; preferable or preferred.

Prior petens. The person first applying.

PRIOR, n. The chief of a convent; next in dignity to an abbot.

PRIOR, adj. Earlier; elder; preceding; superior in rank, right, or time; as, a prior lien, mortgage, or judgment. See Fidelity Insurance, Trust & Safe Deposit Co. v. Roanoke Iron Co., C.C.Va., 81 F. 439, 447.

Prior creditor. Generally, the creditor who is accorded priority in payment from the assets of his debtor. Richey v. Ferguson, 93 Kan. 152, 143 P. 497.

PRIOR LIEN. This term commonly denotes a first or superior lien, and not one necessarily antecedent in time. Titus v. United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Exploration Co., D.C.N.Y., 231 F. 205, 210.

PRIOR TEMPORE POTIOR JURE. He who is first in time is preferred in right. Co. Litt. 14a; Broom, Max. 354, 358; 2 P. Wms. 491; 1 Term 733; 9 Wheat. 24, 6 L.Ed. 23; 15 A. (Pa.) 730.

PRIORI PETENTI. To the person first applying. In probate practice, where there are several persons equally entitled to a grant of administration, (*e. g.*, next of kin of the same degree,) the rule of the court is to make the grant *priori petenti*, to the first applicant. Browne, Prob. Pr. 174; Coote, Prob. Pr. 173, 180.

PRIORITY. Precedence; going before. A legal preference or precedence. When two persons have similar rights in respect of the same subject-matter, but one is entitled to exercise his right to the exclusion of the other, he is said to have priority.

In old English law. An antiquity of tenure, in comparison with one not so ancient. Cowell.

PRISAGE

PRISAGE. An ancient hereditary revenue of the crown, consisting in the right to take a certain quantity from cargoes of wine imported into England. In Edward I.'s reign it was converted into a pecuniary duty called "butlerage." 2 Steph. Comm. 561.

PRISE. Fr. In French law. Prize; captured property. Ord. Mar. liv. 3, tit. 9. Dole v. Insurance Co., 6 Allen (Mass.) 373.

PRISEL EN AUTER LIEU. L. Fr. A taking in another place. A plea in abatement in the action of replevin. 2 Ld. Raym. 1016, 1017.

PRISON. A public building or other place for the confinement or safe custody of persons, whether as a punishment imposed by the law or otherwise in the course of the administration of justice. Sturtevant v. Com., 158 Mass. 598, 33 N.E. 648; Copeland v. Commonwealth, 214 Ky. 209, 282 S.W. 1077.

The words "prison" and "penitentiary" are used synonymously to designate institutions for the imprisonment of persons convicted of the more serious crimes, as distinguished from reformatories and county or city jails. State v. Delmonto, 110 Conn. 298, 147 A. 825, 826.

Originally it was distinguished from jail, which was a place for confinement, not for punishment, and the popular modern tendency is to use the term in contradistinction to jail, to denote particularly a state penitentiary. Copeland v. Commonwealth, 282 S.W. 1077, 214 Ky. 209. But the term may also properly apply to a county jail. State v. Killian, 173 N.C. 792, 92 S.E. 499, 501.

As used in a statute pertaining to escapes, the word may include territory outside a state prison, where an inmate, when at work outside, is under the surveillance of prison guards. People v. Vanderburg, 67 Cal.App. 217, 227 P. 621.

PRISON BOUNDS. The limits of the territory surrounding a prison, within which an imprisoned debtor, who is out on bonds, may go at will. See Gaol.

PRISON BREAKING, or BREACH. The common-law offense of one who, being lawfully in custody, escapes from the place where he is confined, by the employment of force and violence. This offense is to be distinguished from "rescue," (*q. v.*) which is a deliverance of a prisoner from lawful custody by a third person. 2 Bish. Crim. Law, § 1065.

PRISONAM FRANGENTIBUS, STATUTE DE. The English statute 1 Edw. II. St. 2, (in Rev. St. 23 Edw. I.,) whereby it is felony for a felon to break prison, but misdemeanor only for a misdemeanorant to do so. 1 Hale, P. C. 612.

PRISONER. One who is deprived of his liberty; one who is against his will kept in confinement or custody. U. S. v. Curran, C.C.A.N.Y., 297 F. 946, 950. A person restrained of his liberty upon any action, civil or criminal, or upon commandment. Cowell.

A person on trial for crime. "The prisoner at the bar." The jurors are told to "look upon the prisoner." The court, after passing sentence, gives orders to "remove the prisoner." Hairston v. Com., 97 Va. 754, 32 S.E. 797.

PRISONER AT THE BAR. An accused person, while on trial before the court, is so called. One accused of crime, who is actually on trial, is in

legal effect a "prisoner at the bar," notwithstanding he has given bond for his appearance at the trial. He is a "prisoner" if held in custody either under bond or other process of law, or when physically held under arrest, and when actually on trial he is a "prisoner at the bar." The term is as applicable to one on trial for a misdemeanor as for a felony. Allen v. State, 18 Ga.App. 1, 88 S.E. 100.

PRISONER OF WAR. One who has been captured in war while fighting in the army of the public enemy.

PRIST. L. Fr. Ready. In the old forms of oral pleading, this term expressed a tender or joinder of issue.

PRIVUS VITIIS LABORAVIMUS, NUNC LEGIBUS. 4 Inst. 76. We labored first with vices, now with laws.

PRIVACY, RIGHT OF. The right to be let alone, the right of a person to be free from unwarranted publicity. Holloman v. Life Ins. Co. of Virginia, 192 S.C. 454, 7 S.E.2d 169, 171, 127 A.L.R. 110. The right of an individual (or corporation) to withhold himself and his property from public scrutiny, if he so chooses. It is said to exist only so far as its assertion is consistent with law or public policy, and in a proper case equity will interfere, if there is no remedy at law, to prevent an injury threatened by the invasion of, or infringement upon, this right from motives of curiosity, gain, or malice. Federal Trade Commission v. American Tobacco Co., 44 S.Ct. 336, 264 U.S. 298, 68 L.Ed. 696, 32 A.L.R. 786.

PRIVATE. Affecting or belonging to private individuals, as distinct from the public generally. Not official; not clothed with office. People v. Powell, 280 Mich. 699, 274 N.W. 372, 373, 111 A.L.R. 721.

As to private "Act," "Agent," "Bill," "Boundary," "Bridge," "Business," "Carrier," "Chapel," "Corporation," "Detective," "Dwelling House," "Easement," "Examination," "Ferry," "Nuisance," "Pond," "Property," "Prosecutor," "Rights," "Road," "Sale," "School," "Seal," "Statute," "Stream," "Trust," "Water," "War," "Way," "Wharf," and "Wrongs," see those titles.

PRIVATE BILL OFFICE. An office of the British parliament where the business of securing private acts of parliament is conducted.

PRIVATE EXAMINATION. An examination or interrogation, by a magistrate, of a married woman who is grantor in a deed or other conveyance, held out of the presence of her husband, for the purpose of ascertaining whether her will in the matter is free and unconstrained. Hadley v. Geiger, 9 N.J.L. 233.

PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW. A name used by some writers to indicate that branch of the law which is now more commonly called "Conflict of Laws" (*q. v.*).

PRIVATE LAW. As used in contradistinction to public law, the term means all that part of the law which is administered between citizen and citizen, or which is concerned with the definition, regulation, and enforcement of rights in cases where both the person in whom the right inheres and the person upon whom the obligation is incident are private individuals. See Public Law.

PRIVATE PERSON. An individual who is not the incumbent of an office.

PRIVATE STREET. Literally speaking, this is an impossibility, for no way can be both private and a street. It may be one or the other, but not both. Greil v. Stollenwerck, 201 Ala. 303, 78 So. 79, 82.

PRIVATEER. A vessel owned, equipped, and armed by one or more private individuals, and duly commissioned by a belligerent power to go on cruises and make war upon the enemy, usually by preying on his commerce. A private vessel commissioned by the state by the issue of a letter of marque to its owner to carry on all hostilities by sea, presumably according to the laws of war. Formerly a state issued letters of marque to its own subjects, and to those of neutral states as well, but a privateersman who accepted letters of marque from both belligerents was regarded as a pirate. By the Declaration of Paris (April, 1856), privateering was abolished, but the United States, Spain, Mexico, and Venezuela did not accede to this declaration. It has been thought that the constitutional provision empowering Congress to issue letters of marque deprives it of the power to join in a permanent treaty abolishing privateering. 28 Am.L.Rev. 615; 24 Am.L.Rev. 902; 19 Law Mag. & Rev. 35.

PRIVATIO PRÆSUPPONIT HABITUM. 2 Rolle, 419. A deprivation presupposes a possession.

PRIVATION. A taking away or withdrawing. Co. Litt. 239.

PRIVATIS PACTIOIBUS NON DUBIUM EST NON LÆDI JUS CÆTERORUM. There is no doubt that the rights of others [third parties] cannot be prejudiced by private agreements. Dig. 2, 15, 3, pr.; Broom, Max. 697.

PRIVATORUM CONVENTIO JURI PUBLICO NON DEROGAT. The agreement of private individuals does not derogate from the public right, [law.] Dig. 50, 17, 45, 1; 9 Coke, 141; Broom, Max. 695.

PRIVATUM. Lat. Private. *Privatum jus*, private law. Inst. 1, 1, 4.

PRIVATUM COMMODUM PUBLICO CEDIT. Private good yields to public. The interest of an individual should give place to the public good. Jenk. Cent. p. 223, case 80.

PRIVATUM INCOMMODO PUBLICO BONO PENSATUR. Private inconvenience is made up for by public benefit. Jenk. Cent. p. 85, case 65; Broom, Max. 7.

PRIVEMENT ENCEINTE. Fr. Pregnant privately. A term used to signify that a woman is pregnant, but not yet quick with child.

PRIVIES. Those who are partakers or have an interest in any action or thing, or any relation to another. *Harrington v. Harrington*, 3 Miss. (2 How.) 701, 717; *Brown v. Fidelity Union Trust Co.*, 126 N.J.Eq. 406, 9 A.2d 311, 326; *Hamelik v. Sypek*, 274 N.Y.S. 875, 152 Misc. 799. They are of six kinds:

(1) Privies of blood; such as the heir to his ancestor.

(2) Privies in representation; as executors or administrators to their deceased testator or intestate.

(3) Privies in estate; as grantor and grantee, lessor and lessee, assignor and assignee, etc.

(4) Privies in respect to contract.

(5) Privies in respect of estate and contract; as where the lessee assigns his interest, but the contract between lessor and lessee continues, the lessor not having accepted of the assignee.

(6) Privies in law; as the lord by escheat, a tenant by the curtesy, or in dower, the incumbent of a benefice, a husband suing or defending in right of his wife, etc. *Wharton*; *H. Weston Lumber Co. v. Lacey Lumber Co.*, 85 So. 193, 195, 123 Miss. 208, 10 A.L.R. 436.

"Privies," in the sense that they are bound by the judgment, are those who acquired an interest in the subject-matter after the rendition of the judgment. *Village Mills Co. v. Houston Oil Co. of Texas*, Tex.Civ.App., 186 S.W. 785, 790; *Central Oregon Irr. Co. v. Young*, 107 Or. 39, 213 P. 782, 784. "Privies" to a judgment are those whose succession to the rights of property affected occurs after the institution of the suit and form a party to it. *Gill v. Porter*, 176 N.C. 451, 97 S.E. 381, 382; *Lancaster v. Borkowski*, 179 Wis. 1, 190 N.W. 852, 854.

PRIVIGNA. Lat. In the civil law. A step-daughter.

PRIVIGNUS. Lat. In the civil law. A son of a husband or wife by a former marriage; a stepson. Calvin.

PRIVILEGE. A particular and peculiar benefit or advantage enjoyed by a person, company, or class, beyond the common advantages of other citizens. An exceptional or extraordinary power or exemption. A right, power, franchise, or immunity held by a person or class, against or beyond the course of the law. *Waterloo Water Co. v. Village of Waterloo*, 193 N.Y.S. 360, 362, 200 App.Div. 718; *Colonial Motor Coach Corporation v. City of Oswego*, 215 N.Y.S. 159, 163, 126 Misc. 829; *Cope v. Flanery*, 234 P. 845, 849, 70 Cal.App. 738; *Bank of Commerce & Trust Co. v. Senter*, 260 S.W. 144, 147, 149 Tenn. 569; *State v. Betts*, 24 N.J.L. 557.

An exemption from some burden or attendance, with which certain persons are indulged, from a supposition of law that the stations they fill, or the offices they are engaged in, are such as require all their time and care, and that, therefore, without this indulgence, it would be impracticable to execute such offices to that advantage which the public good requires. *Dike v. State*, 38 Minn. 366, 38 N.W. 95; *International Trust Co. v. American L. & T. Co.*, 62 Minn. 501, 65 N.W. 78. *State v. Gilman*, 33 W.Va. 146, 10 S.E. 283, 6 L.R.A. 847. That which releases one from the performance of a duty or obligation, or exempts one from a liability which he would otherwise be required to perform,

PRIVILEGE

or sustain in common with all other persons. *State v. Grosnickle*, 189 Wis. 17, 206 N.W. 895, 896. A peculiar advantage, exemption, or immunity. *Sacramento Orphanage & Children's Home v. Chambers*, 25 Cal.App. 536, 144 P. 317, 319.

Civil Law

A right which the nature of a debt gives to a creditor, and which entitles him to be preferred before other creditors. Civil Code La. art. 3186. It is merely an accessory of the debt which it secures, and falls with the extinguishment of the debt. *A. Baldwin & Co. v. McCain*, 159 La. 966, 106 So. 459, 460. The civil-law privilege became, by adoption of the admiralty courts, the admiralty lien. *Howe*, Stud. Civ. L. 89; *The J. E. Rumbell*, 148 U.S. 1, 13 S.Ct. 498, 37 L.Ed. 345.

Exclusive Privilege

See Exclusive Privilege or Franchise.

Law of Libel and Slander

An exemption from liability for the speaking or publishing of defamatory words concerning another, based on the fact that the statement was made in the performance of a duty, political, judicial, social, or personal. Privilege is either *absolute* or *conditional*. The former protects the speaker or publisher without reference to his motives or the truth or falsity of the statement. This may be claimed in respect, for instance, to statements made in legislative debates, in reports of military officers to their superiors in the line of their duty, and statements made by judges, witnesses, and jurors in trials in court. Conditional privilege (called also "qualified privilege") will protect the speaker or publisher unless actual malice and knowledge of the falsity of the statement is shown. This may be claimed where the communication related to a matter of public interest, or where it was necessary to protect one's private interest and was made to a person having an interest in the same matter. *Hill v. Drainage Co.*, 79 Hun, 335, 29 N.Y.S. 427; *Cooley v. Galyon*, 109 Tenn. 1, 70 S.W. 607, 60 L.R.A. 139, 97 Am.St.Rep. 823.

"Absolute privilege" is confined to cases in which the public service or the administration of justice requires complete immunity from being called to account for language used. *Taber v. Aransas Harbor Terminal Ry.*, Tex. Civ.App., 219 S.W. 860, 861. It is based upon the theory that the publication of defamatory matter must be protected in the interest of and for the necessities of society, even though it be both false and malicious. *Light Pub. Co. v. Huntress*, Tex.Civ.App., 199 S.W. 1168, 1171.

"Qualified privilege" extends to all communications made in good faith upon any subject-matter in which the party communicating has an interest or in reference to which he has a duty to a person having a corresponding interest or duty, although the duty be not a legal one, but of a moral or social character of imperfect obligation; and it arises from the necessity of full and unrestricted communication concerning a matter in which the parties have an interest or duty. *Southern Ice Co. v. Black*, 136 Tenn. 391, 189 S.W. 861, 863, Ann.Cas.1917E, 695.

Maritime Law

An allowance to the master of a ship of the same general nature with primage, being compen-

sation, or rather a gratuity, customary in certain trades, and which the law assumes to be a fair and equitable allowance, because the contract on both sides is made under the knowledge of such usage by the parties. 3 Chit. Commer. Law, 431.

Parliamentary Law

The right of a particular question, motion, or statement to take precedence over all other business before the house and to be considered immediately, notwithstanding any consequent interference with or setting aside the rules of procedure adopted by the house. The matter may be one of "personal privilege," where it concerns one member of the house in his capacity as a legislator, or of the "privilege of the house," where it concerns the rights, immunities, or dignity of the entire body, or of "constitutional privilege," where it relates to some action to be taken or some order of proceeding expressly enjoined by the constitution.

General

Privilege from arrest. A privilege extended to certain classes of persons, either by the rules of international law, the policy of the law, or the necessities of justice or of the administration of government, whereby they are exempted from arrest on civil process, and, in some cases, on criminal charges, either permanently, as in the case of a foreign minister and his suite, or temporarily, as in the case of members of the legislature, parties and witnesses engaged in a particular suit, etc. 1 Kent 243; 8 R. I. 43; 2 Stra. 985; 1 M. & W. 488; *Parker v. Marco*, 136 N.Y. 585, 32 N.E. 989, 20 L.R.A. 45, 32 Am.St.Rep. 770.

Privilege of transit. In railroading, the right of a shipper to have a car stopped at some intermediate point, the commodity shipped unloaded and treated or changed into some other form, and then reloaded and shipped to its destination as though it had been a continuous shipment and at the same rate as originally billed. *Chicago, M. & St. P. Ry. Co. v. Board of Railroad Com'rs*, 47 S.D. 395, 199 N.W. 453, 454.

Privilege tax. A tax on the privilege of carrying on a business for which a license or franchise is required. *Southeastern Express Co. v. City of Charlotte*, 186 N.C. 668, 120 S.E. 475, 477; *Gulf & Ship Island R. Co. v. Hewes*, 183 U.S. 66, 22 S. Ct. 26, 46 L.Ed. 86.

Privileges and immunities. Within the meaning of the 14th amendment of the United States constitution, such privileges as are fundamental, which belong to the citizens of all free governments and which have at all times been enjoyed by citizens of the United States. *La Tourette v. McMaster*, 104 S.C. 501, 89 S.E. 398, 399. They are only those which owe their existence to the federal government, its national character, its Constitution, or its laws. *Ownbey v. Morgan*, 256 U. S. 94, 41 S.Ct. 433, 65 L.Ed. 837, 17 A.L.R. 873; *Prudential Ins. Co. of America v. Cheek*, 25 U.S. 530, 42 S.Ct. 516, 520, 66 L.Ed. 1044, 27 A.L.R. 27; *Rosenthal v. New York*, 33 S.Ct. 27, 226 U.S. 260, 57 L.Ed. 212, Ann.Cas.1914B, 71.

Real privilege. In English law. A privilege granted to, or concerning, a particular place or locality.

Special privilege. In constitutional law. A right, power, franchise, immunity, or privilege granted to, or vested in, a person or class of persons, to the exclusion of others, and in derogation of common right. *Plattsmouth v. Nebraska Teleph. Co.*, 80 Neb. 460, 114 N.W. 588, 14 L.R.A., N.S., 654, 127 Am.St.Rep. 779.

Writ of privilege. A process to enforce or maintain a privilege; particularly to secure the release of a person arrested in a civil suit contrary to his privilege.

PRIVILEGED. Possessing or enjoying a privilege; exempt from burdens; entitled to priority or precedence.

PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATIONS. See Communication.

PRIVILEGED COPYHOLDS. See Copyhold.

PRIVILEGED DEBTS. Those which an executor or administrator, trustee in bankruptcy, and the like, may pay in preference to others; such as funeral expenses, servants' wages, and doctors' bills during last sickness, etc.

PRIVILEGED DEED. In Scotch law. An instrument, for example, a testament, in the execution of which certain statutory formalities usually required are dispensed with, either from necessity or expediency. *Ersk.Inst.* 3, 2, 22; *Bell*.

PRIVILEGED VESSEL. That one of two vessels which, as against the other, ordinarily has the right or duty to hold her course and speed. Under International Rules, arts. 20, 22 (33 U.S.C.A. §§ 105, 107), a sailing vessel, except when the overtaking vessel, is always the privileged vessel, as against a steamer. *The Buenos Aires, C.C.A. N.Y.*, 5 F.2d 425, affirming, *D.C.N.Y.*, *The Windrush*, 286 F. 251. But the fact that a vessel is privileged does not excuse her from failing to observe the rules, inattention to signals, or failure to answer where an answer is required, or from adopting such precautions as may be necessary to avoid a collision. *The West Hartland, C.C.A.Wash.*, 2 F. 2d 834.

PRIVILEGED VILLENAGE. In old English law. A species of villenage in which the tenants held by certain and determinate services; otherwise called "villein-socage." *Bract. fol.* 209. Now called "privileged copyhold," including the tenure in ancient demesne. 2 *Bl.Comm.* 99, 100.

PRIVILEGIA QUÆ RE VERA SUNT IN PRÆJUDICIUM REIPUBLICÆ, MAGIS TAMEN HABENT SPECIOSA FRONTISPICIA, ET BONI PUBLICI PRÆTEXTUM, QUAM BONÆ ET LEGALES CONCESSIONES; SED PRÆTEXTU LICITI NON DEBET ADMITTI ILLICTUM. 11 *Coke*, 88. Privileges which are truly in prejudice of public good have, however, a more specious front and pretext of public good than good and

legal grants; but, under pretext of legality, that which is illegal ought not to be admitted.

PRIVILEGIUM. In Roman law. A special constitution by which the Roman emperor conferred on some single person some anomalous or irregular right, or imposed upon some single person some anomalous or irregular obligation, or inflicted on some single person some anomalous or irregular punishment. When such *privilegia* conferred anomalous rights, they were styled "favorable." When they imposed anomalous obligations, or inflicted anomalous punishments, they were styled "odious." *Aust.Jur.* § 748. A private law inflicting a punishment or conferring a reward. *Calvinus, Lex.*; *Cicero, de Lege*, 3, 19; *pro Domo* 17; *Vicat, Voc.Jur.*

In modern civil law. Every peculiar right or favor granted by the law, contrary to the common rule. *Mackeld. Rom. Law*, § 197. A species of lien or claim upon an article of property, not dependent upon possession, but continuing until either satisfied or released. Such is the lien, recognized by modern maritime law, of seamen upon the ship for their wages. 2 *Pars. Mar. Law*, 561.

PRIVILEGIUM CLERICALE. The benefit of clergy, (*q. v.*).

PRIVILEGIUM EST BENEFICIUM PERSONALE, ET EXTINGUITUR CUM PERSONA. 3 *Bulst.* 8. A privilege is a personal benefit, and dies with the person.

PRIVILEGIUM EST QUASI PRIVATA LEX. 2 *Bulst.* 189. Privilege is, as it were, a private law.

PRIVILEGIUM NON VALET CONTRA REM-PUBLICAM. Privilege is of no force against the commonwealth. Even necessity does not excuse, where the act to be done is against the commonwealth. *Bac. Max. p.* 32, in reg. 5; *Broom, Max.* 18; *Noy, Max.*, 9th ed. 34.

PRIVILEGIUM, PROPERTY PROPTER. A qualified property in animals *feræ naturæ*; *i. e.*, a privilege of hunting, taking, and killing them, in exclusion of others. 2 *Bl.Comm.* 394; 2 *Steph. Comm.* 9.

PRIVITY. Mutual or successive relationship to the same rights of property. 1 *Greenl.Ev.* § 189; *Duffy v. Blake*, 91 *Wash.* 140, 157 P. 480, 482; *Haverhill v. International Ry. Co.*, 217 *App.Div.* 521, 217 *N.Y.S.* 522, 523.

Thus, the executor is in privity with the testator, the heir with the ancestor, the assignee with the assignor, the donee with the donor, and the lessee with the lessor. *Litchfield v. Crane*, 8 *S.Ct.* 210, 123 *U.S.* 549, 31 *L.Ed.* 199.

Derivative interest founded on, or growing out of, contract, connection, or bond of union between parties; mutuality of interest. *Hodgson v. Midwest Oil Co.*, *C.C.A.Wyo.*, 17 *F.2d* 71, 75.

Private knowledge; joint knowledge with another of a private concern; cognizance implying a consent or concurrence. *Taylor v. Ferroman Properties*, 103 *Fla.* 960, 139 *So.* 149, 150.

In a strict and technical sense a judgment creditor does not occupy such a relation to his debtor as to fall within

PRIVITY

the meaning of the word "privity," for there is no succession to the property of the debtor until a sale under execution is had and the judgment creditor has become vested with the title thereof. But a majority of the courts have enlarged the meaning of the word, and consequently have held that there is privity between the two before there is an actual devolution of the title of the property owned by the debtor. *Buss v. Kemp Lumber Co.*, 23 N.M. 567, 170 P. 54, 56, L.R.A.1918C, 1015.

Privity of blood exists between an heir and his ancestor, (privity in blood inheritable,) and between coparceners. This privity was formerly of importance in the law of descent cast. Co. Litt. 271a, 242a; 2 Inst. 516; 8 Coke, 42b.

Privity of contract is that connection or relationship which exists between two or more contracting parties. It is essential to the maintenance of an action on any contract that there should subsist a privity between the plaintiff and defendant in respect of the matter sued on. *Brown*.

Privity of estate is that which exists between lessor and lessee, tenant for life and remainderman or reversioner, etc., and their respective assignees, and between joint tenants and coparceners. Privity of estate is required for a release by enlargement. *Sweet*.

PRIVITY OR KNOWLEDGE. Under Rev.St. §§ 4283-4286 (46 U.S.C.A. §§ 183-186) withholding the right to limit liability if the shipowner had "privity or knowledge" of the fault which occasioned damages, privity or knowledge must be actual and not merely constructive, and must involve a personal participation of the owner in some fault or act of negligence causing or contributing to the injury suffered. The 84-H, C.C. A.N.Y., 296 F. 427, 431. The words import actual knowledge of the things causing or contributing to the loss, or knowledge or means of knowledge of a condition of things likely to produce or contribute to the loss without adopting proper means to prevent it. *Petition of Canadian Pac. Ry. Co.*, D.C.Wash., 278 F. 180, 189.

PRIVY. A person who is in privity with another. One who is a partaker or has any part or interest in any action, matter, or thing. See Privies; Privity.

Also, a water-closet. *Louisville & N. R. Co. v. Commonwealth*, 175 Ky. 282, 194 S.W. 313, 314.

As an adjective, the word has practically the same meaning as "private."

PRIVY COUNCIL. In English law. The principal council of the sovereign, composed of the cabinet ministers, and other persons chosen by the king or queen as privy councillors. 2 Steph. Comm. 479, 480. The judicial committee of the privy council acts as a court of ultimate appeal in various cases.

PRIVY COUNCILLOR. A member of the privy council.

PRIVY PURSE. In English law. The income set apart for the sovereign's personal use.

PRIVY SEAL. In English law. A seal used in making out grants or letters patent, preparatory to their passing under the great seal. 2 Bl.Comm. 347. A seal which the king uses to such grants or things as pass the great seal. Co. 2d Inst. 554. A seal of the British government which is affixed to documents not requiring the great seal. *Encycl. Br.*

PRIVY SIGNET. In English law. The signet or seal which is first used in making out grants and letters patent, and which is always in the custody of the principal secretary of state. 2 Bl.Comm. 347.

PRIVY TOKEN. A false mark or sign, forged object, counterfeited letter, key, ring, etc., used to deceive persons, and thereby fraudulently get possession of property. St. 33 Hen. VIII. c. 1. A false privy token is a false privy document or sign, not such as is calculated to deceive men generally, but designed to defraud one or more individuals. Cheating by such false token was not indictable at common law. *Pub. St. Mass. 1882*, p. 1294.

PRIVY VERDICT. In practice. A verdict given privily to the judge out of court, but which was of no force unless afterwards affirmed by a public verdict given openly in court. 3 Bl.Comm. 377. *Kramer v. Kister*, 187 Pa. 227, 40 A. 1008, 44 L.R.A. 432. Now generally superseded by the "sealed verdict," i. e., one written out, sealed up, and delivered to the judge or the clerk of the court.

PRIZE. Anything offered as a reward of contest; a reward offered to the person who, among several persons or among the public at large, shall first (or best) perform a certain undertaking or accomplish certain conditions.

An award or recompense for some act done; some valuable thing offered by a person for something done by others. It is distinguished from a "bet" or "wager" in that it is known before the event who is to give either the premium or the prize, and there is but one operation until the accomplishment of the act, thing, or purpose for which it is offered. *People v. Cohen*, 289 N.Y.S. 397, 400, 160 Misc. 10.

In admiralty law. A vessel or cargo, belonging to one of two belligerent powers, apprehended or forcibly captured at sea by a war-vessel or privateer of the other belligerent, and claimed as enemy's property, and therefore liable to appropriation and condemnation under the laws of war. 1 C.Rob.Adm. 228. The apprehension and detention at sea of a ship or other vessel, by authority of a belligerent power, either with the design of appropriating it, with the goods and effects it contains, or with that of becoming master of the whole or a part of its cargo. 1 C.Rob. 228.

Captured property regularly condemned by the sentence of a competent prize court. 1 Kent, Comm. 102.

Goods taken on land from a public enemy are called "booty"; and the distinction between a prize and booty consists in this, that the former is taken at sea and the latter on land.

PRIZE COURTS. Courts having jurisdiction to adjudicate upon captures made at sea in time of war, and to condemn the captured property as

prize if lawfully subject to that sentence. In England, the admiralty courts have jurisdiction as prize courts, distinct from the jurisdiction on the instance side. A special commission issues in time of war to the judge of the admiralty court, to enable him to hold such court. In America, the federal district courts have jurisdiction in cases of prize. 1 Kent, Comm. 101-103, 353-360. See Penhallow v. Doane, 3 Dall. 91, 1 L.Ed. 507.

PRIZE-FIGHT. A bout between two persons who fight each other by means of their fists, by consent, and who have an expectation of reward to be gained by the contest or competition, either to be won from the contestant or to be otherwise awarded, where there is an intent to inflict some degree of bodily harm on the contestant. *Magness v. Isgrig*, 145 Ark. 232, 225 S.W. 332, 334. An exhibition contest of pugilists for a stake or reward. *Sampson v. State*, 18 Okl.Cr. 191, 194 P. 279, 280; *Fitzsimmons v. New York State Athletic Commission, Sup.*, 146 N.Y.S. 117, 120. It is not essential that the fight should be with the naked fist or hand. *Sampson v. State*, 18 Okl.Cr. 191, 194 P. 279, 280.

PRIZE GOODS. Goods which are taken on the high seas, *jure belli*, out of the hands of the enemy. *The Adeline*, 9 Cranch 244, 284, 3 L.Ed. 719.

PRIZE LAW. The system of laws and rules applicable to the capture of prize at sea; its condemnation, rights of the captors, distribution of the proceeds, etc. *The Buena Ventura, D.C.Fla.*, 87 F. 927, 929.

PRIZE MONEY. A dividend from the proceeds of a captured vessel, etc., paid to the captors. *U. S. v. Steever*, 5 S.Ct. 765, 113 U.S. 747, 28 L.Ed. 1133.

PRO. For; in respect of; on account of; in behalf of. The introductory word of many Latin phrases.

PRO AND CON. For and against. A phrase descriptive of the presentation of arguments or evidence on both sides of a disputed question.

PRO BONO ET MALO. For good and ill; for advantage and detriment.

PRO BONO PUBLICO. For the public good; for the welfare of the whole.

PRO CONFESSO. For confessed; as confessed. A term applied to a bill in equity, and the decree founded upon it, where no answer is made to it by the defendant. 1 Barb.Ch.Pr. 96; *The Richmond, D.C.Del.*, 2 F.2d 903.

PRO CONSILIO. For counsel given. An annuity *pro consilio* amounts to a condition, but in a feoffment or lease for life, etc., it is the consideration, and does not amount to a condition; for the state of the land by the feoffment is executed, and the grant of the annuity is executory. *Plowd.* 412.

PRO CORPORE REGNI. In behalf of the body of the realm. *Hale, Com. Law*, 32.

PRO DEFECTU EMPTORUM. For want (failure) of purchasers.

PRO DEFECTU EXITUS. For, or in case of, default of issue. 2 Salk. 620.

PRO DEFECTU HÆREDIS. For want of an heir.

PRO DEFECTU JUSTITIÆ. For defect or want of justice. *Fleta*, lib. 2, c. 62, § 2.

PRO DEFENDENTE. For the defendant. Commonly abbreviated "*pro def.*"

PRO DERELICTO. As derelict or abandoned. A species of usucaption in the civil law. *Dig.* 41, 7.

PRO DIGNITATE REGALI. In consideration of the royal dignity. 1 Bl.Comm. 223.

PRO DIVISO. As divided; *i. e.*, in severalty.

PRO DOMINO. As master or owner; in the character of master. *Calvin.*

PRO DONATO. As a gift; as in case of gift; by title of gift. A species of usucaption in the civil law. *Dig.* 41, 6. See *Id.* 5, 3, 13, 1.

PRO DOTE. As a dowry; by title of dowry. A species of usucaption. *Dig.* 41, 9. See *Id.* 5, 3, 13, 1.

PRO EMPTORE. As a purchaser; by the title of a purchaser. A species of usucaption. *Dig.* 41, 4, 5, 3, 13, 1.

PRO EO QUOD. In pleading. For this that. This is a phrase of affirmation, and is sufficiently direct and positive for introducing a material averment. 1 Saund. 117, no. 4; 2 Chit.Pl. 369-393.

PRO FACTO. For the fact; as a fact; considered or held as a fact.

PRO FALSO CLAMORE SUO. A nominal amercement of a plaintiff for *his false claim*, which used to be inserted in a judgment for the defendant. Obsolete.

PRO FORMA. As a matter of form. 3 East, 232; 2 Kent, Comm. 245.

The phrase "pro forma," in an appealable decree or judgment, usually means that the decision was rendered, not on a conviction that it was right, but merely to facilitate further proceedings. *Cramp & Sons S. & E. Bldg. Co. v. Turbine Co.*, 33 Sup.Ct. 722, 228 U.S. 645, 57 L.Ed. 1003.

PRO HAC VICE. For this turn; for this one particular occasion.

PRO ILLA VICE. For that turn. 3 Wils. 233, arg.

PRO INDEFENSO. As undefended; as making no defense. A phrase in old practice. *Fleta*, lib. 1, c. 41, § 7.

PRO INDIVISO. As undivided; in common. The joint occupation or possession of lands. Thus, lands held by coparceners are held *pro indiviso*;

PRO INTERESSE

that is, they are held undividedly, neither party being entitled to any specific portions of the land so held, but both or all having a joint interest in the undivided whole. Cowell; Bract. 1, 5.

PRO INTERESSE SUO. According to his interest; to the extent of his interest. Thus, a third party may be allowed to intervene in a suit *pro interesse suo*.

Examination *pro interesse suo*. When a person claims to be entitled to an estate or other property sequestered, whether by mortgage, judgment, lease, or otherwise, or has a title paramount to the sequestration, he should apply to the court to direct an inquiry whether the applicant has any, and what, interest in the property; and this inquiry is called an "examination *pro interesse suo*." Krippendorf v. Hyde, 4 S.Ct. 27, 110 U.S. 276, 28 L.Ed. 145; Hitz v. Jenks, 22 S.Ct. 598, 185 U.S. 155, 46 L.Ed. 851.

PRO LÆSIONE FIDEL. For breach of faith. 3 Bl.Comm. 52.

PRO LEGATO. As a legacy; by the title of a legacy. A species of usucaption. Dig. 41, 8.

PRO MAJORI CAUTELA. For greater caution; by way of additional security. Usually applied to some act done, or some clause inserted in an instrument, which may not be really necessary, but which will serve to put the matter beyond any question.

PRO NON SCRIPTO. As not written; as though it had not been written; as never written. AmbL. 139.

PRO OPERE ET LABORE. For work and labor. 1 Comyns, 18.

PRO PARTIBUS LIBERANDIS. An ancient writ for partition of lands between co-heirs. Reg. Orig. 316.

PRO POSSE SUO. To the extent of his power or ability. Bract. fol. 109.

PRO POSSESSIONE PRÆSUMITUR DE JURE. From possession arises a presumption of law.

PRO POSSESSORE. As a possessor; by title of a possessor. Dig. 41, 5. See Id. 5, 3, 13.

PRO POSSESSORE HABETUR QUI DOLO INJURIAVE DESIIT POSSIDERE. He is esteemed a possessor whose possession has been disturbed by fraud or injury. Off. Exec. 166.

PRO QUERENTE. For the plaintiff; usually abbreviated *pro quer.*

PRO RATA. Proportionately; according to a certain rate, percentage, or proportion. According to measure, interest, or liability. Chaplin v. Griffin, 252 Pa. 271, 97 A. 409, 411, Ann.Cas.1918C, 787. According to a certain rule or proportion. 19 Am.L.Reg.N.S. 355, n. (U.S.D.C.Cal.).

Thus, the creditors (of the same class) of an insolvent estate are to be paid *pro rata*; that is, each is to receive a dividend bearing the same ratio to the whole amount of

his claim that the aggregate of assets bears to the aggregate of debts.

PRO RE NATA. For the affair immediately in hand; for the occasion as it may arise; adapted to meet the particular occasion. Thus, a course of judicial action adopted under pressure of the exigencies of the affair in hand, rather than in conformity to established precedents, is said to be taken *pro re nata*.

PRO SALUTE ANIMÆ. For the good of his soul. All prosecutions in the ecclesiastical courts are *pro salute animæ*; hence it will not be a temporal damage founding an action for slander that the words spoken put any one in danger of such a suit. 3 Steph.Comm. (7th Ed.) 309n, 437; 4 Steph.Comm. 207.

PRO SE. For himself; in his own behalf; in person.

PRO SOCIO. For a partner; the name of an action in behalf of a partner. A title of the civil law. Dig. 17, 2; Cod. 4, 37.

PRO SOLIDO. For the whole; as one; jointly; without division. Dig. 50, 17, 141, 1.

PRO TANTO. For so much; for as much as may be; as far as it goes. Donley v. Hays, 17 Serg. & R. (Pa.) 400.

PRO TEMPORE. For the time being; temporarily; provisionally.

PROAMITA. Lat. In the civil law. A great paternal aunt; the sister of one's grandfather.

PROAMITA MAGNA. Lat. In the civil law. A great-great-aunt.

PROAVIA. Lat. In the civil law. A great-grandmother. Inst. 3, 6, 3; Dig. 38, 10, 1, 5.

PROAVUNCULUS. Lat. In the civil law. A great-grandfather's or great-grandmother's brother. Inst. 3, 6, 3; Bract. fol. 68b; Ainsworth, Dict.

PROAVUS. Lat. In the civil law. A great-grandfather. Inst. 3, 6, 1; Bract. fols. 67, 68. Employed in making genealogical tables.

PROBABILITY. Likelihood; appearance of reality or truth; reasonable ground of presumption; verisimilitude; consonance to reason. The likelihood of a proposition or hypothesis being true, from its conformity to reason or experience, or from superior evidence or arguments adduced in its favor. People v. O'Brien, 130 Cal. 1, 62 P. 297; Shaw v. State, 125 Ala. 80, 28 So. 390. Copinger v. Broderick, 39 Ariz. 473, 295 P. 780, 781. Inference; assumption; presumption. Ohio Bldg. Safety Vault Co. v. Industrial Board, 277 Ill. 96, 115 N.E. 149, 154. A condition or state created when there is more evidence in favor of the existence of a given proposition than there is against it. Harris v. State, 8 Ala.App. 33, 62 So. 477, 479.

High probability rule. A rule relating to the right of insured to abandon a vessel, by virtue of which the right of abandonment does not de-

pend upon the certainty, but upon the high probability of a total loss, either of the property, or voyage, or both. The result is to act not upon certainties, but upon probabilities; and if the facts present a case of extreme hazard, and of probable expense, exceeding half the value of the ship, the insured may abandon, though it should happen that she was afterwards recovered at a less expense. *Fireman's Fund Ins. Co. v. Globe Nav. Co.*, C.C.A.Wash., 236 F. 618, 635. In re *Salomon's Estate*, 287 N.Y.S. 814, 821, 159 Misc. 379.

PROBABLE. Having the appearance of truth; having the character of probability; appearing to be founded in reason or experience. *State v. Thiele*, 119 Iowa, 659, 94 N.W. 256. Having more evidence for than against; supported by evidence which inclines the mind to believe, but leaves some room for doubt; likely. *Barrett v. Green River & Rock Springs Live Stock Co.*, 28 Wyo. 379, 205 P. 742, 743. Apparently true, yet possibly false. *Spadra Creek Coal Co. v. Harger*, 130 Ark. 374, 197 S.W. 705.

PROBABLE CAUSE. Reasonable cause. *State v. Baltus*, 183 Wis. 545, 198 N.W. 282, 284. Having more evidence for than against. *Ex parte Souza*, 65 Cal.App. 9, 222 P. 869, 870. A reasonable ground for belief in the existence of facts warranting the proceedings complained of. *Owens v. Graetzel*, 149 Md. 689, 132 A. 265, 267. An apparent state of facts found to exist upon reasonable inquiry, (that is, such inquiry as the given case renders convenient and proper,) which would induce a reasonably intelligent and prudent man to believe, in a criminal case, that the accused person had committed the crime charged, or, in a civil case, that a cause of action existed. *Brand v. Hinchman*, 68 Mich. 590, 36 N.W. 664, 13 Am. St.Rep. 362; *Cook v. Singer Sewing Mach. Co.*, 138 Cal.App. 418, 32 P.2d 430, 431.

In malicious prosecution the existence of such facts and circumstances as would excite the belief in a reasonable mind, acting on the facts within the knowledge of the prosecutor, that the person charged was guilty of the crime for which he was prosecuted. *Lunsford v. Dietrich*, 86 Ala. 250, 5 So. 461, 11 Am.St.Rep. 37. A reasonable ground of suspicion, supported by circumstances sufficiently strong in themselves to warrant a prudent and cautious man to believe that the accused is guilty of the offense with which he is charged. *Sanders v. Palmer*, N.Y., 55 F. 217, 5 C.C. A. 77. Such a state of facts and circumstances known to the prosecutor personally or by information from others as would, in the judgment of the court, lead a man of ordinary caution, acting conscientiously in the light of such facts and circumstances, to believe that the person charged is guilty. *Keebey v. Stiff*, 145 Ark. 8, 224 S.W. 396, 400. See, also, *Galley v. Brennan*, 216 N.Y. 118, 110 N.E. 179, 180. Where defendant in an action for malicious prosecution shows that before commencing the prosecution he, in good faith, consulted an attorney of good standing and made a full disclosure of all of the facts reasonably obtainable, and in good faith acted upon such advice, this of itself constitutes "probable cause." *Gustason v. Speak*, 85 Cal.App. 18, 258 P. 725, 726; *Treloar v. Harris*, 66 Ind. App. 159, 117 N.E. 975, 976.

As justifying arrest without a warrant by one believed guilty of felony or to be engaged in commission of a felony, is a belief fairly arising out of facts and circumstances known to officer that a party is engaged in commission of a crime. *Day v. U. S.*, C.C.A.Neb., 37 F.2d 80, 81.

For search warrant means reasonable ground of suspicion, supported by circumstances sufficiently strong to warrant cautious man in believing party is guilty of offense charged. *Shore v. U. S.*, 49 F.2d 519, 521, 60 App.D. C. 137.

For arrest which must be shown as justification by defendants in action for false imprisonment is reasonable ground of suspicion supported by circumstances sufficient in themselves to warrant cautious man in believing accused to be guilty, but does not depend on actual state of case in point of fact, as it may turn out upon legal investigation, but on knowledge of facts which would be sufficient to induce reasonable belief in truth of accusation. *Christ v. McDonald*, 152 Or. 494, 52 P.2d 655, 658.

PROBABLE CONSEQUENCE. One that is more likely to follow its supposed cause than it is not to follow it. See, also, *Collins v. Pecos & N. T. Ry. Co.*, 110 Tex. 577, 212 S.W. 477, 478.

PROBABLE EVIDENCE. Presumptive evidence is so called, from its foundation in probability.

PROBABLE FUTURE PAYMENTS. This expression in the Workmen's Compensation Act, providing for commutation at an amount which will equal the total sum of the probable future payments capitalized at their present value upon the basis of interest calculated at 3 per cent. per annum, means such payments as would ordinarily become payable in the natural course of events, taking into consideration the expectancy of the beneficiary. *H. W. Clark Co. v. Industrial Commission*, 291 Ill. 561, 126 N.E. 579, 582.

PROBABLE GROUND. As used in the Illinois Quo Warranto Act, requiring the judge to be satisfied there is probable ground for the proceeding before granting leave to file the information in quo warranto, means a reasonable ground of presumption that a charge is or may be well founded. *People v. Hartquist*, 311 Ill. 127, 142 N.E. 475, 476.

PROBABLE REASONING. In the law of evidence. Reasoning founded on the probability of the fact or proposition sought to be proved or shown; reasoning in which the mind exercises a discretion in deducing a conclusion from premises. *Burrill*.

PROBABLY. In all probability; so far as the evidence shows; presumably; likely. In re *Salomon's Estate*, 287 N.Y.S. 814, 820, 159 Misc. 379.

PROBANDI NECESSITAS INCUMBIT ILLI QUI AGIT. The necessity of proving lies with him who sues. *Inst.* 2, 20, 4. In other words, the burden of proof of a proposition is upon him who advances it affirmatively.

PROBARE. In Saxon law. To claim a thing as one's own. *Jacob*.

In modern law language. To make proof, as in the term "*onus probandi*," the burden or duty of making proof.

PROBATE. Originally, relating to proof; afterwards, relating to the proof of wills.

The act or process of proving a will. *Ross' Estate v. Abrams*, Tex.Civ.App., 239 S.W. 705, 707. The proof before an ordinary, surrogate, register,

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or other duly authorized person that a document produced before him for official recognition and registration, and alleged to be the last will and testament of a certain deceased person, is such in reality. A judicial act or determination of a court having competent jurisdiction establishing the validity of a will. *Simpson v. Anderson*, 305 Ill. 172, 137 N.E. 88, 89; *Peterson v. Demmer*, D. C. Tex., 34 F. Supp. 697, 700.

Also, the copy of the will, made out in parchment or due form, under the seal of the ordinary or court of probate, and usually delivered to the executor or administrator of the deceased, together with a certificate of the will's having been proved.

In American law, now a general name or term used to include all matters of which probate courts have jurisdiction. *Johnson v. Harrison*, 47 Minn. 575, 50 N.W. 923, 28 Am. St. Rep. 382.

In the canon law, "probate" consisted of *probatio*, the proof of the will by the executor, and *approbatio*, the approbation given by the ecclesiastical judge to the proof. 4 Reeve, Eng. Law, 77. *McCay v. Clayton*, 119 Pa. 133, 12 A. 860; *Reno v. McCully*, 65 Iowa 629, 22 N.W. 902; *Appeal of Dawley*, 16 R.I. 694, 19 A. 248.

The term is used, particularly in Pennsylvania, but not in a strictly technical sense, to designate the proof of his claim made by a non-resident plaintiff (when the same is on book-account, promissory note, etc.) who swears to the correctness and justness of the same, and that it is due, before a notary or other officer in his own state; also of the copy or statement of such claim filed in court, with the jurat of such notary attached. *Stevens v. D. R. Dunlap Mercantile Co.*, 108 Miss. 690, 67 So. 160, 161.

Common and solemn form of probate. In English law, there are two kinds of probate, namely, probate in common form, and probate in solemn form. Probate in common form is granted in the registry, without any formal procedure in court, upon an *ex parte* application made by the executor. Probate in solemn form is in the nature of a final decree pronounced in open court, all parties interested having been duly cited. The difference between the effect of probate in common form and probate in solemn form is that probate in common form is revocable, whereas probate in solemn form is irrevocable, as against all persons who have been cited to see the proceedings, or who can be proved to have been privy to those proceedings, except in the case where a will of subsequent date is discovered, in which case probate of an earlier will, though granted in solemn form, would be revoked. *Coote*, Prob. Pr. (5th Ed.) 237-239; *Mozley & Whitley*. And see *Luther v. Luther*, 122 Ill. 558, 13 N.E. 166.

PROBATE BOND. One required by law to be given to the probate court or judge, as incidental to proceedings in such courts, such as the bonds of executors, administrators, and guardians. *Thomas v. White*, 12 Mass. 367.

PROBATE CODE. The body or system of law relating to all matters of which probate courts have jurisdiction. *Johnson v. Harrison*, 47 Minn. 575, 50 N.W. 923, 28 Am. St. Rep. 382.

PROBATE COURT. See Court of Probate.

PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION. That division of the English high court of justice which exercises jurisdiction in matters formerly within the exclusive cognizance of the court of probate, the court for divorce and matrimonial causes, and the high court of admiralty. (Judicature Act 1873, § 34.) It consists of two judges, one of whom is called the "President." The existing judges are the judge of the old probate and divorce courts, who is president of the division, and the judge of the old admiralty court, and of a number of registrars. Sweet.

PROBATE DUTY. A tax laid by government on every will admitted to probate or on the gross value of the personal property of the deceased testator, and payable out of the decedent's estate.

PROBATE HOMESTEAD. See Homestead.

PROBATE JUDGE. The judge of a court of probate.

PROBATE JURISDICTION. The exercise of the ordinary, generally understood power of a probate court, which includes the establishment of wills, settlement of decedents' estates, supervision of guardianship of infants, control of their property, allotment of dower, and other powers pertaining to such subjects. *Clark v. Carolina Homes*, 189 N.C. 703, 128 S.E. 20, 25.

PROBATE MATTERS. Matters pertaining to the settlement of estates of deceased persons. In re *Bishop's Estate*, 370 Ill. 173, 18 N.E.2d 218, 219.

PROBATE PROCEEDING. A general designation of the actions and proceedings whereby the law is administered upon the various subjects within probate jurisdiction. *Jackson v. Porter*, 87 Okl. 112, 209 P. 430, 435. Specifically, a proceeding in rem for the determination of the disposition of decedents' property. *Lillard v. Tolliver*, 154 Tenn. 304, 285 S.W. 576, 578. A proceeding to contest the validity, as a will, of a paper which had been admitted to probate as such, or to have a paper probated as a will. *Jackson v. Porter*, 87 Okl. 112, 209 P. 430, 435.

PROBATIO. Lat. Proof; more particularly direct, as distinguished from indirect or circumstantial evidence.

PROBATIO MORTUA. Dead proof; that is proof by inanimate objects, such as deeds or other written evidence.

PROBATIO PLENA. In the civil law. Full proof; proof by two witnesses, or a public instrument. *Hallifax*, Civil Law, b. 3, c. 9, no. 25; 3 Bl. Comm. 370.

PROBATIO SEMI-PLENA. In the civil law. Half-full proof; half-proof. Proof by one witness, or a private instrument. *Hallifax*, Civil Law, b. 3, c. 9, no. 25; 3 Bl. Comm. 370.

PROBATIO VIVA. Living proof; that is, proof by the mouth of living witnesses.

PROBATION. The evidence which proves a thing; the act of proving; proof. Trial; test; the time of novitiate. Used in the latter sense in the monastic orders, and sometimes in civil service laws and the like. *People ex rel. Walter v. Woods*, 168 App.Div. 3, 153 N.Y.S. 872.

In modern criminal administration, allowing a person convicted of some minor offense (particularly juvenile offenders) to go at large, under a suspension of sentence, during good behavior, and generally under the supervision or guardianship of a probation officer. *People ex rel. Schindler v. Kaiser*, 95 Misc. 681, 159 N.Y.S. 322, 325. An act of grace and clemency which may be granted by the trial court to a seemingly deserving defendant whereby such defendant may escape the extreme rigors of the penalty imposed by law for the offense of which he stands convicted. *People v. Leach*, 22 Cal.App.2d 525, 71 P.2d 594, 595.

PROBATION OFFICER. An officer or assistant of the court to assist in the exercise of the jurisdiction which courts of chancery have exercised from time immemorial to protect the financial, social, and moral welfare of infants within their jurisdiction, or to assist in the administration of the probation system for offenders against the criminal laws. *State v. Monongalia County Court*, 82 W.Va. 564, 96 S.E. 966, 968.

PROBATION SYSTEM. A system of administering the criminal laws, based on the effort to encourage good behavior in a convicted criminal by granting a deduction from his sentence or in case of its being his first offense, releasing him on condition that, for a stated period, he lead an orderly life.

PROBATIONER. One who is upon trial. A convicted offender who is allowed to go at large, under suspension of sentence, during good behavior.

PROBATIONES DEBENT ESSE EVIDENTES, ID EST, PERSPICUÆ ET FACILES INTELLIGI. Co. Litt. 283. Proofs ought to be evident, that is, perspicuous and easily understood.

PROBATIS EXTREMIS, PRÆSUMUNTUR MEDIA. The extremes being proved, the intermediate proceedings are presumed. 1 Greenl. Ev. § 20.

PROBATIVE. In the law of evidence. Having the effect of proof; tending to prove, or actually proving.

Testimony carrying quality of proof and having fitness to induce conviction of truth, consisting of fact and reason co-operating as co-ordinate factors. *Globe Indemnity Co. v. Davless*, 243 Ky. 356, 47 S.W.2d 990, 992.

PROBATIVE FACTS. In the law of evidence. Facts which actually have effect of proving facts sought; evidentiary facts. 1 Benth. Ev. 18. Matters of evidence required to prove ultimate facts. *Johnson v. Inter-Southern Life Ins. Co.*, 244 Ky. 83, 50 S.W.2d 16.

PROBATOR. In old English law. Strictly, an accomplice in felony who to save himself confessed the fact, and charged or accused any other

as principal or accessory, against whom he was bound to make good his charge. It also signified an approver, or one who undertakes to prove a crime charged upon another. *Jacob*. See *State v. Graham*, 41 N.J.L. 16, 32 Am.Rep. 174.

PROBATORY TERM. In the practice of the English admiralty courts, the space of time allowed for the taking of testimony in an action, after issue formed. It is common to both parties, and either party may examine his witnesses. 2 Brown, Civ. Law 418.

PROBATUM EST. Lat. It is tried or proved.

PROBUS ET LEGALIS HOMO. Lat. A good and lawful man. A phrase particularly applied to a juror or witness who was free from all exception, and competent in point of law to serve on juries. *Cro. Eliz.* 654, 751; *Cro. Jac.* 635; *Mart. & Y.* 147; *Bac. Abr. Juries* (A); 3 Bl.Comm. 102. In the plural form: *probi et legales homines*.

PROCEDENDO. In practice. A writ by which a cause which has been removed from an inferior to a superior court by *certiorari* or otherwise is sent down again to the same court, *to be proceeded in* there, where it appears to the superior court that it was removed on insufficient grounds. *Cowell*; *Yates v. People*, 6 Johns. (N. Y.) 446; 2 W.Bla. 1060; 6 Term 365.

A writ (*procedendo ad iudicium*) which issued out of the common-law jurisdiction of the court of chancery, when judges of any subordinate court delayed the parties for that they would not give judgment either on the one side or on the other, when they ought so to do. In such a case, a writ of *procedendo ad iudicium* was awarded, commanding the inferior court in the sovereign's name to proceed to give judgment, but without specifying any particular judgment. *Wharton*. *McCord v. Briggs and Turivas*, 338 Ill. 158, 170 N. E. 320, 324. It was the earliest remedy for the refusal or neglect of justice on the part of the courts. *In re Press Printers & Publishers, C.C.A. N.J.*, 12 F.2d 660, 664.

A writ by which the commission of a justice of the peace is revived, after having been suspended. 1 Bl.Comm. 353.

PROCEDENDO ON AID PRAYER. If one pray in aid of the crown in real action, and aid be granted, it shall be awarded that he sue to the sovereign in chancery, and the justices in the common pleas shall stay until this writ of *procedendo de loquela* come to them. So, also, on a personal action. *New Nat. Brev.* 154.

PROCEDURAL LAW. That which prescribes method of enforcing rights or obtaining redress for their invasion; machinery for carrying on a suit. *Barker v. St. Louis County*, 340 Mo. 986, 104 S.W.2d 371, 377, 378, 379.

As relating to crimes, that which provides or regulates the steps by which one who violates a criminal statute is punished. *State v. Elmore*, 179 La. 1057, 155 So. 896.

PROCEDURE. The mode of proceeding by which a legal right is enforced, as distinguished from

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the law which gives or defines the right, and which, by means of the proceeding, the court is to administer; the machinery, as distinguished from its product. Per Lush, L. J., in 7 Q. B. Div. 333. That which regulates the formal steps in an action or other judicial proceeding; a form, manner, and order of conducting suits or prosecutions. *Mahoning Valley Ry. Co. v. Santoro*, 93 Ohio St. 53, 112 N.E. 190, 191. The judicial process for enforcing rights and duties recognized by substantive law and for justly administering redress for infraction of them. *Sims v. United Pacific Ins. Co.*, D.C.Idaho, 51 F.Supp. 433, 435.

This term is commonly opposed to the sum of legal principles constituting the substance of the law, and denotes the body of rules, whether of practice or of pleading, whereby rights are effectuated through the successful application of the proper remedies. It is also generally distinguished from the law of evidence. *Brown; Sackheim v. Pigueron*, 215 N.Y. 62, 109 N.E. 109, 111. *Cochran v. Ward*, 5 Ind.App. 89, 29 N.E. 795, 31 N.E. 581, 51 Am.St.Rep. 229.

Procedure is the machinery for carrying on the suit, including pleading, process, evidence, and practice, whether in the trial court or the appellate court, or in the processes by which causes are carried to appellate courts for review, or in laying the foundation for such review. *Jones v. Erie R. Co.*, 106 Ohio St. 408, 140 N.E. 366, 367. It not only embraces practice in courts, but regulation of the conduct of the court itself wherein such practice takes place. *State v. Greenwald*, 186 Ind. 321, 116 N.E. 296, 297.

The law of procedure is what is now commonly termed by jurists "adjective law," (*q. v.*).

PROCEDURE ACTS. Three acts of parliament passed in 1852, 1854, and 1860, for the amendment of procedure at common law. *Moz. & W.* They have been largely superseded by the Judicature Acts of 1873 and 1875. See *Judicature Acts*.

PROCEED. To carry on some series of motions and to set oneself to work and go on in a certain way and for some particular purpose. *Hodson v. O'Keeffe*, 71 Mont. 322, 229 P. 722, 724; *To sue. Brabon v. Gladwin Light & Power Co.*, 201 Mich. 697, 167 N.W. 1024, 1026; *Planters' Bank v. Houser*, 57 Ga. 140; *Iliff v. Weymouth*, 40 Ohio St. 101.

PROCEEDING. In a general sense, the form and manner of conducting juridical business before a court or judicial officer; regular and orderly progress in form of law; including all possible steps in an action from its commencement to the execution of judgment. *Erwin v. U. S.*, D.C.Ga., 37 F. 470, 488, 2 L.R.A. 229. Sometimes, merely the record history of a case. See *Uhe v. Railway Co.*, 3 S.D. 563, 54 N.W. 601.

An act which is done by the authority or direction of the court, express or implied; an act necessary to be done in order to obtain a given end; a prescribed mode of action for carrying into effect a legal right. *Green v. Board of Com'rs of Lincoln County*, 126 Okl. 300, 259 P. 635, 637; *Marblehead Land Co. v. Superior Court in and for Los Angeles County*, 60 Cal.App. 644, 213 P. 718, 723. All the steps or measures adopted in the prosecution or defense of an action. *Statter v. United States*, C.C.A.Alaska, 66 F.2d 819, 822. The word may be used synonymously with "action" or "suit" to describe the entire course of an action at law or suit in equity from the issuance of the writ or filing of the bill until the entry of a final judgment, or may be used to describe any act done by authority of a court of law and every step required to be taken in any cause by either party. *Gonzales v. Gonzales*, 240 Mass. 159, 133 N.E. 855, 856. The proceedings of a suit embrace all matters that occur in its progress judicially. *Morewood v.*

Hollister, 6 N.Y. 320. For illustrative cases, see *Venator v. Edwards*, 126 Okl. 296, 259 P. 596, 599; *Dixie Guano Co. v. Alpha Process Co.*, 5 Boyce (Del.) 277, 92 A. 1013, 1014; *State v. Kerr*, 117 Me. 254, 103 A. 585, 587. It is a prescribed mode of action for carrying into effect a legal right *W. S. Tyler Co. v. Rebic*, 118 Ohio St. 522, 161 N.E. 790, 791.

In a more particular sense, any application to a court of justice, however made, for aid in the enforcement of rights, for relief, for redress of injuries, for damages, or for any remedial object. See *Coca-Cola Co. v. City of Atlanta*, 152 Ga. 558, 110 S.E. 730, 732, 23 A.L.R. 1339. *People v. Raymond*, 186 Ill. 407, 57 N.E. 1066.

The term is properly applicable, in a legal sense, only to judicial acts before some judicial tribunal. *Nelson v. Dunn*, 56 Ind.App. 645, 104 N.E. 45. *Lait v. Sears*, 226 Mass. 119, 115 N.E. 247, 248.

Collateral proceeding. One in which the particular question may arise or be involved incidentally, but which is not instituted for the very purpose of deciding such question; as in the rule that a judgment cannot be attacked, or a corporation's right to exist be questioned, in any collateral proceeding. *Peyton v. Peyton*, 28 Wash. 278, 68 P. 757.

Executory proceeding. In the law of Louisiana, a proceeding which is resorted to in the following cases: When the creditor's right arises from an act importing a confession of judgment, and which contains a privilege or mortgage in his favor; or when the creditor demands the execution of a judgment which has been rendered by a tribunal different from that within whose jurisdiction the execution is sought. *Code Prac. La. art. 732*.

Legal proceedings. See *Legal Proceedings*.

Ordinary proceedings. Those founded on the regular and usual mode of carrying on a suit by due course at common law.

Proceedings in bankruptcy. As used in *Bankr. Act July 1, 1898*, c. 541, §§ 23-25, 30 Stat. 552, 553 (11 U.S.C.A. §§ 74-76), this term covers questions between the alleged bankrupt or the receiver or trustee on the one hand and the general creditors as such on the other, commencing with the petition for adjudication and ending with the discharge, including matters of administration generally, and is distinguished from "controversies, at law and in equity arising in the course of bankruptcy proceedings," which involve questions between the receiver or trustee, representing the bankrupt and his general creditors as such, on the one hand, and adverse claimants, on the other, concerning property in the possession of the receiver or trustee or of the claimants, to be litigated in appropriate plenary suits, and not affecting directly administrative orders and judgments, but only the extent of the estate to be distributed ultimately among general creditors. In *re Breyer Printing Co.*, C.C.A.III, 216 F. 878, 880.

The phrase "controversy arising in bankruptcy proceedings" includes those matters arising in the course of a bankruptcy proceeding which are not mere steps in the ordinary administration of

the bankrupt estate, but present distinct and separable issues between the trustee and adverse claimants concerning the right and title to the bankrupt's estate. *Gibbons v. Goldsmith*, 222 F. 826, 828, 138 C.C.A. 252.

Proceeding in error. One by way of writ of error. *State v. Scott*, 34 Wyo. 163, 242 P. 322, 324.

Special proceeding. This phrase has been used in the New York and other codes of procedure as a generic term for all civil remedies which are not ordinary actions. An action is an ordinary proceeding in a court of justice, by which one party prosecutes another party for the enforcement or protection of a right, the redress or prevention of a wrong, or the punishment of a public offence. Every other remedy is a special proceeding. *State v. Rosenwald Bros. Co.*, 23 N.M. 578, 170 P. 42, 44.

Summary proceeding. Any proceeding by which a controversy is settled, case disposed of, or trial conducted, in a prompt and simple manner, without the aid of a jury, without presentment or indictment, or in other respects out of the regular course of the common law. In procedure, proceedings are said to be summary when they are short and simple in comparison with regular proceedings; *i. e.*, in comparison with the proceedings which alone would have been applicable, either in the same or analogous cases, if summary proceedings had not been available. *Sweet*. And see *Phillips v. Phillips*, 8 N.J.L. 122.

Supplementary proceeding. A separate proceeding in an original action, in which the court where the action is pending is called upon to exercise its jurisdiction in aid of the judgment in the action. *Bryant v. Bank of California*, 7 Pac. 128, 130, 2 Cal.Unrep. 475. In a more particular sense, a proceeding in aid of execution, authorized by statute in some states in cases where no leviable property of the judgment debtor is found. It is a statutory equivalent in actions at law of the creditor's bill in equity, and in states where law and equity are blended, is provided as a substitute therefor. In this proceeding the judgment debtor is summoned to appear before the court (or a referee or examiner) and submit to an oral examination touching all his property and effects, and if property subject to execution and in his possession or control is thus discovered, he is ordered to deliver it up, or a receiver may be appointed. *Eikerberry v. Edwards*, 67 Iowa 619, 25 N.W. 832, 56 Am.Rep. 360.

PROCEEDS. Issues; income; yield; receipts; produce; money or articles or other thing of value arising or obtained by the sale of property; the sum, amount, or value of property sold or converted into money or into other property. *Wharton*; *Blackford v. Boak*, 73 Or. 61, 143 P. 1136, 1137. Thus, goods purchased with money arising from the sale of other goods, or obtained on their credit, are proceeds of such goods. 2 Pars.Marit. L. 201; *Bened. Adm.* 290. Proceeds does not necessarily mean cash or money. *Phelps v. Harris*, 25 L.Ed. 855, 101 U.S. 380.

The word when applied to the income to be derived from real estate embraces the idea of issues, rents, profits, or produce. *Gorin Sav. Bank v. Early*, Mo.App., 260 S.W. 480, 483. It is synonymous with avails, use, and profits. *In re Coughlin's Estate*, 53 N.D. 188, 205 N.W. 14, 16.

PROCERES. Nobles; lords. The house of lords in England is called, in Latin, "*Domus Procerum*."

Formerly, the chief magistrates in cities. *St. Armand*, Hist. Eq. 88.

PROCÈS-VERBAL. In French law. A true relation in writing in due form of law, of what has been done and said verbally in the presence of a public officer, and what he himself does upon the occasion. It is a species of inquisition of office, and must be signed by the officer. *Dalloz*, Dict.; *Hall v. Hall*, 11 Tex. 526, 539.

A written report, which is signed, setting forth a statement of facts. This term is applied to the report proving the meeting and the resolutions passed at a meeting of shareholders, or to the report of a commission to take testimony. It can also be applied to the statement drawn up by a *huissier* in relation to any facts which one of the parties to a suit can be interested in proving; for instance the sale of a counterfeited object. Statements, drawn up by other competent authorities, of misdemeanors or other criminal acts, are also called by this name. *Arg. Fr. Merc. Law*, 570.

PROCESS. A series of actions, motions, or occurrences; progressive act or transaction; continuous operation; method, mode or operation, whereby a result or effect is produced; normal or actual course of procedure; regular proceeding, as, the process of vegetation or decomposition; a chemical process; processes of nature. *Sokol v. Stein Fur Dyeing Co.*, 216 App.Div. 573, 216 N.Y.S. 167, 169; *Kelley v. Coe*, App.D.C., 99 F.2d 435, 441.

Patent Law

An art or method by which any particular result is produced. An act or series of acts performed upon the subject-matter to be transformed or reduced to a different state or thing. *American Graphophone Co. v. Gimbel Bros.* (D.C.) 234 F. 361, 368; *Nestle Patent Holding Co. v. E. Frederics, Inc.* (C.C.A.) 261 F. 780, 783. A means or method employed to produce a certain result or effect, or a mode of treatment of given materials to produce a desired result, either by chemical action, by the operation or application of some element or power of nature, or of one substance to another, irrespective of any machine or mechanical device; in this sense a "process" is patentable, though, strictly speaking, it is the art and not the process which is the subject of patent. *Rohm v. Martin Dennis Co.*, D.C.N.J., 263 F. 106, 107.

Broadly speaking, a "process" is a definite combination of new or old elements, ingredients, operations, ways, or means to produce a new, improved or old result, and any substantial change therein by omission, to the same or better result, or by modification or substitution, with different function, to the same or better result, is a new and patentable process. *Minerals Separation v. Hyde*, D.C. Mont., 207 F. 956, 960.

PROCESS

Mechanical process. A process involving solely the application of mechanism or mechanical principles; an aggregation of functions; not patentable considered apart from the mechanism employed or the finished product of manufacture. *Risdon Iron, etc., Works v. Medart*, 15 S.Ct. 745, 158 U.S. 68, 39 L.Ed. 899; *Cochrane v. Deener*, 94 U.S. 780, 24 L.Ed. 139.

Practice

This word is generally defined to be the means of compelling the defendant in an action to appear in court; *Gondas v. Gondas*, 99 N.J.Eq. 473, 134 A. 615, 618; or a means whereby a court compels a compliance with its demands. *Frank Adam Electric Co. v. Witman*, 16 Ga.App. 574, 85 S.E. 819, 820. *Stevens v. Associated Mortg. Co. of New Jersey*, 107 N.J.Eq. 297, 152 A. 461, 462. And when actions were commenced by original writ, instead of, as at present, by writ of summons, the method of compelling the defendant to appear was by what was termed "original process," being founded on the original writ, and so called also to distinguish it from "mesne" or "intermediate" process, which was some writ or process which issued during the progress of the suit. The word "process," however, as now commonly understood, signifies those formal instruments called "writs." The word "process" is in common-law practice frequently applied to the writ of summons, which is the instrument now in use for commencing personal actions. *Farmers' Implement Co. of Hallock, Minn., v. Sandberg*, 132 Minn. 389, 157 N.W. 642. But in its more comprehensive signification it includes not only the writ of summons, but all other writs which may be issued during the progress of an action. Those writs which are used to carry the judgments of the courts into effect, and which are termed "writs of execution" are also commonly denominated "final process," because they usually issue at the end of a suit. *Anderson v. Dewey*, 91 Conn. 510, 100 A. 99, 100.

A writ, summons, or order issued in a judicial proceeding to acquire jurisdiction of a person or his property, to expedite the cause or enforce the judgment. *Royal Exchange Assurance of London v. Bennettsville & C. R. Co.*, 95 S.C. 375, 79 S.E. 104, 105. A writ or summons issued in the course of judicial proceedings. *Radovich v. French*, 36 Nev. 341, 135 P. 920, 921. The term in statutes may be used with the meaning of procedure. *Safford v. United States*, C.C.A.N.Y., 252 F. 471, 472.

In the practice of the English privy council in ecclesiastical appeals, "process" means an official copy of the whole proceedings and proofs of the court below, which is transmitted to the registry of the court of appeal by the registrar of the court below in obedience to an order or requisition requiring him so to do, called a "monition for process," issued by the court of appeal. *Macph. Jud. Com.* 173.

Abuse of process. See Abuse.

Compulsory process. See Compulsory.

Executory process. In the law of Louisiana, a summary process in the nature of an order of seizure and sale, which is available when the right of the creditor arises from an act or instrument

which includes or imports a confession of judgment and a privilege or lien in his favor, and also to enforce the execution of a judgment rendered in another jurisdiction. Code Prac. art. 732.

Final process. The last process in a suit; that is, writs of execution. Thus distinguished from *mesne* process, which includes all writs issued during the progress of a cause and before final judgment. *Collier v. Blake*, 16 Ga.App. 382, 85 S.E. 354. A distress warrant is final process, unless arrested by the interposition of a counter affidavit. *Long v. Clark*, 16 Ga.App. 355, 85 S.E. 358.

Irregular process. Sometimes defined to mean process absolutely void, and not merely erroneous and voidable; but that term is usually applied to all process not issued in strict conformity with the law, whether the defect appears upon the face of the process, or by reference to extrinsic facts, and whether such defects render the process absolutely void or only voidable. And see *Bryan v. Congdon*, 86 F. 221, 29 C.C.A. 670.

Judicial process. In a wide sense, this term may include all the acts of a court from the beginning to the end of its proceedings in a given cause; but more specifically it means the writ, summons, mandate, or other process which is used to inform the defendant of the institution of proceedings against him and to compel his appearance, in either civil or criminal cases. *Blair v. Maxbass Security Bank of Maxbass*, 44 N.D. 12, 176 N.W. 98, 100; *In re Smith & Shuck*, D.C. Iowa, 132 F. 301, 303.

Legal process. This term is sometimes used as equivalent to "lawful process." *Cooley v. Davis*, 34 Iowa 130. Thus, it is said that legal process means process not merely fair on its face, but in fact valid. *State v. Wagoner*, 123 Kan. 586, 256 P. 959, 960. But properly it means a writ, warrant, mandate, or other process issuing from a court of justice, such as an attachment, execution, injunction, etc. *Grossman v. Weiss*, 221 N. Y.S. 266, 267, 129 Misc. 234.

Mesne process. As distinguished from *final* process, this signifies any writ or process issued between the commencement of the action and the suing out of execution. 3 Bla.Comm. 279. This is substantially the meaning of the term as used in admiralty rule 1 (29 S.Ct. xxxix; 28 U.S.C.A. §§ 2071, 2073), providing that no mesne process shall issue until the libel shall be filed in the clerk's office. *The City of Philadelphia, D.C.Pa.*, 263 F. 234, 235. "Mesne" in this connection may be defined as intermediate; intervening; the middle between two extremes. *L. N. Dantzer Lumber Co. v. Texas & P. Ry. Co.*, 119 Miss. 328, 80 So. 770, 775, 49 A.L.R. 1669. Mesne process includes the writ of summons, (although that is now the usual commencement of actions,) because anciently that was preceded by the original writ. The writ of *capias ad respondendum* was called "mesne" to distinguish it, on the one hand, from the original process by which a suit was formerly commenced; and, on the other, from the final

process of execution. Birmingham Dry Goods Co. v. Bledsoe, 21 So. 403, 113 Ala. 418.

Original process. That by which a judicial proceeding is instituted; process to compel the appearance of the defendant. Distinguished from "mesne" process, which issues, during the progress of a suit, for some subordinate or collateral purpose; and from "final" process, which is process of execution. Appeal of Hotchkiss, 32 Conn. 353.

Process of interpleader. A means of determining the right to property claimed by each of two or more persons, which is in the possession of a third.

Process of law. See Due Process of Law.

Process roll. In practice. A roll used for the entry of process to save the statute of limitations. 1 Tidd, Pr. 161, 162.

Regular process. Such as is issued according to rule and the prescribed practice, or which emanates, lawfully and in a proper case, from a court or magistrate possessing jurisdiction.

Summary process. Such as is immediate or instantaneous, in distinction from the ordinary course, by emanating and taking effect without intermediate applications or delays. Gaines v. Travis, 8 N.Y.Leg.Obs. 49.

Trustee process. The name given in some states (particularly in New England) to the process of garnishment or foreign attachment.

Void process. Such as was issued without power in the court to award it, or which the court had not acquired jurisdiction to issue in the particular case, or which fails in some material respect to comply with the requisite form of legal process. Bryan v. Congdon, C.C.A.Kan., 86 F. 221, 223, 29 C.C.A. 670.

PROCESSION. To beat the bounds of (a parish, lands, etc.). Webster's New Int. Dict. In some of the North American colonies (and still in the states of North Carolina and Tennessee), to make a procession around a piece of land in order formally to determine its bounds. Murray's New English Dict.

The ceremony of perambulating the boundaries of a parish ("processioning," as it was commonly called in later times) is an extremely old one. Blomfield, *Hist. Fritwell*, quoted in Murray's New English Dict. s. v. "Processioning" (q. v.).

PROCESSIONING. A survey and inspection of boundaries periodically performed in some of the American colonies by the local authorities. It was analogous in part to the English perambulation (q. v.), and was superseded by the introduction of the practice of accurate surveying and of recording. The term is still used of some official surveys in North Carolina and Tennessee. Cent. Dict. See Code Tenn.1858, § 2020 et seq.; Rhodes v. Ange, 173 N.C. 25, 91 S.E. 356.

PROCESUM CONTINUANDO. In English practice. A writ for the continuance of process after the death of the chief justice or other justices in the commission of *oyer* and *terminer*. Reg. Orig. 128.

PROCESSUS LEGIS EST GRAVIS VEXATIO; EXECUTIO LEGIS CORONAT OPUS. The process of the law is a grievous vexation; the execution of the law crowns the work. Co.Litt. 289b. The proceedings in an action while in progress are burdensome and vexatious; the execution, being the end and object of the action, crowns the labor, or rewards it with success.

PROCHEIN. L. Fr. Next. A term somewhat used in modern law, and more frequently in the old law; as *prochein ami*, *prochein cousin*. Co. Litt. 10.

PROCHEIN AMI. (Spelled, also, *prochein amy* and *prochain amy*.) Next friend. As an infant cannot legally sue in his own name, the action must be brought by his *prochein ami*; that is, some friend (not being his guardian) who will appear as plaintiff in his name.

PROCHEIN AVOIDANCE. Next vacancy. A power to appoint a minister to a church when it shall next become void.

PROCHRONISM. An error in chronology, consisting in dating a thing before it happened.

PROCINCTUS. Lat. In the Roman law. A girding or preparing for battle. *Testamentum in procinctu*, a will made by a soldier, while girding himself, or preparing to engage in battle. Adams, Rom.Ant. 62; Calvin.

PROCLAIM. To promulgate; to announce; to publish, by governmental authority, intelligence of public acts or transactions or other matters important to be known by the people. To give wide publicity to; to disclose. Simon v. Moore, D.C.Mo., 261 F. 638, 643.

PROCLAMATION. The act of proclaiming or publishing; a formal declaration; an avowal. Dickinson v. Page, 120 Ark. 377, 179 S.W. 1004, 1006; State v. Oregon-Washington R. & Nav. Co., 128 Wash. 365, 223 P. 600, 608. The act of causing some state matters to be published or made generally known. A written or printed document in which are contained such matters, issued by proper authority. 3 Inst. 162; 1 Bl.Comm. 170.

Also, the public nomination made of any one to a high office; as, such a prince was *proclaimed* emperor.

In practice. The declaration made by the crier, by authority of the court, that something is about to be done.

It usually commences with the French word *Oyez*, *do you hear*, *hear ye*, in order to attract attention; it is particularly used on the opening of the court, and at its adjournment; it is also frequently employed to discharge persons who have been accused of crimes or misdemeanors.

In equity practice. Proclamation made by a sheriff upon a writ of attachment, summoning a

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defendant who has failed to appear personally to appear and answer the plaintiff's bill. 3 Bl.Comm. 444.

PROCLAMATION BY LORD OF MANOR. A proclamation made by the lord of a manor (thrice repeated) requiring the heir or devisee of a deceased copyholder to present himself, pay the fine, and be admitted to the estate; failing which appearance, the lord might seize the lands *quousque* (provisionally.)

PROCLAMATION OF A FINE. The notice or proclamation which was made after the engrossment of a fine of lands, and which consisted in its being openly read in court sixteen times, viz., four times in the term in which it was made, and four times in each of the three succeeding terms, which, however, was afterwards reduced to one reading in each term. Cowell. See 2 Bl.Comm. 352.

PROCLAMATION OF EXIGENTS. In old English law. When an *exigent* was awarded, a writ of proclamation issued, at the same time, commanding the sheriff of the county wherein the defendant dwelt to make three proclamations thereof in places the most notorious, and most likely to come to his knowledge, a month before the outlawry should take place. 3 Bl.Comm. 284.

PROCLAMATION OF REBELLION. In old English law. A proclamation to be made by the sheriff commanding the attendance of a person who had neglected to obey a subpœna or attachment in chancery. If he did not surrender himself after this proclamation, a commission of rebellion issued. 3 Bl.Comm. 444.

PROCLAMATION OF RECUSANTS. A proclamation whereby recusants were formerly convicted, on non-appearance at the assizes. Jacob.

PROCLAMATOR. An officer of the English court of common pleas.

PRO-CONSUL. Lat. In the Roman law. Originally a consul whose command was prolonged after his office had expired. An officer with consular authority, but without the title of "consul." The governor of a province. Calvin.

PROCREATION. The generation of children. It is said to be one of the principal ends of marriage. Inst. tit. 2, in pr.

PROCTOR. One appointed to manage the affairs of another or represent him in judgment. A procurator, proxy, or attorney. More particularly, an officer of the admiralty and ecclesiastical courts whose duties and business correspond exactly to those of an attorney at law or solicitor in chancery.

A proctor, strictly speaking, conducts the proceeding out of court, as an English solicitor does in common-law courts; while the advocate conducts those in court. But in this country the distinction is not observed. The fees of proctors are fixed by statute (see 28 U.S.C.A. § 1923).

An ecclesiastical person sent to the lower house of convocation as the representative of a cathed-

ral, a collegiate church, or the clergy of a diocese. Also certain administrative or magisterial officers in the universities.

PROCTORS OF THE CLERGY. They who are chosen and appointed to appear for cathedral or other collegiate churches; as also for the common clergy of every diocese, to sit in the convocation house in the time of parliament. Wharton.

PROCURACY. The writing or instrument which authorizes a procurator to act. Cowell; Termes de la Ley.

PROCURADOR DEL COMUN. Sp. In Spanish law, an officer appointed to make inquiry, put a petitioner in possession of land prayed for, and execute the orders of the executive in that behalf. Lecompte v. U. S., 11 How. 115, 126, 13 L.Ed. 627.

PROCURARE. Lat. To take care of another's affairs for him, or in his behalf; to manage; to take care of or superintend.

PROCURATIO. Lat. Management of another's affairs by his direction and in his behalf; procuration; agency.

PROCURATIO EST EXHIBITIO SUMPTUUM NECESSARIORUM FACTA PRÆLATIS, QUI DIOCESES PERAGRANDO, ECCLESIAS SUBJECTAS VISITANT. Dav. Ir. K. B. 1. Procuration is the providing necessaries for the bishops, who, in traveling through their dioceses, visit the churches subject to them.

PROCURATION. Agency; proxy; the act of constituting another one's attorney in fact. The act by which one person gives power to another to act in his place, as he could do himself. Clinton v. Hibb's Ex'x, 259 S.W. 356, 358, 202 Ky. 304, 35 A. L.R. 462. Action under a power of attorney or other constitution of agency. Indorsing a bill or note "by procuration" is doing it as proxy for another or by his authority. The use of the word procuration (usually, *per procuratione*, or abbreviated to *per proc.* or *p. p.*) on a promissory note by an agent is notice that the agent has but a limited authority to sign. Neg.Instr.Act. § 21.

An *express* procuration is one made by the express consent of the parties. An *implied* or *tacit* procuration takes place when an individual sees another managing his affairs and does not interfere to prevent it. Dig. 17, 1, 6, 2; 50, 17, 60; Code 7, 32, 2. Procurations are also divided into those which contain absolute power, or a general authority, and those which give only a limited power. Dig. 3, 3, 58; 17, 1, 60, 4.

Also, the act or offence of procuring women for lewd purposes. Odgers, C.L. 214.

In ecclesiastical law. In the plural, the term denotes certain sums of money which parish priests pay yearly to the bishops or archdeacons, *ratione visitationis*. Dig. 3, 39, 25; Ayliffe, Parerg. 429; 17 Viner, Abr. 544.

PROCURATION FEE, or MONEY. In English law. Brokerage or commission allowed to scriveners and solicitors for obtaining loans of money. 4 Bl.Comm. 157.

PROCURATIONEM ADVERSUS NULLA EST PRÆSCRIPTIO. Dav. Ir. K. B. 6. There is no prescription against procuracy.

PROCURATOR. In the civil law. A proctor; a person who acts for another by virtue of a procuracy. Dig. 3, 3, 1.

In old English law. An agent or attorney; a bailiff or servant. A proxy of a lord in parliament.

In ecclesiastical law. One who collected the fruits of a benefice for another. An advocate of a religious house, who was to solicit the interest and plead the causes of the society. A proxy or representative of a parish church.

PROCURATOR FISCAL. In Scotch law, this is the title of the public prosecutor for each district, who institutes the preliminary inquiry into crime within his district. The office is analogous, in some respect, to that of "prosecuting attorney," "district attorney," or "state's attorney" in America.

PROCURATOR IN REM SUAM. Proctor (attorney) in his own affair, or with reference to his own property. This term is used in Scotch law to denote that a person is acting under a procuracy (power of attorney) with reference to a thing which has become his own property. Ersk.Inst. 3, 5, 2.

PROCURATOR LITIS. In the civil law. One who by command of another institutes and carries on for him a suit. Vicat, Voc.Jur. *Procurator* is properly used of the attorney of *actor* (the plaintiff), *defensor* of the attorney of *reus* (the defendant). It is distinguished from *advocatus*, who was one who undertook the defence of persons, not things, and who was generally the patron of the person whose defence he prepared, the person himself speaking it. It is also distinguished from *cognitor* who conducted the cause in the presence of his principal, and generally in cases of citizenship; whereas the procurator conducted the cause in the absence of his principal. Calvinus, Lex.

PROCURATOR NEGOTIORUM. In the civil law. An attorney in fact; a manager of business affairs for another person.

PROCURATOR PROVINCIAE. In Roman law. A provincial officer who managed the affairs of the revenue, and had a judicial power in matters that concerned the revenue. Adams, Rom.Ant. 178.

PROCURATORES ECCLESIAE PAROCHIALIS. The old name for church-wardens. Paroch.Antiq. 562.

PROCURATORIUM. In old English law. The procuratory or instrument by which any person or community constituted or delegated their *procurator* or proctors to represent them in any judicial court or cause. Cowell.

PROCURATORY OF RESIGNATION. In Scotch law. A form of proceeding by which a vassal

authorizes the feu to be returned to his superior. Bell. It is analogous to the surrender of copyholds in England.

PROCURATRIX. In old English law. A female agent or attorney in fact. Fleta, lib. 3, c. 4, § 4.

PROCURE. To initiate a proceeding; to cause a thing to be done; to instigate; to contrive, bring about, effect, or cause. Marcus v. Bernstein, 117 N.C. 31, 23 S.E. 38. Rosenbarger v. State, 154 Ind. 425, 56 N.E. 914. To persuade, induce, prevail upon, or cause. Hines v. State, 16 Ga.App. 411, 85 S.E. 452, 454. To obtain, as intoxicating liquor, for another. State v. Desmarais, 81 N.H. 199, 123 A. 582, 583. Compare, however, People v. Robertson, 284 Ill. 620, 120 N.E. 539, 541. To find or introduce;—said of a broker who obtains a customer. Low v. Paddock, Mo.App., 220 S.W. 969, 972. To bring the seller and the buyer together so that the seller has an opportunity to sell. Fritsch v. Hess, 162 P. 70, 71, 49 Utah, 75. See, also, Miller v. Eldridge, Tex.Civ.App., 286 S.W. 999, 1000.

To "procure" an act to be done is not synonymous with to "suffer" it to be done. 2 Ben. 196.

PROCURER. One who procures for another the gratification of his lusts; a pimp; a panderer; one who solicits trade for a prostitute or lewd woman. State v. Smith, 149 La. 700, 90 So. 28, 30. One that procures the seduction or prostitution of girls. The offense is punishable by statute in England and America. One who uses means to bring anything about, especially one who does so secretly and corruptly. U. S. v. Richmond, C.C.A. Pa., 17 F.2d 28, 30.

PROCUREUR. In French law. An attorney; one who has received a commission from another to act on his behalf. There were in France two classes of *procureurs*: *Procureurs ad negotia*, appointed by an individual to act for him in the administration of his affairs; persons invested with a power of attorney; corresponding to "attorneys in fact." *Procureurs ad lites* were persons appointed and authorized to act for a party in a court of justice. These corresponded to attorneys at law, (now called, in England, "solicitors of the supreme court.") The order of *procureurs* was abolished in 1791, and that of *avoués* established in their place. Mozley & Whitley.

PROCUREUR DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE. (Formerly *procureur du roi*.) In French law. A public prosecutor, with whom rests the initiation of all criminal proceedings. In the exercise of his office (which appears to include the apprehension of offenders) he is entitled to call to his assistance the public force, (*posse comitatus*;) and the officer's of police are auxiliary to him.

PROCUREUR GENERAL, or IMPERIAL. In French law. An officer of the imperial court, who either personally or by his deputy prosecuted every one who was accused of a crime according to the forms of French law. His functions were apparently confined to preparing the case for trial at the assizes, assisting in that trial, demanding

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the sentence in case of a conviction, and being present at the delivery of the sentence. He had a general superintendence over the officers of police and of the *juges d'instruction*, and he required from the *procureur du roi* a general report once in every three months. Brown.

PROCURING CAUSE. The approximate cause; the cause originating a series of events, which, without break in their continuity, result in the accomplishment of the prime object. *Averill v. Hart & O'Farrell*, 101 W.Va. 411, 132 S.E. 870, 875; The inducing cause. *Moseley-Comstock Realty Co. v. McClelland*, Mo.App., 294 S.W. 103, 106. The direct or proximate cause. *Custer v. Thaxton*, Tex.Civ.App., 287 S.W. 528, 529. Substantially synonymous with "efficient cause." *Bagley v. Foley*, 82 Wash. 222, 144 P. 25.

A broker will be regarded as the "procuring cause" of a sale, so as to be entitled to commission, if his efforts are the foundation on which the negotiations resulting in a sale are begun. *Cales v. Pattison*, 189 Okl. 160, 114 P.2d 457, 458.

PRODES HOMINES. A term said by Tomlins to be frequently applied in the ancient books to the barons of the realm, particularly as constituting a council or administration or government. It is probably a corruption of "probi homines."

PRODIGAL. In civil law. A person who, though of full age, is incapable of managing his affairs, and of the obligations which attend them, in consequence of his bad conduct, and for whom a curator is therefore appointed. See *Prodigus*.

According to the Code Napoléon, a French subject of full age, who is of extravagant habits, when adjudged to be a "prodigal," is restrained from dealing with his movables without the consent of a legal adviser.

PRODIGUS. Lat. In Roman law. A prodigal; a spendthrift; a person whose extravagant habits manifested an inability to administer his own affairs, and for whom a guardian might therefore be appointed.

PRODITION. Treason; treachery.

PRODITOR. A traitor.

PRODITORIE. Treasonably. This is a technical word formerly used in indictments for treason, when they were written in Latin. Tomlins.

PRODUCE, n. The product of natural growth, labor, or capital. Articles produced or grown from or on the soil, or found in the soil. *New hoff Packing Co. v. Sharpe*, 240 S.W. 1101, 1103, 146 Tenn. 293.

The produce of a farm has been held not to include beef raised and killed thereon. *Philadelphia v. Davis*, 6 Watts & S. (Pa.) 269. But See *City of Higbee v. Burgin*, 197 Mo. App. 682, 201 S.W. 558.

PRODUCE, v. To bring forward; to show or exhibit; to bring into view or notice; as, to present a play, including its presentation in motion pictures. *Manners v. Morosco*, D.C.N.Y., 254 F. 737, 740; to present testimony, In re *McGuire's Will*, 220 N.Y.S. 773, 776, 128 Misc. 679; to produce

books or writings at a trial in obedience to a *sub-pœna duces tecum*.

To produce, for the purpose of use in a legal hearing, within the meaning of a subpoena ordering a witness to produce a public record, means more than an appearance with the document in his possession, and implies the handing of it to the tribunal for perusal, and, if that is not asked, the reading aloud of it by witness or counsel. *Langley v. F. W. Woolworth Co.*, 46 R.I. 394, 129 A. 1, 2.

To make, originate, or yield, as gasoline. *Gay Oil Co. v. State*, 170 Ark. 587, 280 S.W. 632, 634. To bring to the surface, as oil. *Tedrow v. Shaffer*, 23 Ohio App. 343, 155 N.E. 510, 511.

To yield, as revenue. Thus, sums are "produced" by taxation, not when the tax is levied, but when the sums are collected. *Board of Education of Louisville v. Sea*, 167 Ky. 772, 181 S.W. 670, 673.

PRODUCE BROKER. A person whose occupation it is to buy or sell agricultural or farm products. *U. S. v. Simons*, 1 Abb. (U.S.) 470, Fed.Cas. No.16,291.

PRODUCENT. The party calling a witness under the old system of the English ecclesiastical courts.

PRODUCER. One who produces, brings, forth, or generates. *Boland v. Cecil*, 150 P.2d 819, 822, 65 Cal.App.2d Supp. 832.

PRODUCING. Bring about, to cause to happen or take place, as an effect or result. *Strong v. Aetna Casualty & Surety Co.*, Tex.Civ.App., 170 S.W.2d 786, 788.

PRODUCING CAUSE. Respecting broker's commission, is act which, continuing in unbroken chain of cause and effect, produces result. *Schebesta v. Stewart*, Tex.Civ.App., 37 S.W.2d 781, 786.

A "producing cause" of an employee's death for which compensation is sought is that cause which, in a natural and continuous sequence, produces the death, and without which death would not have occurred. *Jones v. Traders & General Ins. Co.*, 140 Tex. 599, 169 S.W.2d 160, 162.

PRODUCT. With reference to property, proceeds; yield; income; receipts; return. *Gibbs v. Barkley*, Tex.Com.App., 242 S.W. 462, 465.

The "products" of a farm may include the increase of cattle on the premises. *Case v. Ploutz*, 154 N.Y.S. 914, 915, 90 Misc. 568.

PRODUCTIO SECTÆ. In old English law. Production of suit; the production by a plaintiff of his *secta* or witnesses to prove the allegations of his count. 3 Bl.Comm. 295.

PRODUCTION. That which is produced or made product; fruit of labor; as the productions of the earth, comprehending all vegetables and fruits; the productions of intellect, or genius, as poems and prose compositions; the productions of art, as manufactures of every kind. *Dano v. R. Co.*, 27 Ark. 567.

In political economy. The creation of objects which constitute wealth. The requisites of production are labor, capital, and the materials and motive forces afforded by nature. Of these, labor and the raw material of the globe are primary and indispensable. Natural motive powers may be called in to the assistance of labor, and are a help, but not an essential, of production. The remaining

requisite, capital, is itself the product of labor. Its instrumentality in production is therefore, in reality, that of labor in an indirect shape. Mill, Pol. Econ.; Wharton.

PRODUCTION FOR COMMERCE. Within Fair Labor Standards Act includes production of goods which, at time of production, employer, according to normal course of his business, intends or expects to move in interstate commerce immediately following initial sale. Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, §§ 6, 7, 29 U.S.C.A. §§ 206, 207. Hill v. Jones, D.C.Ky., 59 F.Supp. 569, 572.

PRODUCTION OF SUIT. In pleading. The formula, "and therefore [or thereupon] he brings his suit," etc., with which declarations always conclude. Steph.Pl. 428, 429. In old pleading, this referred to the production by the plaintiff of his *secta* or suit, *i. e.* persons prepared to confirm what he had stated in the declaration. The phrase has remained; but the practice from which it arose is obsolete. 3 Bla.Comm. 295.

PROFANE. Irreverent toward God or holy things; written or spoken; acting or acted, in manifest or implied contempt of sacred things. Town of Torrington v. Taylor, 59 Wyo. 109, 137 P.2d 621, 624; Duncan v. U. S., C.C.A.Or., 48 F.2d 128, 133. That which has not been consecrated. Dig. 11, 7, 2, 4.

PROFANE PLACE. A place which is neither sacred nor sanctified nor religious. Dig. 11, 7, 2, 4.

PROFANELY. In a profane manner. In Pennsylvania, a technical word in indictments for the statutory offense of profanity. Updegraph v. Com., 11 Serg. & R. (Pa.) 394.

PROFANITY. Irreverence towards sacred things; particularly, an irreverent or blasphemous use of the name of God; punishable by statute in some jurisdictions. Orf v. State, 147 Miss. 160, 113 So. 202. Cason v. Baskin, 155 Fla. 198, 20 So.2d 243, 247, 168 A.L.R. 430.

PROFECTITIUS. Lat. In the civil law. That which descends to us from our ascendants. Dig. 23, 3, 5.

PROFER. In old English law. An offer or proffer; an offer or endeavor to proceed in an action, by any man concerned to do so. A return made by a sheriff of his accounts into the exchequer; a payment made on such return. Cowell.

PROPERT IN CURIA. L. Lat. (Sometimes written *profert in curiam*.) He produces in court. In old practice, these words were inserted in a declaration, as an allegation that the plaintiff was ready to produce, or did actually produce, in court, the deed or other written instrument on which his suit was founded, in order that the court might inspect the same and the defendant hear it read. The same formula was used where the defendant pleaded a written instrument.

In modern practice. An allegation formally made in a pleading, where a party alleges a deed, that he shows it in court, it being in fact retained in his own custody. Steph.Pl. 67. But by virtue of

the allegation, the deed is then constructively in possession of the court. 6 M. & G. 277; Tucker v. State, 11 Md. 322; Germain v. Wjlgus, 67 F. 597, 14 C.C.A. 561. The profert of any recorded instrument, as letters patent, is equivalent to annexing a copy. American Bell Tel. Co. v. Southern Tel. Co., C.C.Ark., 34 F. 803. This result does not occur, however, in the case of other documents, such as a note. Waterhouse v. Sterchi Bros. Furniture Co., 139 Tenn. 117, 201 S.W. 150, 151.

Profert and oyer are abolished in England by the Common Law Procedure Act, 15 & 16 Vict. c. 76; and a provision exists. 14 & 15 Vict. c. 99, for allowing inspection of all documents in the possession or under the control of the party against whom the inspection is asked. 25 E. L. & E. 304. In many of the states profert has been abolished, and in some instances the instrument must be set forth in the pleading of the party relying upon it.

PROFESS. To make open declaration of, to make public declaration or avowal. Wristen v. Wristen, Tex.Civ.App., 119 S.W.2d 1104, 1106.

PROFESSION. A public declaration respecting something. Cod. 10, 41, 6.

A vocation, calling, occupation or employment involving labor, skill, education, special knowledge and compensation or profit, but the labor and skill involved is predominantly mental or intellectual, rather than physical or manual. Maryland Casualty Co. v. Crazy Water Co., Tex.Civ.App., 160 S.W.2d 102, 104. The method or means pursued by persons of technical or scientific training. Board of Sup'rs of Amherst County v. Boaz, 176 Va. 126, 10 S.E.2d 498, 499.

The term originally contemplated only theology, law, and medicine, but as applications of science and learning are extended to other departments of affairs, other vocations also receive the name, which implies professed attainments in special knowledge as distinguished from mere skill. Aulen v. Triumph Explosive, D.C.Md., 58 F.Supp. 4, 8.

In ecclesiastical law. The act of entering into a religious order. See 17 Vin.Abr. 545.

PROFESSIONAL. A term applied in the Immigration Law, 8 U.S.C.A. § 137c, to an alien instrumental musician who is of distinguished merit and ability or is a member of a musical organization of distinguished merit and is applying for admission as such. It is opposed to amateur, and as used in the statute refers to one who pursues an art and makes his living therefrom. U. S. ex rel. Liebmann v. Flynn, D.C.N.Y., 16 F.2d 1006, 1007; U. S. v. Commissioner of Immigration at Port of New York, C.C.A.N.Y., 298 F. 449, 450.

PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYMENT. Within the meaning of a statute authorizing actions for misconduct or neglect, professional services by an attorney are not limited to litigation, but include giving advice, managing a business, devising plans, and making collections, and the employment may be recognized as professional, although including services not ordinarily classed as professional services; whether the attorney is professionally employed depending on the relations and mutual understanding of what was said and done, and on all the facts and circumstances of

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the particular undertaking. *Case v. Ranney*, 174 Mich. 673, 140 N.W. 943, 946.

PROFESSOR. Public teacher of any science or branch of learning. U. S. ex rel. *Jacovides v. Day*, C.C.A.N.Y., 32 F.2d 542, 543.

PROFICUA. L. Lat. In old English law. Profits; especially the "issues and profits" of an estate in land. *Co.Litt.* 142.

PROFILE. In civil engineering, a drawing representing the elevation of the various points on the plan of a road, or the like, above some fixed elevation. *Pub.St.Mass.*1882, p. 1294. A side or sectional elevation, or a drawing showing a vertical section of the ground along a surveyed line or graded work. Also, an outline or contour. *Taggart v. Great Northern Ry. Co.*, D.C.Wash., 208 F. 455, 456. As used in Act March 3, 1875, c. 152, § 1, 18 St. 482 (43 U.S.C.A. § 934), granting rights of way through the public lands to railroads, the term, in view of regulations of the general land office, may be deemed to mean a map of alignment or of definite location. *Taggart v. Great Northern Ry. Co.*, C.C.A.Wash., 211 F. 288, 292.

PROFIT. The advance in the price of goods sold beyond the cost of purchase. The gain made by the sale of produce or manufactures, after deducting the value of the labor, materials, rents, and all expenses, together with the interest of the capital employed. *Webster*. *Lapham v. Tax Com'r*, 244 Mass. 40, 138 N.E. 708, 710; *McCready v. Bullis*, 59 Cal.App. 286, 210 P. 638, 640. Gain realized from business or investment over and above expenditures. *Citizens Nat. Bank v. Corl*, 225 N.C. 96, 33 S.E.2d 613, 616. *Fairchild v. Gray*, 242 N.Y.S. 192, 196, 136 Misc. 704. An excess of the value of returns over the value of advances. The same as net profits. *Crawford v. Surety Inv. Co.*, 91 Kan. 748, 139 P. 481, 484.

The term "profit," as applied to a corporation, has a larger meaning than "dividends," and covers benefits of any kind, the excess of value over cost, acquisition beyond expenditure, gain or advance. *Booth v. Gross, Kelley & Co.*, 30 N.M. 465, 238 P. 829, 831, 41 A.L.R. 868. Dividends are properly declared only from profits after they have been earned. *Indiana Veneer & Lumber Co. v. Hageman*, 57 Ind.App. 668, 105 N.E. 253, 256. This is a word of very extended signification. In commerce, it means the advance in the price of goods sold beyond the cost of purchase. In distinction from the wages of labor, it is well understood to imply the net return to the capital of stock employed, after deducting all the expenses, including not only the wages of those employed by the capitalist, but the wages of the capitalist himself for superintending the employment of his capital or stock. *Columbus Mining Co. v. Ross*, 218 Ky. 98, 290 S.W. 1052, 1053, 50 A.L.R. 1394. After indemnifying the capitalist for his outlay, there commonly remains a surplus, which is his profit, the net income from his capital. 1 Mill, *Polit. Econ.* c. 15.

Profits have been divided by writers on political economy into gross and net,—gross profits being the whole difference between the value of advances and the value of returns made by their employment, and net profits being so much of that difference as is attributable solely to the capital employed. *Malthus*, *Political Econ.*; *M'Culloch*, *Political Econ.* 563. For judicial criticism of the expression "gross profits," see the opinion of *Jessel*, M. R., 10 App.Cas. 446. See, also, *Buie v. Kennedy*, 164 N.C. 290, 80 S.E. 445, 446.

The benefit, advantage, or pecuniary gain accruing to the owner or occupant of land from its

actual use; as in the familiar phrase "rents, issues and profits," or in the expression "mesne profits."

A devise of the rents and profits of land is equivalent to a devise of the land itself, and will carry the legal as well as the beneficial interest therein. 2 B. & Ald. 42; *Earl v. Rowe*, 35 Me. 414, 58 Am.Dec. 714; 1 Bro.C.C. 310.

A division sometimes made of incorporeal hereditaments. 2 Steph.Comm. 2. Profits are divided into *profits à prendre* and *profits à rendre*. See those titles, *infra*.

Clear profit. A net profit, or a profit above the price paid. *Kreitz v. Gallenstein*, 170 Ky. 16, 185 S.W. 132, 134.

Mesne profits. Intermediate profits; that is, profits which have been accruing between two given periods. Thus, after a party has recovered the land itself in an action of ejectment, he frequently brings another action for the purpose of recovering the profits which have been accruing or arising out of the land between the time when his title to the possession accrued or was raised and the time of his recovery in the action of ejectment, and such an action is thence termed an "action for mesne profits." *Brown*; *New York, O. & W. Ry. Co. v. Livingston*, 206 App.Div. 589, 201 N.Y.S. 629, 633.

Mesne profits, action of. An action of trespass brought to recover profits derived from land, while the possession of it has been improperly withheld; that is, the yearly value of the premises. *Worthington v. Hiss*, 70 Md. 172, 16 A. 534; *Thompson v. Bower*, 60 Barb. (N.Y.) 477.

Net profits. Theoretically all profits are "net." *Buie v. Kennedy*, 164 N.C. 290, 80 S.E. 445, 446. But as the expression "gross profits" is sometimes used to describe the mere excess of present value over former value, or of returns from sales over prime cost, the phrase "net profits" is appropriate to describe the gain which remains after the further deduction of all expenses, charges, costs, allowance for depreciation, etc.

Paper profits. Speculative or prospective profits. *Tooley v. C. L. Percival Co.*, 192 Iowa, 267, 182 N.W. 403, 404.

Profit à prendre. Called also "right of common." A right exercised by one man in the soil of another, accompanied with participation in the profits of the soil thereof. A right to take a part of the soil or produce of the land. *Gadow v. Huncholtz*, 160 Wis. 293, 151 N.W. 810, 811, *Ann.Cas.* 1917D, 91.

The term includes the right to take soil, gravel, minerals, and the like from another's land, *Munsey v. Mills & Garitty*, 115 Tex. 469, 283 S.W. 754, 759; *Mathews Slate Co. of New York v. Advance Industrial Supply Co.*, 172 N.Y.S. 830, 832, 185 App.Div. 74; the right to take seaweed, *Hill v. Lord*, 48 Me. 100; and to take coal or timber, *Huff v. McCauley*, 53 Pa. 206, 91 Am.Dec. 203; the right to hunt, *St. Helen Shooting Club v. Mogle*, 234 Mich. 60, 207 N.W. 915, 917; or fish, *Turner v. Hebron*, 22 A. 951, 61 Conn. 175, 14 L.R.A. 386; and the right to cut grass, *Baker v. Kennedy*, 145 Iowa 638, 124 N.W. 901, 139 Am.St.Rep. 456; but not the right to take running water, since it is not a product of the soil. *Hill v. Lord*, 48 Me. 83. Profits à prendre differ from easements, in that the former are rights of

profit, and the latter are mere rights of convenience without profit. Gale, Easem. 1; Hall, Bingham v. Salene, 15 Or. 208, 14 P. 523, 3 Am.St.Rep. 152; Pierce v. Keator, 70 N.Y. 422, 26 Am.Rep. 612. A profit à prendre is considered an interest or estate in the land itself, 28 C.J.S., Easements, 628, 631, § 3, whereas an easement is a privilege without profit. Walker v. Dwelle, 187 Iowa 1384, 175 N.W. 957. Saratoga State Waters Corporation v. Pratt, 227 N.Y. 429, 125 N.E. 834, 838. But a profit à prendre is sometimes spoken of as an easement, especially when appurtenant to a dominant tenement. Grubb v. Grubb, 74 Pa. 25, 33. The right can be acquired only by grant or prescription, and not by custom or parol. 28 C.J.S., Easements, 628, 633, § 3. Council v. Sanderlin, 183 N.C. 253, 111 S.E. 365, 367, 32 A.L.R. 1527.

Profit à rendre. Such as is received at the hands of and rendered by another. The term comprehends rents and services. Ham.N.P. 192.

Profit and loss. The gain or loss arising from goods bought or sold, or from carrying on any other business, the former of which, in book-keeping, is placed on the creditor's side; the latter on the debtor's side.

Surplus profits. Within the meaning of a statute prohibiting the declaration of corporate dividends other than from such profits, the excess of receipts over expenditures, or net earnings or receipts, or gross receipts, less expenses of operation. Southern California Home Builders v. Young, 45 Cal.App. 679, 188 P. 586, 591. Of a corporation, the difference over and above the capital stock, debts, and liabilities. Western & Southern Fire Ins. Co. v. Murphey, 56 Okl. 702, 156 P. 885, 890.

PROFITEERING. The acquisition of excessive profits;—usually used as a term of reproach and dishonor. Mount v. Welsh, 118 Or. 568, 247 P. 815, 822.

PROGENER. Lat. In the civil law. A grandson-in-law. Dig. 38, 10, 4, 6.

PROGRESSION. That state of a business which is neither the commencement nor the end. Some act done after the matter has commenced, and before it is completed. Plowd. 343.

PROHIBETUR NE QUIS FACIAT IN SUO QUOD NOCERE POSSIT ALIENO. It is forbidden for any one to do or make on his own [land] what may injure another's. 9 Coke, 59a.

PROHIBIT. To forbid by law; to prevent;—not synonymous with "regulate." Simpkins v. State, 35 Okl.Cr. 143, 249 P. 168, 170; Arkansas Railroad Commission v. Independent Bus Lines, 172 Ark. 3, 285 S.W. 388, 390.

PROHIBITED DEGREES. Those degrees of relationship by consanguinity which are so close that marriage between persons related to each other in any of such degrees is forbidden by law. State v. Guiton, 51 La.Ann. 155, 24 So. 784.

PROHIBITIO DE VASTO, DIRECTA PARTI. A judicial writ which was formerly addressed to a tenant, prohibiting him from waste, pending suit. Reg.Jud. 21; Moore, 917.

PROHIBITION. Inhibition; interdiction. Talbott v. Casualty Co., 74 Md. 545, 22 A. 395, 13 L.R.A. 584.

In practice. The name of a writ issued by a superior court, directed to the judge and parties of a suit in an inferior court, commanding them to cease from the prosecution of the same, upon a suggestion that the cause originally, or some collateral matter arising therein, does not belong to that jurisdiction, but to the cognizance of some other court. 3 Bl.Comm. 112; Alexander v. Crollott, 199 U.S. 580, 26 S.Ct. 161, 50 L.Ed. 317. It is only issued in cases of extreme necessity where the grievance cannot be redressed by ordinary proceedings at law, or in equity, or by appeal. Niagara Falls Power Co. v. Halpin, 45 N.Y.S.2d 421, 424, 181 Misc. 13; State ex rel. Levy v. Savord, 143 Ohio St. 451, 55 N.E.2d 735, 736.

An extraordinary writ, issued by a superior court to an inferior court to prevent the latter from exceeding its jurisdiction, either by prohibiting it from assuming jurisdiction in a matter over which it has no control, or from going beyond its legitimate powers in a matter of which it has jurisdiction. State v. Medler, 19 N.M. 252, 142 P. 376, 377. An extraordinary judicial writ issuing out of a court of superior jurisdiction, directed to an inferior court or tribunal exercising judicial powers, for the purpose of preventing the inferior tribunal from usurping a jurisdiction with which it is not lawfully vested, State v. Stanfield, 11 Okl.Cr. 147, 143 P. 519, 522; from assuming or exercising jurisdiction over matters beyond its cognizance, Jackson v. Calhoun, 156 Ga. 756, 120 S.E. 114, 115; or from exceeding its jurisdiction in matters of which it has cognizance, Jackson v. Calhoun, 156 Ga. 756, 120 S.E. 114, 115.

The writ of prohibition is the counterpart of the writ of mandate. It arrests the proceedings of any tribunal, corporation, board, or person, when such proceedings are without or in excess of the jurisdiction of such tribunal, corporation, board, or person. Code Civ.Proc.Cal. § 1102. State v. Packard, 32 N.D. 301, 155 N.W. 666, 667. Johnston v. Hunter, 50 W.Va. 52, 40 S.E. 448. State v. Evans, 88 Wis. 255, 60 N.W. 433.

Prohibition may, where the action sought to be prohibited is judicial in its nature, be exercised against public officers. State ex rel. United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co. v. Harty, 276 Mo. 583, 208 S.W. 835, 838.

The term *prohibition* is also applied to the interdiction of making, possessing, selling or giving away, intoxicating liquors, either absolutely, or for beverage purposes, or for other than medicinal, scientific, and sacramental purposes.

PROHIBITIVE IMPEDIMENTS. Those impediments to a marriage which are only followed by a punishment, but do not render the marriage null. Bowyer, Mod. Civil Law, 44. See Impediments.

PROJECTIO. Lat. In old English law. A throwing up of earth by the sea.

PROJET. Fr. In international law. The draft of a proposed treaty or convention.

PROJET DE LOI. A bill in a legislative body.

**PROLEM ANTE MATRIMONIUM NATAM, ITA UT POST LEGITIMAM, LEX CIVILIS SUCCEDERE FACIT IN HÆREDITATE PARENTUM; SED PROLEM, QUAM MATRIMONIUM NON PARIT, SUCCEDERE NON SINIT LEX ANGLO-
RUM.** Fortesc. c. 39. The civil law permits the offspring born before marriage, provided such

PROLES

offspring be afterwards legitimized, to be the heirs of their parents; but the law of the English does not suffer the offspring not produced by the marriage to succeed.

PROLES. Lat. Offspring; progeny; the issue of a lawful marriage. In its enlarged sense, it signifies any children.

PROLES SEQUITUR SORTEM PATERNAM. The offspring follows the condition of the father. *Lynch v. Clarke*, 1 Sandf.Ch. (N.Y.) 583, 660.

PROLETARIAT, PROLETARIATE. The class or body of proletarians. Webster, Dict. The class of unskilled laborers, without property or capital, engaged in the lower grades of work. *People v. Gitlow*, 234 N.Y. 132, 136 N.E. 317, 322. The class of *proletarii* (see the next title); the lowest stratum of the people of a country, consisting mainly of the waste of other classes, or of those fractions of the population who, by their isolation and their poverty, have no place in the established order of society.

PROLETARIUS. Lat. In Roman law. A proletary; a person of poor or mean condition; one among the common people whose fortunes were below a certain valuation; one of a class of citizens who were so poor that they could not serve the state with money, but only with their children, (*proles*.) Calvin.; Vicat.

PROLICIDE. In medical jurisprudence. A word used to designate the destruction of the human offspring. Jurists divide the subject into *feticide*, or the destruction of the *fetus in utero*, and *infanticide*, or the destruction of the new-born infant. *Ry.Med.Jur.* 280.

PROLIXITY. The unnecessary and superfluous statement of facts in pleading or in evidence. This will be rejected as impertinent. 7 Price, 278, note.

PROLOCUTOR. In ecclesiastical law. The president or chairman of a convocation. The speaker of the house of lords is called the prolocutor. The office belongs to the lord chancellor by prescription; 3 Steph.Comm. 347.

PROLONGATION. Time added to the duration of something; an extension of the time limited for the performance of an agreement.

PROLYTÆ. In Roman law. A term applied to students of law in the fifth and last year of their course; as being in advance of the *Lytæ*, or students of the fourth year. Calvin. They were left during this year very much to their own direction, and took the name *prolytæ, omnio soluti*. They studied chiefly the Code and the imperial constitutions.

PROMATERTERA. Lat. In the civil law. A maternal great-aunt; the sister of one's grandmother. Inst. 3. 6. 3; Dig. 38. 10. 10. 14.

PROMATERTERA MAGNA. Lat. In the civil law. A great-great-aunt.

PROMISE. A declaration which binds the person who makes it, either in honor, conscience, or law, to do or forbear a certain specific act, and which gives to the person to whom made a right to expect or claim the performance of some particular thing. *Hoskins v. Black*, 190 Ky. 98, 226 S.W. 384, 385. A declaration, verbal or written, made by one person to another for a good or valuable consideration, in the nature of a covenant by which the promisor binds himself to do or forbear some act, and gives to the promisee a legal right to demand and enforce a fulfillment. *Scott v. S. H. Kress & Co.*, Tex.Civ.App., 191 S.W. 714, 716. An express undertaking, or agreement to carry a purpose into effect. *E. I. Du Pont De Nemours & Co. v. Claiborne-Reno Co.*, C.C.A.Iowa, 64 F.2d 224, 89 A.L.R. 238.

While a "promise" is sometimes loosely defined as a declaration by any person of his intention to do or forbear from anything at the request or for the use of another. *Finlay v. Swirsky*, 103 Conn. 624, 131 A. 420, 423; *Beck v. Wilkins-Ricks Co.*, 186 N.C. 210, 119 S.E. 235, 236; it is to be distinguished, on the one hand, from a mere declaration of intention involving no engagement or assurance as to the future. *Scott v. S. H. Kress & Co.*, Tex.Civ.App., 191 S.W. 714, 716. And, on the other, from "agreement," which is an obligation arising upon reciprocal promises, or upon a promise founded on a consideration. Abbott.

Strictly speaking a promise is not a representation; the failure to make it good may give a cause of action, but it is not a false representation, which will authorize the rescission of a contract. *Cunyus v. Guenther*, 96 Ala. 564, 11 So. 649.

Fictitious promise. Sometimes called "implied promises," or "promises implied in law," occur in the case of those contracts which were invented to enable persons in certain cases to take advantage of the old rules of pleading peculiar to contracts, and which are not now of practical importance. Sweet.

Mutual promises. Promises simultaneously made by and between two parties; each promise being the consideration for the other. *Anson Contr.* 72; 14 M. & W. 855.

Naked promise. One given without any consideration, equivalent, or reciprocal obligation, and for that reason not enforceable at law. *Arend v. Smith*, 151 N.Y. 502, 45 N.E. 872.

New promise. An undertaking or promise, based upon and having relation to a former promise which, for some reason, can no longer be enforced, whereby the promisor recognizes and revives such former promise and engages to fulfill it.

Parol promise. A simple contract; a verbal promise. 2 Steph.Comm. 109.

Promise of marriage. A contract mutually entered into by a man and a woman that they will marry each other.

Promise to pay the debt of another. Within the statute of frauds, a promise to pay the debt of another is an undertaking by a person not before liable, for the purpose of securing or performing the same duty for which the party for

whom the undertaking is made, continues liable. *Dillaby v. Wilcox*, 60 Conn. 71, 22 A. 491, 13 L.R.A. 643, 25 Am.St.Rep. 299.

PROMISEE. One to whom a promise has been made.

PROMISOR. One who makes a promise.

PROMISSOR. Lat. In the civil law. A promiser; properly the party who undertook to do a thing in answer to the interrogation of the other party, who was called the "stipulator."

PROMISSORY. Containing or consisting of a promise; in the nature of a promise; stipulating or engaging for a future act or course of conduct.

As to promissory "Oath," "Representation," and "Warranty," see those titles.

PROMISSORY ESTOPPEL. That which arises when there is a promise which promisor should reasonably expect to induce action or forbearance of a definite and substantial character on part of promisee, and which does induce such action or forbearance, and such promise is binding if injustice can be avoided only by enforcement of promise. *New Eureka Amusement Co. v. Rosinsky*, 126 Pa.Super. 444, 191 A. 412, 415.

To constitute "waiver without consideration," there must be promise or permission, express or implied in fact, supported only by action in reliance thereon, to excuse performance in future of condition or obligation not due at time when promise is made, or to give up defense not yet arisen, and such facts do not constitute "estoppel" because there is no misrepresentation of existing facts, but it may be called "promissory estoppel." *Colbath v. H. B. Stebbins Lumber Co.*, 127 Me. 406, 144 A. 1, 5.

PROMISSORY NOTE. A promise or engagement, in writing, to pay a specified sum at a time therein limited, or on demand, or at sight, to a person therein named, or to his order, or bearer. *Byles, Bills*, 1, 4; *Hall v. Farmer*, 5 Denio, N.Y., 484. A written promise made by one or more to pay another, or order, or bearer, at a specified time, a specific amount of money, or other articles of value. *Pryor v. American Trust & Banking Co.*, 15 Ga.App. 822, 84 S.E. 312, 314. An unconditional written promise, signed by the maker, to pay absolutely and at all events a sum certain in money, either to the bearer or to a person therein designated or his order, *Benj. Chalm. Bills & N. art. 271*; *Harrison v. Beals*, 111 Or. 563, 222 P. 728, 730; at a time specified therein, or at a time which must certainly arrive. *Iowa State Savings Bank v. Wignall*, 53 Okl. 641, 157 P. 725; *Lanum v. Harrington*, 267 Ill. 57, 107 N.E. 826, 828.

A written promise to pay a certain sum of money, at a future time, unconditionally. *Brooks v. Owen*, 112 Mo. 251, 19 S.W. 723, 20 S.W. 492. By the Uniform Negotiable Instruments Act, a *negotiable promissory note* is defined as an unconditional promise in writing made by one person to another signed by the maker engaging to pay on demand, or at a fixed or determinable future time, a sum certain in money to order or to bearer. Where a note is drawn to the maker's own order, it is not complete until indorsed by him. Section 184.

PROMOTE. To contribute to growth, enlargement, or prosperity of; to forward; to further; to encourage; to advance. *People v. Augustine*, 232 Mich. 29, 204 N.W. 747, 749.

PROMOTER. One who promotes, urges on, encourages, incites, advances, etc. *Martin v. Street Improvement Dist. No. 324 of City of Little Rock*, 167 Ark. 108, 266 S.W. 941, 942. One promoting a plan by which it is hoped to insure the success of a business venture. *Caskie v. State Corporation Commission*, 145 Va. 459, 134 S.E. 583, 584.

Corporation Law

The persons who, for themselves or others, take the preliminary steps to the organization of a corporation. 1 *Thompson on Corporations*, § 81. *McRee v. Quitman Oil Co.*, 16 Ga.App. 12, 84 S.E. 487; *Alkire v. Acuff*, 134 Okl. 43, 272 P. 405, 407. Those persons who first associate themselves together for the purpose of organizing the company, issuing its prospectus, procuring subscriptions to the stock, securing a charter, etc. See *Dickerman v. Northern Trust Co.*, 20 S.Ct. 311, 176 U.S. 181, 44 L.Ed. 423.

Ecclesiastical Law

One who puts in motion an ecclesiastical tribunal, for the purpose of correcting the manners of any person who has violated the laws ecclesiastical; and one who takes such a course is said to "promote the office of the judge." See *Mozley & Whiteley*.

England

The term is also applied to persons or corporations at whose instance private bills are introduced into and passed through parliament, especially those who press forward bills for the taking of land for railways and other public purposes, who are then called promoters of the undertaking.

English Practice

Those persons who, in popular and penal actions, prosecute offenders in their own names and that of the king, and are thereby entitled to part of the fines and penalties for their pains. *Brown*.

PROMOVENT. A plaintiff in a suit of *duplex querela* (q. v.). 2 *Prob.Div.* 192.

PROMPT. To act immediately, responding on the instant. *In re Peene's Will*, 279 N.Y.S. 131, 155 Misc. 155.

PROMPT DELIVERY. This term means within a few days at most. *Acme-Evans Co. v. Hunter*, 194 Ill.App. 542, 543. Delivery as promptly as possible, all things considered. *Meyer Bros. Drug Co. v. Callison*, 120 Wash. 378, 207 P. 683, 684.

PROMPT SHIPMENT. Shipment within a reasonable time. *Kelley-Clarke Co. v. Leslie*, 61 Cal. App. 559, 215 P. 699, 702.

PROMPTLY. Adverbial form of the word "prompt," which means ready and quick to act as occasion demands. *Missouri, K. & T. Ry. Co. v. Missouri Pac. Ry. Co.*, 103 Kan. 1, 175 P. 97, 103. The meaning of the word depends largely on the facts in each case. *Irvin v. Koehler*, C.C.A.N.Y., 230 F. 795, 796; *Stovall & Strickland v. McBrayer*, 20 Ga.App. 93, 92 S.E. 543.

PROMULGARE

PROMULGARE. Lat. In Roman law. To make public; to make publicly known; to promulgate. To publish or make known a law after its enactment.

PROMULGATE. To publish; to announce officially; to make public as important or obligatory. Price v. Supreme Home of the Ancient Order of Pilgrims, Tex.Com.App., 285 S.W. 310, 312.

PROMULGATION. The order given to cause a law to be executed, and to make it public; it differs from publication. 1 Bl.Comm. 45; Stat. 6 Hen. VI. c. 4. In modern practice, it is usually by publishing one or more volumes of the laws and circulating them among public officials and selling them. As to the practice in England at various times, see Record Com. in 7 Sel. Essays in Anglo-Amer. L. H. 168.

As to the rules of a railway company it means made known; brought to the attention of the service affected thereby, so that a servant is bound to take notice. Wooden v. R. Co., Super., 18 N.Y.S. 768.

Formerly promulgation meant introducing a bill to the senate; Aust. Jur. Lect. 28.

PROMUTUUM. Lat. In the civil law. A *quasi* contract, by which he who receives a certain sum of money, or a certain quantity of fungible things, which have been paid to him through mistake, contracts towards the payer the obligation of returning him as much. Poth. de l'Usure, pt. 3, s. 1, a. 1.

This contract is called *promutuum*, because it has much resemblance to that of *mutuum*. This resemblance consists in this: *first*, that in both a sum of money or some fungible things are required; *second*, that in both there must be a transfer of the property in the thing; *third*, that in both there must be returned the same amount or quantity of the thing received. But, though there is this general resemblance between the two, the *mutuum* differs essentially from the *promutuum*. The former is the actual contract of the parties, made expressly, but the latter is a *quasi*-contract, which is the effect of an error or mistake. 1 Bouvier, Inst. n. 1125.

PRONEPOS. Lat. In the civil law. A great-grandson. Inst. 3, 6, 1; Bract. fol. 67.

PRONEPTIS. Lat. In the civil law. A great-granddaughter. Inst. 3, 6, 1; Bract. fol. 67. Also, a niece's daughter. Ainsworth, Dict.

PRONOTARY. First notary. See Prothonotary.

PRONOUNCE. To utter formally, officially, and solemnly; to declare or affirm; to declare aloud and in a formal manner. In this sense a court is said to "pronounce" judgment or a sentence. Griffin v. State, 12 Ga.App. 615(2), 618, 77 S.E. 1080; Sanders v. State, 18 Ga.App. 786, 90 S.E. 728.

PRONUNCIATION. L. Fr. A sentence or decree. Kelham.

PRONURUS. Lat. In the civil law. The wife of a grandson or great-grandson. Dig. 38, 10, 4, 6.

PROOF. The effect of evidence; the establishment of a fact by evidence. Nevling v. Com., 98 Pa. 328; Powell v. State, 101 Ga. 9, 29 S.E. 309, 65 Am.St.Rep. 277. New England Newspaper Pub. Co. v. Bonner, C.C.A.Mass., 77 F.2d 915, 916. Any fact or circumstance which leads the mind to the affirmative or negative of any proposition. Nauful v. National Loan & Exchange Bank of Columbia, 111 S.C. 309, 97 S.E. 843, 845. The conviction or persuasion of the mind of a judge or jury, by the exhibition of evidence, of the reality of a fact alleged. Ellis v. Wolfe-Shoemaker Motor Co., 227 Mo.App. 508, 55 S.W.2d 309.

"Testimony" is a more restricted term. For "Testimony," see that title.

Ayliffe defines "judicial proof" to be a clear and evident declaration or demonstration of a matter which was before doubtful, conveyed in a judicial manner by fit and proper arguments, and likewise by all other legal methods—*First*, by fit and proper arguments, such as conjectures, presumptions, *indicia*, and other admimcular ways and means; *secondly*, by legal methods, or methods according to law, such as witnesses, public instruments, and the like. Ayl. Par. 442.

Evidence and Proof Distinguished

"Proof" is the logically sufficient reason for assenting to the truth of a proposition advanced. In its juridical sense it is a term of wide import, and comprehends everything that may be adduced at a trial, within the legal rules, for the purpose of producing conviction in the mind of judge or jury, aside from mere argument; that is, everything that has a probative force intrinsically, and not merely as a deduction from, or combination of, original probative facts. But "evidence" is a narrower term, and includes only such kinds of proof as may be legally presented at a trial, by the act of the parties, and through the aid of such concrete facts as witnesses, records, or other documents. Thus, to urge a presumption of law in support of one's case is adducing proof, but it is not offering evidence. "Belief" is a subjective condition resulting from proof. It is a conviction of the truth of a proposition, existing in the mind, and induced by persuasion, proof, or argument addressed to the judgment.

The word "proof" seems properly to mean anything which serves, either immediately or mediately, to convince the mind of the truth or falsehood of a fact or proposition. It is also applied to the conviction generated in the mind by proof properly so called. The word "evidence" signifies, in its original sense, the state of being evident, i. e., plain, apparent, or notorious. But by an almost peculiar infection of our language, it is applied to that which tends to render evident or to generate proof. Best, Ev. §§ 10, 11; Dupont v. Pelletier, 120 Me. 114, 113 A. 11, 12. "Evidence" differs from "proof" in that former may be false and of no probative value. State v. Howard, 162 La. 719, 111 So. 72, 75.

Proof in a strictly accurate and technical sense is the result or effect of evidence, while evidence is the medium or means by which a fact is proved or disproved, but the words "proof" and "evidence" may be used interchangeably. Walker v. State, 138 Ark. 517, 212 S.W. 319, 324; Latikos v. State, 17 Ala.App. 592, 88 So. 45, 47.

"Proof" is only link in chain of evidence relating to single thing or statement of single witness, and it is these links relating to entire proof which go to make up evidence. Cleveland Metal Bed Co. v. Kutz, 27 Ohio App. 245, 160 N.E. 725, 726.

Proof is the conclusion drawn from the evidence, Jones v. Clements, Tex.Civ.App., 41 S.W.2d 1069, 1070; it is the effect of evidence. State v. Crutcher, 231 Iowa 418, 1 N.W. 2d 195, 198. Sims v. Clayton, 193 S.C. 98, 7 S.E.2d 724, 728.

Proof is the perfection of evidence; for without evidence there is no proof, although there may be evidence which does not amount to proof: for example, if a man is found murdered at a spot where another has been seen walking but a short time before, this fact will be *evidence* to show that the latter was the murderer, but, standing alone, will be very far from *proof* of it.

"Proof," when used in a legislative enactment means competent and legal evidence, testimony conforming to fundamental rules of proof, excluding hearsay evidence, however trustworthy. *Hand v. Nolan*, 1 N.J.Misc. 428, 136 A. 430, 431.

No material difference between terms exists for purposes of instruction. *Merrick v. United Rys. & Electric Co. of Baltimore City*, 163 Md. 641, 163 A. 816, 818.

Affirmative proof. Evidence establishing the fact in dispute by a preponderance of the evidence. *Boardman v. Lorentzen*, 155 Wis. 566, 145 N.W. 750, 755, 52 L.R.A.,N.S., 476.

Burden of proof. See that title.

Conclusive proof. As used in a statute providing for an action against a county for injury to cattle resulting from dipping for eradication of cattle ticks, it has been held to be equivalent to the expression, "to a moral certainty" or "beyond a reasonable doubt," meaning a higher degree of proof than by a preponderance of the evidence. *Covington County v. Fite*, 120 Miss. 421, 82 So. 303, 309.

Degree of proof. Refers to effect of evidence rather than medium by which truth is established, and in this sense expressions "preponderance of evidence" and "proof beyond reasonable doubt" are used. *Sowle v. Sowle*, 115 Neb. 795, 215 N.W. 122, 123.

Full proof. See Full.

Half proof. See Half.

Negative proof. See *Positive Proof*, infra.

Positive proof. Direct or affirmative proof; that which directly establishes the fact in question; as opposed to *negative* proof, which establishes the fact by showing that its opposite is not or cannot be true. *Schrack v. McKnight*, 84 Pa. 30.

Preliminary proof. See Preliminary.

Proof beyond a reasonable doubt. Such proof as precludes every reasonable hypothesis except that which it tends to support and which is wholly consistent with defendant's guilt and inconsistent with any other rational conclusion. *State v. McDonough*, 129 Conn. 483, 29 A.2d 582, 583.

Proof evident or presumption great. As used in constitutional provisions that accused shall be bailable unless for capital offenses when the "proof is evident" or "presumption great," means evidence clear and strong, and which leads well guarded, dispassionate judgment to conclusion that accused committed offense and will be punished capitally. *Ex parte Coward*, 145 Tex. Cr.R. 593, 170 S.W.2d 754, 755. *Ex parte Goode*, 123 Tex.Cr.R. 492, 59 S.W.2d 841; *Ex parte Tully*, 70 Fla. 1, 66 So. 296, 297.

Proof of debt. The formal establishment by a creditor of his debt or claim, in some prescribed manner, (as, by his affidavit or otherwise,) as a preliminary to its allowance, along with others, against an estate or property to be divided, such

as the estate of a bankrupt or insolvent, a deceased person or a firm or company in liquidation.

Proof of spirits. Testing the strength of alcoholic spirits, also the degree of strength; as high proof, first proof, second, third, and fourth proofs. In the internal revenue law it is used in the sense of degree of strength. *Louisville P. W. Co. v. Collector of Customs*, C.C.A.Ky., 49 F. 561, 1 C.C.A. 371, 6 U.S.App. 53.

Proof of will. A term having the same meaning as "probate," (*q. v.*), and used interchangeably with it.

PROP. An upright post wedged between the roof and the floor of a mine to support the roof. *Big Branch Coal Co. v. Wrenchie*, 160 Ky. 668, 170 S.W. 14, 16.

PROPAGATE. To cause to spread. In re *Atkinson's Will*, 197 N.Y.S. 831, 832, 120 Misc.Rep. 186.

PROPATRUUS. Lat. In the civil law. A great-grandfather's brother. *Inst.* 3, 6, 3; *Bract. fol.* 68b.

PROPATRUUS MAGNUS. In the civil law. A great-great-uncle.

PROPER. That which is fit, suitable, appropriate, adapted, correct. *Knox v. Lee*, 12 Wall. 457, 20 L.Ed. 287; Reasonably sufficient. *Houston & T. C. Ry. Co. v. Kujawa*, Tex.Civ.App., 265 S.W. 186, 187; *Freedom Casket Co. v. McManus*, C.C.A. Pa., 218 F. 323, 326.

Peculiar; naturally or essentially belonging to a person or thing; not common; appropriate; one's own.

PROPER CARE. That degree of care which a prudent man should use under like circumstances. *Baskin v. Montgomery Ward & Co.*, C.C.A.N.C., 104 F.2d 531, 533.

PROPER EVIDENCE. Such evidence as may be presented under the rules established by law and recognized by the courts. *The Betsey*, 49 Ct.Cl. 125, 131.

PROPER FEUDS. In feudal law, the original and genuine feuds held by purely military service.

PROPER INDEPENDENT ADVICE. As to donor means that he had preliminary benefit of conferring upon subject of intended gift with a person who was not only competent to inform him correctly of its legal effect, but who was so disassociated from interests of donee as to be in position to advise with donor impartially and confidentially as to consequences to donor of his proposed gift. *Blume v. Blume*, 90 N.J.Eq. 258, 106 A. 367, 368; *Zwartz v. Dorl*, 123 Okl. 284, 253 P. 75, 77.

PROPER LOOKOUT. Duty imposed on motorist to keep such lookout requires motorist to use care, prudence, watchfulness, and attention of an ordinarily prudent person under same or similar circumstances. *Pazen v. Des Moines Transp. Co.*,

PROPER

223 Iowa 23, 272 N.W. 126, 130; Southern Motor Lines v. Creamer, Tex.Civ.App., 113 S.W.2d 624, 627.

PROPER PARTY. As distinguished from a necessary party, is one who has an interest in the subject-matter of the litigation, which may be conveniently settled therein; one without whom a substantial decree may be made, but not a decree which shall completely settle all the questions which may be involved in the controversy and conclude the rights of all the persons who have any interest in the subject of the litigation. See Kelley v. Boettcher, C.C.A.Colo., 85 F. 55, 29 C. C.A. 14; Tatum v. Roberts, 59 Minn. 52, 60 N.W. 848.

PROPERTY. That which is peculiar or proper to any person; that which belongs exclusively to one; in the strict legal sense, an aggregate of rights which are guaranteed and protected by the government. Fulton Light, Heat & Power Co. v. State, 65 Misc.Rep. 263, 121 N.Y.S. 536. The term is said to extend to every species of valuable right and interest. McAlister v. Pritchard, 230 S.W. 66, 67, 287 Mo. 494. More specifically, ownership; the unrestricted and exclusive right to a thing; the right to dispose of a thing in every legal way, to possess it, to use it, and to exclude every one else from interfering with it. Mackeld. Rom. Law, § 265. That dominion or indefinite right of use or disposition which one may lawfully exercise over particular things or subjects. Transcontinental Oil Co. v. Emmerson, 298 Ill. 394, 131 N.E. 645, 647, 16 A.L.R. 507. The exclusive right of possessing, enjoying, and disposing of a thing. Barnes v. Jones, 139 Miss. 675, 103 So. 773, 775, 43 A.L.R. 673; Tatum Bros. Real Estate & Investment Co. v. Watson, 92 Fla. 278, 109 So. 623, 626. The highest right a man can have to anything; being used for that right which one has to lands or tenements, goods or chattels, which no way depends on another man's courtesy. Jackson ex dem. Pearson v. Housel, 17 Johns. 281, 283.

The right of property is that sole and despotic dominion which one man claims and exercises over the external things of the world, in total exclusion of the right of any other individual in the universe. It consists in the free use, enjoyment, and disposal of all a person's acquisitions, without any control or diminution save only by the laws of the land. 1 Bl.Comm. 138; 2 Bl.Comm. 2, 15; Great Northern Ry. Co. v. Washington Elec. Co., 197 Wash. 627, 86 P.2d 208, 217.

The word is also commonly used to denote everything which is the subject of ownership, corporeal or incorporeal, tangible or intangible, visible or invisible, real or personal; everything that has an exchangeable value or which goes to make up wealth or estate. It extends to every species of valuable right and interest, and includes real and personal property, easements, franchises, and incorporeal hereditaments. Samet v. Farmers' & Merchants' Nat. Bank of Baltimore, C.C.A.Md., 247 F. 669, 671; Globe Indemnity Co. v. Bruce, C.C.A. Okl., 81 F.2d 143, 150.

Absolute property. In respect to chattels personal property is said to be "absolute" where a man has, solely and exclusively, the right and also

the possession of movable chattels. 2 Bl.Comm. 389. In the law of wills, a bequest or devise "to be the absolute property" of the beneficiary may pass a title in fee simple. Fackler v. Berry, 93 Va. 565, 25 S.E. 887, 57 Am.St.Rep. 819. Or it may mean that the property is to be held free from any limitation or condition or free from any control or disposition on the part of others. Wilson v. White, 133 Ind. 614, 33 N.E. 361, 19 L. R.A. 581.

Common property. A term sometimes applied to lands owned by a municipal corporation and held in trust for the common use of the inhabitants. Also property owned jointly by husband and wife under the community system. See Community.

Community property. See that title.

Ganancial property. See that title.

General property. The right and property in a thing enjoyed by the *general owner*. See Owner.

Literary property. See Literary.

Mixed property. Property which is personal in its essential nature, but is invested by the law with certain of the characteristics and features of real property. Heirlooms, tombstones, monuments in a church, and title-deeds to an estate are of this nature. 2 Bl.Comm. 428, 3 Barn. & Adol. 174; 4 Bing. 106; Minot v. Thompson, 106 Mass. 585.

Personal property. In broad and general sense, everything that is the subject of ownership, not coming under denomination of real estate. A right or interest in things personal, or right or interest less than a freehold in realty, or any right or interest which one has in things movable. Elkton Electric Co. v. Perkins, 145 Md. 224, 125 A. 851, 858. The term is generally applied to property of a personal or movable nature, as opposed to property of a local or immovable character, (such as land or houses,) the latter being called "real property," but is also applied to the right or interest less than a freehold which a man has in realty. Boyd v. Selma, 96 Ala. 144, 11 So. 393, 16 L.R.A. 729; In re Bruckman's Estate, 195 Pa. 363, 45 A. 1078.

That kind of property which usually consists of things temporary and movable, but includes all subjects of property not of a freehold nature, nor descendible to the heirs at law. 2 Kent, Comm. 340.

Personal property is divisible into (1) corporeal personal property, which includes movable and tangible things, such as animals, ships, furniture, merchandise, etc.; and (2) incorporeal personal property, which consists of such rights as personal annuities, stocks, shares, patents, and copyrights. Sweet.

Private property. As protected from being taken for public uses, is such property as belongs absolutely to an individual, and of which he has

the exclusive right of disposition; property of a specific, fixed and tangible nature, capable of being had in possession and transmitted to another, such as houses, lands, and chattels. *Homochitto River Com'rs v. Withers*, 29 Miss. 21, 64 Am.Dec. 126; *Scranton v. Wheeler*, 21 S.Ct. 48, 179 U.S. 141, 45 L.Ed. 126.

Property tax. In English law, this is understood to be an income tax payable in respect to landed property. In America, it is a tax imposed on property, whether real or personal, as distinguished from poll taxes, and taxes on successions, transfers, and occupations, and from license taxes. *Garrett v. St. Louis*, 25 Mo. 510, 69 Am.Dec. 475; *In re Swift's Estate*, 137 N.Y. 77, 32 N.E. 1096, 18 L.R.A. 709.

Public property. This term is commonly used as a designation of those things which are *publici juris*, (*q. v.*) and therefore considered as being owned by "the public," the entire state or community, and not restricted to the dominion of a private person. It may also apply to any subject of property owned by a state, nation, or municipal corporation as such.

Qualified property. Property in chattels which is not in its nature permanent, but may at some times subsist and not at other times; such for example, as the property a man may have in wild animals which he has caught and keeps, and which are his only so long as he retains possession of them. 2 Bl.Comm. 389. Any ownership not absolute.

Real property. Land, and generally whatever is erected or growing upon or affixed to land. *Lanpher v. Glenn*, 37 Minn. 4, 33 N.W. 10. Also rights issuing out of, annexed to, and exercisable within or about land; a general term for lands, tenements, and hereditaments; property which, on the death of the owner intestate, passes to his heir. *Ralston Steel Car Co. v. Ralston*, 112 Ohio St. 306, 147 N.E. 513, 516, 39 A.L.R. 334. In respect to property, *real* and *personal* correspond very nearly with *immovables* and *movables* of the civil law. *Guyot, Répert. Biens.*

Separate property. See that title.

Special property. Property of a qualified, temporary, or limited nature; as distinguished from absolute, general, or unconditional property. Such is the property of a bailee in the article bailed, of a sheriff in goods temporarily in his hands under a levy, of the finder of lost goods while looking for the owner, of a person in wild animals which he has caught. *Stief v. Hart*, 1 N.Y. 20, 24.

PROPINQUI ET CONSANGUINEI. Lat. The nearest of kin to a deceased person.

PROPINQUIOR EXCLUDIT PROPINQUUM; PROPINQUUS REMOTUM; ET REMOTUS REMOTIOREM. Co.Litt. 10. He who is nearer excludes him who is near; he who is near, him who is remote; he who is remote, him who is remoter.

PROPINQUITY. Kindred; parentage.

PROPIOR SOBRINO, PROPIOR SOBRINA. Lat. In the civil law. The son or daughter of a great-uncle or great-aunt, paternal or maternal. Inst. 3, 6, 3.

PROPIOS, PROPRIOS. In Spanish law. Certain portions of ground laid off and reserved when a town was founded in Spanish America as the unalienable property of the town, for the purpose of erecting public buildings, markets, etc., or to be used in any other way, under the direction of the municipality, for the advancement of the revenues or the prosperity of the place. 12 Pet. 442, note.

Thus, there are *solares*, or house lots of a small size, upon which dwellings, shops, stores, etc., are to be built. There are *suertes*, or sowing grounds of a larger size, for cultivating or planting; as gardens, vineyards, orchards, etc. There are *ejidos*, which are quite well described by our word "commons," and are lands used in common by the inhabitants of the place for pasture, wood, threshing ground, etc.; and particular names are assigned to each, according to its particular use. Sometimes additional *ejidos* were allowed to be taken outside of the town limits. There are also *proprios* or municipal lands, from which revenues are derived to defray the expenses of the municipal administration. *Hart v. Burnett*, 15 Cal. 554.

PROPONE. In Scotch law. To state. To *propone* a defense is to state or move it. 1 Kames, Eq. pref.

In ecclesiastical and probate law. To bring forward for adjudication; to exhibit as basis of a claim; to proffer for judicial action.

PROPONENT. The propounder of a thing. Thus, the proponent of a will is the party who offers it for probate (*q. v.*).

PROPORTIONATE. Adjusted to something else according to certain rate of comparative relation. *Hochsprung v. Stevenson*, 82 Mont. 222, 266 P. 406, 408.

PROPURTUM. In old records. Purport; intention or meaning. Cowell.

PROPOSAL. An offer; something proffered. An offer, by one person to another, of terms and conditions with reference to some work or undertaking, or for the transfer of property, the acceptance whereof will make a contract between them. *Eppes v. Mississippi, G. & T. R. Co.*, 35 Ala. 33. Signification by one person to another of his willingness to enter into a contract with him on the terms specified in the offer. *Salisbury v. Credit Service, Del.Super.*, 199 A. 674, 681.

In English practice. A statement in writing of some special matter submitted to the consideration of a chief clerk in the court of chancery, pursuant to an order made upon an application *ex parte*, or a decretal order of the court. It is either for maintenance of an infant, appointment of a guardian, placing a ward of the court at the university or in the army, or apprentice to a trade; for the appointment of a receiver, the establishment of a charity, etc. Wharton.

PROPOSITIO

PROPOSITIO INDEFINITA ÆQUIPOLLET UNIVERSALI. An indefinite proposition is equivalent to a general one.

PROPOSITION. A single logical sentence; also an offer to do a thing. *Perry v. Dwelling House Ins. Co.*, 67 N.H. 291, 33 A. 731, 68 Am.St.Rep. 668.

PROPOSITUS. Lat. The person proposed; the person from whom a descent is traced.

PROPOUND. To offer; to propose. An executor or other person is said to propound a will when he takes proceedings for obtaining probate in solemn form. The term is also technically used, in England, to denote the allegations in the statement of claim, in an action for probate, by which the plaintiff alleges that the testator executed the will with proper formalities, and that he was of sound mind at the time. Sweet.

PROPRES. In French law. The term "*propres*" or "*biens propres*" as distinguished from "*acquêts*" denotes all property inherited by a person, whether by devise or *ab intestato*, from his direct or collateral relatives, whether in the ascending or descending line; that is, in terms of the common law, property acquired by "descent" as distinguished from that acquired by "purchase."

PROPRIA PERSONA. See In Propria Persona.

PROPIEDAD. In Spanish law. Property. *White*, New Recop. b. 1, tit. 7, c. 5, § 2.

PROPRIETARY, n. A proprietor or owner; one who has the exclusive title to a thing; one who possesses or holds the title to a thing in his own right. The grantees of Pennsylvania and Maryland and their heirs were called the proprietaries of those provinces. Webster.

PROPRIETARY, adj. Belonging to ownership; belonging or pertaining to a proprietor; relating to a certain owner or proprietor. *State v. F. W. Woolworth Co.*, 184 Minn. 51, 237 N.W. 817, 818.

Proprietary articles. Goods manufactured under some exclusive individual right to make and sell them. The term is chiefly used in the internal revenue laws of the United States. See *Ferguson v. Arthur*, 6 S.Ct. 861, 117 U.S. 482, 29 L. Ed. 979.

Proprietary chapel. See Chapel.

Proprietary duties. Those duties of a municipality which are not governmental duties. *City of Miami v. Oates*, 152 Fla. 21, 10 So.2d 721, 723. See Governmental Duties.

Proprietary governments. This expression is used by Blackstone to denote governments granted out by the crown to individuals, in the nature of feudatory principalities, with inferior regalities and subordinate powers of legislation such as formerly belonged to the owners of counties palatine. 1 Bl.Comm. 108.

Proprietary rights. Those rights which an owner of property has by virtue of his ownership.

When proprietary rights are opposed to acquired rights, such as easements, franchises, etc., they are more often called "natural rights." Sweet.

PROPRIETAS. Lat. In the civil and old English law. Property; that which is one's own; ownership.

Proprietas plena, full property, including not only the title, but the usufruct, or exclusive right to the use. Calvin.

Proprietas nuda, naked or mere property or ownership; the mere title, separate from the usufruct.

PROPRIETAS TOTIUS NAVIS CARINÆ CAUSAM SEQUITUR. The property of the whole ship follows the condition of the keel. Dig. 6, 1, 61. If a man builds a vessel from the very keel with the materials of another, the vessel belongs to the owner of the materials. 2 Kent, Comm. 362.

PROPRIETAS VERBORUM EST SALUS PROPRIETATUM. Jenk.Cent. 16. Propriety of words is the salvation of property.

PROPRIETATE PROBANDA, DE. A writ addressed to a sheriff to try by an inquest in whom certain property, previous to distress, subsisted. Finch, Law, 316.

PROPRIETATES VERBORUM SERVANDÆ SUNT. The proprieties of words [proper meanings of words] are to be preserved or adhered to. Jenk.Cent. p. 136, case 78.

PROPRIÉTÉ. The French law term corresponding to our "property," or the right of enjoying and of disposing of things in the most absolute manner, subject only to the laws. Brown.

PROPRIETOR. One who has the legal right or exclusive title to anything. In many instances it is synonymous with owner. *State v. F. W. Woolworth Co.*, 184 Minn. 51, 237 N.W. 817, 818, 76 A.L.R. 1202.

A person entitled to a trade-mark or a design under the acts for the registration or patenting of trade-marks and designs (*q. v.*) is called "proprietor" of the trade-mark or design. Sweet: *Louisville Planing Mill Co. v. Weir Sheet Iron Works*, 199 Ky. 361, 251 S.W. 176, 177.

PROPRIETY. In Massachusetts colonial ordinance of 1741 is nearly, if not precisely, equivalent to property. *Com. v. Alger*, 7 Cush. (Mass.) 53, 70.

In old English law. Property; propriety in action; propriety in possession; mixed propriety. Hale, Anal. § 26.

PROPRIO VIGORE. Lat. By its own force; by its intrinsic meaning.

PROPRIOS. In Spanish and Mexican law. Productive lands, the usufruct of which had been set apart to the several municipalities for the purpose of defraying the charges of their respective governments. *Sheldon v. Milmo*, 90 Tex. 1, 36 S.W. 413. See Arbitrios.

PROPTER. For; on account of. The initial word of several Latin phrases.

PROPTER AFFECTUM. For or on account of some affection or prejudice. The name of a species of *challenge* (q. v.).

PROPTER DEFECTUM. On account of or for some defect. The name of a species of *challenge* (q. v.).

PROPTER DEFECTUM SANGUINIS. On account of failure of blood.

PROPTER DELICTUM. For or on account of crime. The name of a species of *challenge*, (q. v.).

PROPTER HONORIS RESPECTUM. On account of respect of honor or rank. See *Challenge*.

PROPTER IMPOTENTIAM. On account of helplessness. The term describes one of the grounds of a qualified property in wild animals, consisting in the fact of their inability to escape; as is the case with the young of such animals before they can fly or run. 2 Bl.Comm. 394.

PROPTER PRIVILEGIUM. On account of privilege. The term describes one of the grounds of a qualified property in wild animals, consisting in the special privilege of hunting, taking and killing them, in a given park or preserve, to the exclusion of other persons. 2 Bl.Comm. 394.

PRORATE. To divide, share, or distribute proportionally; to assess or apportion pro rata. Formed from the Latin phrase "pro rata," and said to be a recognized English word. *Diamond Alkali Co. v. Henderson Coal Co.*, 287 Pa. 232, 134 A. 386, 388.

PROROGATED JURISDICTION. In Scotch law. A power conferred by consent of the parties upon a judge who would not otherwise be competent.

PROROGATION. Prolonging or putting off to another day. In English law, a prorogation is the continuance of the parliament from one session to another, as an adjournment is a continuation of the session from day to day. Wharton.

In the civil law. The giving time to do a thing beyond the term previously fixed. Dig. 2, 14, 27, 1.

PROROGUE. To direct suspension of proceedings of parliament; to terminate a session.

PROSCRIBED. In the civil law. Among the Romans, a man was said to be "proscribed" when a reward was offered for his head; but the term was more usually applied to those who were sentenced to some punishment which carried with it the consequences of civil death. Cod. 9, 49.

PROSECUTE. To follow up; to carry on an action or other judicial proceeding; to proceed against a person criminally. To "prosecute" an action is not merely to commence it, but includes following it to an ultimate conclusion. *Service & Wright Lumber Co. v. Sumpter Valley Ry. Co.*, 81 Or. 32, 152 P. 262, 264.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY. The name of the public officer (in several states) who is appointed in each judicial district, circuit, or county, to conduct criminal prosecutions on behalf of the state or people. *Holder v. State*, 58 Ark. 473, 25 S.W. 279.

PROSECUTING WITNESS. The private person upon whose complaint or information a criminal accusation is founded and whose testimony is mainly relied on to secure a conviction at the trial; in a more particular sense, the person who was chiefly injured, in person or property, by the act constituting the alleged crime, (as in cases of robbery, assault, criminal negligence, bastardy, and the like,) and who instigates the prosecution and gives evidence.

PROSECUTIO LEGIS EST GRAVIS VEXATIO; EXECUTIO LEGIS CORONAT OPUS. Litigation is vexatious, but an execution crowns the work. Co.Litt. 289b.

PROSECUTION. In criminal law. A criminal action; a proceeding instituted and carried on by due course of law, before a competent tribunal, for the purpose of determining the guilt or innocence of a person charged with crime. U. S. v. *Reisinger*, 9 S.Ct. 99, 128 U.S. 398, 32 L.Ed. 480; *Sigsbee v. State*, 43 Fla. 524, 30 So. 816; *People v. Ellis*, 204 Mich. 157, 169 N.W. 930, 931. The continuous following up, through instrumentalities created by law, of a person accused of a public offense with a steady and fixed purpose of reaching a judicial determination of the guilt or innocence of the accused. *Davenport v. State*, 20 Okl. Cr. 253, 202 P. 18, 24.

The means adopted to bring a supposed offender to justice and punishment by due course of law, carried on in the name of the government. *Summerour v. Fortson*, 174 Ga. 862, 164 S.E. 809.

By an easy extension of its meaning "prosecution" is sometimes used to designate the state as the party proceeding in a criminal action, or the prosecutor, or counsel; as when we speak of "the evidence adduced by the prosecution."

The term is also frequently used respecting civil litigation, *Eastman Marble Co. v. Vermont Marble Co.*, 236 Mass. 138, 128 N.E. 177, 182; and includes every step in action, from its commencement to its final determination. *Ray Wong v. Earle C. Anthony, Inc.*, 199 Cal. 15, 247 P. 894, 895; *The Brazil*, C.C.A.III., 134 F.2d 929, 930.

Malicious prosecution. See *Malicious*.

PROSECUTOR. In practice. One who prosecutes another for a crime in the name of the government; one who instigates a prosecution by making affidavit charging a named person with the commission of a penal offense on which a warrant is issued or an indictment or accusation is based. *State v. Snelson*, 13 Okl.Cr. 88, 162 P. 444, 445; *Ethridge v. State*, 164 Ga. 53, 137 S.E. 784, 785. One who instigates the prosecution upon which an accused is arrested or who prefers an accusation against the party whom he suspects to be guilty. *People v. Lay*, 193 Mich. 476, 160 N.W. 467, 470. One who takes charge of a case

PROSECUTOR

and performs function of trial lawyer for the people. *People v. Lee*, 272 N.Y.S. 817, 151 Misc. 431.

Private prosecutor. One who sets in motion the machinery of criminal justice against a person whom he suspects or believes to be guilty of a crime, by laying an accusation before the proper authorities, and who is not himself an officer of justice. *Heacock v. State*, 13 Tex.App. 129; *State v. Millain*, 3 Nev. 425.

Prosecutor of the pleas. This name is given, in New Jersey, to the county officer who is charged with the prosecution of criminal actions, corresponding to the "district attorney" or "county attorney" in other states.

Public prosecutor. An officer of government (such as a state's attorney or district attorney) whose function is the prosecution of criminal actions, or suits partaking of the nature of criminal actions.

PROSECUTRIX. In criminal law. A female prosecutor.

PROSEQUI. Lat. To follow up or pursue; to sue or prosecute. See *Nolle Prosequi*.

PROSEQUITUR. Lat. He follows up or pursues; he prosecutes. See *Non Pros*.

PROSOCER. Lat. In the civil law. A father-in-law's father; a grandfather of wife.

PROSOCERUS. Lat. In the civil law. A wife's grandmother.

PROSPECTIVE. Looking forward; contemplating the future.

PROSPECTIVE DAMAGES. See *Damages*.

PROSPECTIVE LAW. One applicable only to cases which shall arise after its enactment.

PROSPECTUS. A document published by a company or corporation, or by persons acting as its agents or assignees, setting forth the nature and objects of an issue of shares, debentures, or other securities created by the company or corporation, and inviting the public to subscribe to the issue. A prospectus is also usually published on the issue, in England, of bonds or other securities by a foreign state or corporation. *Sweet*.

In the civil law. Prospect; the view of external objects. *Dig.* 8, 2, 3, 15.

PROSTITUTION. Common lewdness of a woman for gain; whoredom; the act or practice of a woman who permits any man who will pay her price to have sexual intercourse with her. *Com. v. Cook*, 12 Metc., Mass., 97; *State v. Anderson*, 284 Mo. 657, 225 S.W. 896, 897; *U. S. ex rel. Mittler v. Curran*, C.C.A.N.Y., 18 F.2d 355, 356. The act or practice of a female of prostituting or offering her body to an indiscriminate intercourse with men for money or its equivalent. *People v. Rice*, 277 Ill. 521, 115 N.E. 631, 632.

PROSTITUTE. A woman who indiscriminately consorts with men for hire. *State v. Stoyell*, 54

Me. 24, 89 Am.Dec. 716. A woman who has given herself up to indiscriminate lewdness. *Wilson v. State*, 17 Ala.App. 307, 84 So. 783. A woman submitting to indiscriminate sexual intercourse, which she solicits. *Trent v. Commonwealth*, 181 Va. 338, 25 S.E.2d 350, 352.

The word in its most general sense means the act of setting one's self to sale, or of devoting to infamous purposes what is in one's power: as, the prostitution of talents or abilities; the prostitution of the press, etc. *Carpenter v. People*, 8 Barb., N.Y., 610.

PROTECTIO TRAHIT SUBJECTIONEM, ET SUBJECTIO PROTECTIONEM. Protection draws with it subjection, and subjection protection. *7 Coke*, 5a. The protection of an individual by government is on condition of his submission to the laws, and such submission on the other hand entitles the individual to the protection of the government. *Broom*, Max. 78.

PROTECTION. In English law. A writ by which the king might, by a special prerogative, privilege a defendant from all personal and many real suits for one year at a time, and no longer, in respect of his being engaged in his service out of the realm. *3 Bl.Comm.* 289.

In former times the name "protection" was also given to a certificate given to a sailor to show that he was exempt from impressment into the royal navy.

In mercantile law. The name of a document generally given by notaries public to sailors and other persons going abroad, in which it is certified that the bearer therein named is a citizen of the United States.

In public commercial law. A system by which a government imposes customs duties upon commodities of foreign origin or manufacture when imported into the country, for the purpose of stimulating and developing the home production of the same or equivalent articles, by discouraging the importation of foreign goods, or by raising the price of foreign commodities to a point at which the home producers can successfully compete with them.

PROTECTION OF INVENTIONS ACT. The statute 33 & 34 Vict. c. 27. By this act it is provided that the exhibition of new inventions shall not prejudice patent rights, and that the exhibition of designs shall not prejudice the right to registration of such designs.

PROTECTION OF THE LAWS. See *Equal*.

PROTECTION ORDER. In English practice. An order for the protection of the wife's property, when the husband has willfully deserted her, issuable by the divorce court under statutes on that subject.

PROTECTIONIBUS DE. The English statute 33 Edw. I. St. 1, allowing a challenge to be entered against a protection, etc.

PROTECTIVE TARIFF. A law imposing duties on imports, with the purpose and the effect of discouraging the use of products of foreign origin, and consequently of stimulating the home production of the same or equivalent articles. R. E. Thompson, in Enc.Brit.

PROTECTOR OF SETTLEMENT. In English law. By the statute 3 & 4 Wm. IV. c. 74, § 32, power is given to any settlor to appoint any person or persons, not exceeding three, the "protector of the settlement." The object of such appointment is to prevent the tenant in tail from barring any subsequent estate, the consent of the protector being made necessary for that purpose.

PROTECTORATE. A state which has transferred the management of its more important international affairs to a stronger state. 1 Opp. 144; Salmond, Juris. 210. It implies only a partial loss of sovereignty, so that the protected state still retains a position in the family of nations. Moreover, the protected state remains so far independent of its protector that it is not obliged to be a party to a war carried on by the protector against a third state, nor are treaties concluded by the protector *ipso facto* binding upon the protected state; 1 Opp. 145-146.

The period during which Oliver Cromwell ruled in England. Also the office of protector.

PROTEST. A formal declaration made by a person interested or concerned in some act about to be done, or already performed, whereby he expresses his dissent or disapproval, or affirms the act against his will. The object of such a declaration is generally to save some right which would be lost to him if his implied assent could be made out, or to exonerate himself from some responsibility which would attach to him unless he expressly negatived his assent.

A notarial act, being a formal statement in writing made by a notary under his seal of office, at the request of the holder of a bill or note, in which it is declared that the bill or note described was on a certain day presented for payment, (or acceptance,) and that such payment or acceptance was refused, and stating the reasons, if any, given for such refusal, whereupon the notary *protests* against all parties to such instrument, and declares that they will be held responsible for all loss or damage arising from its dishonor. *Anville Nat. Bank v. Kettering*, 106 Pa. 531, 51 Am. Rep. 536; *Dennistoun v. Stewart*, 17 How. 607, 15 L.Ed. 228. It denotes also all the steps or acts accompanying dishonor necessary to charge an indorser. *Townsend v. Lorain Bank*, 2 Ohio St. 345; *Piedmont Carolina Ry. Co. v. Shaw*, C.C.A.N.C., 223 F. 973, 977; *Maury v. Winlock & Toledo Logging & R. Co.*, 148 Wash. 572, 269 P. 815, 817.

A formal declaration made by a minority (or by certain individuals) in a legislative body that they dissent from some act or resolution of the body, usually adding the grounds of their dissent. The term, in this sense, seems to be particularly appropriate to such a proceeding in the English house of lords. *Auditor General v. Board of Sup'rs*, 51 N.W. 483, 89 Mich. 552.

The formal statement, usually in writing, made by a person who is called upon by public authority to pay a sum of money, in which he declares that he does not concede the legality or justice of the claim or his duty to pay it, or that he disputes the amount demanded; the object being to save his right to recover or reclaim the amount, which right would be lost by his acquiescence. Thus, taxes may be paid under "protest." *Meyer v. Clark*, 2 Daly (N.Y.) 509.

The name of a paper served on a collector of customs by an importer of merchandise, stating that he believes the sum charged as duty to be excessive, and that, although he pays such sum for the purpose of getting his goods out of the custom-house, he reserves the right to bring an action against the collector to recover the excess. *U. S. v. Lian*, C.C.A.N.Y., 10 F.2d 41, 42.

In maritime law. A written statement by the master of a vessel, attested by a proper judicial officer or a notary, to the effect that damage suffered by the ship on her voyage was caused by storms or other perils of the sea, without any negligence or misconduct on his own part. *Marsh. Ins.* 715. And see *Cudworth v. South Carolina Ins. Co.*, 4 Rich.Law, S.C., 416, 55 Am.Dec. 692.

Notice of protest. A notice given by the holder of a bill or note to the drawer or indorser that the bill has been protested for refusal of payment or acceptance. *First Nat. Bank v. Hatch*, 78 Mo. 23; *Roberts v. State Bank*, 9 Port. (Ala.) 315.

Supra protest. In mercantile law. A term applied to an acceptance of a bill by a third person, after protest for nonacceptance by the drawee. 3 Kent, Comm. 87.

Waiver of protest. As applied to a note or bill, a waiver of protest implies not only dispensing with the formal act known as "protest," but also with that which ordinarily must precede it, viz., demand and notice of non-payment. *Baker v. Scott*, 29 Kan. 136, 44 Am.Rep. 628; *First Nat. Bank v. Hartman*, 110 Pa. 196, 2 A. 271.

PROTESTANDO. L. Lat. *Protesting*. The emphatic word formerly used in pleading by way of protestation. 3 Bl.Comm. 311. See *Protestation*.

PROTESTANTS. Those who adhered to the doctrine of Luther; so called because, in 1529, they protested against a decree of the emperor Charles V. and of the diet of Spires, and declared that they appealed to a general council. The name is now applied indiscriminately to all the sects, of whatever denomination, who have seceded from the Church of Rome. *Enc.Lond.* See *Hale v. Everett*, 53 N.H. 9, 16 Am.Rep. 82.

PROTESTATION. In pleading. The indirect affirmation or denial of the truth of some matter which cannot with propriety or safety be positively affirmed, denied, or entirely passed over. 3 Bl. Comm. 311. The exclusion of a conclusion. *Co. Litt.* 124.

In practice. An asseveration made by taking God to witness. A protestation is a form of as-

PROTHONOTARY

severation which approaches very nearly to an oath. Wolff.Inst.Nat. § 375.

PROTHONOTARY. The title given to an officer who officiates as principal clerk of some courts. Vin. Abr. Trebilcox v. McAlpine, 46 Hun, N.Y., 469; Whitney v. Hopkins, 19 A. 1075, 135 Pa. 246.

PROTOCOL. A record or register. Among the Romans, *protocollum* was a writing at the head of the first page of the paper used by the notaries or tabelliones. Nov. 44.

In France, the minutes of notarial acts were formerly transcribed on registers, which were called "protocols." Toullier, Droit Civil Fr. liv. 3, t. 3, c. 6, s. 1, no. 413.

By the German law it signifies the minutes of any transaction. Encyc.Amer.

International Law

The first draft or rough minutes of an instrument or transaction; the original copy of a dispatch, treaty, or other document. Brande. A document serving as the preliminary to, or opening of, any diplomatic transaction.

Old Scotch Practice

A book, marked by the clerk-register, and delivered to a notary on his admission, in which he was directed to insert all the instruments he had occasion to execute; to be preserved as a record. Bell.

PROTOCOLIZE. A term in Cuban law meaning to copy in the records of a notary. In re Moran's Will, 39 N.Y.S.2d 929, 934, 180 Misc. 469.

PROTOCOLO. In Spanish law. The original draft or writing of an instrument which remains in the possession of the *escribano*, or notary. White, New Recop. lib. 3, tit. 7, c. 5, § 2.

The term "*protocolo*," when applied to a single paper, means the first draft of an instrument duly executed before a notary—the matrix,—because it is the source from which must be taken copies to be delivered to interested parties as their evidence of right; and it also means a bound book in which the notary places and keeps in their order instruments executed before him, from which copies are taken for the use of parties interested. Downing v. Diaz, 80 Tex. 436, 16 S.W. 53.

PROTUTOR. Lat. In the civil law. He who, not being the tutor of a minor, has administered his property or affairs as if he had been, whether he thought himself legally invested with the authority of a tutor or not. Mackeld. Rom. Law, § 630. He who marries a woman who is tutrix becomes, by the marriage, a protutor. The protutor is equally responsible with the tutor.

PROUT PATET PER RECORDUM. As appears by the record. In the Latin phraseology of pleading, this was the proper formula for making reference to a record.

PROVABLE. Susceptible of being proved. City Hall Building & Loan Ass'n of Newark v. Star Corporation, 110 N.J.L. 570, 166 A. 223, 224.

PROVE. To establish or make certain; to establish a fact or hypothesis as true by satisfactory and sufficient evidence. Blackstone Hall Co. v. Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co., 97 A. 484, 487, 39 R.I. 69.

To present a claim or demand against a bankrupt or insolvent estate, and establish by evidence or affidavit that the same is correct and due, for the purpose of receiving a dividend on it. Tibbetts v. Trafton, 80 Me. 264, 14 A. 71; In re California Pac. R. Co., 4 Fed.Cas. 1060; In re Biegelow, 3 Fed.Cas. 343.

To establish the genuineness and due execution of a paper, propounded to the proper court or officer, as the last will and testament of a deceased person. See Probate.

PROVEN TERRITORY. In oil prospecting "proven territory" means territory so situated with reference to known producing wells as to establish the general opinion that, because of its location in relation to them, oil is contained in it. Minchew v. Morris, Tex.Civ.App., 241 S.W. 215, 217.

PROVER. In old English law. A person who, on being indicted of treason or felony, and arraigned for the same, confessed the fact before plea pleaded, and appealed or accused others, his accomplices, in the same crime, in order to obtain his pardon. 4 Bl.Comm. 329, 330.

PROVIDE. To make, procure, or furnish for future use, prepare. Booth v. State, 179 Ind. 405, 100 N.E. 563, 566, L.R.A.1915B, 420, Ann.Cas. 1915D, 987. To supply; to afford; to contribute. Keith v. Rust Land & Lumber Co., 167 Wis. 528, 167 N.W. 432, 435.

PROVIDED. The word used in introducing a proviso (which see.) Ordinarily it signifies or expresses a condition; but this is not invariable, for, according to the context, it may import a covenant, or a limitation or qualification, or a restraint, modification, or exception to something which precedes. Stanley v. Colt, 5 Wall. 166, 18 L.Ed. 502; Robertson v. Caw, 3 Barb., N.Y., 418; Attorney General v. City of Methuen, 129 N.E. 662, 665, 236 Mass. 564.

PROVIDED BY LAW. This phrase when used in a constitution or statute generally means prescribed or provided by some statute. Lawson v. Kanawha County Court, 80 W.Va. 612, 92 S.E. 786, 789.

PROVINCE. The district into which a country has been divided; as, the province of Canterbury, in England; the province of Languedoc, in France. A dependency or colony, as, the province of New Brunswick. Figuratively, power or authority; as, it is the province of the court to judge of the law; that of the jury to decide on the facts. 1 Bl.Comm. 111; Tomlins.

PROVINCIAL CONSTITUTIONS. The decrees of provincial synods held under divers archbishops of Canterbury, from Stephen Langton, in the reign of Henry III., to Henry Chichele, in the reign of Henry V., and adopted also by the province of York in the reign of Henry VI. Wharton.

PROVINCIAL COURTS. In English law. The several archi-episcopal courts in the two ecclesiastical provinces of England.

PROVINCIALE. A work on ecclesiastical law, by William Lyndwode, official principal to Archbishop Chichele in the reign of Edward IV. 4 Reeve, Eng.Law, c. 25, p. 117.

PROVINCIALIS. Lat. In the civil law. One who has his domicile in a province. Dig. 50, 16, 190.

PROVING OF THE TENOR. In Scotch practice. An action for proving the tenor of a lost deed. Bell.

PROVISION. Foresight of the chance of an event happening, sufficient to indicate that any present undertaking upon which its assumed realization might exert a natural and proper influence was entered upon in full contemplation of it as a future possibility. Appeal of Blake, 95 Conn. 194, 110 A. 833, 834.

In commercial law. Funds remitted by the drawer of a bill of exchange to the drawee in order to meet the bill, or property remaining in the drawee's hands or due from him to the drawer, and appropriated to that purpose.

In ecclesiastical law. A nomination by the pope to an English benefice before it became void; the term was afterwards indiscriminately applied to any right of patronage exerted or usurped by the pope.

In French law. An allowance or alimony granted by a judge to one of the parties in a cause for his or her maintenance until a definite judgment is rendered. Dalloz.

In English history. A name given to certain statutes or acts of parliament, particularly those intended to curb the arbitrary or usurped power of the sovereign, and also to certain other ordinances or declarations having the force of law. See *infra*.

A term used in the reign of Henry III. to designate enactments of the King in Council, perhaps less solemn than statutes. The term "statutes" was a later term, with a changed conception of the solemnity of a statute, and is one that cannot easily be defined. It came into use in Edward I.'s reign, supplanting "provisions," which is characteristic of Henry III.'s reign, which had supplanted "assize," characteristic of the reigns of Henry II., Richard and John Maitland, 2 Sel. Essays in Anglo-Am. Leg. Hist. 80.

Provisions of Merton. Another name for the statute of Merton. See Merton, Statute of.

Provisions of Oxford. Legislative provisions (1258) forbidding the Chancellor to issue writs, other than those "of course" without the approval of the executive council, as well as the king. Certain provisions made in the Parliament of Oxford, 1258, for the purpose of securing the execution of the provisions of *Magna Charta*, against the invasions thereof by Henry III. The government of the country was in effect committed by these provisions to a standing committee of twenty-four, whose chief merit consisted in their representa-

tive character, and their real desire to effect an improvement in the king's government. Brown.

Provisions of Westminster. A name given to certain ordinances or declarations promulgated by the barons in A. D. 1259, for the reform of various abuses.

PROVISIONAL. Temporary; preliminary; tentative; taken or done by way of precaution or *ad interim*.

PROVISIONAL ASSIGNEES. In the former practice in bankruptcy in England. Assignees to whom the property of a bankrupt was assigned until the regular or permanent assignees were appointed by the creditors.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE. A committee appointed for a temporary occasion.

PROVISIONAL COURT. A federal court with jurisdiction and powers governed by the order from which it derives its authority.

A provisional court established in conquered or occupied territory by military authorities, or the provisional government, is a federal court deriving its existence and all its powers from the federal government. 36 C.J.S., Federal Courts, § 320.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT. One temporarily established in anticipation of and to exist and continue until another (more regular or more permanent) shall be organized and instituted in its stead. Chambers v. Fisk, 22 Tex. 535.

PROVISIONAL INJUNCTION. Sometimes, though not correctly, used for interlocutory injunction.

PROVISIONAL ORDER. In English law. Under various acts of parliament, certain public bodies and departments of the government are authorized to inquire into matters which, in the ordinary course, could only be dealt with by a private act of parliament, and to make orders for their regulation. These orders have no effect unless they are confirmed by an act of parliament, and are hence called "provisional orders." Several orders may be confirmed by one act. The object of this mode of proceeding is to save the trouble and expense of promoting a number of private bills. Sweet.

PROVISIONAL REMEDY. A remedy provided for present need or for the immediate occasion; one adapted to meet a particular exigency. Particularly, a temporary process available to a plaintiff in a civil action, which secures him against loss, irreparable injury, dissipation of the property, etc., while the action is pending. Such are the remedies by injunction, appointment of a receiver, attachment, or arrest. The term is chiefly used in the codes of practice. *Snavely v. Abbott Buggy Co.*, 36 Kan. 106, 12 P. 522.

PROVISIONAL SEIZURE. A remedy known under the law of Louisiana, and substantially the same in general nature as attachment of property in other states. Code Prac. La. 284, *et seq.* See *Nolte v. His Creditors*, 6 Mart. N. S. (La.) 168.

PROVISIONES

PROVISIONES. Lat. In English history. Those acts of parliament which were passed to curb the arbitrary power of the crown. See Provision.

PROVISIONS. Food; victuals; articles of food for human consumption. *State v. Angelo*, 71 N.H. 224, 51 A. 905; *Clatsop County v. Feldschau*, 99 Or. 680, 196 P. 379, 380. The word does not include a milch cow; *Wilson v. McMillan*, 80 Ga. 733, 6 S.E. 182; nor cotton; *Butler v. Shiver*, 79 Ga. 172, 4 S.E. 115.

PROVISO. A condition or provision which is inserted in a deed, lease, mortgage, or contract, and on the performance or nonperformance of which the validity of the instrument frequently depends; it usually begins with the word "provided."

It always implies a condition, unless subsequent words change it to a covenant, *Rich v. Atwater*, 16 Conn. 419; but when a proviso contains the mutual words of the parties to a deed, it amounts to a covenant. 2 Co. 72; *Cro. Eliz.* 242.

The word "proviso" is generally taken for a condition, but it differs from it in several respects; for a condition is usually created by the grantor or lessor, but a proviso by the grantee or lessee. *Jacob*.

The mere use of technical terms which ordinarily denote a limitation or a condition subsequent is an unsafe test of the true nature of the estate granted; the word "proviso" or "provided" itself being sometimes taken as a condition, sometimes as a limitation, and sometimes as a covenant. *Stevens v. Galveston H. & S. A. Ry. Co.*, *Tex. Com. App.*, 212 S.W. 639, 644.

A limitation or exception to a grant made or authority conferred, the effect of which is to declare that the one shall not operate, or the other be exercised, unless in the case provided. *Clearwater Tp. v. Board of Sup'rs of Kalkaska County*, 187 Mich. 516, 153 N.W. 824, 827.

A clause or part of a clause in a statute, the office of which is either to except something from the enacting clause, or to qualify or restrain its generality, or to exclude some possible ground of misinterpretation of its extent. *Cox v. Hart*, 260 U.S. 427, 43 S.Ct. 154, 157, 67 L.Ed. 332; *Riley Pennsylvania Oil Co. v. Symmonds*, 195 Mo.App. 111, 190 S.W. 1038, 1040. *Strain v. East Bay Municipal Utility Dist.*, 21 Cal.App.2d 281, 69 P.2d 191, 193.

A proviso is sometimes misused to introduce independent pieces of legislation. *Cox v. Hart*, 43 S.Ct. 154, 157, 260 U.S. 427, 67 L.Ed. 332. Its proper use, however, is to qualify what is affirmed in the body of the act, section, or paragraph preceding it, or to except something from the act, but not to enlarge the enacting clause. *State Public Utilities Commission v. Early*, 285 Ill. 469, 121 N.E. 63, 66; And it cannot be held to enlarge the scope of the statute; *Jordan v. Town of South Boston*, 138 Va. 838, 122 S.E. 265, 267.

While a proviso is commonly found at the end of the act or section, and is usually introduced by the word "provided," that word is not necessary, the matter and not the form of the succeeding words controlling. *Mackenzie v. Douglas County*, 81 Or. 442, 159 P. 625, 627.

The proper use of provisos in drafting acts is explained by Coode on Legislative Construction. The early, and, as he thinks, the correct use, is by way of taking special cases out of general enactments and *providing for them*. The courts have generally assumed that such was the proper mode of using a proviso. It is incorrectly used to introduce mere exceptions to the operation of the enactment where no special provision is made for the exception; these are better expressed as exceptions.

Exception and proviso distinguished. See Exception.

PROVISO EST PROVIDERE PRÆSENTIA ET FUTURA, NON PRÆTERITA. Coke, 72; *Vaugh.* 279. A proviso is to provide for the present or future, not the past.

PROVISO, TRIAL BY. In English practice. A trial brought on by the defendant, in cases where the plaintiff, after issue joined, neglects to proceed to trial; so called from a clause in the writ to the sheriff, which directs him, in case two writs come to his hands, to execute but one of them. 3 Bl. Comm. 357. The defendant may take out a *venire facias* to the sheriff, which hath in it these words, *Proviso quod*, etc., provided that if the plaintiff shall take out any writ to that purpose, the sheriff shall summon but one jury on them both. *Jacob*; *Old Nat. Brev.* 159.

PROVISOR. In old English law. A provider, or purveyor. *Spelman*. Also a person nominated to be the next incumbent of a benefice (not yet vacant) by the pope. 4 Bl. Comm. 111. He that hath the care of providing things necessary; but more especially one who sued to the court of Rome for a provision. *Jacob*; 25 *Edw.* III.

PROVISORS, STATUTE OF. A statute passed in 25 *Edw.* III. forbidding the Pope to nominate to benefices, and declaring that the election of bishops and other dignitaries should be free, and all rights of patrons preserved. *Taswell-Langmead*, *Engl. Constit. Hist.* 322. See *Præmunire*.

PROVOCATION. The act of inciting another to do a particular deed. That which arouses, moves, calls forth, causes, or occasions. *Manson v. State*, 14 Ga.App. 837, 82 S.E. 763, 764.

Such conduct or actions on the part of one person towards another as tend to arouse rage, resentment, or fury in the latter against the former, and thereby cause him to do some illegal act against or in relation to the person offering the provocation. *State v. Byrd*, 52 S.C. 480, 30 S.E. 482.

"Provocation" which will reduce killing to manslaughter must be of such character as will, in mind of average reasonable man, stir resentment likely to cause violence, obscure the reason, and lead to action from passion rather than judgment. *Wooten v. State*, 171 Tenn. 362, 103 S.W. 2d 324, 326. There must be a state of passion without time to cool placing defendant beyond control of his reason. *Commonwealth v. Gelfi*, 282 Pa. 434, 128 A. 77, 79. Provocation carries with it the idea of some physical aggression or some assault which suddenly arouses heat and passion in the person assaulted. *State v. Hollis*, 108 S.C. 442, 95 S.E. 74, 76.

PROVOKE. To excite; to stimulate; to arouse. To irritate, or enrage. *State v. Milosovich*, 42 Nev. 263, 175 P. 139, 141.

PROVOKING A DIFFICULTY. The law on this point arises only where deceased was the attacking party, and his attack was brought about by the words or acts of accused, intended to bring on the attack, in order that advantage might be taken thereof by him to slay his adversary and escape the consequences. *Carter v. State*, 87 *Tex. Cr. R.* 200, 220 S.W. 335, 336.

PROVOST. The principal magistrate of a royal burgh in Scotland. A governing officer of certain universities or colleges. The chief dignitary of a cathedral or collegiate church.

In France, this title was formerly given to some presiding judges.

PROVOST-MARSHAL. In English law, an officer of the royal navy who had the charge of prisoners taken at sea, and sometimes also on land.

In military law, the officer acting as the head of the military police of any post, camp, city or other place in military occupation, or district under the reign of martial law. He or his assistants may, at any time, arrest and detain for trial, persons subject to military law committing offenses, and may carry into execution any punishments to be inflicted in pursuance of a court martial.

PROXENETA. Lat. In the civil law. A broker; one who negotiated or arranged the terms of a contract between two parties, as between buyer and seller; one who negotiated a marriage; a match-maker. Calvin.; Dig. 50, 14, 3.

PROXIMATE. Immediate; nearest; direct, next in order. In its legal sense, closest in causal connection. *Menger v. Laur*, 55 N.J.L. 205, 26 A. 180, 20 L.R.A. 61. *Poore v. Edgar Bros. Co.*, 33 Cal. App.2d 6, 90 P.2d 808; 810. Next in relation to cause and effect. *Godfrey v. Vinson*, 215 Ala. 166, 110 So. 13, 16.

PROXIMATE CAUSE. That which, in a natural and continuous sequence, unbroken by any efficient intervening cause, produces the injury, and without which the result would not have occurred. *Swayne v. Connecticut Co.*, 86 Conn. 439, 85 A. 634, 635; *Lemos v. Madden*, 28 Wyo. 1, 200 P. 791, 793. That which is nearest in the order of responsible causation. *Butcher v. R. Co.*, 37 W. Va. 180, 16 S.E. 457, 18 L.R.A. 519. That which stands next in causation to the effect, not necessarily in time or space but in causal relation. *Cundiff v. City of Owensboro*, 193 Ky. 168, 235 S.W. 15, 16; *Carlock v. Denver & R. G. R. Co.*, 55 Colo. 146, 133 P. 1103, 1104. The last negligent act contributory to an injury, without which such injury would not have resulted. *Estep v. Price*, 93 W.Va. 81, 115 S.E. 861, 863. The dominant cause. *Ballagh v. Interstate Business Men's Acc. Ass'n*, 176 Iowa 110, 155 N.W. 241, 244, L.R.A.1917A, 1050; The moving or producing cause. *Eberhardt v. Glasco Mut. Tel. Ass'n*, 91 Kan. 763, 139 P. 416, 417; *Buchanan v. Hurd Creamery Co.*, 215 Iowa 415, 246 N.W. 41. The efficient cause; the one that necessarily sets the other causes in operation. *Baltimore & O. R. Co. v. Ranier*, 84 Ind.App. 542, 149 N.E. 361, 364. The causes that are merely incidental or instruments of a superior or controlling agency are not the proximate causes and the responsible ones, though they may be nearer in time to the result. It is only when the causes are independent of each other that the nearest is, of course, to be charged with the disaster. *Blythe v. Railway Co.*, 15 Colo. 333, 25 P. 702, 11 L.R.A. 615, 22 Am.St.Rep. 403; act or omission immediately

causing or failing to prevent injury; act or omission occurring or concurring with another, which, had it not happened, injury would not have been inflicted. *Herron v. Smith Bros.*, 116 Cal.App. 518, 2 P.2d 1012, 1013.

"Proximate cause" is distinguishable from "immediate cause." *Missouri, K. & T. Ry. Co. of Texas v. Cardwell*, Tex.Civ.App., 187 S.W. 1073, 1076. The immediate cause is generally referred to in the law as the nearest cause in point of time and space, while an act or omission may be the proximate cause of an injury without being the immediate cause. Thus, where several causes combine to produce an injury, the last intervening cause is commonly referred to as the immediate cause, although some other agency more remote in time or space may, in causal relation, be the nearer to the result, and thus be the proximate responsible cause. *Dunbar v. Davis*, 32 Ga.App. 192, 122 S. E. 895, citing, among others, *Insurance Co. v. Boon*, 95 U. S. 117, 130, 24 L.Ed. 395; *Terry Shipbuilding Corp. v. Griffan*, 112 S.E. 374, 153 Ga. 390. Moreover, there may be two or more proximate causes, but only one immediate cause. *Thomas v. Chicago Embossing Co.*, 307 Ill. 134, 138 N.E. 285, 287; *American Stone Ballast Co. v. Marshall's Adm'r*, 206 Ky. 133, 266 S.W. 1051, 1052. But the two terms are sometimes used interchangeably. *Wilczynski v. Milwaukee Electric Ry. & Light Co.*, 171 Wis. 508, 177 N.W. 876, 877; but see *Wright v. Greenwood Telephone Co.*, 108 S.C. 84, 93 S.E. 398, 399; *Knight v. Wessler*, 67 Utah, 354, 248 P. 132, 133. See, also, Immediate Cause.

PROXIMATE CONSEQUENCE OR RESULT.

One which succeeds naturally in the ordinary course of things. *Swaim v. Chicago, R. I. & P. Ry. Co.*, 187 Iowa 466, 174 N.W. 384, 386. A consequence which, in addition to being in the train of physical causation, is not entirely outside the range of expectation or probability, as viewed by ordinary men. *The Mars, D.C.N.Y.*, 9 F.2d 183, 184. One ordinarily following from the negligence complained of, unbroken by any independent cause, which might have been reasonably foreseen. One which a prudent and experienced man, fully acquainted with all the circumstances which in fact existed, would, at time of the negligent act, have thought reasonably possible to follow, if it had occurred to his mind. *Coast S. S. Co. v. Brady, C.C.A.Ala.*, 8 F.2d 16, 19. A mere possibility of the injury is not sufficient, where a reasonable man would not consider injury likely to result from the act as one of its ordinary and probable results.

PROXIMATE DAMAGES. See Damages.

PROXIMATELY. Directly or immediately. *Kentucky Traction & Terminal Co. v. Bain*, 161 Ky. 44, 170 S.W. 499, 501. Pertaining to that which in an ordinary natural sequence produces a specific result, no independent disturbing agency intervening. *Weaver v. Landis*, 66 Cal.App.2d 34, 151 P.2d 884, 886.

PROXIMITY. Kindred between two persons. Dig. 38, 16, 8. Quality or state of being next in time, place, causation, influence, etc.; immediate nearness. Webster, Dict.

PROXIMUS EST CUI NEMO ANTECEDIT, SUPREMIUS EST QUEM NEMO SEQUITUR. He is next whom no one precedes; he is last whom no one follows. Dig. 50, 16, 92.

PROXY. (Contracted from procuracy.) A person who is substituted or deputed by another to

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represent him and act for him, particularly in some meeting or public body. An agent representing and acting for principal. Also the instrument containing the appointment of such person. *Manson v. Curtis*, 223 N.Y. 313, 119 N.E. 559, 561, Ann.Cas.1918E, 247; *Cliffs Corporation v. United States*, C.C.A.Ohio, 103 F.2d 77, 80.

In ecclesiastical law. A person who is appointed to manage another man's affairs in the ecclesiastical courts; a judicial proctor.

Also an annual payment made by the parochial clergy to the bishop, on visitations. Tomlins.

PRUDENCE. Carefulness, precaution, attentiveness, and good judgment, as applied to action or conduct. That degree of care required by the exigencies or circumstances under which it is to be exercised. *Cronk v. Railway Co.*, 52 N.W. 420, 3 S.D. 93. This term, in the language of the law, is commonly associated with "care" and "diligence" and contrasted with "negligence." See those titles.

PRUDENT. Sagacious in adapting means to end, circumspect in action, or in determining any line of conduct, practically wise, judicious, careful, discreet, circumspect, sensible. *Tureen v. Peoples Motorbus Co. of St. Louis*, Mo.App., 97 S.W.2d 847, 848. In defining negligence, practically synonymous with cautious. *Malcolm v. Mooresville Cotton Mills*, 191 N.C. 727, 133 S.E. 7, 9; *Hurley v. Gus Blass Co.*, 191 Ark. 917, 88 S.W.2d 850, 851.

PRUDENTER AGIT QUI PRÆCEPTO LEGIS OBTEMPERAT. 5 Coke, 49. He acts prudently who obeys the command of the law.

PRUDENTIAL AFFAIRS. Within the meaning of a statute authorizing the making of by-laws by municipalities for the directing and managing of their prudential affairs, this term includes those matters for the necessary convenience of the inhabitants. *Clarke v. City of Fall River*, 219 Mass. 580, 107 N.E. 419, 421.

PRUDHOMMES, PRODES HOMMES. This word was used in early Norman times, and before, in a general sense to signify freeholders or respectable burgesses; sometimes a special body of such persons acting as magistrates or judges. *Black Book of Adm. IV*, 186. There were prudhommes of the sea; of merchants; of the corporation of Barcelona; and of the guild of coopers. Usually two sat.

PRYK. A kind of service of tenure. Blount says it signifies an old-fashioned spur with one point only, which the tenant, holding land by this tenure, was to find for the king. Wharton.

PSEUDO. False, counterfeit, pretended, spurious. *State v. Skinner*, 37 Nev. 107, 139 P. 773, 776.

PSEUDOCYESIS. In medical jurisprudence. A frequent manifestation of hysteria in women, in which the abdomen is inflated, simulating pregnancy; the patient aiding in the deception.

PSEUDOGRAPH. False writing.

PSYCHO-DIAGNOSIS. In medical jurisprudence. A method of investigating the origin and cause of any given disease or morbid condition by examination of the mental condition of the patient, the application of various psychological tests, and an inquiry into the past history of the patient, with a view to its bearing on his present psychic state.

PSYCHOLOGICAL FACT. In the law of evidence. A fact which can only be perceived mentally; such as the motive by which a person is actuated. *Burrill*, Circ. Ev. 130, 131.

PSYCHONEUROSIS. See *Insanity*.

PSYCHOPATH. Person having mental disorder. More commonly, mental disorder not amounting to insanity or taking the specific form of a psychoneurosis, but characterized by a defect of character or personality, eccentricity, emotional instability, inadequacy or perversity of conduct, under conceit and suspiciousness, or lack of common sense, social feeling, self-control, truthfulness, energy, or persistence. *Mutual Life Ins. Co. v. Frost*, C.C.A.R.I., 164 F.2d 542, 545.

Synonymous with "sociopathic personality"

PSYCHOSIS. A disease of the mind; especially, a functional mental disorder, that is, one untended with structural changes in the brain. *Davis v. State*, 153 Ga. 154, 112 S.E. 280, 282. See *Insanity*.

PSYCHOTHERAPY. A method or system of alleviating or curing certain forms of disease, particularly diseases of the nervous system or such as are traceable to nervous disorders, by suggestion, persuasion, encouragement, the inspiration of hope or confidence, the discouragement of morbid memories, associations, or beliefs, and other similar means addressed to the mental state of the patient, without (or sometimes in conjunction with) the administration of drugs or other physical remedies.

PTOMAININE. In medical jurisprudence. An alkaloidal product of the decomposition or putrefaction of albuminous substances, as, in animal and vegetable tissues. Ptomaines are sometimes poisonous, but not invariably. Examples of poisonous ptomaines are those occurring in putrefying fish and the tyrotoxicons of decomposing milk and milk products. They are sometimes found in a less harmful form in preserved vegetable matter. *Drury v. Armour & Co.*, 140 Ark. 371, 216 S.W. 40, 42.

PUBERTY. The earliest age at which persons are capable of begetting or bearing children. Webster, Dict.

In the civil and common law, the age at which one becomes capable of contracting marriage. It is in boys fourteen, and in girls twelve years. *Ayliffe*, Pand. 63; *Toullier*, *Dr. Civ. Fr.* tom. 5, p. 100; *Inst.* 1, 22; *Dig.* 1, 7, 40, 1; *Code* 5, 60, 3;

1 Bl.Comm. 436; 2 Kent, Comm. 78; State v. Pierson, 44 Ark. 265. Otherwise called the "age of consent to marriage."

PUBLIC, n. The whole body politic, or the aggregate of the citizens of a state, district, or municipality. Knight v. Thomas, 93 Me. 494, 45 A. 499. The inhabitants of a state, county, or community. People v. Turnbull, 184 Ill.App. 151, 155; Commonwealth v. Bosworth, 257 Mass. 212, 153 N.E. 455, 457. In one sense, everybody; and accordingly the body of the people at large; the community at large, without reference to the geographical limits of any corporation like a city, town, or county; the people. In another sense the word does not mean all the people, nor most of the people, nor very many of the people of a place, but so many of them as contradistinguishes them from a few. Accordingly, it has been defined or employed as meaning the inhabitants of a particular place; all the inhabitants of a particular place; the people of the neighborhood. People v. Powell, 280 Mich. 699, 274 N.W. 372, 373, 111 A.L.R. 721; State ex rel. Maher v. Baker, 88 Ohio St. 165, 102 N.E. 732, 736. Also, a part of the inhabitants of a community. Davis v. People, 79 Colo. 642, 247 P. 801, 802.

PUBLIC, adj. Pertaining to a state, nation, or whole community; proceeding from, relating to, or affecting the whole body of people or an entire community. Open to all; notorious. Common to all or many; general; open to common use. Morgan v. Cree, 46 Vt. 786, 14 Am.Rep. 640; Crane v. Waters, C.C.Mass., 10 F. 621. Belonging to the people at large; relating to or affecting the whole people of a state, nation, or community; not limited or restricted to any particular class of the community. People v. Powell, 280 Mich. 699, 274 N.W. 372, 373, 111 A.L.R. 721.

A distinction has been made between the terms "public" and "general." They are sometimes used as synonymous. The former term is applied strictly to that which concerns all the citizens and every member of the state; while the latter includes a lesser, though still a large, portion of the community. 1 Greenl.Ev. § 128.

As to public "Accounts," "Acknowledgment," "Act," "Administrator," "Agent," "Attorney," "Auction," "Breach," "Blockade," "Boundary," "Bridge," "Business," "Capacity," "Carrier," "Chapel," "Charge," "Charity," "Company," "Corporation," "Debt," "Document," "Domain," "Easement," "Enemy," "Ferry," "Funds," "Good," "Grant," "Health," "Highway," "Holiday," "Hospital," "House," "Indecency," "Institution," "Market," "Minister," "Money," "Necessity," "Notice," "Nuisance," "Office," "Officer," "Peace," "Policy," "Pond," "Printing," "Property," "Prosecutor," "Record," "Revenue," "River," "Road," "Sale," "School," "Seal," "Sewer," "Square," "Stock," "Store," "Tax," "Things," "Thoroughfare," "Trial," "Trust," "Trustee," "Verdict," "Vessel," "War," "Works," "Worship," and "Wrongs," see those titles.

Public appointments. Public offices or stations which are to be filled by the appointment of individuals, under authority of law, instead of by election.

Public building. One of which the possession and use, as well as the property in it, are in the public. Pancoast v. Troth, 34 N.J.Law, 383. Any building held, used, or controlled exclusively for public purposes by any department or branch of government, state, county, or municipal, without reference to the ownership of the building or of the realty upon which it is situated. Shepherd v. State, 16 Ga.App. 248, 85 S.E. 83. A building belonging to or used by the public for the transaction of public or quasi public business. Lewis v. Commonwealth, 197 Ky. 449, 247 S.W. 749, 750.

Public character. An individual who asks for and desires public recognition, such as a statesman, author, artist, or inventor. Corliss v. E. W. Walker Co., C.C.Mass., 64 F. 280, 31 L.R.A. 283.

Public convenience. In a statute requiring the issuance of a certificate of public convenience and necessity by the Public Utilities Commission for the operation of a motorbus line, "convenience" is not used in its colloquial sense as synonymous with handy or easy of access, but in accord with its regular meaning of suitable and fitting, and "public convenience" refers to something fitting or suited to the public need. Abbott v. Public Utilities Commission, 48 R.I. 196, 136 A. 490, 491.

Public interest. Something in which the public, the community at large, has some pecuniary interest, or some interest by which their legal rights or liabilities are affected. It does not mean anything so narrow as mere curiosity, or as the interests of the particular localities, which may be affected by the matters in question. State v. Crockett, 86 Okl. 124, 206 P. 816, 817.

If by public permission one is making use of public property and he chances to be the only one with whom the public can deal with respect to the use of that property, his business is affected with a public interest which requires him to deal with the public on reasonable terms. Cooley, Const.Lim. 746. The circumstances which clothe a particular kind of business with a "public interest," as to be subject to regulation, must be such as to create a peculiarly close relation between the public and those engaged in it and raise implications of an affirmative obligation on their part to be reasonable in dealing with the public. One does not devote his property or business to a public use, or clothe it with a public interest, merely because he makes commodities for and sells to the public in common callings such as those of the butcher, baker, tailor, etc. Chas. Wolff Packing Co. v. Court of Industrial Relations of State of Kansas, 43 S.Ct. 630, 633, 262 U.S. 522, 67 L.Ed. 1103, 27 A.L.R. 1280. A business is not affected with a public interest merely because it is large, or because the public has concern in respect of its maintenance, or derives benefit, accommodation, ease, or enjoyment from it. Tyson & Bro.-United Theatre Ticket Offices v. Banton, 47 S.Ct. 426, 273 U.S. 418, 71 L.Ed. 718, 58 A.L.R. 1236.

Public lands. The general public domain; unappropriated lands; lands belonging to the United States and which are subject to sale or other disposal under general laws, and not reserved or held back for any special governmental or public purpose. Newhall v. Sanger, 92 U.S. 763, 23 L.Ed. 769; State v. Telegraph Co., 52 La. Ann. 1411, 27 So. 796. See Lands.

Public laundry. This term, in Labor Law, N. Y. § 296 (Consol. Laws, c. 31), includes a laundry doing laundry work that is ultimately distributed

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to the public, and is not limited to laundry doing custom work only. *Van Zandt's, Inc., v. Department of Labor of State of New York*, 129 Misc. 747, 222 N.Y.S. 450, 451.

Public lavatories. Such as are open to all who may choose to use them. *Irvine v. Commonwealth*, 124 Va. 817, 97 S.E. 769.

The term may, however, include a washroom in a lodging house for men guests only. *City of Chicago v. McGuire*, 185 Ill.App. 589, 590.

Public law. That branch or department of law which is concerned with the state in its political or sovereign capacity, including constitutional and administrative law, and with the definition, regulation, and enforcement of rights in cases where the state is regarded as the subject of the right or object of the duty,—including criminal law and criminal procedure,—and the law of the state, considered in its *quasi* private personality, *i. e.*, as capable of holding or exercising rights, or acquiring and dealing with property, in the character of an individual. *Holl. Jur.* 106, 300. That portion of law which is concerned with political conditions; that is to say, with the powers, rights, duties, capacities, and incapacities which are peculiar to political superiors, supreme and subordinate. *Aust. Jur.* In one sense, a designation given to international law, as distinguished from the laws of a particular nation or state. In another sense, a law or statute that applies to the people generally of the nation or state adopting or enacting it, is denominated a public law, as contradistinguished from a private law, affecting only an individual or a small number of persons. *Morgan v. Cree*, 46 Vt. 773, 14 Am.Rep. 640.

Public offense. An act or omission forbidden by law, and punishable as by law provided. *Ford v. State*, 7 Ind.App. 567, 35 N.E. 34.

Public passage. A right, subsisting in the public, to pass over a body of water, whether the land under it be public or owned by a private person. This term is synonymous with public highway, with this difference: by the latter is understood a right to pass over the land of another; by the former is meant the right of going over the water which is on another's land. *Carth.* 193; *Hamm. N. P.* 195.

Public place. A place to which the general public has a right to resort; not necessarily a place devoted solely to the uses of the public, but a place which is in point of fact public rather than private, a place visited by many persons and usually accessible to the neighboring public. *People v. Whitman*, 178 App.Div. 193, 165 N.Y.S. 148, 149. *Roach v. Eugene*, 23 Or. 376, 31 P. 825. Any place so situated that what passes there can be seen by any considerable number of persons, if they happen to look. *Steph. Cr. L.* 115. Also, a place in which the public has an interest as affecting the safety, health, morals, and welfare of the community. A place exposed to the public, and where the public gather together or pass to and fro. *Lewis v. Commonwealth*, 197 Ky. 449, 247 S.W. 749, 750.

Public purpose. In the law of taxation, eminent domain, etc., this is a term of classification to distinguish the objects for which, according to settled usage, the government is to provide, from those which, by the like usage, are left to private interest, inclination, or liberality. *People v. Salem Tp. Board*, 20 Mich. 485, 4 Am.Rep. 400; *Black, Const. Law* (3d Ed.) p. 454, *et seq.*; *Hagler v. Small*, 307 Ill. 460, 138 N.E. 849, 854. The term is synonymous with governmental purpose. *State v. Dixon*, 66 Mont. 76, 213 P. 227, 231. As employed to denote the objects for which taxes may be levied, it has no relation to the urgency of the public need or to the extent of the public benefit which is to follow; the essential requisite being that a public service or use shall affect the inhabitants as a community, and not merely as individuals. *Stevenson v. Port of Portland*, 82 Or. 576, 162 P. 509, 511. A public purpose or public business has for its objective the promotion of the public health, safety, morals, general welfare, security, prosperity, and contentment of all the inhabitants or residents within a given political division, as, for example, a state, the sovereign powers of which are exercised to promote such public purpose or public business. *Green v. Frazier*, 44 N.D. 395, 176 N.W. 11, 17. See, also, *City of Tombstone v. Macia*, 30 Ariz. 218, 245 P. 677, 679, 46 A.L.R. 828.

Public service. A term applied in modern usage to the objects and enterprises of certain kinds of corporations, which specially serve the needs of the general public or conduce to the comfort and convenience of an entire community, such as railroad, gas, water, and electric light companies; and companies furnishing motor vehicle transportation. *Harrison v. Big Four Bus Lines*, 217 Ky. 119, 288 S.W. 1049. A public service or quasi public corporation is one private in its ownership, but which has an appropriate franchise from the state to provide for a necessity or convenience of the general public, incapable of being furnished by private competitive business, and dependent for its exercise on eminent domain or governmental agency. *Attorney General v. Haverhill Gaslight Co.*, 215 Mass. 394, 101 N.E. 1061, 1063, Ann.Cas.1914C, 1266. It is one of a large class of private corporations which on account of special franchises conferred on them owe a duty to the public which they may be compelled to perform. *State ex rel. Coco v. Riverside Irr. Co.*, 142 La. 10, 76 So. 216, 218.

Public service commission. A board or commission created by the legislature to exercise power of supervision or regulation over public utilities or public service corporations. *Railroad Commission of Alabama v. Northern Alabama Ry. Co.*, 182 Ala. 357, 62 So. 749. Such a commission is a legal, administrative body, provided for the administration of certain matters within the police power, with power to make regulations as to certain matters when required for the public safety and convenience, and to determine facts on which existing laws shall operate. *Bessette v. Goddard*, 87 Vt. 77, 88 A. 1, 3. *People ex rel. New York Telephone Co. v. Public Service Commission*,

Second District, 141 N.Y.S. 1018, 1022, 157 App. Div. 156.

Public, true, and notorious. The old form by which charges in the *allegations* in the ecclesiastical courts were described at the end of each particular.

Public use, in constitutional provisions restricting the exercise of the right to take private property in virtue of eminent domain, means a use concerning the whole community as distinguished from particular individuals. But each and every member of society need not be equally interested in such use, or be personally and directly affected by it; if the object is to satisfy a great public want or exigency, that is sufficient. *Rindge Co. v. Los Angeles County*, 43 S.Ct. 689, 692, 262 U.S. 700, 67 L.Ed. 1186. The term may be said to mean public usefulness, utility, or advantage, or what is productive of general benefit. *Williams v. City of Norman*, 85 Okl. 230, 205 P. 144, 148. But it is not synonymous with public benefit. *Ferguson v. Illinois Cent. R. Co.*, 202 Iowa, 508, 210 N.W. 604, 606. It may be limited to the inhabitants of a small or restricted locality, but must be in common, and not for a particular individual. *Pocantico Water Works Co. v. Bird*, 130 N.Y. 249, 29 N.E. 246. The use must be a needful one for the public, which cannot be surrendered without obvious general loss and inconvenience. *Jeter v. Vinton-Roanoke Water Co.*, 114 Va. 769, 76 S.E. 921, 925, Ann.Cas.1914C, 1029.

In patent law, a public use is entirely different from a use by the public. *Los Angeles Lime Co. v. Nye*, C.C.A.Cal., 270 F. 155, 162. If an inventor allows his machine to be used by other persons generally, either with or without compensation, or if it is, with his consent, put on sale for such use, then it will be in "public use" and on public sale. *David E. Kennedy v. United Cork Cos.*, C. C.A.N.Y., 225 F. 371, 372. Experimental use is never "public use" if conducted in good faith to test the qualities of the invention, and for no other purpose not naturally incidental. *Union Sulphur Co. v. Freeport Texas Co.*, D.C.Del., 251 F. 634, 651.

PUBLIC UTILITY. A business or service which is engaged in regularly supplying the public with some commodity or service which is of public consequence and need, such as electricity, gas, water, transportation, or telephone or telegraph service. *Gulf States Utilities Co. v. State*, Tex.Civ.App., 46 S.W.2d 1018, 1021. Any agency, instrumentality, business industry or service which is used or conducted in such manner as to affect the community at large, that is which is not limited or restricted to any particular class of the community. *State Public Utilities Commission v. Monarch Refrigerating Co.*, 267 Ill. 528, 108 N.E. 716, Ann.Cas. 1916A, 528. The test for determining if a concern is a public utility is whether it has held itself out as ready, able and willing to serve the public. *Humbird Lumber Co. v. Public Utilities Commission*, 39 Idaho, 505, 228 P. 271. The term implies a public use of an article, product, or service,

carrying with it the duty of the producer or manufacturer, or one attempting to furnish the service, to serve the public and treat all persons alike, without discrimination. *Highland Dairy Farms Co. v. Helvetia Milk Condensing Co.*, 308 Ill. 294, 139 N.E. 418, 420. It is synonymous with "public use," and refers to persons or corporations charged with the duty to supply the public with the use of property or facilities owned or furnished by them. *Buder v. First Nat. Bank in St. Louis*, C.C.A.Mo., 16 F.2d 990, 992. To constitute a true "public utility," the devotion to public use must be of such character that the public generally, or that part of it which has been served and which has accepted the service, has the legal right to demand that that service shall be conducted, so long as it is continued, with reasonable efficiency under reasonable charges. *Richardson v. Railroad Commission of California*, 191 Cal. 716, 218 P. 418, 420. The devotion to public use must be of such character that the product and service is available to the public generally and indiscriminately, or there must be the acceptance by the utility of public franchises or calling to its aid the police power of the state. *Southern Ohio Power Co. v. Public Utilities Commission of Ohio*, 110 Ohio St. 246, 143 N.E. 700, 701, 34 A.L.R. 171.

Line

Chief or primary conductors to exclusion of subsidiary transmission facilities. *Jersey Central Power & Light Co. v. State Board of Tax Appeals*, 131 N.J.L. 565, 37 A.2d 111, 112, 113; "lines" as used in sense of "mains". *Jersey Central Power & Light Co. v. State Board of Tax Appeals*, 130 N.J.L. 364, 33 A.2d 355, 356; main or principal conduit. *Jersey City v. Martin*, 20 N.J.Misc. 270, 26 A.2d 574, 576.

Electric company's line as referring to poles. *Central States Electric Co. v. Pocahontas County*, Iowa, 223 N.W. 236, 240.

Railroad or Other Carriers

A line is a series of public conveyances, as coaches, steamers, packets and the like passing to and fro between places with regularity. The word is broad enough to include line of motor freight trucks operating between fixed termini on regular schedule and route. "Stage line," "railroad line" and "automobile line" are expressions which are ordinarily understood to mean a regular line of vehicles for public use operating between distant points or between different cities. *Bruce Transfer Co. v. Johnston*, 227 Iowa 50, 287 N.W. 278, 280. A "line" is an operating unit under one management over a designated way or right of way. *Regenhardt Const. Co. v. Southern Ry. in Kentucky*, 297 Ky. 840, 181 S.W.2d 441, 444. A number of public conveyances, as carriages or vessels plying regularly under one management over a certain route, is a "line." *Tuggle v. Parker*, 159 Kan. 572, 156 P.2d 533, 534. Everything essential to the operation and maintenance of a railroad transportation system is a constituent part of the "line." *City of Pocatello v. Ross*, 51 Idaho

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395, 6 P.2d 481, 482. The words "lines" and "property" are convertible terms. In re Central States Freight Corporation, C.C.A.Mich., 45 F.2d 73, 74.

Telephone or telegraph company's "lines" include not only wires and poles, but also right to have them supported by land to which they are attached. City of Fort Worth v. Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., C.C.A.Tex., 80 F.2d 972, 976.

Public ways. Highways (*q. v.*).

Public weigher. This term in a statute refers to the official who has been elected, appointed, or qualified and holding office. Interstate Compress Co. v. Colley, 88 Okl. 42, 211 P. 413, 414.

Public welfare. The prosperity, well-being, or convenience of the public at large, or of a whole community, as distinguished from the advantage of an individual or limited class. Shaver v. Starrett, 4 Ohio St. 499. It embraces the primary social interests of safety, order, morals, economic interest, and non-material and political interests. State v. Hutchinson Ice Cream Co., 168 Iowa, 1, 147 N.W. 195, 199, L.R.A.1917B, 198. In the development of our civic life, the definition of "public welfare" has also developed until it has been held to bring within its purview regulations for the promotion of economic welfare and public convenience. Pettis v. Alpha Alpha Chapter of Phi Beta Pi, 115 Neb. 525, 213 N.W. 835, 838.

PUBLICAN. In the civil law. A farmer of the public revenue; one who held a lease of some property from the public treasury. Dig. 39, 4, 1, 1; Dig. 39, 4, 12, 3; Dig. 39, 4, 13.

In English law. A person authorized by license to keep a public house, and retail therein, for consumption on or off the premises where sold, all intoxicating liquors; also termed "licensed victualler." Wharton. A victualler; one who serves food or drink prepared for consumption on the premises. Friend v. Childs Dining Hall Co., 231 Mass. 65, 120 N.E. 407, 409, 5 A.L.R. 1100.

PUBLICANUS. Lat. In Roman law. A farmer of the customs; a publican. Calvin.

PUBLICATION. To make public; to make known to people in general; to bring before public; to exhibit, display, disclose or reveal. Tiffany Productions v. Dewing, D.C.Md., 50 F.2d 911, 914. The act of publishing anything; offering it to public notice, or rendering it accessible to public scrutiny. Linley v. Citizens' Nat. Bank of Anderson, 108 S.C. 372, 94 S.E. 874, 877, National Geographic Soc. v. Classified Geographic, D.C. Mass., 27 F.Supp. 655, 659. An advising of the public; a making known of something to them for a purpose. Associated Press v. International News Service, C.C.A.N.Y., 245 F. 244, 250. It implies the means of conveying knowledge or notice. Daly v. Beery, 45 N.D. 287, 178 N.W. 104, 106.

As descriptive of the publishing of laws and ordinances, it means printing or otherwise reproducing copies of them and distributing them in such a manner as to make their contents easily accessible to the public; it forms no part of the enactment of the law. "Promulgation," on the

other hand, seems to denote the proclamation or announcement of the edict or statute as a preliminary to its acquiring the force and operation of law. But the two terms are often used interchangeably. Chicago v. McCoy, 136 Ill. 344, 26 N.E. 363, 11 L.R.A. 413; For the distinction between them, see Toullier, *Dr. Civ. Fr. titre Préliminaire*, n. 59.

In connection with the publication of rates, the term may include both the promulgation and the distribution of the rates in printed form. City of Pittsburg v. Pittsburg Rys. Co., 259 Pa. 558, 103 A. 372, 374.

Copyright Law

The act of making public a book, writing, chart, map, etc.; that is, offering or communicating it to the public by the sale or distribution of copies. Keene v. Wheatley, 14 Fed.Cas. 180; Jewelers' Mercantile Agency v. Jewelers' Weekly Pub. Co., 155 N.Y. 241, 49 N.E. 872, 41 L.R.A. 846, 63 Am.St.Rep. 666. As employed in the Copyright Law, means a general publication rather than a limited one. Copyright Act 1909, § 2, 17 U.S.C.A. § 2.

"Limited publication" is communication of a literary composition to a select number upon condition, express or implied, that it is not intended to be thereafter common property. To constitute "publication," within Copyright Law, there must be such a dissemination of the work of art itself among the public as to justify the belief that it took place with the intention of rendering such work common property. Copyright Law 1909, § 2, 17 U.S.C.A. § 2. Berry v. Hoffman, 125 Pa.Super. 261, 189 A. 516.

Law of Libel

The act of making the defamatory matter known publicly, of disseminating it, or communicating it to one or more persons. Wilcox v. Moon, 63 Vt. 481, 22 A. 80; Gambrill v. Schooley, 93 Md. 48, 48 A. 730, 52 L.R.A. 87, 86 Am.St.Rep. 414. The reduction of libelous matter to writing and its delivery to any one other than the person injuriously affected thereby.

The dictation to a stenographer of a libelous letter is ordinarily a publication of the libel. Nelson v. Whitten, D.C.N.Y., 272 F. 135, 139; But see Owen v. Pub. Co., 32 App.Div. 465, 53 N.Y.S. 1033. Every repetition of defamatory words is a new publication and constitutes a new cause of action.

Law of Wills

The formal declaration made by a testator at the time of signing his will that it is his last will and testament. 4 Kent, Comm. 515, and note. In re Simpson, 56 How.Prac. (N.Y.) 134; Compton v. Mitton, 12 N.J.Law, 70. The act or acts of the testator by which he manifests that it is his intention to give effect to the paper as his last will and testament; any communication indicating to the witness that the testator intends to give effect to the paper as his will, by words, sign, motion, or conduct. In re Spier's Estate, 99 Neb. 853, 157 N.W. 1014, 1016, L.R.A.1916E, 692.

Practice

In the practice of the states adopting the reformed procedure, and in some others, publication of a summons is the process of giving it currency as an advertisement in a newspaper, under the conditions prescribed by law, as a means of

giving notice of the suit to a defendant upon whom personal service cannot be made.

In equity practice. The making public the depositions taken in a suit, which have previously been kept private in the office of the examiner. *Publication* is said to *pass* when the depositions are so made public, or openly shown, and copies of them given out, in order to the hearing of the cause. 3 Bl.Comm. 450.

PUBLICI JURIS. Lat. Of public right. The word "public" in this sense means pertaining to the people, or affecting the community at large; that which concerns a multitude of people; and the word "right," as so used, means a well-founded claim; an interest; concern; advantage; benefit. *State v. Lyon*, 63 Okl. 285, 165 P. 419, 420.

This term, as applied to a thing or right, means that it is open to or exercisable by all persons. It designates things which are owned by "the public;" that is, the entire state or community, and not by any private person. When a thing is common property, so that any one can make use of it who likes, it is said to be *publici juris*; as in the case of light, air, and public water. Sweet.

PUBLICIANA. In the civil law. The name of an action introduced by the prætor Publicius, the object of which was to recover a thing which had been lost. Its effects were similar to those of our action of trover. *Mackeld. Rom. Law*, § 298. See Inst. 4, 6, 4; Dig. 6, 2, 1, 16.

PUBLICIST. One versed in, or writing upon, public law, the science and principles of government, or international law.

PUBLICITY. The doing of a thing in the view of all persons who choose to be present.

PUBLICLY. Openly. *Winters v. Duncan*, Tex. Civ.App., 220 S.W. 219, 220. In public, well known, open, notorious, common, or general, as opposed to private, secluded, or secret. *Fairchild v. U. S.*, C.C.A.S.D., 265 F. 584, 586.

PUBLICUM JUS. Lat. In the civil law. Public law; that law which regards the state of the commonwealth. Inst. 1, 1, 4.

PUBLISH. To make public; to circulate; to make known to people in general. *U. S. v. Baltimore Post Co.*, D.C.Md., 2 F.2d 761, 764; *In re Willow Creek*, 74 Or. 592, 144 P. 505, 515. To issue; to put into circulation. *In re Willow Creek*, 74 Or. 592, 144 P. 505, 515. To utter; to present (a forged instrument) for payment. *Smith v. State*, 13 Ga.App. 663, 79 S.E. 764, 766; *State v. Hohl*, 108 Kan. 261, 194 P. 921, 924. To declare or assert, directly or indirectly, by words or actions, that a forged instrument is genuine. *People v. Bradford*, 84 Cal.App. 707, 258 P. 660, 662. An advising of the public or making known of something to the public for a purpose. *Estill County v. Noland*, 295 Ky. 753, 175 S.W.2d 341, 346.

To "publish" a libel is to make it known to any person other than the person libeled. *Age-Herald Pub. Co. v. Huddleston*, 207 Ala. 40, 92 So. 193, 197, 37 A.L.R. 898; to exhibit or expose the libelous matter. *State v. Moore*, 140 La. 281, 72 So. 965, 971.

To "publish" a newspaper ordinarily means to compose, print, issue, and distribute it to the public, and especially

its subscribers, at and from a certain place. To "print" may therefore refer only to the mechanical work of production. *In re Monrovia Evening Post*, 199 Cal. 263, 248 P. 1017, 1019, and constitute a narrower term than "publish." *In re Publishing Docket in Local Newspaper*, 266 Mo. 48, 187 S.W. 1174, 1175.

PUBLISHER. One who by himself or his agent makes a thing publicly known. One whose business is the manufacture, promulgation, and sale of books, pamphlets, magazines, newspapers, or other literary productions. One who publishes, especially one who issues, or causes to be issued, from the press, and offers for sale or circulation matter printed, engraved, or the like. *Brokaw v. Cottrell*, 114 Neb. 858, 211 N.W. 184, 187.

PUDENDUM. The external female sexual organ. *State v. Wisdom*, 122 Or. 148, 257 P. 826, 830.

PUDICITY. Chastity; purity; continence; modesty; the abstaining from all unlawful carnal commerce or connection.

PUDZELD. In old English law. Supposed to be a corruption of the Saxon "*wudgeld*," (woodgeld,) a freedom from payment of money for taking wood in any forest. Co. Litt. 233a.

PUEBLO. In Spanish law. People; all the inhabitants of any country or place, without distinction. A town, township, or municipality. White, *New Recop. b. 2, tit. 1, c. 6, § 4*. A small settlement or gathering of people, a steady community; the term applies equally whether the settlement be a small collection of Spaniards or Indians. *Pueblo of Santa Rosa v. Fall*, App.D.C., 12 F.2d 332, 335.

This term "*pueblo*," in its original signification, means "people" or "population," but is used in the sense of the English word "town." It has the indefiniteness of that term, and, like it, is sometimes applied to a mere collection of individuals residing at a particular place, a settlement or village, as well as to a regularly organized municipality. *Trenouth v. San Francisco*, 100 U.S. 251, 25 L.Ed. 626.

PUER. Lat. In the civil law. A child; one of the age from seven to fourteen, including, in this sense, a girl. But it also meant a "boy," as distinguished from a "girl;" or a servant. *Dy. 337b*; *Hob. 33*.

PUERI SUNT DE SANGUINE PARENTUM, SED PATER ET MATER NON SUNT DE SANGUINE PUERORUM. 3 Coke, 40. Children are of the blood of their parents, but the father and mother are not of the blood of the children.

PUERILITY. In the civil law. A condition intermediate between infancy and puberty, continuing in boys from the seventh to the fourteenth year of their age, and in girls from seven to twelve.

The ancient Roman lawyers divided puerility into *proximus infantie*, as it approached infancy, and *proximus pubertati*, as it became nearer to puberty. 6 Toullier, n. 100.

PUERITIA. Lat. In the civil law. Childhood; the age from seven to fourteen. 4 Bl.Comm. 22. The age from birth to fourteen years in the male, or twelve in the female. *Calvinus, Lex*. The age from birth to seventeen. *Vicat, Voc. Jur.*

PUFFER

PUFFER. A person employed by the owner of property which is sold at auction to attend the sale and run up the price by making spurious bids. *Peck v. List*, 23 W.Va. 375, 48 Am.Rep. 398. *Beasley v. Burton*, 32 Ga.App. 727, 124 S.E. 368.

PUFFING. An expression of opinion by seller not made as a representation of fact. *Gulf Oil Corp. v. Federal Trade Commission*, C.C.A.5, 150 F.2d 106, 109.

PUGILIST. One who fights with his fists. *Reisler v. Dempsey*, 207 Mo.App. 182, 232 S.W. 229, 230.

PUIS. Fr. In law. Afterwards; since.

PUIS DARREIN CONTINUANCE. Since the last continuance. The name of a plea which a defendant is allowed to put in, after having already pleaded, where some *new* matter of defense arises after issue joined; such as payment, a release by the plaintiff, the discharge of the defendant under an insolvent or bankrupt law, and the like. 3 Bl.Comm. 316; *Waterbury v. McMillan*, 46 Miss. 640; *Woods v. White*, 97 Pa. 227.

PUISNE. L. Fr. Younger; junior; subordinate; associate. The title by which the justices and barons of the several common-law courts at Westminster are distinguished from the *chief* justice and *chief* baron.

PUISSANCE PATERNELLE. Fr. Paternal power. In the French law, the male parent has the following rights over the person of his child: (1) If child is under sixteen years of age, he may procure him to be imprisoned for one month or under. (2) If child is over sixteen and under twenty-one he may procure an imprisonment for six months or under with power in each case to procure a second period of imprisonment. The female parent, being a widow, may, with the approval of the two nearest relations on the father's side, do the like. The parent enjoys also the following rights over the property of his child, viz., a right to take the income until the child attains the age of eighteen years, subject to maintaining the child and educating him in a suitable manner. *Brown*.

PULLING. In terminology associated with oil wells, the withdrawing from the well of the casing placed therein, after it has been demonstrated that the well is a nonproducer. *Texas Granite Oil Co. v. Williams*, 199 Ky. 146, 250 S.W. 818, 820.

PULSARE. Lat. In the civil law. To beat; to accuse or charge; to proceed against at law. *Calvin*.

PULSATOR. The plaintiff, or actor.

PUMMY. Possibly a provincialism peculiar to Ochiltree county, Tex., presumably meaning a farm product or the residue of a farm product which has some value as a stock food. *Cudd v. Whippo*, Tex.Civ.App., 234 S.W. 706, 708.

An obsolete or dialectic variant of "pomace." *Webster's New Int. Dict.*

PUNCTUATION. The division of a written or printed document into sentences by means of periods; and of sentences into smaller divisions by means of commas, semicolons, colons, etc.

PUNCTUM TEMPORIS. Lat. A point of time; an indivisible period of time; the shortest space of time; an instant. *Calvin*.

PUNCTURED WOUND. In medical jurisprudence. A wound made by the insertion into the body of any instrument having a sharp point. The term is practically synonymous with "stab."

PUNDBRECH. In old English law. Pound-breach; the offense of breaking a pound. The illegal taking of cattle out of a pound by any means whatsoever. *Cowell*.

PUNDIT. An interpreter of the Hindu law; a learned Brahmin.

PUNISHABLE. Deserving of or capable or liable to punishment; capable of being punished by law or right. *People v. Superior Court of City and County of San Francisco*, 116 Cal.App. 412, 2 P.2d 843, 844.

PUNISHMENT. In criminal law. Any pain, penalty, suffering, or confinement inflicted upon a person by the authority of the law and the judgment and sentence of a court, for some crime or offense committed by him, or for his omission of a duty enjoined by law. *Cummings v. Missouri*, 4 Wall. 320, 18 L.Ed. 356. *State v. Hondros*, 100 S. C. 242, 84 S.E. 781, 783; *Orme v. Rogers*, 32 Ariz. 502, 260 P. 199; *Cardigan v. White*, C.C.A. 18 F. 2d 572, 573. A deprivation of property or some right. *State v. Cowen*, 231 Iowa 1117, 3 N.W.2d 176, 179. But does not include a civil penalty re-dounding to the benefit of an individual, such as a forfeiture of interest. *People v. Vanderpool*, 20 Cal.2d 746, 128 P.2d 513, 515.

Cruel and Unusual Punishment

Such punishment as would amount to torture or barbarity, and any cruel and degrading punishment not known to the common law, and also any punishment so disproportionate to the offense as to shock the moral sense of the community. *State v. Driver*, 78 N.C. 423; *In re Kemmler*, 136 U.S. 436, 10 S.Ct. 930, 34 L.Ed. 519; *Sustar v. County Court of Marion County*, 101 Or. 657, 201 P. 445, 448.

Cumulative Punishment

An increased punishment inflicted for a second or third conviction of the same offense, under the statutes relating to habitual criminals. *State v. Hambly*, 126 N.C. 1066, 35 S.E. 614. To be distinguished from a "cumulative sentence," as to which see *Sentence*.

Infamous Punishment

Punishment by imprisonment, *Lee v. Stanfill*, 171 Ky. 71, 186 S.W. 1196, 1198; in a penitentiary, *Maxey v. United States*, C.C.A.Ark., 207 F. 327, 331. Also, imprisonment at hard labor, *Flanna-*

gan v. Jepson, 177 Iowa 393, 158 N.W. 641, 643, L. R.A.1918E, 548, particularly if in a penitentiary or state prison. Hull v. Donze, 164 La. 199, 113 So. 816. Sometimes, imprisonment at hard labor regardless of the place of imprisonment. U. S. v. Moreland, 42 S.Ct. 368, 258 U.S. 433, 66 L.Ed. 700, 24 A.L.R. 992.

PUNITIVE. Relating to punishment; having the character of punishment or penalty; inflicting punishment or a penalty.

PUNITIVE DAMAGES. See Damages.

PUNITIVE POWER. The power and authority of a state, or organized jural society, to inflict punishments upon those persons who have committed actions inherently evil and injurious to the public, or actions declared by the laws of that state to be sanctioned with punishments.

PUNITIVE STATUTE. One which creates forfeiture or imposes penalty. Peterson v. Ball, 211 Cal. 461, 296 P. 291, 300, 74 A.L.R. 187.

PUPIL. A youth or scholar of either sex under care of an instructor, tutor, or teacher. Kruse v. Independent School Dist. of Pleasant Hill, 209 Iowa 64, 227 N.W. 594, 595.

In the civil law. One who is in his or her minority. Particularly, one who is in ward or guardianship.

PUPILLARIS SUBSTITUTIO. Lat. In the civil law. Pupillar substitution; the substitution of an heir to a pupil or infant under puberty. The substitution by a father of an heir to his children under his power, disposing of his own estate and theirs, in case the child refused to accept the inheritance, or died before the age of puberty. Hallifax, Civil Law, b. 2, c. 6, no. 64.

PUPILLARITY. In Scotch law. That period of minority from the birth to the age of fourteen in males, and twelve in females. Bell.

PUPILLUS. Lat. In the civil law. A ward or infant under the age of puberty; a person under the authority of a *tutor*, (*q. v.*).

PUPILLUS PATI POSSE NON INTELLIGITUR. A pupil or infant is not supposed to be able to suffer, *i. e.*, to do an act to his own prejudice. Dig. 50, 17, 110, 2.

PUR. L. Fr. By or for. Used both as a separable particle, and in the composition of such words as "purparty," "purlieu."

PUR AUTRE VIE. For (or during) the life of another. An estate *pur autre vie* is an estate in lands which a man holds for the life of another person. 2 Bl.Comm. 120; Litt. § 56.

PUR CAUSE DE VICINAGE. By reason of neighborhood. See Common.

PUR FAIRE PROCLAMER. An ancient writ addressed to the mayor or bailiff of a city or town, requiring him to make proclamation concerning nuisances, etc. Fitz. Nat. B. 392.

PUR TANT QUE. Forasmuch as; because; to the intent that. Kelham.

PURCHASE. Transmission of property from one person to another by voluntary act and agreement, founded on a valuable consideration. Spur Independent School Dist. v. W. A. Holt Co., Tex. Civ.App., 88 S.W.2d 1071, 1073. In a technical and broader meaning relative to land generally means the acquisition of real estate by any means whatever except by descent. Kelly v. Southworth, 38 Wyo. 414, 267 P. 691, 692. Lindburg v. Bennett, 117 Neb. 66, 219 N.W. 851, 855. Oklahoma City v. Board of Education of Oklahoma City, 181 Okl. 539, 75 P.2d 201.

Quasi purchase. In the civil law. A purchase of property not founded on the actual agreement of the parties, but on conduct of the owner which is inconsistent with any other hypothesis than that he intended a sale.

Words of purchase. Words which denote the person who is to take the estate. Thus, if I grant land to A. for twenty-one years, and after the determination of that term to A.'s heirs, the word "heirs" does not denote the duration of A.'s estate, but the person who is to take the remainder on the expiration of the term, and is therefore called a "word of purchase." Williams, Real Prop.; Fearne, Rem. 76, *et seq.*

PURCHASE AND LIQUIDATION. Of savings bank means undertaking to wind up affairs and pay off obligations of savings bank. Wasmann v. City Nat. Bank of Knoxville, Tenn., C.C.A. Tenn., 52 F.2d 705, 707.

PURCHASE MONEY. The consideration in money paid or agreed to be paid by the buyer to the seller of property, particularly of land. It means money stipulated to be paid by a purchaser to his vendor, and does not include money the purchaser may have borrowed to complete his purchase. Purchase money, as between vendor and vendee only, is contemplated; as between purchaser and lender, the money is "borrowed money." Williams v. American Slicing Mach. Co., 148 Ga. 770, 98 S. E. 270, 271. As used with reference to part performance under statute of frauds comprehends consideration, whether it be money or property or services, for which lands are to be conveyed. Hall v. Haer, 160 Okl. 118, 16 P.2d 83, 84.

PURCHASE-MONEY MORTGAGE. See Mortgage.

PURCHASE PRICE. Price agreed upon as a consideration for which property is sold and purchased. Byrd v. Babin, 196 La. 902, 200 So. 294, 300.

PURCHASER. One who acquires real property in any other mode than by descent. One who acquires either real or personal property by buying it for a price in money; a buyer; vendee. Hodge Ship Bldg. Co. v. City of Moss Point, 144 Miss. 657, 110 So. 227, 229. Also, a successful bidder at judicial sale. In re Spokane Sav. Bank, 198 Wash. 665, 89 P.2d 802, 806.

PURCHASER

In the construction of registry acts, the term "purchaser" is usually taken in its technical legal sense. It means a complete purchaser, or, in other words, one clothed with the legal title. *Steele v. Spencer*, 1 Pet. 552, 559, 7 L.Ed. 259.

Bona fide purchaser. See *Bona Fide*.

First purchaser. In the law of descent, this term signifies the ancestor who first acquired (in any other manner than by inheritance) the estate which still remains in his family or descendants.

Innocent purchaser. See *Innocent*.

Purchaser of a note or bill. The person who buys a promissory note or bill of exchange from the holder without his indorsement.

PURCHASER WITHOUT NOTICE IS NOT OBLIGED TO DISCOVER TO HIS OWN HURT. See 4 Bouv. Inst. note 4336.

PURE. Absolute; complete; simple; unmixed; unqualified; free from conditions or restrictions; as in the phrases pure charity, pure debt, pure obligation, pure plea, pure villenage, as to which see the nouns.

PURE ACCIDENT. Implies that accident was caused by some unforeseen and unavoidable event over which neither party to the action had control, and excludes the idea that it was caused by carelessness or negligence of defendant. *Maletis v. Portland Traction Co.*, 160 Or. 30, 83 P.2d 141, 142. Unavoidable accident synonymous. *Brewer v. Berner*, 15 Wash.2d 644, 131 P.2d 940, 942.

PURGATION. The act of cleansing or exonerating one's self of a crime, accusation, or suspicion of guilt, by denying the charge on oath or by ordeal.

Canonical purgation was made by the party's taking his own oath that he was innocent of the charge, which was supported by the oath of twelve compurgators, who swore they believed he spoke the truth. To this succeeded the mode of purgation by the single oath of the party himself, called the "oath *ex officio*," of which the modern defendant's oath in chancery is a modification. 3 Bl. Comm. 447; 4 Bl. Comm. 368.

Vulgar purgation consisted in ordeals or trials by hot and cold water, by fire, by hot irons, by battel, by corsned, etc.

PURGE. To cleanse; to clear; to clear or exonerate from some charge or imputation of guilt, or from a contempt.

PURGE DES HYPOTHÈQUES. Fr. In French law. An expression used to describe the act of freeing an estate from the mortgages and privileges with which it is charged, observing the formalities prescribed by law. *Duverger*.

PURGED OF PARTIAL COUNSEL. In Scotch practice. Cleared of having been partially advised. A term applied to the preliminary examination of a witness, in which he is sworn and examined whether he has received any bribe or promise of reward, or has been told what to say,

or whether he bears malice or ill will to any of the parties. *Bell*.

PURGING A TORT. Is like the ratification of a wrongful act by a person who has power of himself to lawfully do the act. But, unlike ratification, the purging of the tort may take place even after commencement of the action. 1 Brod. & B. 282.

PURGING CONTEMPT. Atoning for, or clearing one's self from, contempt of court, (*q. v.*). It is generally done by apologizing and paying fees, and is generally admitted after a moderate time in proportion to the magnitude of the offense.

PURLIEU. In English law. A space of land near a royal forest, which, being severed from it, was made *purlieu*; that is pure or free from the forest laws.

PURLIEU-MEN. Those who have ground within the purlieu to the yearly value of 40s. a year freehold are licensed to hunt in their own purlieus. *Manw. c. 20, § 8*.

PURLOIN. To steal; to commit larceny or theft. *McCann v. U. S.*, 2 Wyo. 298.

PURPART. A share; a part in a division; that part of an estate, formerly held in common, which is by partition allotted to any one of the parties. The ward was anciently applied to the shares falling separately to co-parceners upon a division or partition of the estate, and was generally spelled "purparty;" but it is now used in relation to any kind of partition proceedings. *Seiders v. Giles*, 141 Pa. 93, 21 A. 514.

PURPARTY. That part of an estate which, having been held in common by parceners, is by partition allotted to any of them. To make purparty is to divide and sever the lands which fall to parceners. *Old, N. B. 11*. Formerly *pourparty*. See *Jacob*. The word *purpart* is commonly used to indicate a part of an estate in any connection.

PURPORT, n. Meaning; import; substantial meaning; substance; legal effect. The "purport" of an instrument means the substance of it as it appears on the face of the instrument, and is distinguished from "tenor," which means an exact copy. *Dana v. State*, 2 Ohio St. 93. *Deskin v. U. S. Reserve Ins. Corporation*, 221 Mo.App. 1151, 298 S.W. 103, 106.

PURPORT, v. To convey, imply, or profess outwardly; to have the appearance of being, intending, claiming, etc. *United States v. 306 Cases Containing Sandford Tomato Catsup with Preservative*, D.C.N.Y., 55 F.Supp. 725, 727.

PURPOSE. That which one sets before him to accomplish; an end, intention, or aim, object, plan, project. *State v. Patch*, 64 Mont. 565, 210 P. 748, 750; *Macomber v. State*, 137 Neb. 882, 291 N.W. 674, 680.

PURPOSELY. Intentionally; designedly; consciously; knowingly. *Holt v. State*, 107 Ohio St. 307, 140 N.E. 349, 350.

PURPRESTURE. An inclosure by a private party of a part of that which belongs to and ought to be open and free to the enjoyment of the public at large. It is not necessarily a public nuisance. A public nuisance must be something which subjects the public to some degree of inconvenience or annoyance; but a purpresture may exist without putting the public to any inconvenience whatever. *Attorney General v. Evert Booming Co.*, 34 Mich. 462. And see *Cobb v. Lincoln Park Com'rs*, 202 Ill. 427, 67 N.E. 5, 63 L.R.A. 264, 95 Am.St.Rep. 258.

PURPRISE. L. Fr. A close or inclosure; as also the whole compass of a manor.

PURPURE, or PORPRIN. A term used in heraldry; the color commonly called "purple," expressed in engravings by lines in bend sinister. In the arms of princes it was formerly called "mercury," and in those of peers "amethyst."

PURSE. Some valuable thing, offered by a person for the doing of something by others, into strife for which he does not enter; prize; premium. He has not a chance of gaining the thing offered; and, if he abide by his offer, that he must lose it and give it over to some of those contending for it is reasonably certain. *Harris v. White*, 81 N.Y. 539.

PURSER. The person appointed by the master of a ship or vessel, whose duty it is to take care of the ship's books, in which everything on board is inserted, as well the names of mariners as the articles of merchandise shipped. *Roccus, Ins. note.*

PURSUANT. A following after or following out; line in accordance with or by reason of something; conformable; in accordance; agreeably, conformably; a carrying out or with effect, the act of executing; that which is pursuant; consequence; acting or done in consequence or in prosecution of anything; hence, agreeable. *Suppiger v. Enking*, 60 Idaho 292, 91 P.2d 362, 366.

PURSUE. To follow a matter judicially, as a complaining party.

To pursue a warrant or authority, in the old books, is to execute it or carry it out. *Co. Litt. 52a.*

To pursue the practice of any profession or business, contemplates a course of business or professional practice, and not single isolated acts arising from unusual circumstances. *Dane v. Brown, C.C.A.Mass.*, 70 F.2d 164, 165.

PURSUER. One who pursues; one who follows in order to overtake. *Tatum v. State*, 57 Ga.App. 849, 197 S.E. 51, 53.

The name by which the complainant or plaintiff is known in the ecclesiastical courts, and in the Scotch law.

PURSUIT. That which one engages in as an occupation, trade, or profession; that which is followed as a continued or at least extended and prolonged employment. *Dorrell v. Norida Land & Timber Co.*, 53 Idaho 793, 27 P.2d 960.

PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS. As used in constitutional law; this right includes personal freedom, freedom of contract, exemption from oppression or invidious discrimination, the right to follow one's individual preference in the choice of an occupation and the application of his energies, liberty of conscience, and the right to enjoy the domestic relations and the privileges of the family and the home. *Black, Const. Law* (3d Ed.) p. 544. *Butchers' Union, etc., Co. v. Crescent City Live Stock, etc., Co.*, 111 U.S. 746, 4 S.Ct. 652, 28 L.Ed. 585. The right to follow or pursue any occupation or profession without restriction and without having any burden imposed upon one that is not imposed upon others in a similar situation. *Myers v. City of Defiance*, 67 Ohio App. 159, 36 N.E.2d 162.

PURUS IDIOTA. Lat. A congenital idiot.

PURVEYANCE. In old English law. A providing of necessaries for the king's house. *Cowell.*

PURVEYOR. In old English law. An officer who procured or purchased articles needed for the king's use at an arbitrary price. In the statute 36 Edw. III. c. 2, this is called a "*heignous nome*," (heinous or hateful name,) and changed to that of "*achator*." *Barring. Ob. St.* 289.

PURVIEW. Enacting part of a statute, in contradistinction to the preamble. *Schaffer v. State*, 202 Ind. 318, 173 N.E. 229, 231. That part of a statute commencing with the words "Be it enacted," and continuing as far as the repealing clause; and hence, the design, contemplation, purpose, or scope of the act. *Smith v. Hickman, Cooke (Tenn.)* 337; *Olson v. Heisen*, 90 Or. 176, 175 P. 859.

PUT. In pleading. To confide to; to rely upon; to submit to. As in the phrase, "the said defendant puts himself upon the country;" that is, he trusts his case to the arbitrament of a jury.

As used by speculators in the stock market, a contract by which one of the parties thereto purchases at a fixed sum the privilege to deliver certain stock or grain within a definite period of time. *Colston v. Burnet*, 59 F.2d 867, 61 App.D.C. 192. See, also, *Puts and Calls*.

PUT IN. In practice. To place in due form before a court; to place among the records of a court.

PUT OFF. To postpone. In a bargain for the sale of goods, it may mean to postpone its completion or to procure a resale of the goods to a third person. 11 Ex. 302.

PUT OUT. To open. To put out lights; to open or cut windows. 11 East, 372.

PUTAGIUM HÆREDITATEM NON ADIMIT. 1 *Reeve, Eng. Law*, c. 3, p. 117. Incontinence does not take away an inheritance.

PUTATIVE. Reputed; supposed; commonly esteemed. Applied in Scotch law to creditors and proprietors. 2 *Kames, Eq.* 105, 107, 109.

PUTATIVE

PUTATIVE FATHER. The alleged or reputed father of an illegitimate child. *State v. Nestaval*, 72 Minn. 415, 75 N.W. 725.

PUTATIVE MARRIAGE. A marriage contracted in good faith and in ignorance (on one or both sides) that impediments exist which render it unlawful. *Mackeld. Rom. Law*, § 556; *In re Hall*, 61 App.Div. 266, 70 N.Y.S. 410; *Smith v. Smith*, 1 Tex. 628, 46 Am.Dec. 121; *United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co. v. Henderson*, Tex.Civ.App., 53 S.W.2d 811, 816.

PUTS AND CALLS. A "put" in the language of the grain or stock market is a privilege of delivering or not delivering the subject-matter of the sale; and a "call" is a privilege of calling or not calling for it. *Pixley v. Boynton*, 79 Ill. 351.

PUTS AND REFUSALS. In English law. Time-bargains, or contracts for the sale of supposed stock on a future day.

PUTTING IN FEAR. These words are used in the definition of a robbery from the person: The offense must have been committed by *putting in fear* the person robbed. 3 Inst. 68; 4 Bl. Comm. 243.

No matter how slight the cause creating the fear may be, if transaction is attended with such circumstances of terror, such threatening by word or gesture, as in common experience is likely to create an apprehension of danger and induce a man to part with his property for sake of his person, victim is put in fear. *State v. Sawyer*, 224 N.C. 61, 29 S.E.2d 34, 37.

PUTTING IN SUIT. As applied to a bond, or any other legal instrument, signifies bringing an action upon it, or making it the subject of an action.

PUTURE. In old English law. A custom claimed by keepers in forests, and sometimes by bailiffs of hundreds, to take man's meat, horse's meat, and dog's meat of the tenants and inhabitants within the perambulation of the forest, hundred, etc. The land subject to this custom was called "*terra putura*." Others, who call it "*pulture*," explain it as a demand in general; and derive it from the monks, who, before they were admitted, *pulsabant*, knocked at the gates for several days together. 4 Inst. 307; *Cowell*.

PYKE, PAIK. In Hindu law. A foot-passenger; a person employed as a night-watch in a village, and as a runner or messenger on the business of the revenue. *Wharton*.

PYKERIE. In old Scotch law. Petty theft. 2 Pitc. Crim. Tr. 43.

PYROMANIA. See *Insanity*.

PYX, TRIAL OF THE. Under the British Coinage Acts this occurs annually at Goldsmiths' Hall. The coins of the realm are assayed and weighed by a jury of goldsmiths over which the King's Remembrancer is usually appointed by the treasury to preside. Formerly the specimen coins put into the Pyx or box were produced at Westminster, from the treasure-house of the Abbey, where the Pyx was kept; the duty of presiding at the trial belonged to the office of the Remembrancer.

See *Remembrances of Sir F. Pollock*.

Also spelled "pix" (*q. v.*).